

জিওগ্রাফি এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্ট  
শাহজালাল বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়  
সিলেট-৩১১৪, বাংলাদেশ।  
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### **DECLARATION**

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I, hereby, declare that this report entitled “**Questionnaire Survey for tourism develop in Cox’s Bazar**” is my original work. This work has done under the course teacher named Syeda Ayshia Akter, Assistant Professor; Towfiqul Islam Khan, Assistant Professor; Department of Geography and Environment, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh. I further declare that this paper has not been submitted in partial or fully for any degree or diploma either in this university or any other university.

Sanjiban Paul

Session: 2019-20

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## Acknowledgement

At first I wish to express my gratitude to the Almighty who has given the opportunity and ability to do the field work and the lab survey and my sincere appreciation to course teachers, Syeda Ayshia Akter, Assistant Professor, and Towfiqul Islam Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Environment, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, for their continuous support, generous help, endless encouragement, constructive comments and invaluable suggestions to complete the fieldwork and lab report on which we have observed.

I, Sanjiban Paul, have completed my field work and lab report for the course “Field Work on Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects (Lab)” in Cox’s Bazar which is located in Chattogram division of Chattogram known as “Longest Sea Beach of the World”. We went there on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 under the supervision of our honorable course teacher Asst. Prof. Syeda Ayshia Akter madam and Asst. Prof. Towfiqul Islam Khan sir. We were 30 students and were divided into 5 groups. After reaching the spot our faculty Syeda Ayshia Akter madam Towfiqul Islam Khan sir described the details and the place for our field work. We got all kind of help and necessary information from our faculty which helped us to perform our fieldwork perfectly.

I would like to express my gratitude from the bottom of my heart to the local people of the study area for their co-operation and help during our fieldwork. Without their help it was quite difficult to understand some facts for us as we didn’t pay our visit there before.

I thank my group members with whom I completed my fieldwork and the analysis of the samples we collected there. The co-operation among our group made our journey successful.

Lastly, I want to thank the members of Department of Geography and Environment of Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet for helping and suggesting us to complete the report and sponsoring for our tour.

## Abstract

The report entitled “**Questionnaire Survey for tourism develop in Cox’s Bazar**” is a prerequisite assignment to be submitted for the partial fulfillment of the course named “Field Work on Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects (Lab)” having course code GEE224. The objective of this study was to study the socioeconomic impacts of tourism development on the local community at Cox’s Bazar, Chattogram. The purpose of this study is to determine the types of issues that tourists encounter, how to make Cox's Bazar acceptable for tourists, the socioeconomic situations of the local population, and the best types of businesses to operate there. In addition, how do locals treat visitors? What do they anticipate from us? Are the tourism amenities sufficient? Also discussed is what will provide the maximum comfort for the visitors. Seasonal commerce is extremely important to the local economy. However, now that they are all closed, they are faced with numerous issues. Natural risks like floods and cyclones frequently affect them. Using a systematic random sample technique, 500 respondents from seven key areas in the Cox's Bazar district of Chattogram were polled for this study. Raw data were collected through deep discussion and observation with the group members. After that, the data were analyzed following the appropriate methods as instructed by the teachers. Finally, the data were successfully analyzed and the ultimate objective of this fieldwork was fully accomplished.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes the following topics-

- Introduction
- Background of the Study Area
- Aims and objective of the study
- Limitations of the Study

### **1.1 Introduction**

Cox's Bazar is a District under Chittagong Division, which is famous for its longest unbroken sandy sea beach. It is located 150 km south of the industrial port- Chittagong. Cox's Bazar is considered as having the longest sea beach in the world, with a total of 121 kilometer long. The name Cox's Bazar was derived from its founder, Captain Cox. He founded the very attractive beach in 1798. Then the Cox's Bazar beach started only as a small port and health resort.

Though the beach is considered to be the longest beach in the world, it has been the least crowded among the other beaches. Here, visitors can enjoy the relaxing breeze of the Bay of Bengal Sea and the peacefulness of the place. The Cox's bazar beach certainly has the finest leisure it can offer to each of its visitors. People can take a timely stroll along the lengthened stretch of the beach and enjoy the view of the amazing seascape. Visitors can also enjoy water sport activities like scuba diving, surfing, and try some boat rides.

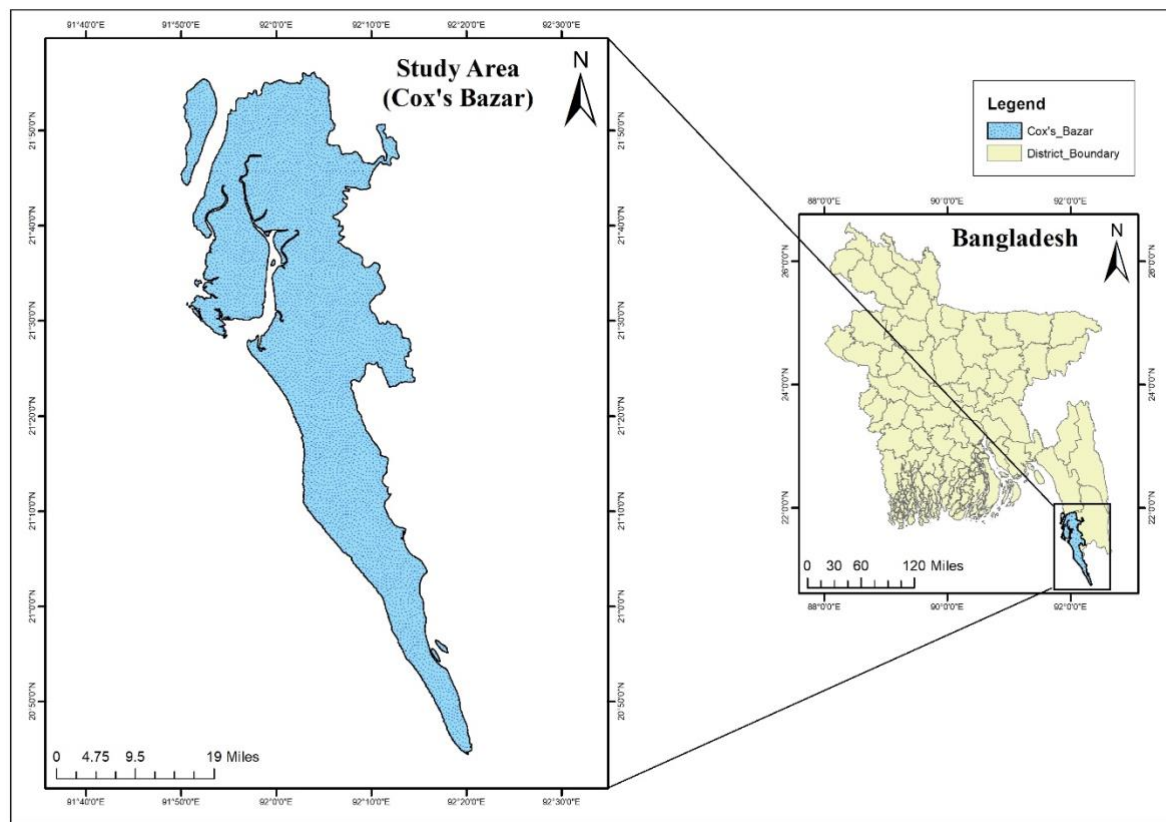
There are also other wonderful places to see around the Cox's beach bazar. One of these is the beautiful Himchari waterfall, located 18 kilometer south of Cox's Bazar Sea beach. This is the most visited place in the district, with its beautiful refreshing green hills and the wonderful water fall, where visitors can bathe and swim apart from the sea itself.

Cox's Beach Bazar really is the place best recommended for people who seeks for serene, soberness and relaxing vacation. Every Cox's Beach Bazar trip will surely please and satisfy everyone who visits here.

### **1.2 Background of the Study Area**

Socio-economic condition is the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as the combination of education, income and occupation. Economic development is the improving prosperity of nation through increasing industry, more production, equitable allocation of resources and national income. Environmental studies refer to an extensive and systematic study of nature/environment and of its physical, biological, social, and cultural factors, and the nature and characteristics of relationship between man and environment. Cox's Bazar is consisting of miles of golden sands, towering cliffs, surfing waves, rare conch shells, colourful pagodas, Buddhist temples and tribes. Himchari, 18 km south of Cox's Bazar along the sea beach is a nice place for picnic spot and film shooting. Ramu, a Buddhist village, about 10 km from Cox's Bazar, on the main road to Chittagong, has monasteries, khyangs and

pagodas containing statues of Buddha in gold, bronze and other metals inlaid with precious stones. The latitude and longitude were found as follows 21°25'17" N and 91°58'34" E.



**Figure 1: Map of the Study Area**

### **1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this survey is to investigate the economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism development at Cox's Bazar. It aims to study the socioeconomic impacts of tourism development on the local community by comparing the socioeconomic features of households who are involved in the tourism industry with the households who are not involved in tourism industry.

