

**DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND:
AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY**

PhD Dissertation

SUBMITTED BY

Sk. Mosiur Rahman

Registration No.:110/2012-13

Re-registration No.: 96/2020-21



**Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management
Faculty of Business Studies
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
2021**

**DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND:
AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY**

PhD Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty of Business Studies

Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

SUBMITTED BY

Sk. Mosiur Rahman

Registration No.:110/2012-13

Re-registration No.: 96/2020-21

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior permission of the researcher.



Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management
Faculty of Business Studies
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
2021

Certificate of the Supervisor & Co-Supervisors

It is our pleasure to certify that Mr. Sk. Mosiur Rahman bearing Registration No. 110, Session: 2012-13 and Re-registration No.: 96, Session: 2020-21 has prepared the PhD Dissertation entitled, **“Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island: An Ethnographic Study”** submitted to the University of Dhaka in the Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management under the Faculty of Business Studies in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This thesis is absolutely based on his own work under our direct guidance and supervision. The material embodied in this thesis is original. No part of it, in any form, has been submitted to any other University or Academic Institution for any Degree, Academic Award or Publication elsewhere.

<p>(Prof. Dr. Syed Rashidul Hasan) Former Professor Dept. of Tourism & Hospitality Management Faculty of Business Studies University of Dhaka Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh And Co-Supervisor</p>	<p>(Prof. Dr. Anwarullah Chowdhury) Former Professor Dept. of Anthropology Faculty of Social Science University of Dhaka Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh And Co-Supervisor</p>	<p>(Dr. Md. Kamrul Hassan) Associate Professor Dept. of Tourism & Hospitality Management Faculty of Business Studies University of Dhaka Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh And Supervisor</p>
--	---	--

Declaration by the Researcher

I do hereby declared that this PhD dissertation entitled **“Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island: An Ethnographic Study”** has been prepared by me. It is an original work done by me through taking advices and suggestions from my honorable Supervisor and Co-Supervisors. I myself take all the responsibilities for all comments, statements and opinions uttered in this dissertation. This dissertation or any part of it has not been submitted earlier, either partly or wholly to any other University or Institutions for any degree or diploma.

(Sk. Mosiur Rahman)

PhD Fellow

Registration No. 110/2012-13

Re-registration No.: 96/2020-21

Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management

Faculty of Business Studies

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

Bangladesh.

DEDICATED TO

① MY DEAR RESPECTED *PARENTS*

② MY LOVING *WIFE*

③ MY AFFECTIONATE *SON*

Acknowledgement

The PhD research “Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island: An Ethnographic Study” was undoubtedly a hard task for me. I acknowledge individuals, different institutions and organizations, peoples of Saint Martin’s Island, the visiting domestic and foreign tourists of St. Martin’s Island and many more I cannot name all of them individually have helped me various stages for completion of this study. I wish to express, from the core of my heart, the deepest and sincerest appreciation and gratefulness to all of them.

I would like to express my profound gratitude and sincere appreciation to my honorable Supervisor Dr. Md. Kamrul Hassan, Associate Professor, Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management (THM), Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka and my honorable Co-Supervisor Dr. Anwarullah Chowdhury, former Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Science, University of Dhaka and also another of my honorable Co-Supervisor Dr. Syed Rashidul Hasan, Former Professor, Dept. of THM, Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka for their personal support, guidance, modern ideas, encouragement, constructive criticisms, comments, advice and suggestions at all stages for completion of this PhD research work properly.

I’m grateful to my former Co-Supervisor Professor Dr. A. S. M. Maksud Kamal, Former Dean, Faculty of Earth & Environmental Sciences and now Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic), University of Dhaka, for his help at different stages of this PhD research work.

I’m grateful to the Dean, Faculty of Business Studies and the former and present Chairman, Dept. of THM, Faculty of Business Studies, DU. I’m thankful to the faculty members of the Dept. of THM, DU. Thanks are also due to all the Officers and Staffs of the Dept. of THM, DU, for their co-operation.

I’m very much grateful to my dear honorable teacher, Professor Dr. A. Q. M. Mahbub, Former Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Geography & Environment and also former Dean (Acting), Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences, DU and now honorable Vice-Chancellor (VC), Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University (BSMRSTU), Gopalganj and his wife, my dear Boro Apa, Khondakar Sabiha Khatun, BSC, MSC, B.ED, M.ED, Assistant Teacher, Mathematics Department, Udayan Uchcha Madhyamik Bidyalaya, DU Campus, Dhaka for their personal and mental support and entertainment, proper guidance, affectionate encouragement and valuable suggestions at all stages for completion of this PhD research properly and also timely.

I’m especially grateful to Dr. Md. Morshed Hasan Khan, Former Professor, Dept. of Marketing, D.U, who has helped me in many ways for completion of this PhD research work properly. May Almighty Allah give him bright success in his life.

I’m grateful to the authority of D.U., particularly Mr. Md. Enamuzzaman, former Deputy Registrar, Academic Section-1 and now the Registrar of DU and his supporting Officers and Staffs for their administrative support.

I'm deeply indebted to Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas, Professor (PRL), Dept. of Anthropology, SUST, Sylhet, Bangladesh and his wife my dear Aunt, Mrs. Nurunnahar Awal (Neru) for their personal & mental support and entertainment, proper guidance, valuable advice, suggestions and given me a lot of valuable time at all stages for completion of this PhD research work properly and also timely.

I'm grateful to my friend Mr. Md. Amirul Haque Chowdhury (Parvej), Assistant Professor, Dept. of GED, BIU, Dhaka; renown Journalists Mr. N. A. Karim Biddut Chowdhury (who have no more existed on this earth) and prominent Journalist Mr. Md. Golam Quader and Mr. Mohadeb Sarker, President, Probashi Nagorik Committee of N. A., USA for their differential supports and encouragements at all stages for completion of this PhD research.

My sincere gratitude is also due to Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin, former D.C. Cox's Bazar District (Now Joint Secretary, Cabinet Division, Govt. of Bangladesh) and his colleague ADC (Revenue), Mr. Md. Abdus Sobhan, District Election Officer, Executive Engineer of LGED and BWDB of Cox's Bazar District, Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir, Manager, Keari Tours & Travels and also the Officers of BPC and BTB for their help.

I would like to extend my special thanks to Mr. Md. Nur Ahmad, Chairman, 06 No. Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad, Mr. Md. Nurul Amin, former Chairman, St. Martin's Island UP; Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman, former Member, 4 No. Ward of Saint Martin's Island UP; Mr. Md. Aminul Islam, former Member, 2 No. Ward of Saint Martin's Island UP; Mr. Md. Siddiquir Rahman, local Journalist of St. Martin's Island; Mr. Md. Samsul Islam, the only Amin (Land Surveyor) of St. Martin's Island; Md. Nurul Haque Nur, Students of Class-XII, St. Martin's Island B.N. School & College; Md. Sabbir, fisherman and the son of the only inhabitants of Chera Dwip, adjacent to Saint Martin's Island Late Mr. Md. Hossen Ali and also Mr. Md. Hazi Saleh, the owner of Narikel Bagan Cottage in St. Martin's Island; where I have staying many times during the research period for their differentiate help for completion of this PhD research.

I'm also indebted to all the people of St. Martin's Island, BGB, Coast Guard and Bangladesh Navy Officers and Police Officers of St. Martin's Island Police Fari and UAO, UFO, UHO of Teknaf and A.C. Land of Teknaf Upazila for their co-operation.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my Wife Mrs. Shirin Rahman, A Govt. Service Holder and my only affectionate Son Muaz Ansari Rehan who have sacrificed companionship during my research period. I would also like to express my gratitude to my Brothers and Sisters; especially in my younger Brother, DR. Sk. Mahmudul Hasan, my elder Brother Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman and Sk. Samsur Rahman for their personal support. I always remember my honorable Mother. May Allah bless her. I also remember my Father Alhaj Sk. Maula Buksha, who was my childhood teacher and has taught to me moral lessons; always lead to my lives with honesty, dignity and sincerity. He is no more existed in the earth. I always pray to him that Almighty Allah grant his departed soul eternal peace in the best heaven of Jannatul Ferdous.

Sk. Mosiur Rahman.

Abstract

Tourism has identified as a major industry, which is growing very fast in many countries of the world. Bangladesh is a developing country and going to be a middle income country where tourism can play a vital role in its GDP growth. Tourism plays a significant role for the socio-economic development of an area or a region of a country. Tourism has a bright prospect in Bangladesh but it has growing very slowly. Government of Bangladesh has taken many initiatives for the development of tourism industries in our country. Bangladesh is a wonderful country with a lot of tourist spots having scopes to develop different types of tourism. Among all the forms of tourism; beach tourism is very much popular and one of the prominent tourist attractions in Bangladesh at present. The World's longest unbroken sandy sea beach at Cox's Bazar (120 km/75 mile long) and the only beautiful coral island at Saint Martin's is now the most popular tourist destination of Bangladesh.

