

Tribulations Due to Development of Tourism in the South Andaman District: The Stakeholders' Outlook

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Abstract

Background of the Study: In spite of the negative effects of tourism on the natural and cultural environment, tourism is often considered to be a positive aspect for the revenue generation and development of a place. Planning is the most important part of tourism and if this part is neglected in the policy formulation and in the practical implementation of the policy on grounds, the tourism can bring out disastrous outcomes resulting in the destruction of the destination and its products and this can be done only once the tribulations due to tourism are identified in a place.

Theoretical Background: The South Andaman District of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the most populated district in terms of the local population as well as the tourist population. It is considered to be the tourists' hub as it has the maximum fall of tourists compared to the other district of these islands. This paper would identify the problems caused due to tourism in the South Andaman District and also find out the difference in the opinions of the different stakeholders further helping the tourism policy makers and planners to maintain sustainability in tourism practices.

Methodology: The primary data collection was done through survey method. A questionnaire was constructed by extracting the variables related to the problems faced by the island destinations due to the development of tourism in the area and was pre tested by discussing it with the academic and industry experts in the field. Factor analysis was used to validate the questionnaire and reduce the items into important factors. The data was analyzed using SPSS 16.0. The Kruskal – Wallis test was used which gave results of the significant difference in opinion of the three categories of the stakeholders as the data checked was not normally distributed.

Research Outcomes: The research findings would help the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to rectify the hurdles and work on

the policy and its implementation accordingly. These findings would possibly provide an insight for the administrators of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and help them identify difficulties faced by the stakeholder and eliminate them for a better and sustainable tourism industry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Keywords: Tourism, South Andaman, Development, Stakeholders, Problems

Introduction

Islands have always been the major attraction for the tourists compared to any other destination. Its serene environment, secluded beaches and forests and unique culture of the local community has always been a subject of curiosity for the researchers and the tourists. Islands are those beautiful pieces of land that mesmerizes and makes one forget all the hustle bustle of the daily routine providing a relaxed and lovely environment. Other main reasons of the popularity of the island destination among the nature lovers are their endemic flora and fauna and the all year round favorable climate which does not let the islanders feel disappointed from the tourism point of view.

Tourism is the major source of income for many island countries in the world. Major portion of the employment provided to the local community is due to the tourism and related services. Birth of tourism in a place creates employment in several sectors like accommodation industry, food and beverage services, transportation industry and the recreational industry. Tourism not only helps in the economy generation but also enhances the

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quality of living of an area and helps the people and place to grow in terms of education and infrastructural development.

Despite of all these advantages of tourism, an island destination also faces a lot more negative effects of tourism than any other destination. This is because of the several limitations of the island destinations such as small scale, isolation, boundedness (McCall 1994). An island destination becomes much more vulnerable to the negative effects of tourism as the environment of the islands is very sensitive to any negative effects of tourism activities.

This becomes a great challenge towards the stakeholders of the island destinations which needs to be checked at regular intervals so that the tourism activities bring out more of the positive impacts of the tourism and reduce the negative impacts of the tourism activities. This study tries to identify the challenges posed in an island destination i.e. the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the view of the stakeholders, so that the administration and the stakeholders get aware of the negative part of the tourism activities happening in the island and bring out the solutions or rectify the problems and enhance the tourism in the island. The study takes into account the views of the tourism stakeholders of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands segregated into three different types namely government stakeholders including employees of Information, Publicity and Tourism Department, Anthropological Department and the government guest houses concentrated in the municipal area of Port Blair. The private stakeholders include the local travel agencies, accommodation providers and recreation providers in the tourist spots form the area of Port Blair, Neil Island and Havelock which is considered to be the most visited triangle of the South Andaman District and where most of the tourism business providers reside permanently. The local community included the students of the BBA Tourism from the city of Port Blair as they would be much more aware of the tourism practices in the islands. The aim of the study is to understand if there exists a significant difference in the problems identified by the government stakeholders, private stakeholders and the local community.

