Residents' Attitude towards Tourism: A Study on Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park

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ABSTRACT:
The aim of this study is to explore the attitude of local residents towards the socio, economic and environmental impact of tourism development in Madhupur and Sirajgonj upozilla of Bangladesh. The number of respondents was 384 and data were collected through a self-centered survey method. A convenience sampling technique was taken to select the sample. Data were collected using both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through questionnaires. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square test, Co-relation, Multiple regression, Factor analysis have been conducted to identify the results of the study.
Findings-The The findings of the study suggest that residents of Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park have a positive attitude toward the social and environmental impacts of tourism, but they have a negative attitude towards the economic impacts of tourism. The reason for such results may be due to a smaller number of visitors in those places.
Practical Implication- This research can be useful for the local authority to improve and extend their policies for attracting tourists and improving the relationship between residents and local authorities. The results of this study show that the attitude of the people will be more positive toward tourism development if they are economically benefited. This study can be applied as a supportive tool for local authority to pay attention to such factors which hinders to provide economic benefit to the residents.

Keywords: *Social impacts, Economic impacts, Tourism development, Residents' attitude, Local community, Sustainable tourism*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is deemed as one of the largest and fastest growing industries in all over the world and in Bangladesh. It is detected as a very significant means of benefit to local communities. The success of tourism industries closely depends on the attitude of the local residents (Yoon et al., &Chen et al., 2001). An understanding of local residents' attitudes towards tourism development and their determinants are essential in achieving a host community's support for tourism development. The importance of tourism nowadays is determined by the several roles (social, economic, environment) played by tourism development in any area and its ability to create a positive impact (employment, wealth, dynamism, income enhancement, infrastructure, international friendship and moving people and assets) to the local community (Dibra & Oelfke, 2013). Tourism helps to increase the quality of life (Zaidan & Kovacs, 2017) but it may cause declining of local tradition and increasing crime rate (Dogan,1989). Tourism has both positive and negative economic impacts on residents. The positive economic impacts of tourism are the

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results of the creation of employment, increase in labor supply, increase in the standard of living and the negative economic impacts of tourism are the outcome of price increases during the event, real estate speculation, failure to attract tourists, better alternative investments (Shiji. O, 2016). Eco-tourism improves environmental awareness and reduce adverse habit towards wildlife (Rupa, 2017). The success of tourism development also depends on the correct plan. The history of residents' attitudes toward tourism and the success of the tourism industry is very old. It has been found that if the local residents don't show a friendly attitude toward the tourist then it hinders the success of the tourism industry. Due to the residents' attitude, revenues of the tourism industry of Pakistan, Iran is declining whereas the revenues of the Indian industry are increasing day by day because tourist doesn't feel secure to travel in Pakistan and Iran like India. (Tosun, 2002) (Malik, 2015). The contribution and the input of the host community are relevant for the accomplishment of the tourism development plan. So, the role of residents is essential to care tourism expansion and uphold its strong development (Hanafiah et al., 2013) Bangladesh is a country of natural beauty. It is bounded with waterways, beaches, and seashores, archaeological sites, spiritual places, mountains, timberlands, waterfalls, tea gardens, etc. The national income of Bangladesh from travel and tourism is increasing day by day. In 2017, travel & tourism's total contribution to GDP was 7.1%. So, it can be said that if the government properly takes care of tourism then one-day tourism will be a prominent sector of national income for Bangladesh (Scowsill, 2017). Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna-Eco Park both are renowned for their ecological beauty and popular tourist spot in Tangail and Sirajganj correspondently. Though the success of tourism depends on residents' supports, there is no or very little research that studied the attitude of local residents towards tourism development in Modhupur and Sirajganj. Therefore, this study is essential to provide more and depth information about attitude of local residents. The results of the study can be a source of information about the local residents' attitude towards tourism and how the industry affects their life.

Historical Background of Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park

Modhupur national park is one of the earliest and largest parks in Tangail, Bangladesh. It is popular for its ecological beauty. It was established in 1962 and the total area is 20,837 acres. The park occupies several types of plants and animals. Once upon a time, it was full of different types of animals like elephants, tigers, cheetahs, peacocks, and other wild animals and plants but it is very much unfortunate that most of them are now nonexistent (Table 1).