Saint Martin's Island has found the blue water into the Bay of Bengal. For this reason, now Saint Martin's Island has been identified as a popular tourist destination. There are about 7,000-8,000 tourists visit St. Martin's Island every day in the tourist season (October-March) only for the attractions of this coral scenario and significant rural life styles. Saint Martin's Island is a beautiful creation of Almighty Allah. The island is popularly known as 'pearl in the sea'. People of Saint Martin's Island called it 'Narikel Jinjira' or 'Jinjira Dwip'. The surrounding coral reef of Saint Martin's Island has an extension named 'Chera Dwip'-which is a part of Saint Martin's Island but separated during high tides from the main land. There are nine distinct administrative Villages, which is locally known as *Para* within the island. The island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh.

Researcher has identified some problems for tourism development in this island. The identifying challenges for tourism development of Saint Martin's Island are: Tourists cannot visit this island smoothly round the year; except tourist season (from October-March), because full time ferry services didn't continuing in the whole year. The internal transport and road network is not well for travelling of the tourists. Pure drinking water facility is not available in everywhere of the island as salinity is increasing day by day. Large number of permanent population and also a huge number of *Rohingya* peoples regular activities has pollutes the environment of the island. Security for the tourists is not sufficient. The island has lack of recreational facilities and also insufficient modern tourism development facilities. As a result, the incoming rate of foreign tourists of Saint Martin's Island is decreasing day by day. There is no Bank or ATM Booth in Saint Martin's Island. As a result, tourists have to go to the Bank or ATM Booth in Teknaf or Cox's Bazar in emergency cases.

The research 'Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study' has been divided into two linkages; firstly, tourism development scenario in St. Martin's Island and secondly, ethnographic study of the peoples of St. Martin's Island. This research has conducted on the basis of primary and secondary data. Primary data were generated mainly conducted of household survey by using a pre-structured questionnaire among 220 household's head of St. Martin's Island and also 100 domestic and 38 foreign tourists. The stratified random sampling survey method has used for data collection.

This is an ethnographic study on Saint Martin's Island. This research mainly adopted Participant Observation Method. Ethnography is the description of the culture of people and culture is the way of life. Peoples of Saint Martin's Island are in Muslim Community. Fishing is their main profession. Agriculture is the second and business is the third profession; which has treated as supplementary profession.

Ethnography is dealing with people and Tourism is also dealing with people. Between the two disciplines main focus is people. So, we can say that, there is a linkage between ethnography and tourism. About the linkage of tourism and ethnography; American Anthropologist and Tourism specialist Edward Burner said that, "Tourism has less to do with what other people are really like and more to do with how we imagine them to be and in this respect is like any other form of representation, including Ethnography (E. Bruner, 1989)."

For visiting huge number of tourists; Saint Martin's Island are facing the major anthropogenic threats for the environment. After realizing this situation, Govt. of Bangladesh declared St Martin's Island as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) in 1999 and Environmental Endangered Zone (EEZ) in 2005. Due to the geographical location of the Bay of Bengal, the island suffers from devastating tropical cyclones frequently; which has identified as an impact for the development of tourism in Saint Martin's Island. If local authority and govt. should take necessary initiatives in planned way for the development of tourism in Saint Martin's Island; then it will identify as number -1 tourist spot of Bangladesh and as well as south Asia and south-east Asia within a short time. To achieve 8.25% GDP growth in COVID-19 period, it's a great challenge for Bangladesh; where tourism sector especially in beach tourism of Cox's Bazar and the only coral island- Saint Martin's can plays a significant role.

Key Words: *Tourism, Beach Tourism, Tourist Attractions, Saint Martin's Island, Coral Island, Tourist, Domestic Tourist, Foreign Tourist, Development of Tourism, Participant Observation Method, Ethnographic Study.*

CONTENT

<i>Certificate of the Supervisor and Co-Supervisors</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Declaration by the Researcher</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Dedication</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>vi-vii</i>
<i>Abstract</i>	<i>viii-ix</i>
<i>Content</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>Table of Content</i>	<i>xi-xvi</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>xvii-xix</i>
<i>List of Charts</i>	<i>xx</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>xxi-xxii</i>
<i>List of Graphs</i>	<i>xxiii</i>
<i>List of Model</i>	<i>xxiii</i>
<i>List of Maps</i>	<i>xxiv</i>
<i>Glossary of Selected Local Terms</i>	<i>xxv-xxviii</i>
<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>xxix-xxxii</i>

Chapter	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
1.0	Introduction	01-28
2.0	Literature Review	29-54
3.0	The Regional Background and Geographical Description of St. Martin's Island	55-112
4.0	Ethnography of the People of Saint Martin's Island	113-143
5.0	Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island, Scopes and Challenges	144-168
6.0	Disaster Scenario in Saint Martin's Island and Its Impact on Livelihood Pattern and Tourism	169-191
7.0	Data Analysis on Tourism, Ethnography and Disaster Related Issues	192-213
8.0	Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion	214-237

References	:	238-257
Appendices	:	258-312
<i>Appendix-A</i>	: ❶ <i>Check List</i>	259-265
<i>Appendix-(B-E)</i>	: ❷ Questionnaires:	266-285
<i>Appendix-B</i>	: ► <i>Questionnaire for the Islanders</i>	267-276
<i>Appendix-C</i>	: ► <i>Questionnaire for Domestic Tourist</i>	277-280
<i>Appendix-D</i>	: ► <i>Questionnaire for Foreign Tourist</i>	281-283
<i>Appendix-E</i>	: ► <i>Questionnaire of Focus Group Discussion</i>	284-285
<i>Appendix-F</i>	: ❸ <i>Extra Tables</i>	286-291
<i>Appendix-G</i>	: ❹ <i>Extra Graphs</i>	292-300
<i>Appendix-H</i>	: ❺ <i>Photographs</i>	301-312

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Abstract</i>	<i>viii-ix</i>
<i>Content</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>Table of Content</i>	<i>xi-xvi</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>xvii-xix</i>
<i>List of Charts</i>	<i>xx</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>xxi-xxii</i>
<i>List of Graphs</i>	<i>xxiii</i>
<i>List of Model</i>	<i>xxiii</i>
<i>List of Maps</i>	<i>xxiv</i>
<i>Glossary of Selected Local Terms</i>	<i>xxv-xxviii</i>
<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>xxix-xxxii</i>

Chapter	No.	Name of the Chapter	Page
Chapter	1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-28
	1.1	Proposition	02
	1.2	The Concept of Tourism	05
	1.3	About Ethnographic Study	05
	1.4	Objectives of the Study	06
	1.5	Importance and Rationale of the Study	07
	1.6	Research Methodology, Data Sources and Data Analysis Method	09
	1.6.1	Flow Chart Shows the Research Design of the Present Study	15
	1.6.2	Reasons for Selecting ‘Saint Martin’s Island’ as my Study Area	16
	1.6.3	Stratified Random Sampling Survey Method	18
	1.6.4	Ethnographic Study by following Participant Observation Method	18
	1.6.5	Geographical Study by following Environmental Analysis Method	19
	1.6.6	Questionnaire Survey for the Local People (Islander’s) of St. Martin’s Island	21
	1.6.7	Questionnaire Survey for Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin’s Island	22
	1.6.8	Questionnaire Survey for Foreign Tourist of Saint Martin’s Island	22
	1.6.9	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	23
	1.6.10	Case Study Method	23
	1.6.11	Islander’s <i>Adda</i>	24
	1.6.12	Fisherman’s <i>Adda</i>	24
	1.7	Limitations of the Study	25
	1.8	Organization/Structure of the Thesis	26
Chapter	2.0	LITERATURE REVIEW	29-54
	2.1	About Literature Review	30
	2.2	Tourism Development	30
	2.3	Saint Martin’s Island Development and Disaster Scenario	37
	2.4	Ethnography of the Community People	42
	2.5	Tourism Development Model	46
	2.5.1	The Butler’s Model of Tourism Development	46
	2.5.2	Analysis of Butler’s TACE Model in the Context of Tourist Area Evolution	48
	2.5.3	Measuring of Butler’s TACE Model in respect of Smt. Is. Tourism Dev.	49
	2.6	Ethnographic Study	51
	2.6.1	Ethnographic Study following Malinowski’s Argonauts...Pacific Study	51
	2.6.2	Comparative Ethnographic Discussion	52
	2.7	Linkage Between Ethnography and Tourism	53