Review of Literature

Island Tourism

Islands were a matter of concern from decades. The first institute in particular for the concern of the islands was founded in the year 1950 that was the Centre for Pacific Island Studies at the University of Hawaii. The term Nissology came into use which is a Greek origin word where 'nisos' means islands and 'logos' means study. Further different definitions of the islands were provided by different researchers. Grant McCall (1994) mentioned the eight common characteristics of the islands highlighting the three key features as smallscale, isolation and boundedness. The eight characteristics mentioned were clear land borders, exclusive economic zone, tendency to be claimed by continental states, scarcity of land, bounded entities, ecological, social and cultural limitation, particulistic social relations and migration. Also Scheyvens and Momsen (2008) mentioned that the people in the island destinations are considered to be unskilled and lack the major resources and import it form the other nearby destinations. The characteristics of the small island states were listed as small is beautiful, small islands are good economic performers, political strength, high levels of cultural, strong international links, social and national capitals, respect for traditional, holistic approaches to development. Jithendran Kokkranikal, Rory McLellan & Tom Baum (2010) puts forward the basic characteristics of the islands such as smaller size, remoteness, perceived difference, slower pace of life, exotic wildlife and culture and distinct culture and traditions.

Certain island destinations like the New Zealand started following the concept of responsible tourism with a view of creating responsible tourists. It is very important if tourism is practiced in the islands it should be practiced in a planned and a responsible which starts form the responsibility of the local community and is then transferred to the tourists coming to the place. Stanford (2009) listed the different dimensions of the responsible tourism as respect and awareness being the first thing which includes respecting the environment, conservation of the water resources, recycling of the waste products and respecting the culture of the local community. The second dimension of responsible tourism is mentioned

as Manaakitanga and reciprocity which includes being exceptional host and an exceptional visitor. Manaakitanga is the concept of caring the visitors from the side of the hosts but at the same time visitors also taking care of the environment. Here the concept of reciprocity is paid more importance as the tourists enjoys the resources of the island destination and also gives something back to the destination. A responsible tourist in terms of the island destination is said to be responsible and active in all terms.

Problems in Developing Tourism in the Island Destination

The island tourism experiences more of negative impacts of tourism than the positive ones. Stylidis et al. (2007) listed the positive impacts of tourism as being the foreign exchange earner, employment oriented, diversification in the economy and socio cultural aspects and preservation of the environment and old traditions. The negative impacts were listed overdependence on tourism, economic leakages, seasonality factor, competition for land, labour and resource, infrastructure causing visual pollution, loss of authentic culture and depletion of the environment. There exists a lots of vulnerabilities related to the island destinations. Scheyvens and Momsen (2008) mentioned them as small economies leading to diseconomies, isolation from major markets and have small populations, small and dispersed land area and limited resources, islands being the ideal hosts for weapons and sites for spying operations, lack of professional skills and adequate capital, low resistance to external shocks including natural disasters, political upheavals and terrorism, small domestic market and are majorly dependent on aid and international trade and many other such issues. Other major small islands problems are also listed by Peterson (2011) such as trade dependency, export concentration, declining aid, currency volatility, internal factionalism, and policy impotence.

In a small Pacific Island State of Niue the stakeholders examined the nature of existing tourism and challenges on the way of its development. John Connell (2007) listed out the difficulties in setting up the tourism industry and indicated the major challenges in developing tourism in this small island such as isolation, poor connection and limited marketing. Many plans built for the betterment of the tourism in Niue were ruined because

of the shortcomings and disadvantages of being an island destination such as being an isolated mass leading to high cost or no accessibility, less availability or high costs of air transport and lack of information about the island.

Tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar islands are a group of approximately 572 islands out of which around 36 are inhabited. Floating in the east of Indian peninsula in the Bay of Bengal they are a popular tourist destination for its serene environment, favorable climate and adventure water sports. It was in 1970s when a hotel called Andaman Beach Resort was opened by the Travel Cooperation of India Limited which is considered to be the first beach resort in these islands (Chaudhary, 2008). Chaudhary also mentioned that till 1990s the tourism was growing in a slow pace and was limited to lower, middle class and backpack tourists. Apart from the traditional forms of tourism Chaudhary and Bairagi (2011) discussed about the ecotourism potentials of the islands suggesting certain eco-friendly sites and activities like creation of eco-friendly infrastructure, dealing with the problem of water scarcity, potential of village based eco-tourism, orchards to be maintained by locals and settlers and constructing traditional huts adjoining the tropical forest to provide a wonderful view of the endemic species.