The park is administered and controlled by the foreign ministry. The park occupies an ecological variety, indigenous peoples and attractive natural and scenic beauty so as a tourist spot this park is quite suitable. It provides different facilities like rest houses, picnic spots, artificial lakes and other means of entertainment. An advanced reservation system for travelers to access these services are maintained by the forest department in Tangail (Banglapedia, 2015).

Eco-Park is a short form of an ecological park. With the hope of establishing nature-based tourism, the Bangladesh Government has established nine ecological Park within the year 1997 to 2008.

They are:
Sitakunda Botanical Garden and Eco-park (1999)
Madhutila Eco-park (1999)
Madhabkunda Eco-park (2001)
Banshkhali Eco-park (2003)
Kuakata Eco-park (2005)
Tilagarh Eco-park (2006)
Borshijora Eco-park (2006)
Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-park (2008)
Jafflong Green Park (2008)

Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park is situated in Saidabad, Sirajganj. The total area of Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park is 600 acres. It is full of 50 varieties of timber, fruit and medicinal trees. The park has also a small zoo with four cages that accommodate monkeys and hares (Banglapedia, 2014).

Table 1: Plants and Animals of Modhupur National Park

	Botanical Species	Trees	Shrubs	Palm	Grasses	Climbers	Medicinal Plants
Plants	176	73	22	1	8	27	45
Animals	**Mammals**	**Birds**	**Snakes**	-	-	-	-
	21	140	29				

Literature Review

A study on Cape Verde, Africa found that the achievement of tourism development plans in a geographic area be contingent on the attitude of the residents. So, it is vital to take into account the perceptions and attitudes of the local community regarding the impact of tourism development from an economic, socio-cultural and environmental point of view (Cañizares et al.,2014) Knowledgeable respondents see tourism development as socially and culturally positive. In contrast less, knowledgeable people hold strong negative perceptions toward socio-cultural impacts of tourism development in their area of living (Meimand et al., 2017). Tourism is a multi-faced activity that links the economic, social and environmental components of sustainability. The importance of tourism now-a-days is resolute by the several parts that it plays within any country (economic, social and cultural) and its ability to create a positive impact (employment, wealth, dynamism, income enhancement, infrastructure, international friendship and moving people and assets) (Iulia et al., 2016). Nature-based tourism is one of the utmost prevalent methods and fastest-growing segments of the tourism industry. They also mentioned that tourism could potentially be a boon as well as a burden to nature-based tourism destinations (Poudel & Nyaupane, 2015). Residents of Kermanshah, Iran believe that tourism has not yet created enough economic benefits for local people, but they agreed that tourism has provided job opportunities and can help to trigger the economy in the region (Mohammadi et al., 2010) A study on Albania found that if government provides more educational facilities for tourism management then sustainable future of tourism will be confirmed. This study further identified that the negative attitude toward tourism in Albania can be minimized through the study of

Tourism Management (Dibra & Oelfke, 2013). A Malaysian identified that the involvement and the participation of the host community are pertinent for the success of the tourism development plan. This study also found that the role of the residents is necessary to support tourism development and to maintain its robust growth (Hanafiah, 2010) Community facilities had been improved as a result of tourism at Kinabalu National Park and quality of life had also significantly improved. Paradoxically, the results indicated several negative effects, such as congestion and the exposure of anti-social behavior to the local community. The findings revealed that most local residents believe that the positive effects of tourism outweighed the negative (Jaaffar et al., 2015). A semi-structured interview on the residents' at Satchari National Park, Bangladesh found that eco-tourism increased literacy rate, enhanced employment, enhanced income generation and improved environmental awareness at the study area. On the other hand, eco-tourism fading our national culture and have a negative impact on wildlife (Rupa, 2017). Bigodi's primary attraction is forested wetland managed by local tourism (Lepp, 2007). Perceived positive impacts are the outcome of community facility, job creation, and the promotion of the area for tourism. Perceived negative impacts included more drunken driving, traffic problems, and increased noise (Mason & Cheyne, 2000). A survey in Hawaii on 67 houses revealed that respondents strongly agree that tourism provides many economic and cultural benefits, but they are ambivalent about environmental benefits (Liu & Var, 1986). Residents have favorable attitudes towards tourism development at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh but they also concerned about the negative effects of tourism (Bhuiyan, 2013). The success and positive impacts of ecotourism on the UK