Chapter	3.0	THE REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND	55-112
	3.1	The Study Area	56-62
	3.2	Structure and Structural Information of Saint Martin's Island	63
	3.2.1	Embankment	63
	3.2.2	Sluice Gate	63
	3.2.3	Culvert	63
	3.2.4	Bridge	63
	3.2.5	<i>Ghat/Jetty</i>	64
	3.2.6	Road	64
	3.2.7	Mobile Tower and Mobile User Information	64
	3.2.8	Irrigation & Water Management	64
	3.2.9	<i>Haat-Bazar</i>	65
	3.2.10	Fishery Ghat	65
	3.2.11	Dry Fish and Its Processing Systems	65
	3.3	Social Assets of Saint Martin's Island	65
	3.3.1	Household	65
	3.3.2	Sources of Water	66
	3.3.3	Sanitary Systems	66
	3.3.4	Educational Institutions	66
	3.3.5	Mosque	67
	3.3.6	Eidgah	67
	3.3.7	Types of Treatment in Health Services of St. Martin's Island	68
	3.3.8	Bank and Financial Institutions	68
	3.3.9	Government Offices of Saint Martin's Island	68
	3.3.9.1	Union Parishad	68
	3.3.9.1.1	Structure of St. Martin's Island Union Parishad	69
	3.3.9.1.2	List of the former Chairmen of St. Martin's Island Union Parishad	69
	3.3.9.1.3	Present Structure of the Union Parishad of St. Martin's Island	69
	3.3.9.1.4	Activities of St. Martin's Island Union Parishad	71
	3.3.9.2	Union Health Care Centre	71
	3.3.9.2.1	Health Workers of St. Martin's Island Union	72
	3.3.9.3	Post Office	72
	3.3.9.4	Police <i>Fari</i>	72
	3.3.9.5	Coast Guard Camp	72
	3.3.9.6	Navy Camp	72
	3.3.9.7	Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) Camp	72
	3.3.9.8	Marine Park	73
	3.3.9.9	Dak Banglow	73
	3.3.9.10	Environment Development Project Office of St. Martin's Island	73
	3.3.9.11	Helipad	73
	3.3.10	NGO	74
	3.3.11	Professional Organizations of Saint Martin's Island	74
	3.3.12	Play Ground	74
	3.3.13	Graveyard	74
	3.4	Other Assets of Saint Martin's Island	75
	3.4.1	Land and Land Utilization Pattern	75
	3.4.2	Agricultural Crops	76
	3.4.3	Main Crops or Cash Crop	76
	3.4.4	Sea Beach and Sandy Sea Beach Areas	76
	3.4.5	Sources of Drinking Water in Saint Martin's Island	77

3.5	Tourist Spot of Saint Martin's Island	77
3.5.1	Sea Beach	77
3.5.2	Chera Dwip	77
3.6	Physiography of Saint Martin's Island	78
3.6.1	Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) of Bangladesh Highlighting Saint Martin's Island	80
3.6.2	Soil Characteristics of Saint Martin's Island	82
3.6.3	Organic Matters of Soil in St. Martin's Island	84
3.6.4	Soil Salinity of St. Martin's Island	85
3.6.5	Nutrient Classification of Soil in St. Martin's Island	87
3.6.6	Water Salinity Standard for Agriculture	87
3.6.7	Climatic Condition of St. Martin's Island	88
3.7	Geological Structure and Formation of Saint Martin's Island	92
3.8	GIS Coordinates of Some Important Locations of St. Martin's Island	93
3.9	GIS Based Map of Smt Island showing Land Use Pattern and Depth of Sea Area	94
3.10	Social Map of Cox's Bazar District	95
3.11	Social Map of Saint Martin's Island	96
3.12	Year Round Agriculture of Saint Martin's Island	97
3.13	Seasonal Crop Calendar of the Study Area	98
3.14	Farming Tools of Saint Martin's Island	99
3.15	Animal Rearing of Saint Martin's Island	99
3.16	Para Wise Household's and Pop. Distributions in Census Context-2011	101
3.17	Voter List Analysis of Saint Martin's Island	104
3.18	Plot Wise Land Distribution of St Martin's Island According to BS Khatian	107

Chapter	No.	Name of the Chapter	Page
Chapter	4.0	ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND	113-143
	4.1	Meaning of Ethnography	114
	4.2	Family	114
	4.3	Kinship	115
	4.4	Marriage	115
	4.5	Religious Affiliation of the Islanders	116
	4.6	Housing Pattern	117
	4.7	Household Dynamics/Description	117
	4.8	Culture	119
	4.9	Language	119
	4.10	Muslim Observances of the Islanders	119
	4.11	Food Habit	120
	4.12	Dress Patterns and Ornaments	121
	4.13	Festivals	121
	4.14	Recreation of the Islanders	122
	4.15	Games and Sports	122
	4.16	Impact of Taboos in the Daily Life of the Islanders	123
	4.17	Rituals of the Islanders	124
	4.18	Marine Fisherman's of Saint Martin's Island	125
	4.19	Case Study	127
	4.19.1	History of Case Study	127
	4.19.2	Conducting Case Study of Different Fields Related to this Study	128
	Case Study: 1-6	Case Study for Different Categories In Respect of 06 Persons	129-143

Chapter	No.	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
Chapter 5.0		DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND, SCOPES AND CHALLENGES	144-168
5.1		Tourism Development Scenario of St. Martin's Island in BD. Context	145
5.2		Trend of Tourist Inflow to Saint Martin's Island	146
5.3		Cause of Visit for the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	146
5.3.1		Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	147
5.3.2		Cause of Visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	148
5.4		Number of Visit for the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	149
5.5		Visit With Company for the Tourists during the Visiting Time in St. Martin's Island	150
5.6		Length of Stay of the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	151
5.7		Visiting Inspiration of the Tourists for Visit in Saint Martin's Island	152
5.8		Interest of Further/Again Visit of the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	153
5.9		Elements of Tourism	155
5.10		Characteristics of Tourism	155
5.11		Tourism Attractions	156
5.12		Economic Activity of Saint Martin's Island	157
5.13		Important Data Analysis Related to Tourism Development in Bangladesh	158
5.13.1		Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Purpose of Visit in 2014	158
5.13.2		Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Nationality from 2019-2013	159
5.13.3		Top 10 Tourist Generating Countries of Bangladesh in 2013	160
5.13.4		Government Fund Allocation for Tourism Sector in Bangladesh of the Last 6 Years	161
5.13.5		Rate of Income from Tourism Sector of Bangladesh Govt. in Last 6 Years	162
5.14		Scopes for Tourism Development of Saint Martin's Island	163
5.15		Challenges for Tourism Development in Saint Martin's Island	164-168
CHAPTER	6.0	DISASTER SCENARIO IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND AND ITS IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD PATTERN AND TOURISM	169-191
	6.1	Discussion about Disaster	170
	6.2	Classification of Disaster	170
	6.3	Disaster Scenario in Saint Martin's Island	173
	6.3.1	Cyclone and Storm Surge	173
	6.3.2	Flood and Water Logging Problem	177
	6.3.3	Sea Bank Erosion	177
	6.3.4	Drought	177
	6.3.5	Salinity Intrusion	178
	6.3.6	Tsunami	178
	6.3.7	Earthquake	179
	6.4	Discussion about Man-made Disaster of Saint Martin's Island	181
	6.4.1	Technological Man-made Disaster	181
	6.4.1.1	Industrial Diffusion	181
	6.4.1.2	Environmental Deterioration	182
	6.4.2	Social Man-made Disaster	182
	6.5	Flow Chart Shows the Disaster of Saint Martin's Island at a Glance	183
	6.6	Disaster and Its Impact on Livelihood Pattern and Tourism	184

6.7	Major Geographical Characteristics Linked to Coastal Hazard of Saint Martin's Island	186
6.8	Different Disaster and its Social Impacts on St. Martin's Island	186
6.9	Disaster Risk Calendar of Saint Martin's Island	188
6.10	Disaster Management Model of Bangladesh	190
6.11	Storm Warning Signals in Bangladesh	191

Chapter	No.	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
CHAPTER	7.0	DATA ANALYSIS ON TOURISM, ETHNOGRAPHY AND DISASTER RELATED ISSUES	192-213
	7.1	DATA ANALYSIS	193
	7.1.1	Socio-Demographic Profile of the ISLANDERS (Questionnaire Survey Method)	193
	7.1.1.1	Permanent Address of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	193
	7.1.1.2	Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
	7.1.1.3	Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
	7.1.1.4	Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	195
	7.1.1.5	Educational Qualification Status of Saint Martin's Islanders	195
	7.1.1.6	Profession of the Household's Head of St. Martin's Island	196
	7.1.1.7	Coming Information (Where Comes) of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	196
	7.1.1.8	Marital Status of the Household's Head of St. Martin's Island	197
	7.1.1.9	Monthly Total Income of the Household's Head of St. M. Island	198
	7.1.1.10	Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of St. Martin's Island	198
	7.1.1.11	Nature of House in Saint Martin's Island	199
	7.1.1.12	Sources of Drinking Water of the Households of St. M. Island	199
	7.1.1.13	Differences of St Martin's Island by the Observation of the Islanders	200
	7.1.1.14	Previous Status of Saint Marin's Island by the Observation of Islanders at Present	200
	7.1.1.15	Present Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of the Islanders	201
	7.1.1.16	Major Cash Crop of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Islanders	201
	7.1.1.17	Salinity Increasing Information of Saint Martin's Island	202
	7.1.1.18	Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of Saint Martin's Island	202
	7.1.1.19	Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
	7.1.1.20	Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
	7.1.1.21	Identifying Major Threats for Saint Martin's Island	204
	7.1.1.22	Major Problems in Off (Rainy) Season of Saint Martin's Island	204
	7.1.1.23	Identifying Major Problems in Winter Season of St. M. Island	205
	7.1.1.24	Suggestions for the Development of Saint Martin's Island	205
	7.1.2	Profile of DOMESTIC TOURIST of St. Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method)	206
	7.1.2.1	Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island	206
	7.1.2.2	Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island	206
	7.1.2.3	Number of Visit in Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist	207