A SWOT analysis of the tourism of the islands was conducted by Deepanshu and Gupta (2013) where important points regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the tourism in the islands were listed. The important strengths mentioned were variety of adventure activities, pristine beaches and other natural sites, historically important places like Cellular Jail, Ross Island, Viper Island, Chatham Saw Mill, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserve, various cultural, food and tourism festivals. The weaknesses listed here were poor image of the islands, distance and connectivity problems, poor tourism and marketing strategies, high cost of groceries and raw materials, restrictions to domestic and foreign tourist. A major threat because of the tourism in the Andaman and Nicobar islands were the threat towards the primitive tribes of the Andaman Islands due to the construction of the Andaman Trunk Road. This is a major threat towards the cultural treasure of the islands.

Proposed Study Model

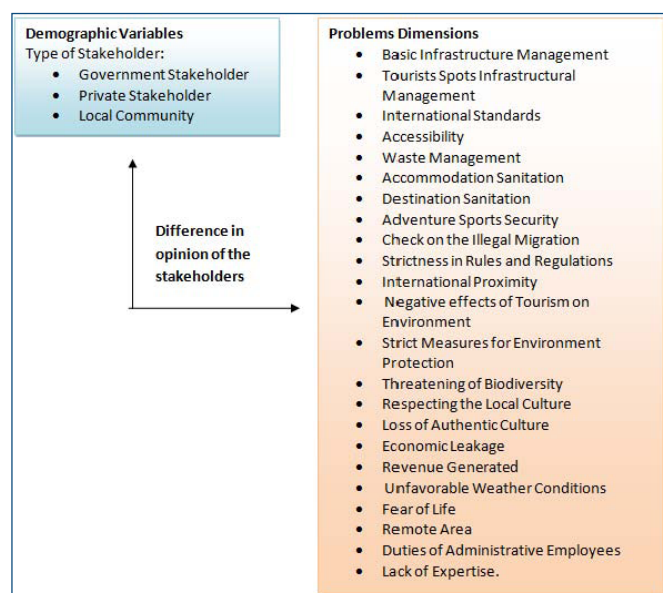


Fig. 1: Proposed Study Model Linking Demographic Variable and the Dimensions of the Problems Extracted

Research Methodology

This empirical research was conducted through a survey amongst the government, private and local stakeholders who are directly or indirectly related to tourism located in the South Andaman region of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with a sample size of 140 respondents in the period of December 2016 and January 2017. The justification for choosing South Andaman district among the three districts of these islands was that it encounters the maximum number of tourists compared to the other district and was the gateway of the tourism to the islands as the only airport and major harbor was situated in the capital of these islands Port Blair which was under this particular district. The sample was chosen based on the principle of multi stage sampling where the first stage was selecting the study area and the study area was chosen as the South Andaman district as it was the most visited district of all. The second stage was choosing the tourism stakeholders which were chosen into three categories as government, private and local community. The third stage was the selection of the areas from which the stakeholders were taken. The government stakeholder were taken from the municipal area where the concentration of the

stakeholders is the most, the private were taken from the most visited Ross Island, Havelock and Neil island. The local are the students of the BBA tourism of the government college. Further the stakeholders in the fourth stage were taken in account through convenience sampling technique.

A questionnaire was constructed by extracting the variables related to the problems faced by the island destinations due to the development of tourism in the area and was pre tested by discussing it with the academic and industry experts in the field. Factor analysis was used to validate the questionnaire and reduce the items into important factors. After reduction the 76 item questionnaire was reduced to 23 factors. The reliability of the reduced factors was checked by the Cronbach's Alpha value which came out to be 0.818.

The data was analyzed using SPSS 16.0. To achieve the objective of the study the Kruskal – Wallis test was used which gave results of the significant difference in opinion of the three categories of the stakeholders as the data was not normally distributed.

The problems which were identified in the previous studies came under the following dimensions: Basic Infrastructure Management, Tourists Spots Infrastructural Management, International Standards, Accessibility, Waste Management, Accommodation Sanitation, Destination Sanitation, Adventure Sports Security, Check on the Illegal Migration, Strictness in Rules and Regulations, International Proximity, Negative effects of Tourism on Environment, Strict Measures for Environment Protection, Threatening of Biodiversity, Respecting the Local Culture, Loss of Authentic Culture, Economic Leakage, Revenue Generated, Unfavorable Weather Conditions, Fear of Life, Remote Area, Duties of Administrative Employees, Lack of Expertise. The items under these dimensions were measured using the likert scale ranging from Strongly Agree (5) to Strongly Disagree (1). The problems thus identified were tested among all the three types of stakeholders and the similarity in their views were tested through the Kruskal Wallis test.