heritage coasts depend on the management technique (Edwards, 1987). Environmentally sensitive residents who are living closest to the site are more supportive of tourism than the distant residents (Gursoy & Jurowski, 2004). Tourism has been playing a more significant role in the economies of several African countries including Ghana (Teye, 2002). Educated people are very much interested in eco-tourism than those who have little or no education (Lankford & Howard, 1994). Remarkable stability in attitudes tends to increase the stability of tourism development. If people get benefits from tourism continuously then the positive attitude will be sustained (Getz, 1994). For the sustainability of tourism development, future planning should consider the inclusion of local people. Even though local people strongly support tourism development, they are involved little in the planning and management of tourism in the study area. That may tend to negative attitudes toward tourism in the far future (Farahani & Musa, 2008). Residents have favorable attitudes towards tourism development in the area of Belek, but they also show their strong concern for the negative effects of tourism, mainly the impacts of tourism on the forest area (Kuvan & Akan, 2005). Community attachment and community involvement are critical factors that affect the level of support for sustainable tourism development. The benefits perceived by host residents affect the relationship between community attachment and support for sustainable tourism development (Lee, 2013). Ecotourism supports environmental conservation as well as generating economic opportunities. Residents' environmental knowledge positively affects attitude towards eco-tourism which in turn, directly and indirectly, determines the intention to participate in ecotourism through their individual landscape affinity (Zhang & Lai, 2012).

RESEARCH METHOD

A survey questionnaire was utilized to recognize the resident's attitudes towards tourism at Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-park. This survey explored residents' attitudes towards tourism on the basis of the social, economic and environmental impact of tourism. The questionnaire was divided into three sections of respondent profiles, residents'

attitudes towards tourism and resident's opinion for future supports. Variables were drowned from the works of Bhuiyan (2013); Mohammadi et al. (2010); Hanafiah et al. (2013) who worked on residents' attitudes toward tourism. Some of the measurements of the attitudes used in this study were developed by Mohammadi et al. (2010) on their research paper named Local community attitude and support towards tourism development in Tioman island, Malaysia and as their measurement was very standardized.

There are several types of sampling design. The most popular sampling design are simple random sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling. For the convenience of collecting data, this study follows a simple random sampling method. In this survey data were collected through field investigation. A field investigation was arranged through personal interviews with the support of seven friends from the residents of Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park. Respondents were given 21 questions on the basis of 5-point Likert scale where A = strongly disagree, B = disagree, C = neutral, D = agree, E = strongly agree. The data for the research obtained from the residents of Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park.

The total number of the data set is known as the population (Stattrek, 2018). The target population for this study includes the residents of Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park. Due to a large number of sample sizes, a simple random sampling method was used to draw respondents. Sample size determination when estimating a population proportion:

$$n_0 = (z^2 PQ)/d^2$$
$$n_0 = ([\![(1.96)]\!]^2 (.5)(.5))/(([\![.05]\!]^2)$$
$$n_0 = 384$$

Where,

n_0 = desired sample size

z = average standard deviates usually set at 1.96, which corresponds to the 95% confidence level.

p = indicates the proportion of the target population estimates to have a particular characteristic.

q = 1- p

d = acceptable error in determining population proportion.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistic

Serial no.	Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Age	10-19	40	10.4
		20-29	111	28.9
		30-39	97	25.3
		40-49	60	15.6
		More than 50	76	19.8
2	Gender	Male	283	73.7
		Female	101	26.3
3	Marital Status	Married	324	84.4
		Unmarried	60	15.6
4	Education	Primary	49	12.8
		Secondary	142	37.0
		Higher Secondary	14	3.6
		Graduate	23	6.0
		None	156	40.6
5	Occupation	Student	28	7.3
		Self-employed	138	35.9
		Unemployed	77	20.1
		Salaried	42	10.9
		Agriculture	99	25.8
Serial no.	Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
6	Yearly income	50,000-99,000	54	14.1
		1,00,000-149,000	117	30.5
		150,000-1,99,000	54	14.1
		2,00,000-More than 2,00,000	52	13.5
		None	107	27.9
7	Place	Modhupur	238	62.0
		Sirajganj	146	38.0

The target sample was 384 and the response rate was 100%. The collected data were analyzed through quantitative data analysis tools. A reliability test was conducted by using 14 items to measure the consistency of the respondent's answer. To know the validity of the questionnaire convergent validity was used. The demographic information of the study was interpreted and described by using frequency tables and percentages. Correlation analysis (Spearman's rho) was used to measure the degree of association between attitude and selected variables. Multiple Regression was used to test the hypotheses of the study. The entire analysis of the study was done through a statistical package named SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Version 20. Survey data was input in the SPSS for windows format as it is found to be

much easier to read the data. Different variables were computed as well as recorded with it. Microsoft Excel (2016) was used to create graphs. Microsoft Word (2016) was used to prepare all the outputs that were presented in this study. Bi-variate, Univariate and multivariate analysis has been used to identify the results of the study.

RESULTS

The study found that the maximum (28.9%) respondents were between 20 to 29 years old. The minimum (10.4%) respondents' age were between 10 to 19. The other 25.3% and 15.6% of respondents were between 30 to 39 and 40 to 49. The results also showed that 19.85% of respondents were more than 50 years old. Among the respondents 26.3 % were female and 73.7% were male. The male respondents were more frequent and interested to answer the survey questions than the female respondents. Most of the respondents here were married. Among the respondents, 84.4% were married and the rest 15.6% were unmarried (Table 2). We didn't get any widow, widower or divorcee respondent at the time of collecting data. The study found that the maximum (40.6%) respondents have no education. The minimum (3.6%) respondents have completed higher secondary level education. The survey also found that 6% of respondents among 384 have completed their Graduation and

37% of respondents have completed their secondary education. The rest 12.8% had to drop out after their primary education. The observation interpreted that most of the respondents (35.9%) were self-employed (rickshaw puller, driver, shop-keeper, fruit seller, etc.). A minimum of 7.3 % of the respondents were students. The survey also found that 25.8% of respondents and 20.1% of respondents were farmers and unemployed. Most of the unemployed people were either women or old aged. The rest 10.9% of respondents were salaried. The study found that that maximum (30.5%) of the respondents have yearly income between 1,00,000 to 1,49,000 taka. The minimum 13.5% of respondents have a yearly income of more than 2,00,000 taka. The survey also found that 14.1% respondents have annual income 1,50,000 to 1,99,000 and 50,000 to 99,000taka. 27.9% of respondents have no income at all who were either students or unemployed. Data collected from the people who lived nearby the Bangabandhu Eco Park, Sirajganj and Modhupur National park, Modhupur, Tangail. Here, the survey interpreted that the people of Modhupur were more co-operative and more sensitive about tourism than the people of Sirajganj. So, maximum data (62%) collected from the respondents of Modhupur and the minimum (38%) data collected from the respondents of Sirajganj.

Chi-Square Test

Table 3: Chi-Square Analysis

Serial no.	Null Hypothesis	Chi-square value (X^2)	P value	Remark
1	There is no association between age and attitude	29.679	0.000	rejected
2	There is no association between gender and attitude	43.245	0.000	rejected
3	There is no association between education and attitude	3.982	0.408	accepted
4	There is no association between marital status and attitude	3.082	0.079	accepted
5	There is no association between occupation and attitude	28.816	0.000	rejected
6	There is no association between attitude and yearly income	27.884	0.000	rejected
7	There is an association between attitude and place.	4.564	0.033	rejected

Correlation Analysis

Table 4: Correlation Test

		Attitude	SC	EN	ECO
Spearman's rho	Attitude	1			
	SC	-0.518**	1		
	EN	0.254**	-0.150**	1	
	ECO	-0.336**	0.384**	-0.213**	1

Factor Analysis

Table 5: Fitting the Model

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.664
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1967.049
	Df	91
	Sig.	0.000

The result shows that without but education and marital status all the factors are associated with each other (Table 3).