### **1.4 Limitations of the Study**

- There are a few resources and information available online.
- There can't be found sufficient previous study related with the socio economic and tourism development of this study area.
- There are limited people for getting accurate data.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter includes the following topics-

- Literature Review



## **2.1 Literature Review**

In order to correctly perform the report work, a number of prior papers, reports, journals and theses on the development of tourism, how tourists behave with the businessmen and the local people, whether tourists are changing the local peoples' cultural aspects everything had been evaluated.

**Peter (1969) and De Kadt (1979)** argue that since 1960s academic approaches towards tourism issues are considered as a development stream. Rapid expansion of tourism all over the world is being considered as an economic tool for development. Tourism has major effects on economy and livelihood of people living in destination areas. Economic impacts can be positive or negative or mixed.

**Sharpley (1994)** divides socio-cultural impacts of tourism into two categories – impacts from the development of tourism industry and impacts of tourist-host interactions, whereas **Hashimoto (2002)** claims that relationship between tourism and socio-cultural impacts are complex.

**Crandall (1994)** argues that negative impacts are more prevalent in developing countries than the developed ones.

**Krippendorf (1987)** opines that tourism has colonial characteristics whereas Sharpley (1994) identifies tourism as employment opportunity creator.

**Burns and Holden (1995)** argue that tourism provides socio-economic benefits at one extreme, and dependency and reinforcement of social discrepancies at the other.

**Walle (1996), Shah and Gupta (2000)** identify that tourism influences changes in value system, roles and responsibilities within the family.

**Fagence (2003)** unveils that tourism creates demonstration effect which influences host communities to adopt tourists' behaviour and attitude.

**Akama and Kieti (2007)** find that tourism preserves natural sites and cultural identity.

**Ap (1992)** develops the social exchange theory and the basic assumption of this theory is that individuals create and continue social relations on the basis of their desire that such relations will be mutually beneficial.

**Macleod (2006)** also identify these positive impacts in the destination area. It is found that this development also increases safety and security and reduces crime at Cox's Bazar but these

contradict with some tourism research findings (Hall, 1996; Wall and Matheieson, 2006) where researchers claim that development of tourism increases crime.

**Harrison (1992), Mowforth and Munt (1998), and Inbakaran and Jackson (2006)** stating benefits of tourism in LDCs tend to bypass local inhabitants.

**Chase and McKee (2003)** claim that in Jamaica most of the earnings from tourism leak out of the country. At Cox's Bazar most investors are Bangladeshi, therefore a small Percentage of earnings are leaked out of the country and most of it goes to other Parts of it, especially Dhaka and Chittagong.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter includes the following topics-

- Research Design
- Data Collection

### 3.1 Research Design

The research has been conducted by using following methods and strategies to integrate different components of the study in such a coherent and logical way for ensuring maximum accuracy. For collection, measurement and analysis of data collected from the appropriate sample units, the subsequent framework has been followed.

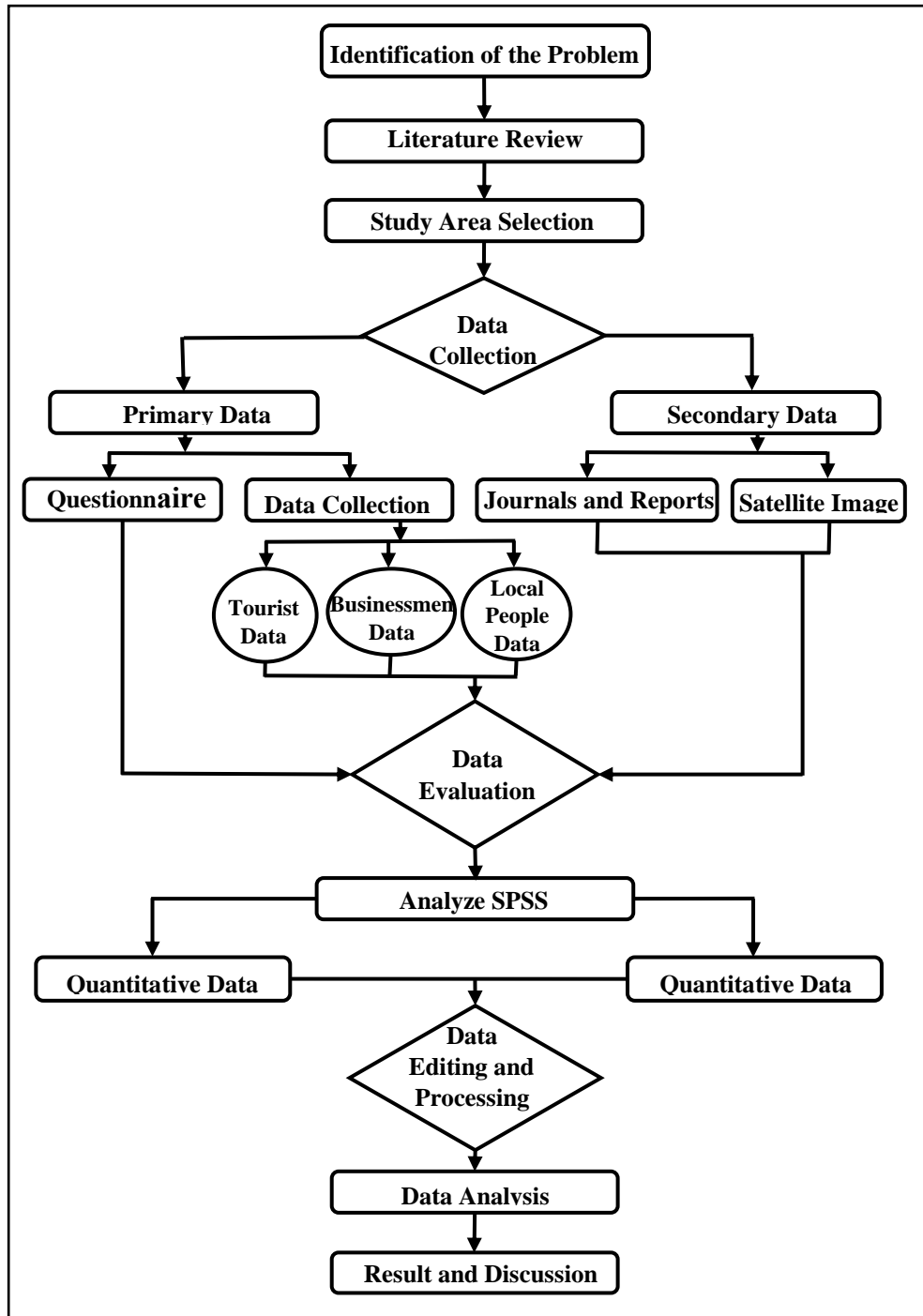


Figure 2: A flow chart of the Research design

### **3.2 Data Collection**

To get proper scenario of the field both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from both primary and secondary source. Various types of methods are discussed which were used to collect desired data. Data has been collected in two levels:

- i. Primary data collection
- ii. Secondary data collection

#### **3.2.1 Primary Data Collection**

We collect the random data with fixed target in different area. According to the base of this survey we analyze the data and outcome should be noted.

##### **3.2.1.1 Questionnaire Survey**

Questionnaire survey has been conducted to fulfill the objectives of the study. Development of tourism is a major part of the study. Questionnaire survey can relate human lifestyle and human perception towards nature. People's occupation, awareness level and what they think about the development of tourism can be known through questionnaire survey.

##### **3.2.1.2 Questionnaire**

Total of 500 questionnaire has done from different stations. This study has used various self-administered survey questionnaire that are designed to determine the kinds of daily activities that people of Cox's Bazar engage in their daily routine which has relation with the Geographical investigation. The study has look into the everyday life works by respondents showing as an indicator of collaboration of people and environment of the study area.

Following tools has used for the questionnaire survey:

- i. Questionnaire
- ii. Hardboard
- iii. Pen
- iv. Pencil
- v. Microsoft Excel
- vi. SPSS

#### **3.2.1.3 Target Population**

Development of tourism, how tourists effect the environment of Cox's Bazar, how businessmen are dealing with the tourists and what the local people think regarding tourists is a major part of the study. Questionnaire survey can relate human lifestyle and human perception towards nature. People's occupation, awareness level can be known through questionnaire survey. But also, the survey also has tried to find the habits and day to day works effect on the environment done by the tourists that visit there.

#### **3.2.1.4 Structured Questionnaires**

Structured questionnaires had been used to collect quantitative data. The questionnaire is planned and designed to gather some precise information. It also initiates a formal inquiry, supplements data, checks previously accumulated data, and has help validate any prior hypothesis as it has given us data about their interaction with Human environment of the study area.