Results and Analysis

The problems in the islands identified are infrastructural problem in the tourist spots, problems of the international standards of the accommodation and cuisines, accessibility

issues, sanitation issues in the tourist spots, safety issue while performing the adventure sports and environment and cultural degradation problems. This section lists down the problems that have been identified by the stakeholders and the common problems for all the types of stakeholders will be identified to be prominent ones.

Table 1: Mean Rank of Basic Infrastructure Management

RANKS			
Basic Infrastructure Management	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	49.37
	Private	67	90.64
	Local	42	51.81
	Total	139	

Table 2: Test Statistics for Basic Infrastructure Management

TEST STATISTICS	
Basic Infrastructure Management	
Chi-Square	34.166
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the basic infrastructure between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 34.166$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 49.37 for government, 90.64 for private and 51.81 for the local community.

Table 3: Mean Rank of Tourist Spot Infrastructure Management

RANKS			
Tourist Spot Infrastructure Management	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	67.80
	Private	67	74.58
	Local	42	64.26
	Total	139	

Table 4: Test Statistics for Tourist Spot Infrastructure Management

TEST STATISTICS	
Tourist spot infrastructure management	
Chi-Square	1.816
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.403

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the tourist spot infrastructure management between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 1.816$, $p = 0.403$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 67.80 for government, 74.58 for private and 64.26 for the local community.

Table 5: Mean Rank of International Comparisons

RANKS			
International Comparisons	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	73.27
	Private	67	54.03
	Local	42	93.14
	Total	139	

Table 6: Test Statistics for International Comparisons

TEST STATISTICS	
International Comparisons	
Chi-Square	24.690
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

Table 8: Test Statistics for Waste Management

TEST STATISTICS	
Waste Management	
Chi-Square	3.766
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.152

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the international comparisons between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 24.690$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 73.27 for government, 54.03 for private and 93.14 for the local community.

Table 7: Mean Rank of Waste Management

RANKS			
Waste Management	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	58.00
	Private	67	72.81
	Local	43	75.63
	Total	140	

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the waste management between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 3.766$, $p = 0.152$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 58.00 for government, 72.81 for private and 75.63 for the local community.

Table 9: Mean Rank of Accommodation Sanitation

RANKS			
Accommodation Sanitation	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	65.37
	Private	67	77.45
	Local	43	63.26
	Total	140	

Table 10: Test Statistics for Accommodation Sanitation

TEST STATISTICS	
Accommodation Sanitation	
Chi-Square	3.831
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.147

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the accommodation sanitation between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 3.831$, $p = 0.147$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 65.37 for government, 77.45 for private and 63.26 for the local community.

Table 11: Mean Rank of Destination Sanitation

RANKS			
Destination Sanitation	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	62.73
	Private	67	83.90
	Local	43	55.05
	Total	140	

Table 12: Test Statistics for Destination Sanitation

TEST STATISTICS	
Destination Sanitation	
Chi-Square	14.700
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.001

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the destination sanitation between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 14.700$, $p = 0.001$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 62.73 for government, 83.90 for private and 55.05 for the local community.

Table 13: Mean Rank of Adventure Sports Security

RANKS			
Adventure Sports Security	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	26	38.19
	Private	65	80.60
	Local	43	65.42
	Total	134	

Table 14: Test Statistics for Adventure Sports Security

TEST STATISTICS	
Adventure Sports Security	
Chi-Square	22.410
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the adventure sports security between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 22.410$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 38.19 for government, 80.60 for private and 65.42 for the local community.

Table 15: Mean Rank of Check on Illegal Migration

RANKS			
Check on Illegal Migration	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	26	72.88
	Private	65	63.94
	Local	43	69.63
	Total	134	

Table 16: Test Statistics for Check on Illegal Migration

TEST STATISTICS	
Check on Illegal Migration	
Chi-Square	1.180
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.554

Table 18: Test Statistics for Strictness in Rules and Regulations

TEST STATISTICS	
Strictness in the Rules and Regulations	
Chi-Square	4.375
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.112

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the check on illegal migration between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 1.180$, $p = 0.554$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 72.88 for government, 63.94 for private and 69.63 for the local community.