Spearman's rho correlation was applied to examine the relationship between perceived social, economic and environmental impact and the residents' attitude toward tourism (Table 4). The results of the above table represent that the factors are co-related with each other since the P values of those variables which are less than the significance level .05. The results of the analysis also indicate that the factors are correlated with residents' attitudes toward tourism since the P values of those variables are less than the significance level .05. The value of Correlation Coefficient, r = - .518 that means there is a moderate negative relationship between the residents' attitude and its social impact toward tourism. Correlation Coefficient value, r =.254 that shows a weak positive relationship between the residents' attitude and its environmental impact toward tourism. Spearman rho's Correlation Coefficient value, r = - .336 that means there is a weak negative relationship between the residents' attitude and its economic impact toward tourism. The value of Correlation Coefficient, r = - .150 that means there is a very weak negative relationship between the social and environmental impact toward tourism. The value of Correlation Coefficient, r = .384 that means there is a weak positive relationship between social and economic impact toward tourism. Spearman rho's Correlation Coefficient value, r = -.213 that means there is a weak negative relationship between the economic and environmental impact toward tourism.

The KMO and Bartlett's Test table shows that the values of KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) are 0.664 which implies that the data is suited for factor analysis (Table 5). The table also shows that the p-value for Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is 0.00 (<0.005), which implies that there is a scope of reduction of some dimensions of the data. (Kaiser, H.F., 1974)

Table 6: Reliability and Validity Checking

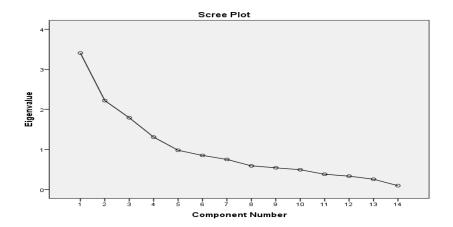|	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Attitude	0.774	0.743	0.778	0.738
SC	0.713	0.789	0.831	0.713
EN	0.944	0.978	0.972	0.946
EN	0.861	0.867	0.896	0.590

Figure 1: Scree Plot

The table shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value for all the extracted factors is greater than 0.70 which is taken based on a number of dimensions, items, and inter-items correlations. That reveals that the data is reliable for factor analysis. The table also shows that the rho_A values are greater than 0.3, these implies that the instrument is valid. The constructs with an average variance extracted (AVE) of at least 0.50 can be assumed to present convergent validity, and a similar assumption can be made if the item loading is well above 0.50. (Hair, J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R. & Wlliam, C., 1995). The table shows that composite reliability ranging from .778 to .972 and AVE ranging from .590 to .946 which is greater than the recommended levels. Therefore, the convergent validity conditions are satisfied in this study (Table 6).

The scree plot shows that there is an elbow point at point 5, it indicates that there are only 4 factors extracted. Only factors with eigenvalues greater than one were selected (Hair, J.F.; Anderson, R.E.; Tatham, R.L.; Black, W.C., 1998) (Figure 1).

Table 7: Factor Loadings

	Attitude	ECO	EN	SC
Attitude				0.790
ECO1		0.933		
ECO3		0.746		
EN2			0.979	
EN3			0.966	
SC2	0.724			
SC6	0.868			

Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 8: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.592[a]	0.350	0.345	0.34052

a. Predictors: (Constant), SC, ECO, EN

b. Dependent Variable: Attitude

Table 9: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.770	3	7.923	68.331	0.000[b]
	Residual	44.063	380	0.116		
	Total	67.833	383			

a. Dependent Variable: Attitude

b. Predictors: (Constant), SC, ECO, EN

The PCA with varimax rotation of the 14 variables resulted in a four factors solution that explains 62.336 of the total variances. The table shows that all the factor loadings are greater than 0.7 (Table 7).