7.1.2.4	Changing Information of St. Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourist	207
7.1.2.5	Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Development of Tourism Industry in St. Martin's Island	208
7.1.3	Profile of FOREIGN TOURIST of St. Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method)	209
7.1.3.1	Country of the Foreign Tourists Visited in Saint Martin's Island	209
7.1.3.2	Selection Cause for Visit Saint Martin's Island by the Foreign Tourist	210
7.1.3.3	Selections of Attractive Tourist Spot of Bangladesh Visited by the Foreign Tourist in St. Martin's Island	210
7.1.3.4	Opinion of the Foreign Tourists from Where Known about St. Martin's Island	211
7.1.3.5	Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of St. Martin's Island	211
7.1.4	Profile of FOCUS GROUP METHOD (FGM) by the Participation of the Islanders	212
7.1.4.1	Opinion of the Islanders for Visit More Tourists of Saint Martin's Island	212
7.1.4.1.1	Positive Response of the Islanders for Visit More Tourist's in Saint Martin's Island	212
7.1.4.1.2	Negative Response of the Islanders for Visit More Tourist's in Saint Martin's Island	212
7.1.4.2	Suggestions to Improve Facilities for the Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island	213

Chapter	No.	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
CHAPTER	8.0	FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION	214-237
	8.1	Findings of the Research	215-233
	8.2	Recommendations	234-236
	8.3	Conclusion	237

References	:	238-257
Appendices	:	258-312
Appendix-A	: ❶ Check List	259-265
Appendix-(B-E)	: ❷ Questionnaires:	266-285
Appendix-B	: ► Questionnaire for the Islanders	267-276
Appendix-C	: ► Questionnaire for Domestic Tourist	277-280
Appendix-D	: ► Questionnaire for Foreign Tourist	281-283
Appendix-E	: ► Questionnaire of Focus Group Discussion	284-285
Appendix-F	: ❸ Extra Tables	286-291
Appendix-G	: ❹ Extra Graphs	292-300
Appendix-H	: ❺ Photographs	301-312

List of Tables

Table	Title of the Table	Page
1.1	Sampling Area, Sample Size and Sampling Method on the basis of the total Household's Head, total Population and total Voter of St. Martin's Island	11
3.1	List of Educational Institutions of Saint Martin's Island	66
3.2	List of Mosques of Saint Martin's Island	67
3.3	The Structure of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	69
3.4	List of the Former Chairmen of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	69
3.5	Running Chairman of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	69
3.6	List of Running Members of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	70
3.7	List of Running Women Members for Preserved Ward of St. Martin's Island Union	70
3.8	Activities of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	71
3.9	List of Health Workers of Saint Martin's Island Union	72
3.10	List of Professional Organizations in Saint Martin's Island	74
3.11	List of Graveyard of Saint Martin's Island	74
3.12	Land Types of Saint Martin's Island	75
3.13	Monthly Average Rainfall of Teknaf Station Related to St. Martin's Island in 1981-2010	88
3.14	Monthly Total Rainfall of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	89
3.15	Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 1981-2010	89
3.16	Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station Related to Saint Martin's Island in 1981-2010	90
3.17	Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	91
3.18	Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	91
3.19	GIS Coordinates of Some Important Locations of Saint Martin's Island	93
3.20	Summary Statistics of the Animal Rearing of Saint Martin's Island	100
3.21	Household, Population and Density by Residence and Community of Smt Island	101
3.22	Distribution of Household, Population by Sex, Residence and Community	101
3.23	Percentage Distribution of General Household by Size, Residence and Community	102
3.24	Percentage distribution of Population by Age group, Residence and Community	102
3.25	Percentage Distribution of General Household by type of Structure, Toilet Facility, Residence and Community	103
3.26	Percentage Distribution of General Household by Source of Drinking Water, Electricity Connection, Tenancy Status of House, Residence and Community	103
3.27	Voter List Analysis of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015)	104

3.28	Female Voter which has identifying as large Number among the Male and Female Voter of the 9 different Wards of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	105
3.29	Voter Ranking Information Among the Total Voter of the 9 different Wards of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (From Lowest to Highest Ranking)	106
3.30	Plot Wise Land Distribution of Smt Island according to BS Khatian	107-112
4.1	Housing Pattern of Saint Martin's Island	117
4.2	Case Study of Different Fields Highlighting Respective Persons Related to this study	128
5.1	Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	147
5.2	Cause of Visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	148
5.3	Number of Visit for the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	149
5.4	Visit with Company for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	150
5.5	Length of Stay of the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	151
5.6	Visiting Inspiration of the Tourists for Visit in Saint Martin's Island	152
5.7	Interest of Further/Again Visit of the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island	153
5.8	Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Purpose of Visit in 2014	158
5.9	Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Nationality from 2009-2013	159
5.10	Top 10 Foreign Tourist Generating Countries of Bangladesh in 2013	160
5.11	Government Fund Allocation for Tourism Sector in Bangladesh of Last 6 Years	161
5.12	Rate of Income from Tourism Sector of Bangladesh Government in Last 6 Years	162
6.1	Major Tsunamis in the Indian Ocean	178

**Questionnaire Surveying Results which has shown in the above Table.
Table-Related to the Islander's**

7.1	Permanent Address of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	193
7.2	Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
7.3	Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
7.4	Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	195
7.5	Educational Qualification Status of Saint Martin's Islanders	195
7.6	Profession of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	196
7.7	Coming Information (Where Comes) of the Household's Head of St. M. Island	196
7.8	Marital Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	197
7.9	Monthly Total Income of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	198
7.10	Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of St. Martin's Island	198
7.11	Nature of House of Saint Martin's Island	199

7.12	Sources of Drinking Water of the Household's in Saint Martin's Island	199
7.13	Difference of Saint Martin's Island by the observation of the Islanders	200
7.14	Previous Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of Islanders at Present	200
7.15	Present Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of Islanders	201
7.16	Major Cash Crop of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Islanders	201
7.17	Salinity Increasing Information of Saint Martin's Island	202
7.18	Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of Saint Martin's Island	202
7.19	Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
7.20	Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
7.21	Identifying Major Threats for Saint Martin's Island	204
7.22	Major Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint Martin's Island	204
7.23	Identifying Major Problems in Winter Season of Saint Martin's Island	205
7.24	Suggestions for Developing Saint Martin's Island	205

Table-Related to the Visiting Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island

7.2.1	Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island	206
7.2.2	Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island	206
7.2.3	Number of Visit in Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist	207
7.2.4	Changing Information of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourists	207
7.2.5	Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Development of Tourism Industry in St Martin's Island	208

Table-Related to the Visiting Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island

7.3.1	Country of the Foreign Tourists Visited in Saint Martin's Island During the Study Period.	209
7.3.2	Selection Cause for Visit Saint Martin's Island by the Foreign Tourist	210
7.3.3	Selections of Attractive Tourist Spots of Bangladesh Visited by the Foreign Tourist in St Martin's Island	210
7.3.4	Opinion of the Foreign Tourists – From Where Known about Saint Martin's Island.	211
7.3.5	Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of St M. Island.	211

List of Charts

Sl No.	Title	Page
Chart-1.1	Flow Chart Shows the Research Design of the Present Study	15
Chart-2.1	The Six Stages of Tourist Area Evolution	47
Chart-3.1	Physiographic Descriptions of Saint Martin's Island	78
Chart-3.2	List of Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) of Bangladesh Highlighting Smt Island	80
Chart-3.3	Soil Characteristics of Saint Martin's Island	82
Chart-3.4	Organic Matter of Soil in Bangladesh, Highlighting Saint Martin's Island	84
Chart-3.5	Soil Salinity Classification of Bangladesh	85
Chart-3.6	Nutrient Classifications of Soil	87
Chart-3.7	Water Salinity Standard for Agriculture	87
Chart-3.8	Seasonal Crop Calendar of Saint Martin's Island	98
Chart-5.1	Characteristics of Tourism	155
Chart-6.1	A Generic Classification of Disaster	170
Chart-6.2	Classification of Disaster by the High Powered Committee (HPC) of the Government of India (GoI)	171
Chart-6.3	Flow Chart Shows the Disaster of St. Martin's Island	183
Chart-6.4	Major Geographical Characteristics Linked to Coastal Disaster of St M. Island	186
Chart-6.5	Different Disasters and its Social Impact on Saint Martin's Island	186
Chart-6.6	Disaster Risk Calendar of Saint Martin's Island	188