#### **3.2.1.5 Unstructured Questionnaires**

Unstructured questionnaires collect qualitative data. They use a basic structure and some branching questions but nothing that limits the responses of a respondent. The questions are more open-ended to collect specific data from participants and so it has provided us data about their suggestion about betterment of their life, Human environment of the study area and the interaction of these two

#### **3.2.1.6 Questionnaire Analysis**

Primary data from questionnaire needed to be analyzed. To do so, we had to use different techniques as there are both qualitative and quantitative techniques available and so we have been using different techniques for different types of data. The techniques used to analysis the primary data are given below:

- i. Microsoft Excel
- ii. SPSS to analyze the quantitative data.

#### **3.2.1.7 Secondary Data Collection**

The secondary data is accessed mainly from websites, previously published articles and satellite images.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter includes the following topics-

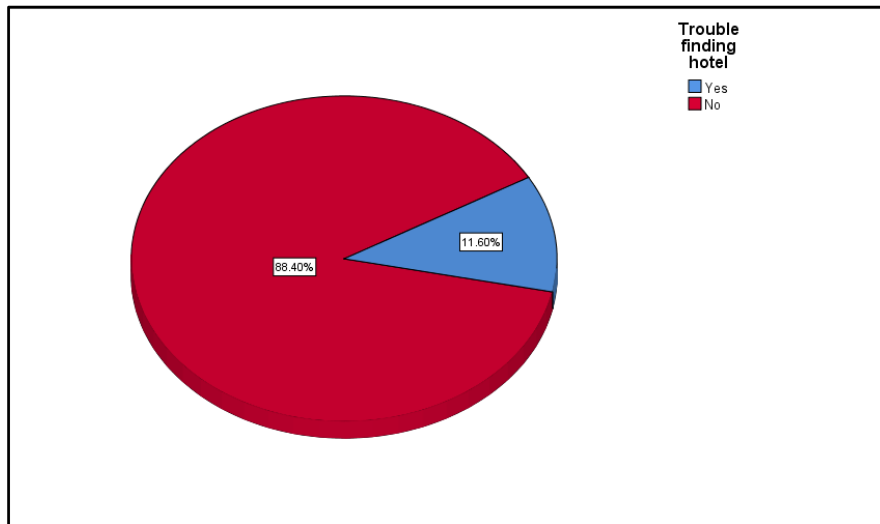
- Data Analysis
- Conclusion

## 4.1 Data Analysis

### Questionnaire for Tourists

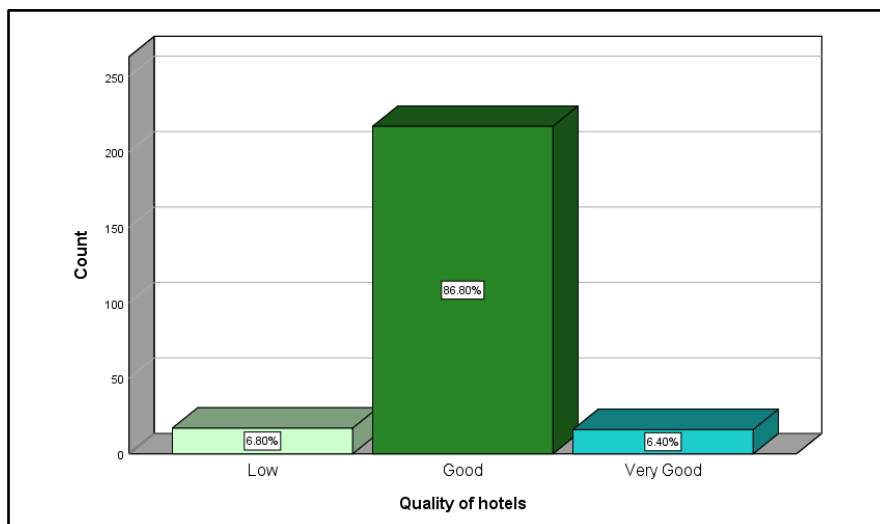
**Trouble finding hotel:** Among 500 respondents, 88.40% of people didn't find any kind of problem finding hotel.

**Figure 3: Trouble finding hotel**



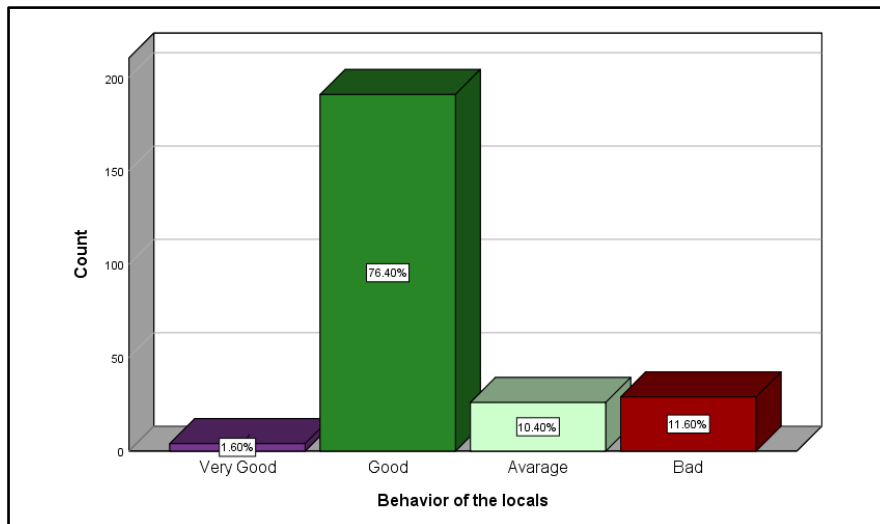
**Quality of hotels:** Most of the hotel are of good quality and that is 86.80%. Next, the number of very good hotel is 6.40%.

**Figure 4: Quality of hotels**



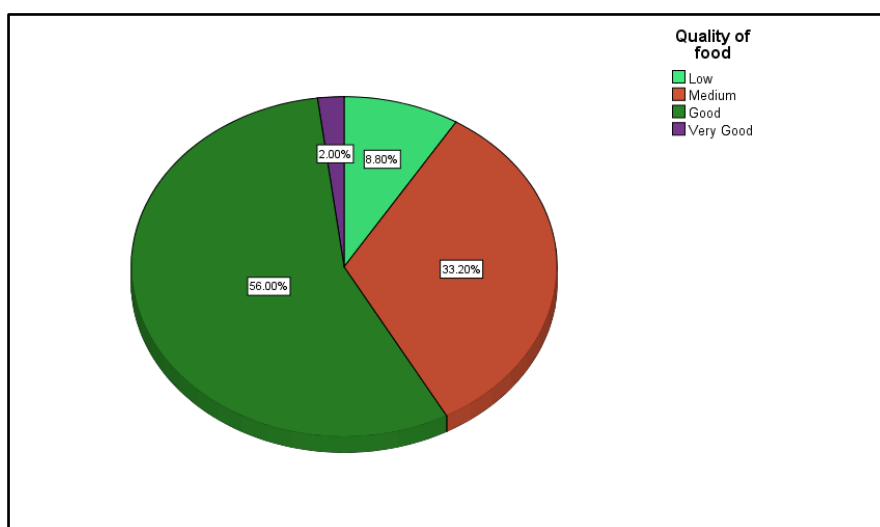


**Behavior of the locals:** From the data of the respondents, maximum, approximately 76.40% local people are well behaved. 11.60% tourists don't like the behavior of the locals and marked as bad. 10.40% of people marked the behavior of the local people as average.



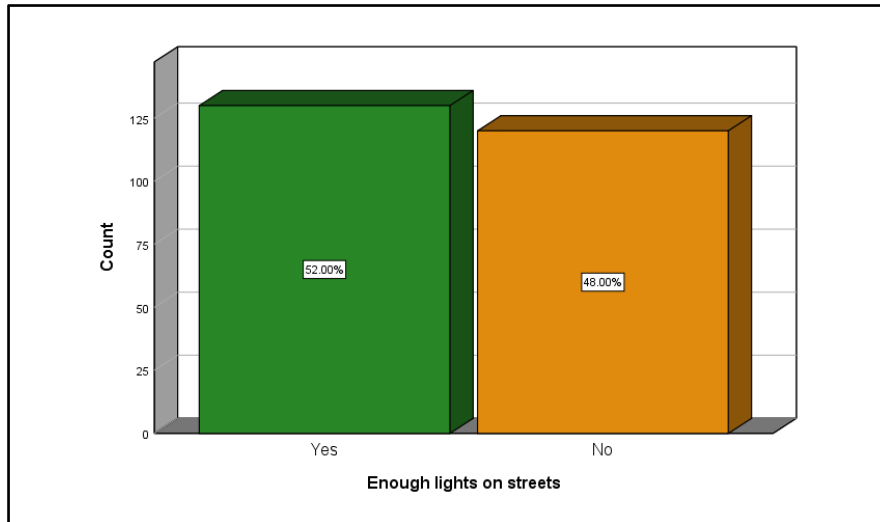
**Figure 5: Behavior of the locals**

**Quality of food:** 56% of the respondents have said that the food quality is good but is on high price. Then, 33.20% people have said the quality is medium.