In a multiple linear regression model, the adjusted R square dealings the percentage of the variation in the dependent variable accounted for the independent variables. The goodness of fit in the regression model is generally measured by the adjusted R square as it is considered a more accurate goodness-of-fit measure than R square (Ali & Newaz, 2010). The result of the model summary table shows that the value of the adjusted R square is 34.5%. The value of adjusted R square explains that the only 34.5% variation of residents' attitudes towards tourism can be explained by independent variables. The rest 65.5% of variance has explained by other influencing factors that could not cover by this study (Table 8).

The result of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) shows that P-value is .000 which is less than the significance level .05. The result also interprets all the predictors significantly affect the dependent variable, so the formulated null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted (Table 9).

Table 10: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	2.105	0.123		17.087	0.000
	SC	0.281	0.027	0.471	10.529	0.000
	EN	0.103	0.026	0.173	4.013	0.000
	ECO	-0.060	0.023	-0.118	-2.604	0.010
a. Dependent Variable: Attitude						

According to the coefficients table, all the values of predictors are significant since the P-value of those variables are less than the significance level 0.05.

According to the coefficient table the fitted model is $Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$

Here, $Y = 2.105 + .281 X_1 + .103 X_2 - .060 X_3$

Where, Y = Residents' attitude toward tourism, X_1 = Social impact (SC), X_2 = Environmental impact (EN), X_3 = Economic impact (ECO). β value shows the level to which the value of the independent variable contributes to the change of the dependent variable.

β value of SC is .281 which suggest that if the components of social impact are increased by one unit, attitude toward tourism will increase by .281 units when other variables remain constant.β value of EN is .103 which recommend that if the components of environmental impact are increased by one unit, attitude toward tourism will increase by .103 units when other variables remain constant.β value of ECO is -.0.60 which propose that if the components of economic impact are increased by one unit, attitude toward tourism will decrease by .060 units when other variables remain constant. It is concluded that all the independent variables except economic impact have a positive influence on the residents' attitude toward tourism. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted (Table 10).

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that there is an association among resident's attitudes toward tourism and the concerning features of age, gender, occupation, yearly income, and place but there is no association with yearly income and marital status. The findings also reveal that residents have a moderate negative moderate relationship with social impact whereas the negative weak relationship with economic impact. But findings reveal that residents have a weak positive relationship with the environmental impact of tourism. The key findings of the study show that there is a weak negative relationship with social impacts and environmental impacts but weak positive relationships with social impact and economic impact. The findings also show that there are a weak negative relationship economic impact and environmental impact of tourism. This result is consistent with the findings of Mohammadi et al. (2010).

Regression analysis explores the effects of multiple independent variables on the dependent variable. From multiple regression analyses, it is found that social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism have a significant impact on residents' attitudes toward tourism. This result is consistent with the findings of Mohammadi et al. (2010).

CONCLUSION

The residents' attitudes about social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism in Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park have been studied in this research. Results showed that respondents perceived the social and environmental impacts of tourism favorably except economic impacts. Residents believe that tourism has not yet created enough economic benefits for local people. They

agreed that tourism has provided a little bit of trading opportunity which cannot help to generate the economy in those regions. They have high hopes and a positive outlook on developing tourism in Modhupur National Park and Bangabandhu Jamuna Eco-Park. The social impacts of tourism were evaluated positively by the residents. The residents of Modhupur National Park are eager to meet tourists and show their ancient heritage like Garo hills, Pineapple garden, Banana garden and the culture of tribal but some residents especially the tribal group have concerned about undesirable effects which may cause changes on their culture. With regard to the environmental impacts, they believe that tourism has provided an incentive for the renovation of their heritage. However, crowded public places, traffic congestion, and noise were not found to be the negative aspects of these tourism impacts. From the interviews, many similarities have been found in the two places with regard to their perceptions toward tourism. Findings from the chi-square-test analysis indicated that there is an association between residents' attitudes toward tourism and places. Findings suggest that the attitude of residents will be more positive by increasing the economic benefits of tourism.

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