Table 17: Mean Rank of Strictness in Rules and Regulations

RANKS			
Strictness in the Rules and Regulations	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	26	81.77
	Private	65	64.26
	Local	43	63.77
	Total	134	

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the strictness in rules and regulations between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 4.375$, $p = 0.112$, with a

mean rank for the stakeholders of 81.77 for government, 64.26 for private and 63.77 for the local community.

Table 19: Mean Rank of International Proximity

RANKS			
International Proximity	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	26	74.77
	Private	65	57.06
	Local	43	78.88
	Total	134	

Table 20: Test Statistics for International Proximity

TEST STATISTICS	
International Proximity	
Chi-Square	9.336
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.009

Table 22: Test Statistics for Negative Effects of Tourism on Environment

TEST STATISTICS	
Negative effects of tourism on environment	
Chi-Square	4.051
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.132

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the international proximity between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 9.336$, $p = 0.009$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 74.77 for government, 57.06 for private and 78.88 for the local community.

Table 21: Mean Rank of Negative Effects of Tourism on Environment

RANKS			
Negative effects of tourism on environment	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	75.40
	Private	67	62.93
	Local	42	77.43
	Total	139	

Table 24: Test Statistics for Strict Measures for Environment Protection

TEST STATISTICS	
Strict Measures for Environment Protection	
Chi-Square	13.339
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.001

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the negative effects of tourism on environment between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 4.051$, $p = 0.132$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 75.40 for government, 62.93 for private and 77.43 for the local community.

Table 23: Mean Rank of Strict Measures for Environment Protection

RANKS			
Strict Measures for Environment Protection	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	55.50
	Private	67	82.81
	Local	42	59.93
	Total	139	

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the strict measures for environment protection between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 13.339$, $p = 0.001$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 55.50 for government, 82.81 for private and 59.93 for the local community.

Table 25: Mean Rank of Threatening of Biodiversity

RANKS			
Threatening of Biodiversity	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	69.40
	Private	67	67.46
	Local	42	74.48
	Total	139	

Table 26: Test Statistics for Threatening of Biodiversity

TEST STATISTICS	
Threatening of Biodiversity	
Chi-Square	.794
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.672

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the threatening of biodiversity between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = .794$, $p = .672$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 69.40 for government, 67.46 for private and 74.48 for the local community.

Table 27: Mean Rank of Economic Leakage

RANKS			
Economic Leakage	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	65.37
	Private	67	72.70
	Local	43	70.65
	Total	140	

Table 28: Test Statistics for Economic Leakage

TEST STATISTICS	
Economic Leakage	
Chi-Square	.681
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.711

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the economic leakage between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 0.681$, $p = 0.711$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 65.37 for government, 72.70 for private and 70.65 for the local community.

Table 29: Mean Rank of Revenue Generated

RANKS			
Revenue Generated	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	44.93
	Private	67	71.97
	Local	43	86.05
	Total	140	

Table 30: Test Statistics for Revenue Generated

TEST STATISTICS	
Revenue Generated	
Chi-Square	18.389
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the revenue generated between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 18.389$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 44.93 for government, 71.97 for private and 86.05 for the local community.

Table 31: Mean Rank of Fear of Life

RANKS			
Fear of Life	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	68.53
	Private	67	56.39
	Local	42	92.76
	Total	139	

Table 32: Test Statistics for Fear of Life

TEST STATISTICS	
Fear of Life	
Chi-Square	21.249
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the fear of life between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 21.249$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders

of 68.53 for government, 56.39 for private and 92.76 for the local community.

Table 33: Mean Rank of Remote Area

RANKS			
Remote Area	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	71.33
	Private	67	56.60
	Local	42	90.43
	Total	139	

Table 34: Test Statistics for Remote Area

TEST STATISTICS	
Remote Area	
Chi-Square	18.381
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the remote area between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 18.381$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 71.33 for government, 56.60 for private and 90.43 for the local community.

Table 35: Mean Rank of Duties of Employees

RANKS			
Duties of Employees	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	63.62
	Private	67	69.51
	Local	41	73.78
	Total	138	

Table 36: Test Statistics for Duties of Employees

TEST STATISTICS	
Duties of Employees	
Chi-Square	1.125
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.570

Table 38: Test Statistics for Lack of Expertise

TEST STATISTICS	
Lack of Expertise	
Chi-Square	4.489
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.106

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the duties of employees between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 1.125$, $p = 0.570$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 63.62 for government, 69.51 for private and 73.78 for the local community.