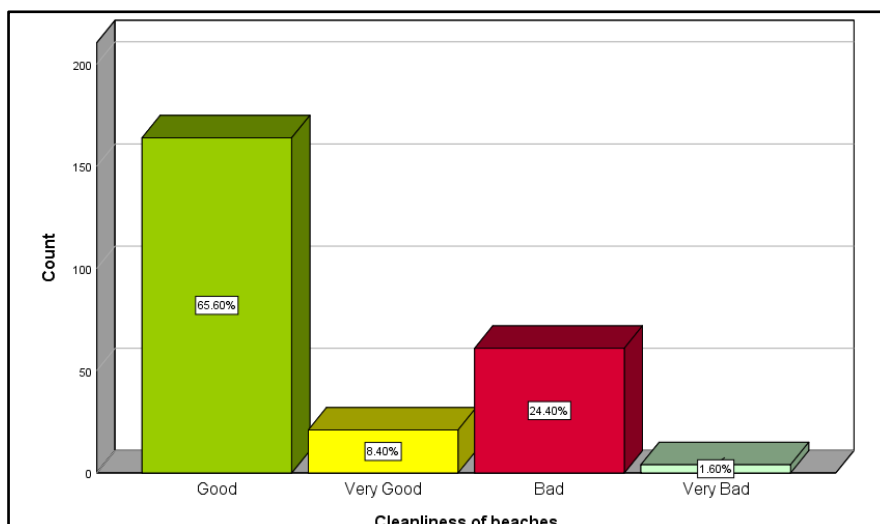
**Figure 6: Quality of food**

**Enough lights on streets:** Street lights are sufficient according to 52% respondents and is not sufficient according to 48% of the respondents.



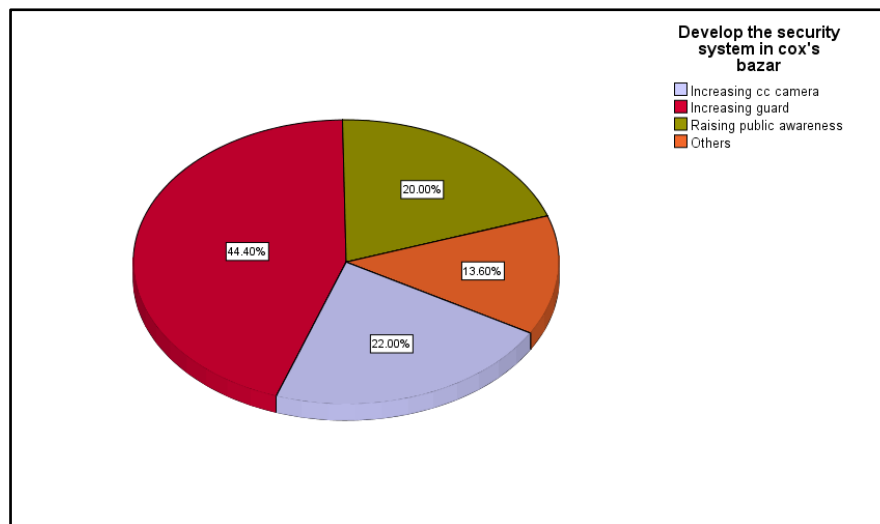
**Figure 7: Enough lights on streets**

**Cleanliness of beaches:** The beach is clean enough according to 65.60% respondents, but 24.40% people have said that beach is not clean enough and should be taken some steps such as- putting dustbin, raising public awareness etc.



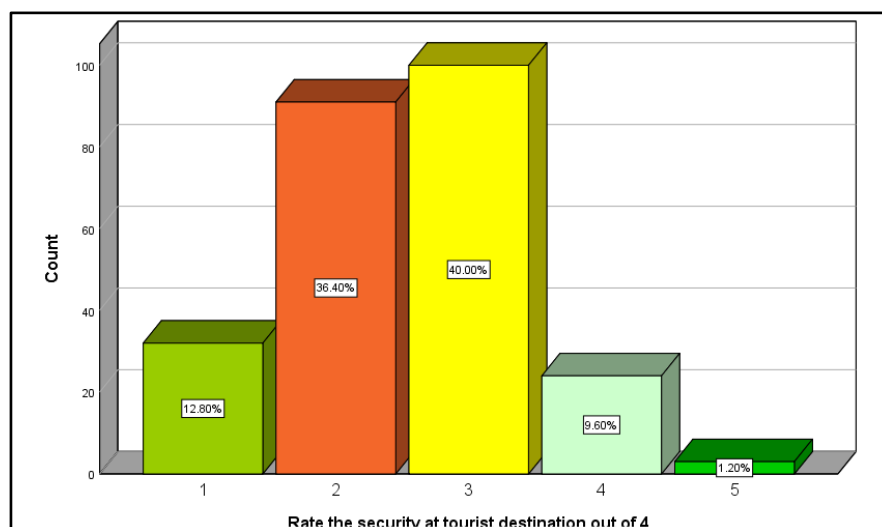
**Figure 8: Cleanliness of beaches**

**Develop security system in cox's bazar:** Increasing guards in beachside areas is maybe one of the best solutions for developing security system in Cox's Bazar according to 44.40% people. 22% people put emphasis on increasing cc camera and 20% people have said to raise public awareness. Some of the other people which is 13.60% in number have said that increasing police in beach areas, increasing security may also work for developing the security system.



**Figure 9: Develop security system in cox's bazar**

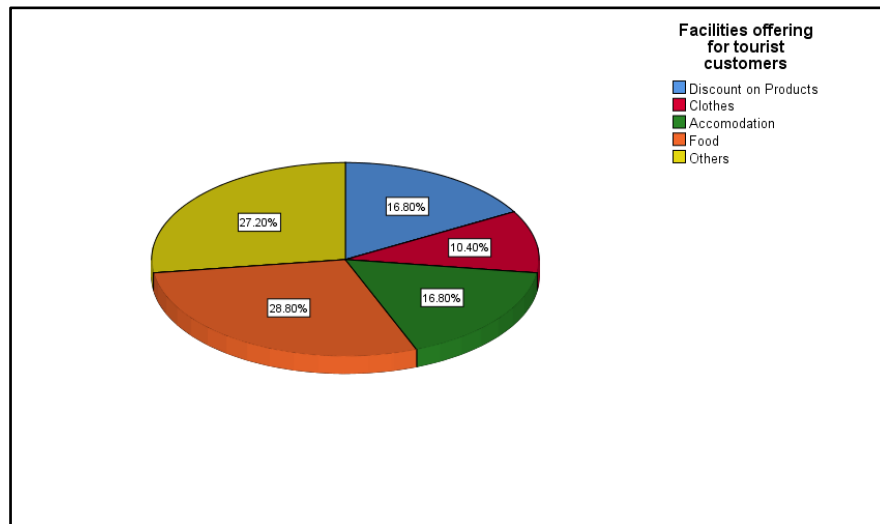
**Rate the security:** 40% people have rated the security system of Cox's Bazar in 3 and 36.40% have rated 2. So, it can be said that the security needs to develop more.



**Figure 10: Rate the security**

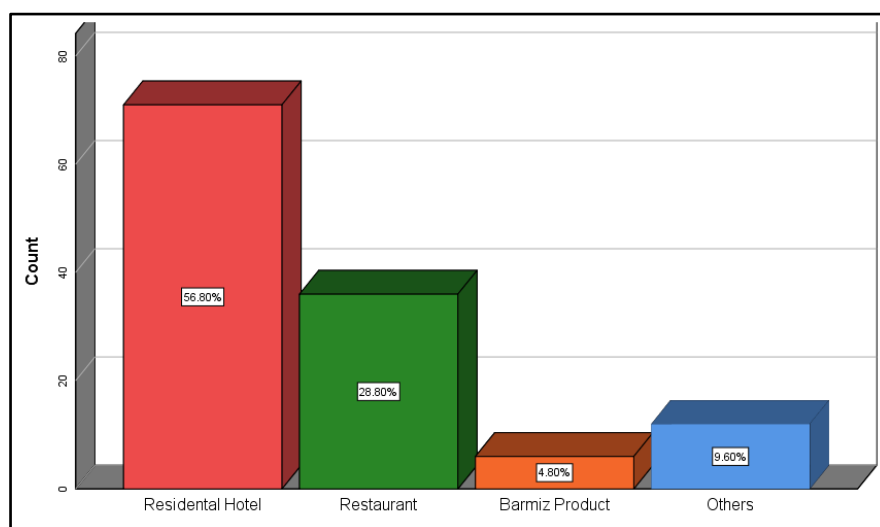
## Questionnaire for Businessmen

**Facilities offering for tourist customers:** Clothes are the most giving facilities by the businessmen which is 28.80%.