List of Figures

Sl No.	Title	Page
1.1	A <i>khal</i> is situated in Ward No.-9 of Saint Martin's Island. Saline water have found here.	20
1.2	The broken graveyard in the Dakkhin <i>Para</i> of St. Martin's Island is seen in this figure for the impact of Sea Bank Erosion; which is a natural disaster.	21
1.3	The Mangrove trees namely <i>hizol</i> and <i>coroach</i> is found in Dakkhin <i>Para</i> of Saint Martin's Island.	21
2.1	Hypothetical Evolution of a Tourism Area, Source: Butler, 1980.	46
3.1	Present Land Use Pattern of the Study Area of St. Martin's Island	75
3.2	Monthly Average Rainfall of Teknaf Station Related to Smt Island in 1981-2010	88
3.3	Monthly Total Rainfall of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 2015	89
3.4	Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 1981-2010	90
3.5	Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station Related to Saint Martin's Island in 1981-2010	90
3.6	Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	91
3.7	Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	92
3.8	Monthly Average Minimum and Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station Related to Saint Martin's Island in 2015	92
3.9	Animal Rearing in Saint Martin's Island	100
4.1	Researcher has conducted a case study with Samsul Alam in his residence at Saint Martin's Island	129

4.2	Researcher has conducted a case study with the household head of only a family in Chera Dwip; Saddam Hossen and his family members in their residence of Chera Dwip adjacent to Saint Martin’s Island	132
4.3	Researcher is interviewing a Domestic Tourist Mr. Md. Monwarul Haque who have visit Saint Martin’s Island recently	135
4.4	Researcher is conducting a case study of a foreign tourist (Canadian) – Marie Line Trudel; who have visit Saint Martin’s Island recently and stay in Bangladesh for four Months.	137
4.5	Researcher is conducting a case study; who have conducted many ethnographic research works; Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas, Prof. Dept. of Anthropology, SUST, Sylhet.	141
5.1	Cause of visit for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	147
5.2	Cause of visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	148
5.3	Number of visit for the tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	149
5.4	Visit with Company of the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	150
5.5	Length of Stay of the Visiting Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	151
5.6	Visiting Inspiration of the tourists for visit in Saint Martin’s Island	152
5.7	Interest of further/again visit of the tourists in Saint Martin’s Island	153
5.8	Top 10 Foreign Tourist Generating Countries of Bangladesh in 2013	160
5.9	Govt. Fund Allocation for tourism Sector in BD. of Last 6 Years	161
5.10	Rate of Income for Tourism Sector of BD. Govt. of Last 6 Years	162
6.1	Procedure for Hoisting Cyclone Warning Flags	191

List of Graphs

Sl No.	Title	Page
Graph-7.1	Permanent Address of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	193
Graph-7.2	Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
Graph-7.3	Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	194
Graph-7.4	Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	195
Graph-7.5	Educational Qualification Status of Saint Martin's Islanders	195
Graph-7.6	Profession of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	196
Graph-7.7	Coming Information (Where Comes) of the Household's Head of St Martin's Island	196
Graph-7.8	Marital Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	197
Graph-7.9	Monthly Total Income of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island	198
Graph-7.10	Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of St Martin's Island	198
Graph-7.11	Nature of House of Saint Martin's Island	199
Graph-7.12	Sources of Drinking Water in Saint Martin's Island	199
Graph-7.13	Difference of Saint Martin's Island by the observation of the Islanders	200
Graph-7.14	Previous Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of Islanders at Present	200
Graph-7.15	Present Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of Islanders	201
Graph-7.16	Major Cash Crop of Saint Martin's Island	201
Graph-7.17	Salinity Increasing Information of Saint Martin's Island	202
Graph-7.18	Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of Saint Martin's Island	202
Graph-7.19	Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
Graph-7.20	Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin's Island	203
Graph-7.21	Identifying Major Threats for Saint Martin's Island	204
Graph-7.22	Major Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint Martin's Island	204
Graph-7.23	Identifying Major Problems in Winter Season of Saint Martin's Island	205
Graph-7.24	Suggestions for Developing Saint Martin's Island	205
Graph-7.2.1	Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island	206
Graph-7.2.2	Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island	206
Graph-7.2.3	Number of Visit in Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist	207
Graph-7.2.4	Changing Information of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourists	207
Graph-7.2.5	Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Development of Tourism Industry in Saint Martin's Island	208
Graph-7.3.1	Country of the Foreign Tourists Visited in Smt. Island During the Study Period	209
Graph-7.3.2	Selection Cause for Visit Saint Martin's Island by the Foreign Tourist	210
Graph-7.3.3	Selections of Attractive Tourist Spots of Bangladesh Visited by the Foreign Tourist in Smt Island	210
Graph-7.3.4	Opinion of the Foreign Tourists – From Where Known about Saint Martin's Island	211
Graph-7.3.5	Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of Saint Martin's Island	211

List of Model

Sl No.	Title	Page No.
Model-2.1	The Butler Model of Tourism Development Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) Model	46
Model-6.1	Disaster Management Model of Bangladesh	190

List of Maps

Sl No.	Title	Page No.
Map-3.1	Location of the Study area of Saint Martin’s Island of Bangladesh in South Asian Context	56
Map-3.2	Analytical and Graphical Presentation of Five Physiographic Areas of Saint Martin’s Island	57
Map-3.3	Analytical and Graphical Presentation of Nine Administrative <i>Para</i> ’s of Saint Martin’s Island	58
Map-3.4	District Geo Code Map of Bangladesh Highlighting Cox’s Bazar District	59
Map-3.5	Upazila Geo Code Map of Bangladesh Highlighting Teknaf Upazila	60
Map-3.6	Mauza Geo Code Map of Teknaf Upazila Highlighting Study Area of Smt Is.	61
Map-3.7	Physiographic Regions of Bangladesh	79
Map-3.8	Agro-Ecological Zones Map of Bangladesh Showing Smt Island AEZ	81
Map-3.9	General Soil Map of Bangladesh Showing Soil Characteristics of Smt Island	83
Map-3.10	Saline Zone of Bangladesh Showing Soil Salinity of St. Martin’s Island	86
Map-3.11	GIS Based Map of Saint Martin’s Island Showing Present Land Use Pattern and Depth of Surrounding Sea Area of Saint Martin’s Island	94
Map-3.12	Social Map of Cox’s Bazar District Highlighting St. Martin’s Island	95
Map-3.13	Social Map of Saint Martin’s Island	96
Map-5.1	Tourist Map, Showing Different Tourist Spots of Bangladesh Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island	154
Map-6.1	Multi Hazard Map of Bangladesh Showing Different Hazard in Smt. Island	172
Map-6.2	Cyclonic Storm Tracks of Bangladesh	174
Map-6.3	Cyclone Affected Area of Bangladesh, Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island- High Risk Cyclone Affected Area	175
Map-6.4	Districts Vulnerable to Cyclone Map Showing Smt Island of Bangladesh	176
Map-6.5	Earthquake Zones of Bangladesh Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island	180
Map-6.6	Disaster Map of Cox’s Bazar District Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island	187
Map-6.7	Risk Map of Cox’s Bazar District Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island	289

Glossary of Some Selected Local Terms of Saint Martin's Island

A	
<i>Adarsha</i>	: Ideal
<i>Adda</i>	: A group of people when are gossiping at a certain place.
<i>Ai</i>	: Ami
<i>Ain</i>	: Law
<i>Ajuinna</i>	: Evening (Shondhya)
<i>Amaborsha</i>	: The last day of dark fortnight of the moon.
<i>Amotta</i>	: Again
<i>Ango</i>	: Our
<i>Areah</i>	: Amare
<i>Arot</i>	: Fish trading centre usually located on the river bank or the side of the river.
<i>Arotdar</i>	: Generally owner of arot who maintains and controls the fish business in local market.
B	
<i>Bain duar</i>	: Back door
<i>Ban</i>	: Cyclone without rain.
<i>Bandh</i>	: Embankment
<i>Bari</i>	: Household
<i>Bazar</i>	: Place for buying and selling of goods.
<i>Beinna</i>	: Morning
<i>Bepary</i>	: A fish seller who purchases the fishes directly from the fishermen of intermediary.
<i>Bhangan</i>	: Erosion. Sea Bank Erosion of Saint Martin's Island.
<i>Biri</i>	: A handmade, low quality and low priced cigarette.
<i>Bish</i>	: Pain
<i>Bohadher</i>	: Boat owners.
<i>Bonna</i>	: Flood
<i>Bormaiah</i>	: Rohingya people, living in Saint Martin's Island are popularly known as Bormaiah.
<i>Borshakal</i>	: The Rainy season.
<i>Boyar</i>	: Wind
C	
<i>Choitro</i>	: A Bengali Month.
<i>Chal</i>	: Roof of house.
<i>Chala</i>	: Bag/Bosta.
<i>Char</i>	: A piece of land generally arises in the middle of the river.
<i>Chata</i>	: Umbrella
<i>Chula</i>	: Hearth (made by mud/brick).
<i>Cyclone Shelters</i>	: During the disaster period; basically in the time of Cyclone, where people take shelters.