Table 37: Mean Rank of Lack of Expertise

RANKS			
Lack of Expertise	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	62.35
	Private	67	66.07
	Local	41	80.34
	Total	138	

Table 40: Test Statistics for Accessibility

TEST STATISTICS	
Accessibility	
Chi-Square	15.578
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the lack of expertise between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 4.489$, $p = 0.106$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 62.35 for government, 66.07 for private and 80.34 for the local community.

Table 39: Mean Rank of Accessibility

RANKS			
Accessibility	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	72.48
	Private	67	57.61
	Local	42	87.99
	Total	139	

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding the accessibility between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 15.578$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 72.48 for government, 57.61 for private and 87.99 for the local community.

Table 41: Mean Rank of Respecting the Local Culture

RANKS			
Respecting the Local Culture	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	39.47
	Private	67	80.94
	Local	43	75.88
	Total	140	

Table 42: Test Statistics for Respecting the Local Culture

TEST STATISTICS	
Respecting the Local Culture	
Chi-Square	22.860
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was statistically significant difference in opinions regarding respecting the local culture between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 22.860$, $p = 0.000$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 39.47 for government, 80.94 for private and 75.88 for the local community.

Table 43: Mean Rank of Loss of Authentic Culture

Loss of Authentic Culture	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	82.23
	Private	67	71.48
	Local	43	60.79
	Total	140	

Table 44: Test Statistics for Loss of Authentic Culture

TEST STATISTICS	
Loss of authentic culture	
Chi-Square	5.036
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.081

Table 46: Test Statistics for Unfavorable Weather Conditions

TEST STATISTICS	
Unfavorable Weather Conditions	
Chi-Square	2.163
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.339

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding loss of authentic culture between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 5.036$, $p = 0.081$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 82.23 for government, 71.48 for private and 60.79 for the local community.

Table 45: Mean Rank of Loss of Unfavorable Weather Conditions

RANKS			
Unfavorable Weather Conditions	Type of stakeholder	N	Mean Rank
	Government Owned	30	70.85
	Private	67	65.87
	Local	43	77.47
	Total	140	

The Kruskal Wallis Test showed that there was no statistically significant difference in opinions regarding unfavorable weather conditions between the different types of stakeholders, $\chi^2(2) = 2.163$, $p = 0.339$, with a mean rank for the stakeholders of 70.85 for government, 65.87 for private and 77.47 for the local community.

The problems which were common for all the three stakeholders were the factors of tourist spot infrastructure management, waste management, accommodation sanitation, illegal migration, strictness in rules and regulations, tourism on environment, economic leakage, duties of employees, lack of expertise, loss of authentic culture, unfavorable weather conditions. These were the problems which can considered to be prominent problems of tourism development in the South Andaman district and needs to be dealt with immediately.

Discussions

Jacobs and Williams (2012) stated that there is problem of communication facilities in these islands which

still persists up to some extent. The internet facility is too slow and telephone lines often are disrupted even by the mildest of the storms. Reddy (2007) also reported of poor communication facilities, inadequate tourist accommodation, poor tourist transportation, infrastructural deficiencies along with threat causing to the flora and fauna of the islands due to haphazard opening of virgin islands for the tourists. The issue of water scarcity and carrying capacity is also mentioned in the islands. In addition to this, higher prices than mainland for the items of daily consumption are also a challenge for the tourists landing in these islands.

Conclusion

Island destinations are always subjected to one or the other challenges every day when it comes to practicing tourism in these destinations. It becomes very important to identify the problems that cause a hindrance in the sustainable development of the island environment. This paper identified the problems that were existent in the island tourism destination of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The problems were identified by the three types of stakeholders namely government, private and local community which would know the problems better than anyone else. The identification of these problems would be of great help to the tourism agencies to perform tourism activities in a planned way. This would also help in performing tourism activities which would bring out more positive impacts towards the social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects and reduce the negative impacts of tourism towards the flora, fauna and the cultural environment. The stakeholder views brought out the genuine and contemporary problems which were faced by them in their daily routine while dealing with the tourist. The prominent problems identified would further help the researchers to carry out research individually on the problematic areas and help the policy makers reduce the negative impacts of tourism in the islands for the local community as well as the tourist.

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