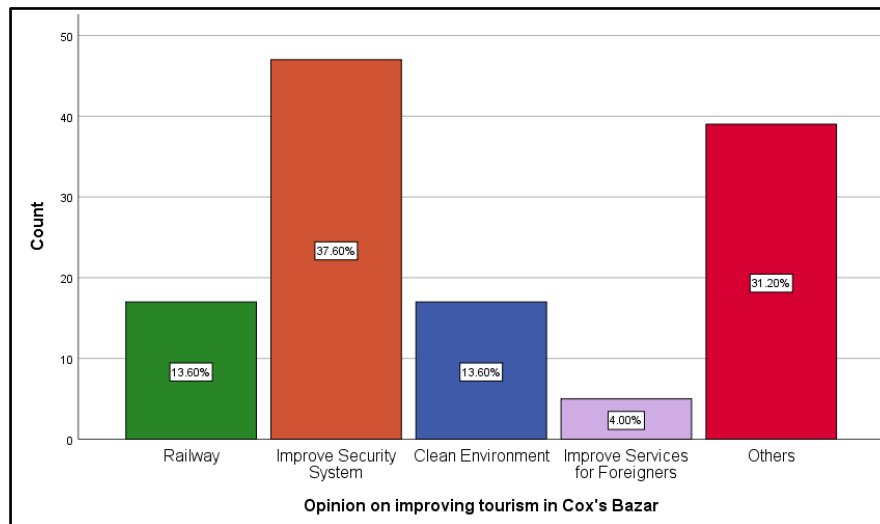
**Figure 11: Facilities offering for tourist customers**

**Profitable Business:** Residential hotel is the most profitable business in Cox's Bazar as it has the longest sea beach. Most of the people come to visit this place for its beautiful scenery and about 56.80% of people stays at hotel. Then, 26.80% of businessmen makes profit from restaurant business. 9.60% businessmen get their profit from selling sea food, cosmetics, jewelry etc.



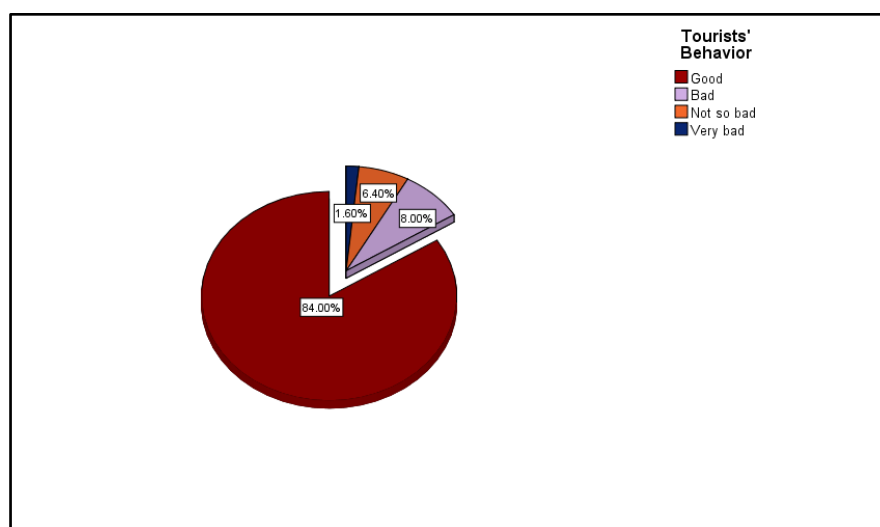
**Figure 12: Profitable business**

**Opinion on improving tourism in Cox's Bazar:** 37.60% people have said to improve security system in order to improving the tourism. 31.20% people have other opinions like- adding more hotels, good behavior, adding park or refreshment centers, developing beachside roads etc. Both railway and clean environment is important according to 13.60% people.



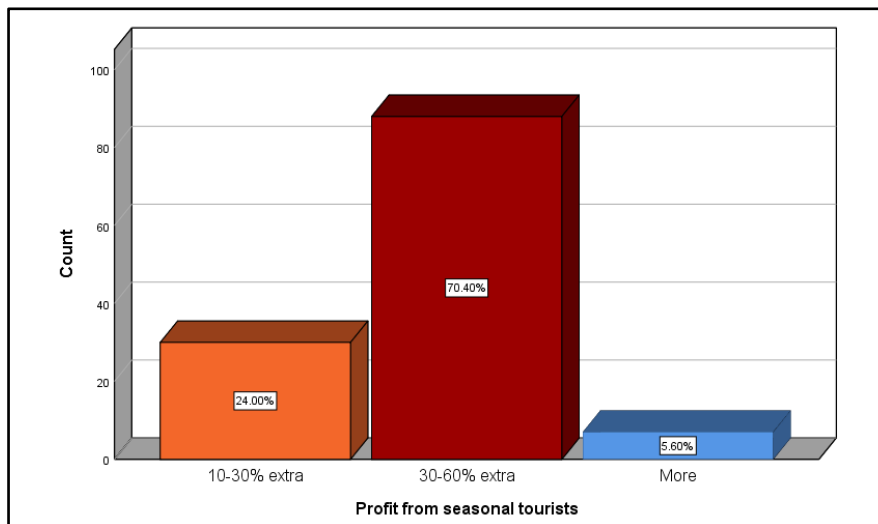
**Figure 13: Opinion on improving tourism**

**Tourists Behavior:** Most of tourist's behavior, about 84% is good according to the businessmen. Though 84% people didn't feel anything wrong with their behavior but 8% people is not satisfied with the behavior of the tourists. 6.40% of the businessmen have said that they didn't feel not so bad.



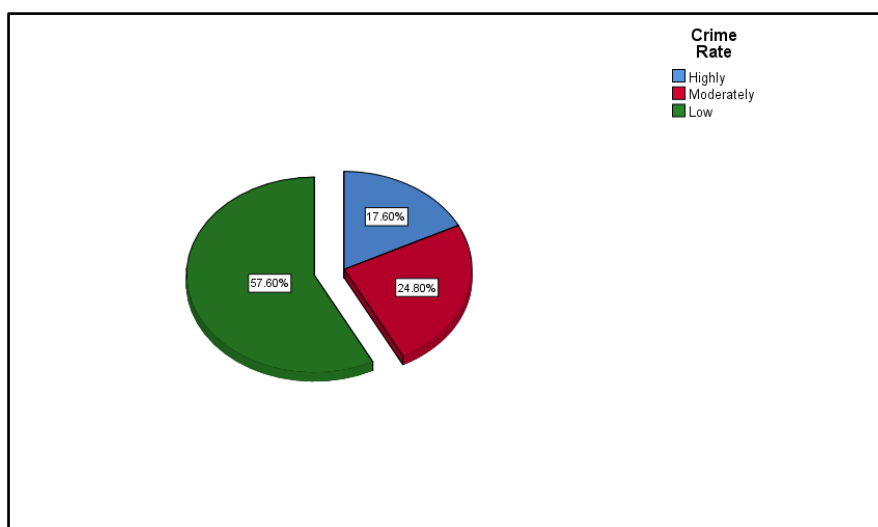
**Figure 14: Tourist behavior**

**Profit from seasonal tourists:** Most of the businessmen makes about 30-60% profit from the tourists in winter season as maximum tourists visit Cox's Bazar in winter and the percentage is 70.40%. 24% businessmen make only 10-30% extra profit by selling their products. There is a few businessmen that only make profit more than 60% and that is 5.60%.



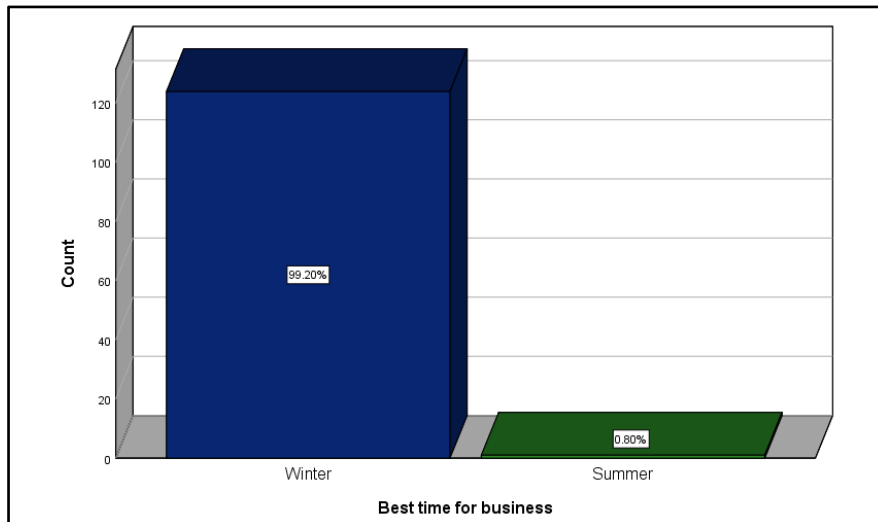
**Figure 15: Profit from seasonal tourists**

**Crime Rate:** Crime rate is low as the data taken from 57.60% of the people. Most of the people have said that the crime rate is lower than before. Still there is 24.80% moderately crime and 17.60% is high crime rate.