D	
<i>Dabai</i>	: Medicine
<i>Dadon</i>	: Taking advanced money from someone to the poor fishermen for catching fish in the deep sea and also purchasing fish in the local market during the fishing season.
<i>Dak Peon</i>	: Postman
<i>Dalan</i>	: Building
<i>Dal-Bhat</i>	: Soup of split peas and boiled rice.
<i>Doam</i>	: The traditional Hindu fisherman are locally called ‘Dom.’
<i>Doboz</i>	: Strong
<i>Dokan</i>	: Shop
<i>Dorya</i>	: Sea
<i>Duarot</i>	: By door
<i>Duwa</i>	: Two
<i>Dwip</i>	: The island is locally called Dwip.
E	
<i>Eidgah</i>	: A large ground for doing Eid prayer of the Muslims.
<i>Eid-ul-Fitr</i>	: After one Month fasting rituals in the Arabic Month of Ramadan by the Muslim, Eid-ul-Fitr has observed in the whole Muslim community of the world including Saint Martin’s Island.
<i>Eid-ul-Azha</i>	: Eid-ul-Azha is the second important festival for the Muslim Community. After Eid prayer (Namaz) the capable Muslims sacrifice their favorite four-footed animal like as Cow/Buffalo/Goat/Sheep/Dumba/Deer/Camel in the name of Almighty Allah.
F	
<i>Fari</i>	: Police Fari of Saint Martin’s Island.
<i>Fishery Ghat</i>	: The centre or station of the island; where staying for the fishing boats after come back from catching fish in the deep sea.
<i>Foir</i>	: Pond
<i>Fonna</i>	: Study
G	
<i>Gara</i>	: Hole
<i>Ghat</i>	: The entrance door/point.
<i>Ghar</i>	: Household
<i>Gram</i>	: Village
<i>Gob</i>	: Cock and bull story
<i>Gom</i>	: Well
H	
<i>Honde</i>	: Where
I	
<i>Imam</i>	: Muslim religious leader.

J	
<i>Jal</i>	: Fishing net, generally made by nylon.
<i>Jhi</i>	: Daughter
<i>Jam-E-Mosque</i>	: A Mosque or prayer house where Muslims are doing their prayer on Friday, except the daily five times prayer.
<i>Jeley</i>	: Fisherman
<i>Jhupri</i>	: The house made by hilly bamboo or different types of wood and polythene.
<i>Jhor</i>	: Storm
<i>Jinjira Dwip</i>	: Saint Martin's Island.
K	
<i>Kabi</i>	: Poet
<i>Kacha Ghar</i>	: Hut, the house made of straw, leaves, bamboo etc.
<i>Kachi</i>	: Rope
<i>Kaj</i>	: Work
<i>Karigor</i>	: Technician. In this research, the word 'karigor' has been used as boat karigor.
<i>Khal</i>	: A small lake which is locally called khal.
<i>Khana</i>	: Household
<i>Khas</i>	: Unutilized government owned land.
L	
<i>Lungi</i>	: One kind of loose long Skirt.
M	
<i>Mahalla</i>	: The locality which comprises households by identifying same characteristics of an area.
<i>Majhi</i>	: The helmsman of a fishing trip who is the leader of the fishing mission.
<i>Maktab</i>	: The holy Al-Quran learning centre
<i>Malik</i>	: Owner
<i>Masjid</i>	: Mosque
<i>Matbor</i>	: Head of the Para.
<i>Mela</i>	: Local annual festival.
<i>Milad-Mahfil</i>	: An islamic programme, which has follow by the Muslims.
<i>Mohila</i>	: Women
<i>Mollah/Moulvi</i>	: Religious leader of the Muslim Community People.
<i>Moskari</i>	: Fun
N	
<i>Namaz</i>	: The regular five times prayer for the Muslim people.
<i>Nari</i>	: Women
<i>Nathi</i>	: Grandson
<i>Navy Camp</i>	: Local Office of the Bangladesh Navy.
O	
<i>Off Season</i>	: In the rainy season; when tourist cannot visit Saint Martin's Island
<i>Orobari</i>	: In-Law's house (Shoshur Bari)

P	
<i>Para</i>	: A geographical area or localities where a group of people live and a number of families live together. Village has formed by a few of Para's.
<i>Parjatan</i>	: Tourism
<i>Poribesh</i>	: Department of Environment (DoE).
<i>Poa</i>	: Boy
<i>Poul</i>	: Calvert
<i>Pucca</i>	: Pucca ghar; made by bricks, rods, cement and other construction materials.
S	
<i>Sadar</i>	: Central
<i>Salam</i>	: Islamic greetings.
<i>Salish</i>	: Arbitration
<i>Samaj</i>	: Society
<i>Samity</i>	: Association
<i>Shutkey</i>	: Dry fish. Especially when the rotten fishes are dried in the sun light is called shutkey.
<i>Sion</i>	: Thin
T	
<i>Tabiz</i>	: An amulet believed to protect from any evil design, usually made of copper, silver or especially in gold for some cases.
<i>Thuder</i>	: Thunder
<i>Toar</i>	: Your (Tomar)
<i>Tourist Season</i>	: During November-March when tourist has visit Saint Martin's Island.
<i>Tufan</i>	: The local term of Cyclone with rain.
U	
<i>Ugwa</i>	: One
<i>Union</i>	: Sub-division of an Upazila. Saint Martin's Island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila, Under Cox's Bazar District.
<i>Unnyan</i>	: Development
<i>Upazila</i>	: Unit of local government.
<i>Uzaner Dheou</i>	: Up-stream
V	
<i>Vadra</i>	: The name of Bengali Month.
<i>Vidalaya</i>	: School
Z	
<i>Zila</i>	: District

Acronyms

A		
AC Land	:	Assistant Commissioner of Land
ADC	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner
A. DIG	:	Additional Divisional Inspector General of Police
AEZ	:	Agro Ecological Zone
AGM	:	Assistant General Manager
AIEST	:	International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism
ANP	:	Anthropology
ASI	:	Assistant Sub Inspector
ATM	:	Automated Taller Machine
B		
BARC	:	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BD.	:	Bangladesh
BECA	:	Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act
BER	:	Bangladesh Economic Review
BGB	:	Border Guard Bangladesh
BGP	:	Border Guard Police of Myanmar
BIU	:	Bangladesh Islami University
BMD	:	Bangladesh Metrological Department
BN	:	Bangladesh Navy
BPC	:	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation
BR-11, 28, 29.33,36	:	Bangladesh Rice (Variety 11, 28, 29 and many more)
BRDB	:	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BS	:	Bangladesh Survey
BTB	:	Bangladesh Tourism Board
BUET	:	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
C		
CBD	:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CC	:	Carrying Capacity
CDMP	:	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CEGIS	:	Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CITES	:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMP	:	Conservation Management Plan
CNRS	:	Centre for Natural Resource Studies
CPP	:	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CREED	:	Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development
CS	:	Cadastral Survey
CWBMP	:	Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project
CZPo	:	Coastal Zone Policy

D		
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	:	Directorate of Disaster Management
DEO	:	District Election Officer
Dept.	:	Department
DoE	:	Department of Environment
DoF	:	Department of Fisheries
DMB	:	Disaster Management Bureau
Dr.	:	Doctor (PhD)
DR.	:	Doctor (Physician)
DT	:	Domestic Tourist
DU	:	Dhaka University
E		
ECA	:	Ecologically Critical Area
ECC	:	Effective Carrying Capacity
ECR	:	Environment Conservation Rules
EES	:	Earth and Environmental Sciences
EEZ	:	Environmentally Endangered Zone
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
F		
FAO	:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FD	:	Forest Department
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	:	Focus Group Method
FIFA	:	Federation of the International Football Association
FRI	:	Fisheries Research Institute
FT	:	Foreign Tourist
FY	:	Financial Year
G		
GO	:	Government Organization
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GoI	:	Government of India
GSB	:	Geological Survey of Bangladesh
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GED	:	General Education
GIS	:	Geographical Information Systems
H		
HH	:	House Hold
HHH	:	House Hold Head
HPC	:	High Powered Committee