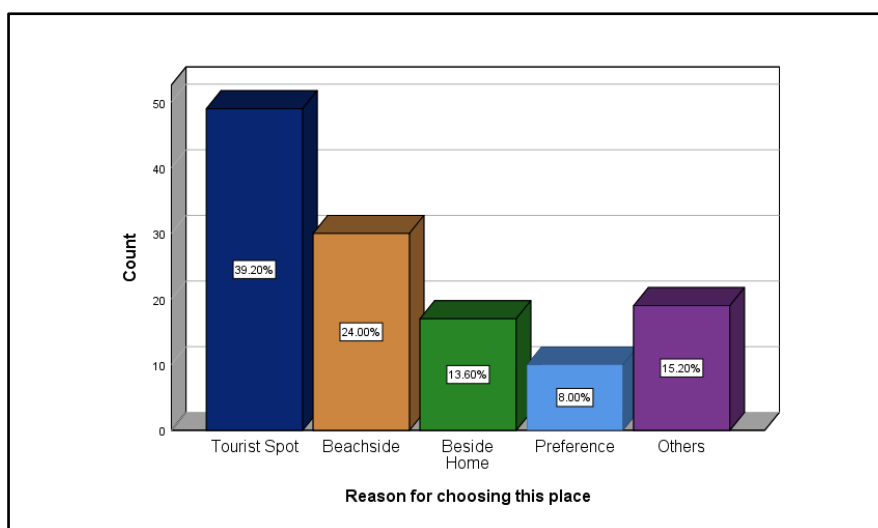
**Figure 16: Crime Rate**

**Best time for business:** About 99.20% tourists visits Cox’s Bazar in winter season. People mainly visits Cox’s Bazar in winter season as it is perfect this time of year in Cox's Bazar to be enjoyable for warm weather travelers.



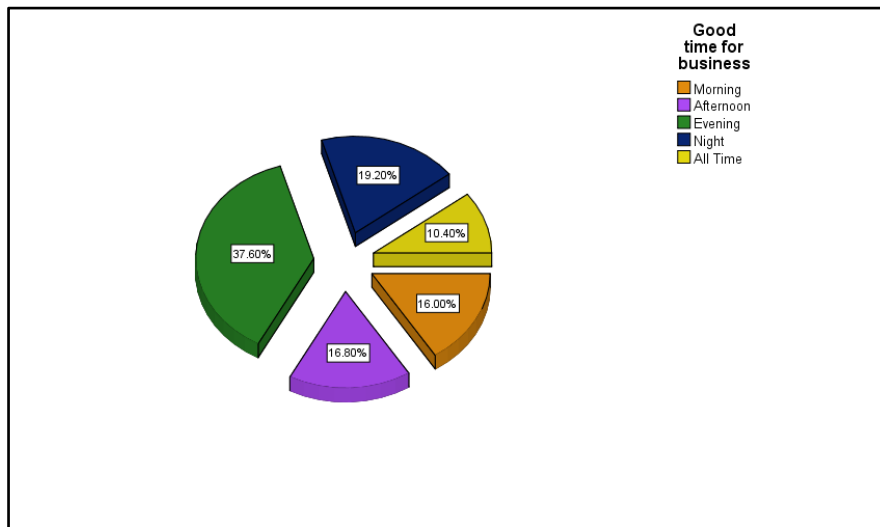
**Figure 17: Best time for business**

**Reason for choosing this place:** When it is asked why this place is chosen, 39.20% people have said because it is a tourist spot. 24% have said it is located along the beachside and 13.60% people chooses as it is beside their home.



**Figure 18: Reason for choosing this place**

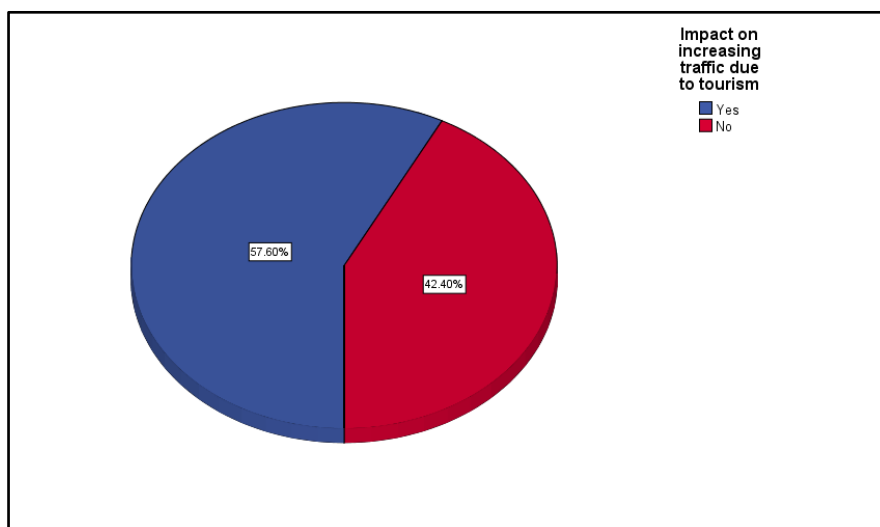
**Good time for business:** Evening is the good time for business according to 37.60% businessmen. Next, 19.20% of the people sells things at night.



**Figure 19: Good time for business**

### Questionnaire for Local People

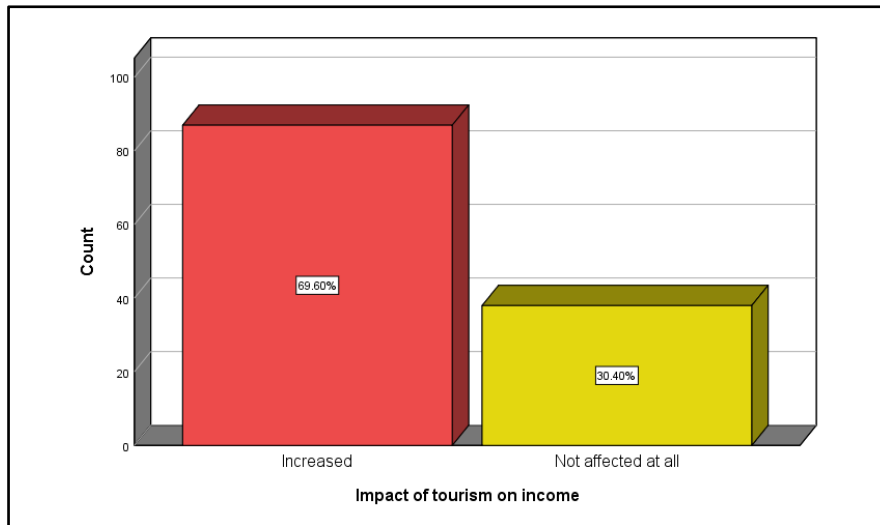
**Impact on increasing traffic due to tourism:** 57.60% local people have said that tourism have impact on increasing traffic jam.



**Figure 20: Impact on increasing traffic due to tourism**

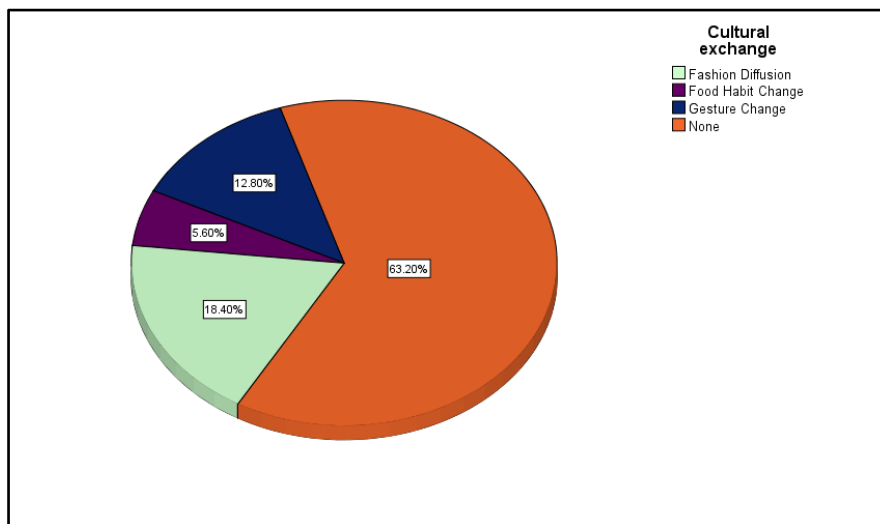


**Impact of tourism on income:** There is no decrease in income due to tourism. Instead, income has increased of 69.60% people and 30.40% is not affected by tourism.



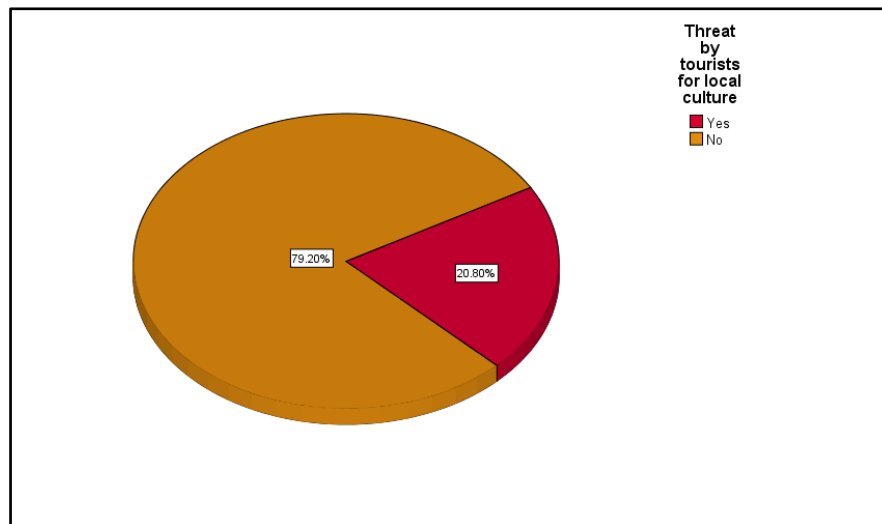
**Figure 21: Impact of tourism on income**

**Cultural exchange:** Most of the local people (63.20%) have no complain for their cultural change due to the visit of tourists in Cox's Bazar. 18.40% people have said their fashion is diffused for the tourists and mainly foreigners coming from foreign country.



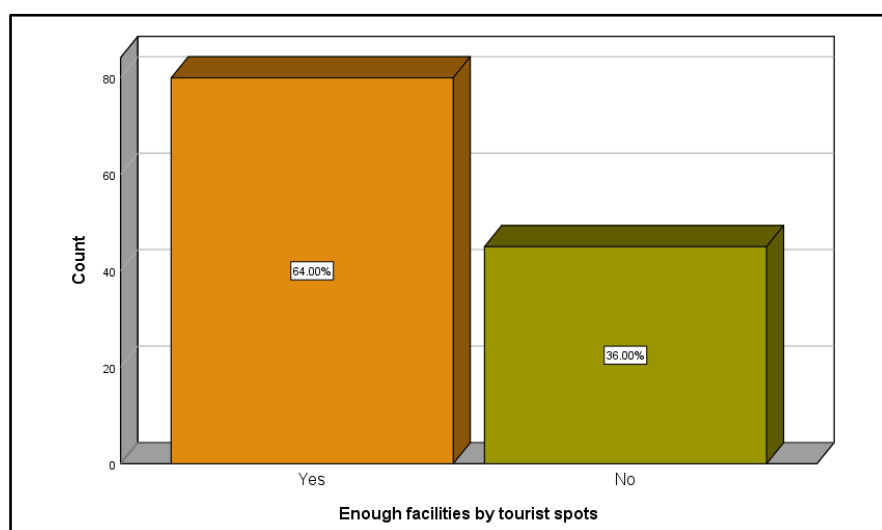
**Figure 22: Cultural exchange**

**Threat by tourists for local culture:** According to the local people, tourists are not threat for their local culture. On the contrary, there are blessing for them as they are helping in increasing their income source.



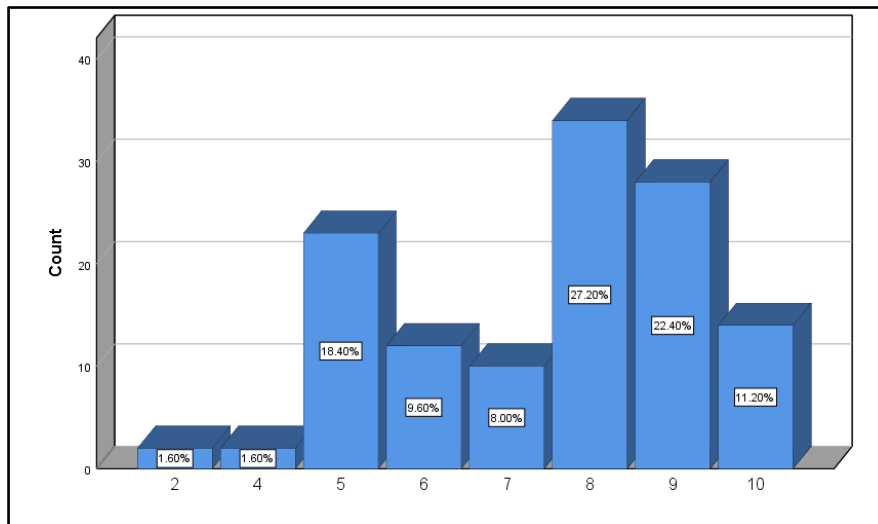
**Figure 23: Threat by tourist for local culture**

**Enough facilities by tourist spots:** 64% people have said that tourist spots give enough facilities to the tourist. But 36% do not agree with this and they have said to improve the facilities more so that they can get more tourists visiting Cox's Bazar.



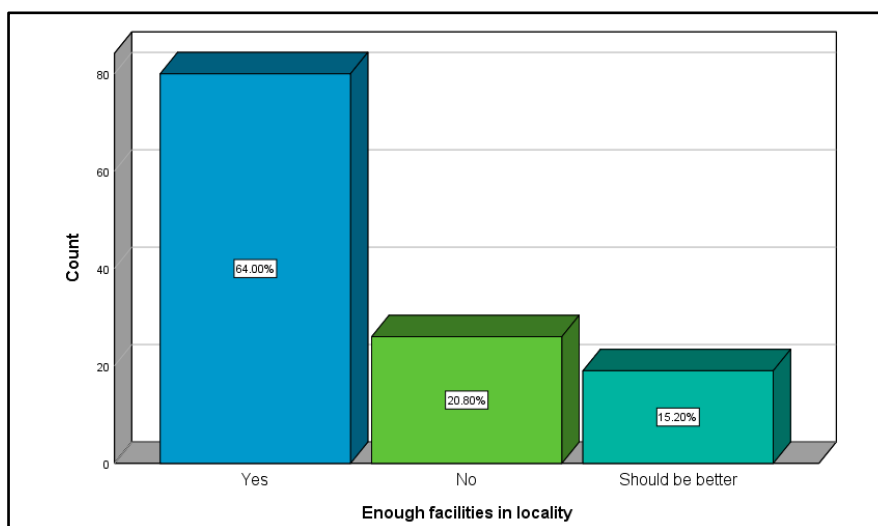
**Figure 24: Enough facilities by tourist spots**

**Rating of safe feeling at this locality:** 27.20% of people have rated 8 for their safety and 22.40% have rated 9 for safety at their locality.



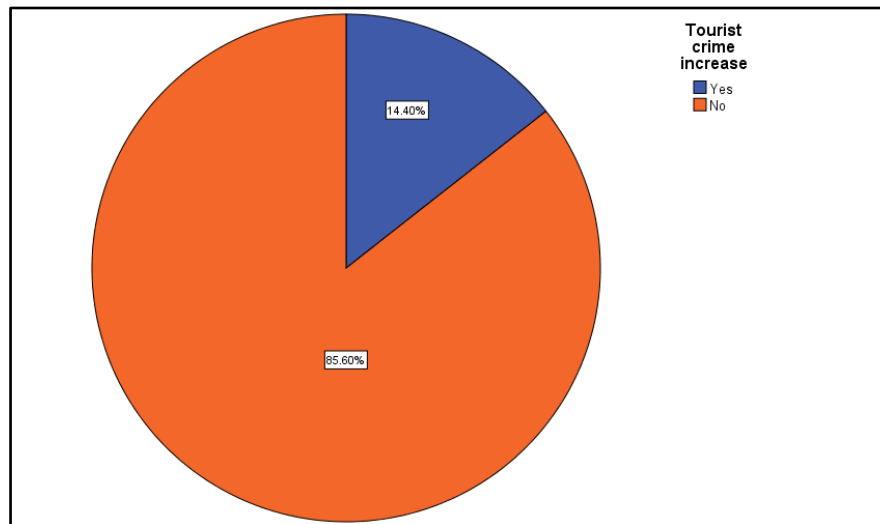
**Figure 25: Rating of safe feeling at this locality**

**Enough facilities in locality:** Most of the people approximately 64% people get enough facilities in their locality, 20.80% people don't get it and 15.20% people have suggested that it should be better.