I		
IAA	:	Institute of Applied Anthropology
IES	:	International Ecotourism Society
IMDMCC	:	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee
IOC	:	International Oceanographic Centre
IPM	:	Integrated Pest Management
IQAC	:	Institutional Quality Assurance Cell
IRRI	:	International Rice Research Institute
ITCZ	:	Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
IUCN	:	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWM	:	Institute of Water Modeling
K		
KG	:	Kinder Garten
L		
LGED	:	Local Government Engineering Department
M		
MDMR	:	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MICE	:	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions
MoEF	:	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoWR	:	Ministry of Water Resources
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
M. Phil	:	Master of Philosophy
MS	:	Master of Science
N		
NA	:	North America
NASA	:	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBSAP	:	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCS	:	National Conservation Strategy
NDMC	:	National Disaster Management Council
NEMAP	:	National Environment Management Action Plan
NEP	:	National Environment Policy
NFP	:	National Forest Policy
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NHTTI	:	National Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
NNW	:	North-North West
P		
PA	:	Protected Area
PCC	:	Physical Carrying Capacity
PhD	:	Doctor of Philosophy
POPs	:	Persistent Organic Pollutants

Q		
QTS	:	Quality Tourism Services
R		
RCC	:	Real Carrying Capacity
RHD	:	Roads and Highway Department
RS.	:	Rupees (Indian Rupee)
S		
SB	:	Special Branch of Police
SEMP	:	Sustainable Environment Management Project
SI	:	Sub Inspector
SLR	:	Sea Level Rise
St. Martin's Island	:	Saint Martin's Island
SOD	:	Standing Orders on Disaster
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
SPARRSO	:	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRDI	:	Soil Resources Development Institute
SSE	:	South-South East
SUST	:	Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
T		
TCC	:	Tourism Carrying Capacity
THM	:	Tourism and Hospitality Management
TSA	:	Tourism Satellite Account
U		
UAO	:	Upazila Agriculture Officer
UDMC	:	Union Disaster Management Committee
UFO	:	Upazila Fisheries Officer
UHC	:	Union Health Centre
UHO	:	Upazila Health Officer
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRC	:	United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	:	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	:	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UP	:	Union Parishad
UPL	:	University Press Limited
USA	:	United States of America
V		
VIP	:	Very Important Person
W		
WARPO	:	Water Resources Planning Organizations
WRDB	:	Water Resources Development Board
WTO	:	World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposition

Tourism today is a modern phenomena in 21st century. All over the world, every nation estate is thinking to promote their own geographical location properly for attracting different ways based on tourism. So, ethno-tourism, rural tourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism, business tourism, ecotourism and inclusive tourism are following in different reasons according to their own cultural diversity.

Tourism trends in human society are practices since the prehistoric periods. In whole world, tourism industry has become one of the most important factors for the contribution of GDP at present. It can play a significant role in socio-economic development of a country. Most of the tourist prefer to visit in different destination for various reason (e.g. for business, study, attend International Seminar/Conference, vacations and holidays, treatment, meet with family members and friends, to see events like World Cup, Olympic etc.). It is recognized that most of the developing countries now generate economic benefits through its tourism industry (Sarker & Begum, 2013).

Bangladesh is a middle income country; where tourism can play a vital role in its GDP growth. Tourism is a growing industry in Bangladesh which has a bright prospect. According to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) ¹, the direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was BDT 296.6 bn (1.9% of total GDP) in 2014 and to rise by 6.1% pa, from 2015-2025, to BDT 566.3 bn (2.0% of total GDP) in 2025.

The country is bestowed with beautiful coasts and beaches, archeological sites, historical and religious places, hills and islands, forests and jungles and attractive countryside with innumerable water bodies and green fields of agriculture (Rahman *et. al.*, 2010) and (Haque & Islam, 2015, p. 23). That is why the country is called “blessed with natural beauty”, which attracts the tourists. It has beautiful beaches including the longest beach in the world and beautiful heritage and historical relics. To make the best use of the natural gifts, the country has developed facilities of modern hotels, motels, rest houses, youth inns and restaurants, modern modes of communication, that are available at almost all tourist sites (Haque & Islam, 2015, p. 23). Some of the better known tourist spots are: Sundarbans-*home of the Royal Bengal Tiger*, Sylhet-*the land of two leaves and a bud*, Mahastangarh-*the ancient seat of Buddhist rule*, Mainamati-*the seat of lost dynasties*, Kuakata-*where the sun rises and sets in the sea*, Cox’s Bazar-*the tourist capital* and **St. Martin’s Island-*pearl in the sea*** (Morshed, 2006).

¹World Travel and Tourism Council (2015), “Travel and Tourism Economic Impact 2015 Bangladesh”, p. ii.

Saint Martin's Island is a silver island and it is a beautiful creation of Almighty Allah. Saint Martin's is a scattered island of Bangladesh which is situated in the deep sea, location of the Bay of Bengal Basin. This Peninsula is influenced by seas ecology. It looks like silver in her natural beauties and also ecological diversities for that reason it is known locally, regionally and nationally "Silver Island."

Saint Martin's Island is a pretty coral island, situated in the Bay of Bengal about 120 miles to the South of Chittagong and 40 miles north-west of Akyab, lying in between 20°-34' and 20°-38' N. latitude and between 92°-18' and 92°-21' E. Longitude. It is 7.315 km long and 975 to 1,890 m wide (Services and General Administration Department, 1970). Saint Martin's Island is one of the smallest islands and it is situated in the north-east part of the Bay of Bengal, about 9 km south of the tip of the Teknaf Peninsula and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Martin's_Island).

The island received about seven to eight thousands tourists per day at every winter Months which poses the major anthropogenic threats for the environment of the island. The old model communication systems, traditional or backdated agricultural production practices, the hanging crop cultivation systems and occurring different types of natural disaster make the island and also the islanders more vulnerable to different disasters like as cyclone and storm surges, land slide, sea bank erosion and flood etc.

The only coral island of Bangladesh, Saint Martin's is situated in about 8 km west of the north-west coast of Myanmar at the mouth of the Naf River. The people of Saint Martin's Island called this island as 'Narikel Jinjira'. The Mouza name of this island is 'Jinjira Dwip'. There is surrounding in another coral island of Saint Martin's – which is Chera Dwip. Government of Bangladesh has declared some areas in our country as Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) in 1999 and some of the areas as Ecologically Endangered Zone (EEZ) in 2005. Saint Martin's Island is one of them; which stands in both categories. Saint Martin's Island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh.

Where is man, there is ethnography. Ethnography is the description of the culture of people and culture is the way of life. Ethnography is more advanced field now-a-days. Anthropology is a human science; which main theme is to highlight the life and living pattern which is called ethnographic profile of any community people; closer to backward, underprivileged and marginal's of any respective areas. According to these things, the preparation of conducting this ethnographic work is an approach to describe the life and living picture of the people of Saint Martin's Island. Researcher has done this ethnographic research in an island for development aspects. People who are engaged in ethnographic research work; they are known as Ethnographer. Ethnographer's in the world have contributes in several fields. Basically, Ethnographer's are working in any tribal or an ethnic area, backward area, hill, island or different landscapes, seascapes, upward hills and plain lands. So, there are many diversified field in the whole world; where Ethnographer's have done their contributions. The concept is changing day by day. Once, in the earlier time, Ethnographer's concentrated their mind to study of the tribal people; but this concept has changed at present. Now, they are working in different fields. So, in 21st century, I have said that, it's a challenging work and the ethnographer's those who are practicing Anthropology or working in different fields. In Anthropological aspects, I have to think properly about community and society. Anthropology also have another branch namely Applied Anthropology. Anthropologists are studying in different communities and they are doing ethnographic research. All the people live in our society; they are staying in different harmonizing situations. Class and caste has also exists now-a-days in the 21st century of the modern world. But, if and every citizen have to right for surviving in his or her own community; in their own way. Obviously, I have found suppression and depression of each and every community, regions or country of the world; say for example, the people of Saint Martin's Island are facing many problems, which has identified as an ethnographic problem; that I have discussed in Chapter-4 of this thesis. According to the Population and Housing Census Report-2011 of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Published in May 2017, there are 1,169 households and 6,703 populations living in Saint Martin's Island of its nine Ward's or Villages. The People's of Saint Martin's Island are in Muslim Community. Fishing is their main livelihood profession. Agriculture is the second profession and business is the third profession of the islanders. As a researcher, I will try to collect all the ethnographic data, which is called ethnographic accounts of the people of Saint Martin's Island for conducting this research properly.

1.2 The Concept of ‘Tourism’

- **According to UNWTO, Defined Tourism², as-**

“Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited, and who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited (Source Publication: United Nations World Tourism Organization. Recommendations on Tourism Statistics. Series M, No. 83 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6). (Para. 29).” (Copy from: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail>).

- **According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Defined Tourism³, as-**

“Tourism is the business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure. The area is heavily dependent on tourism (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2008, p. 1624).”