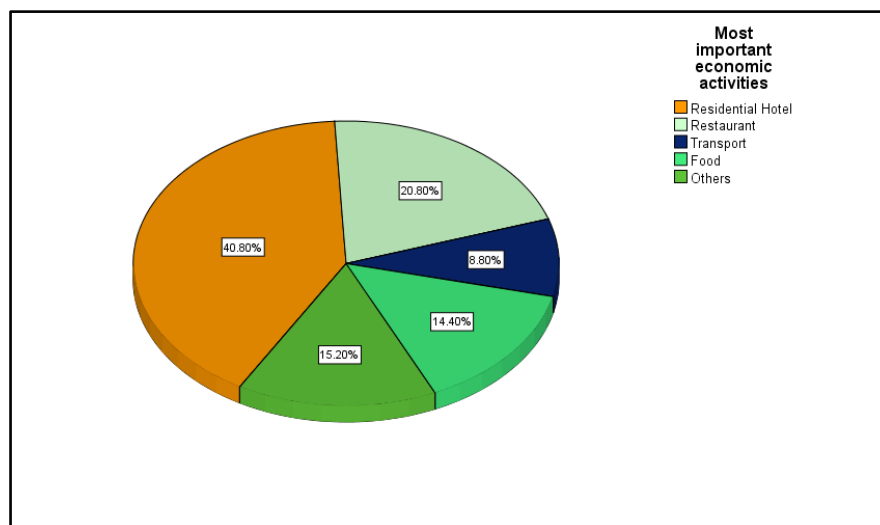
**Figure 26: Enough facilities in locality**

**Tourist crime increase:** Tourist crime has not increased that much; it has decreased than before and the number is 85.60%.



**Figure 27: Tourist crime increase**

**Most important activities:** The most important activity for the local people in Cox's Bazar is residential hotel and the percentage of it 40.80%. Then, 20.80% people depend on the restaurant business. About 15.20% people depend on agriculture, daily labor etc. 14.40% people sell sea food or any other food items to lead their daily life.



**Figure 28: Most important economic activities**

## **4.2 Conclusion**

After analyzing all of the respondent's data, it can be concluded that local residents are benefited from this tourist destination. Businessmen are getting profit as they sell their products to the tourists. This is also why our economic situation evolved. Yes, there are some issues, but they are readily fixable. People have complained about the surroundings, cleanliness of the beach, street lights, high price of food etc. As a result, they are looking forward to government and also trying to emphasis on public awareness. To expand the Cox's Bazar tourism system, the government and Bangladesh Tourist Board have already taken some action. So, it's time to create Cox's Bazar's tourism system.

## **Appendices**

## Appendix 1

Here is the questionnaire of the study:

**Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114**  
**Department of Geography and Environment**  
**(Questionnaire Survey for tourism develop in Cox's bazar)**  
**Course Code: GEE224**  
**Course Name: Field Work on Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects (Lab)**

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**Questionnaire for Tourist**

**Demographic Information**

No.	Name of the respondent	Gender	Age	Home District	Educational Qualification	Marital status	Occupation	Monthly Income	Yearly income

1. Where are you from? Ans: .....
2. Is this your first trip to Cox's Bazar? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. How did you come to Cox's Bazar?  
 By Bus ☐ By Train ☐ Airplane ☐ Private Car ☐ others ☐
4. Have you had any trouble finding a hotel?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
5. How do you like the quality of the hotels?  
 Low ☐ Good ☐ Very good ☐
6. How do you like the behavior of the locals?  
 Ans: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
7. Have you faced any trouble while visiting the sea beach?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐  
 o If you are in trouble, what kind of problem are you in?  
 Ans: ☐ ☐ ☐
8. How do you think the quality of food in Cox's Bazar?  
 Low ☐ Medium ☐ Good ☐ Very Good ☐
9. Do you want to come again to Cox's Bazar?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
10. How about the communication system of roads in Cox's Bazar?  
 Smooth ☐ Narrow Rough ☐ Rugged ☐
11. Are there enough vehicles to go to the beaches or anywhere?  
☐ Yes  
☐ No (if 'No', what should add to improve the transportation system?)  
☐ ☐
12. Are there enough lights on the streets of Cox's Bazar?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐ Enough but low voltage ☐
13. Do you ever faced any harassment while staying in Cox's Bazar Sea beach?  
☐ Yes ☐ No (If 'Yes', what problems did you face.....?)  
☐ ☐
14. How about the food services in Cox's Bazar?  
 Available ☐ Rarely found ☐ Not available ☐
15. How about the hotel rate in Cox's Bazar?  
 Bearable ☐ Unbearable ☐ Very high ☐ Medium ☐
16. What type of transport system should add in the transportation system?  
 CNG ☐ Autorickshaw ☐ Bike ☐ Bus ☐  
 How transportation system can be developed?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
17. How about the cleanliness of the beaches?  
 Good ☐ Very good ☐ Bad ☐ Very bad ☐

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*In which way beach can be cleaned? Give your opinion?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

18. Are public toilets Sufficient?

Enough ☐ Not enough ☐ Rarely found ☐ Others ☐

19. Did you face any crime in Cox's Bazar?

Yes ☐ No ☐

20. What type of crime did you faced? (If Ques. 19 is Yes)

Robbery ☐ Eve teasing ☐ Cheat ☐ Others ☐

21. What should do to stop this crime?

Ans: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

22. What do you think how to develop the management system of hotel in Cox's bazar?

Ans: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

23. What is the food price range in Cox's be?

High ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐

24. How to develop the security system in Cox's bazar?

☐ Increasing cc camera ☐ Increasing guard  
☐ Raising public awareness ☐ Other, please specify.....

29. What are the main reasons for your visit to this tourist destination?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

30. Are the prices of additional offer at this tourist destination favorable? (i.e., Prices of foods, drinks, prices of souvenirs, prices of handcrafted products etc.) Yes ☐ No ☐

31. What is the law-and-order situation in this place?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

32. Rate the security at tourist destination out of 4

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

33. How's the evening street lights here? Ans: ☐

34. Are local people or vendors supportive?

Yes ☐ No ☐

35. How often do you travel to tourist spots?

Once a year ☐ Twice a year ☐ Every month ☐ Others ☐

**Questionnaire for Businessman**

**Demographic Information**

No.	Name of the respondent	Gender	Age	Home District	Educational Qualification	Marital status	Occupation	Monthly Income	Yearly income

1. What kind of business do you do?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. What are the Facilities you are offering for your tourist customers?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. Do You find any trouble to do business here?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you are in trouble, what kind of problem are you in?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐



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4. Which business do you think is more profitable?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
5. What is your opinion on improving tourism in Cox's Bazar?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
6. How do you feel about tourists' behavior?  
 Good ☐ Bad ☐ Not so bad ☐ Very bad ☐
7. What types of things in beach market attract the tourist most?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
8. How much profit did you get from seasonal tourists?  
 10-30% extra ☐ 30-60% extra ☐ More ☐
9. Do you think crime rates increase by time? If yes, and how much?  
 Highly ☐ Moderately ☐ Low ☐
10. What time is best for your business?  
 Summer ☐ Winter ☐ Spring ☐ Others ☐
11. Why you choose this place for your business?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
12. Is tourist being cooperative with businessman?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐ If the answer is No, what type of problem you faced from tourist?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
13. Are you think the price Quality of your product are affordable for tourist?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
14. Which time is good for your business?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**Questionnaire for Local People**

**Demographic Information**

No.	Name of the respondent	Gender	Age	Home District	Educational Qualification	Marital status	Occupation	Monthly Income	Yearly income

1. Does tourism have any impact on increasing traffic jam in Cox's bazar?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
  2. How about the impact of tourism on your income?  
 Increased ☐ Decreased ☐ Not affected at all ☐
  3. Are there any changes in your occupation because of tourism?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
  4. Do you think environment is vulnerable due to tourism?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
  5. What do you think about the cultural exchange?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
  6. Is crime increasing because of tourism?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
  7. If the garbage in Cox's Bazar beaches is increasing for tourist?  
 Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, how this problem can be solved?  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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8. Is the transportation system being interrupted by tourists?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Is local culture responding to the threat by tourists.

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how to prevent this problem?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10. In which season tourists come more?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

11. Has tourist crime increased in your area?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. What types of difficulties do you face for the tourist?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

13. Do you think tourist spots provide enough facilities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

14. Did you face any vulnerable situation by tourists?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please specify:

☐ ☐ ☐

15. How tourism of Cox's bazar effect on your culture?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

16. Do you think the locals should take some steps to develop the tourism?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, ☐ ☐ ☐

17. Have you ever helped any tourist?

Yes ☐ No ☐

18. Which type of help you ever done?

☐ ☐ ☐

19. On a scale of 1 to 10, How safe do you feel at this locality? Ans:

☐

20. Do you think there are enough facilities (Hospital, School, Market) in your locality?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Should be better ☐

21. What are the most important economic activities on your area?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

22. Does tourism increase or decrease the price of local goods?

Increase ☐ Decrease ☐

23. Do community members received any skills training from tourist venture.

☐ Yes, If yes, please specify ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ No

24. Is there anything that bother you about tourism in your community?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please specify

☐ ☐ ☐

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## Appendix 2

### Visual Representation of Study Area and Field Work:



### Figure 1: Cox's Bazar, Chattogram



### Figure 2: Questionnaire Survey



### Figure 3: Satellite Map of Survey Area 1



#### Figure 4: Satellite Map of Survey Area 2

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