1.3 About ‘Ethnographic Study’

Researcher has conducting this ethnographic research on Saint Martin’s Island for development aspects by following participant observation method. Ethnography is very much important for doing any kind of research in today’s modern world. Ethnography is the description of the culture of a people and culture is the way of life. Ethnography is a ‘corner stone’ of Anthropological study. It is a holistic approach which is called functionalist approach.

Ethnography has developed as a primary research approach in Anthropology in the early 20th century. Malinowski’s extensive fieldwork on the ‘Trobriand Islands’ in the 1920s was highly influential in establishing sustained participant observation as a methodology in Social Anthropology (Heath & Street, 2008) and (Harman & Harklau, 2013). (Copy from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289801679>).

Since no Ethnographic research was done in this study area before. Empirical and Observational findings of the study; based on primary data collection through extensive field work by following participant observation method have done properly in this research. Researcher hoped that, there is a lot of related information presented here that’s added to the ethnographic literature related to the ethnography of the people of Saint Martin’s Island. It has also different types of changing information of the research area, e.g. social, economic, geo-political, cultural, regional, environmental, tourism, disaster and ethnographical have included in this research.

² *United Nations World Tourism Organization. Recommendations on Tourism Statistics. Series M, No. 83 United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6. Para. 29. Copy from: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail>.*

³ *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2008, p. 1624.*

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Broad Objective

The broad objective of the present study is to address how the ethnographic characteristics of the people of Saint Martin's Island influence tourism development.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are described bellow here:

- (I) To study the ethnographic profile (life and living pattern) of the people of Saint Martin's Island.
- (II) To study the tourism development scenario of Saint Martin's Island in the context of Bangladesh.
- (III) To study the nature of tourism in relation to the trend of tourist inflow, cause of visit, number of visit, visit with company, length of stay, visiting inspiration and interest of further or again visit of the tourists in Saint Martin's Island.
- (IV) To study the scopes and challenges for tourism development in Saint Martin's Island.
- (V) To study the disaster scenario that has shown impact to the livelihood pattern including tourism of Saint Martin's Island.

1.5 Importance and Rationale of the Study

This study deals with the development strategies of tourism in Saint Martin's Island by following participant observation method on ethnographic aspects. The developing country of the world, today have improved their economy through the means of tourism.

The relation between tourism and economic development is a topic of interest of policy makers, planners and researchers everywhere whether or not tourism can play a significant role within the social and economic fabric of the society (De Graff, 1996). Researcher has examined that, how the local people can get direct benefit from tourism sector of Saint Martin's Island. In 1980's tourism began to attract the interest of governments, communities and scholars alike.

Today tourism has been treated the world's largest industry among all the service industries (McIntosh et. al., 1995) and (Islam, 2014). Among all the tourist destination of Bangladesh, Saint Martin's Island has identified as most important and favourite tourist destination of domestic and foreign tourists. It is the only coral island of Bangladesh that we have found today. So, the importance of Saint Martin's Island as a tourist spot in Bangladesh is very high.

On the other hand, for the climate changing situation, Bangladesh is recognized globally as one of the most vulnerable country. In the world perspectives, the geographical location of Bangladesh makes the country vulnerable to natural disasters. It has also the mountains and hills bordering almost three-fourths of the country, along with the funnel shaped of the Bay of Bengal in the south, have made the country vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. The Physiographical and Morphological condition of Bangladesh have playing important role for the natural disasters in the coastal belt as well as in the whole country. There are 19 coastal districts in the country. Among the coastal districts of Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar and its surrounding islands like as Kutubdia, Maheshkhali, Matarbari, Shah Pori and Saint Martin's Island are more vulnerable for natural disasters; e.g. Cyclone and Storm Surges, Sea Bank Erosion, Flood, Earthquake and Tsunami etc. During the 1960-2016 periods about 21 severe cyclone and storm surges hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh (BBS, 2019). After hit the devastating clone, the property and livelihoods of Saint Martin's Island have lost or damaged. So, researcher has chosen Saint Martin's Island as my study area, which is very much important for conducting this research.

Ethnography is the important theme which has discusses in Anthropology. It is associated with the field of Social Science, especially in Sociology and Anthropology. Ethnography has focuses on the culture of a group of people with an aim to understand their views (<https://www.slideshare.net-ethnographic-research>). No Ethnographic research has been conducted in Saint Martin's Island earlier. Needless to mention that, Saint Martin's Island is inhabited by Muslim communities in its nine *Para's* or Wards namely *Paschim Para*, *Uttar Para*, *Deil Para*, *Majher Para*, *Paschim Konar Para*, *Purbo Para*, *Golachipa Para*, *Konar Para* and *Dakkhin Para*. Most of the islanders are leading their lives by depending on catching fish in the sea. If this is an ethnographic research; so, researcher has collect all the ethnographic data of the islanders who are living in above mentioned nine *Para's* or Wards of Saint Martin's Island; which is important for conducting this research.

Fishermen and fisheries play a vital role in the economic and social life of Saint Martin's Island. A big amount of foreign currency has earned throughout fishing sector. Fisheries fulfill the remarkable part of the national food and nutritional requirements. Fishing also provides the employment opportunity for thousands of people. The principal part of the national balanced diet is fishes that generally come from the fisheries sector (Uddin, 2000). The Islanders (inhabitants of Saint Martin's Island) contains their own cultural identity; which is more important for conducting this ethnographic research properly.

In Saint Martin's Island, we have seen that, there is a huge potentiality to develop tourism which may ensure socio-economic development including job opportunity. But sometimes, disasters have been disturbed for showing its devastating character. A very few research have been conducted on this issues. These researches have been identifying the opportunity and potentiality of tourism in Saint Martin's Island. The findings and recommendations of the research have been implemented and also formulated the appropriate guidelines for the development of tourism in Saint Martin's Island.

Keeping the above views in mind, it has been understood that, this study has been important and rationale for conducting this research; Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study. It has creates new fields for further study on Tourism Development and Ethnographic Studies aspects in Saint Martin's Island of the researchers, policy makers, development workers, journalists and many more may got information by using this thesis.

1.6 Research Methodology, Data Sources and Data Analysis Method

Basically, this is an ethnographic study. For studying purposes, researcher has followed mainly Participant Observation Method. In ethnographic research participant observation method is very popular now-a-days.

Participant Observation could be called as ethnographic research technique, which is popularly used in doing Anthropological research. Anthropological research requires intensive fieldwork. This method of intensive fieldwork requires some conditions which may be outlined as: to live with the people or the community under study as one of them, to learn their language and speak their language with them, to stay long period of time in the field, rapport building, to show respect to their culture, rituals and ceremonies, to maintain diary, to participate in their lives and daily activities and to use audio-visual technique (Haque, 2011).

In doing participant observation (intensive fieldwork), researcher has follow some techniques. These are observation and rapport building, informal interview, group discussion, moderate participation, audio-visual technique and case study. There are some other tools, which has also used for the collection of data during the fieldwork. These are checklist, field notes and maintaining the diary. For conducting the study primary and secondary data have been used in this research. The primary data were generated mainly the participation of the household's head of Saint Martin's Island by Questionnaire Survey. On the other side secondary data have been used to follow the different techniques for the collection of data in different sources during the research period.

The following data collection methods are bellow here:

(a) Formulation of Research Question

The discussion, 'Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study' has been divided into two linkages; which are bellow here:

Firstly, tourism development scenario of Saint Martin's Island.

Secondly, ethnography of the people of Saint Martin's Island.

For different types of data collection purpose; researcher has prepared three types of Questionnaires, e.g.:

- (i). Questionnaire for the Islanders (Saint Martin's Island and Disaster related information)
- (ii). Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourists (Tourism and Domestic Tourist related information)
- (iii). Questionnaire for the Foreign Tourists (Tourism and Foreign Tourist related information)

(b) (i) Sample Unit

Individual household's head, visiting domestic tourist and foreign tourist in Saint Martin's Island has been taken as sample unit because of the flows such as: Socio-demographic flows, economic flows, ethnographic flows, environmental flows, tourism development flows and disaster related flows are forming from the household's of Saint Martin's Island.

(ii) Sampling Method

In this study researcher has design three types of questionnaires namely **Questionnaire for the Islanders**, **Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourist** and **Questionnaire for the Foreign Tourist**. In the three segments respondents has selected randomly from each and every selected category. In category-A, generally the head of the household of Saint Martin's Island (man or woman) is the respondent in this category. In category-B, researcher has selected the domestic tourist in the Sea-beach/Hotel/Restaurant/Mosque/Bazar of Saint Martin's Island, who is male or female is the respondent. It has also the foreign tourist (male or female) has selected as the respondent in the "C" category interviewer.

(iii) **Table-1.1: Sampling Area, Sample Size and Sampling Method on the Basis of the Total Household's Head, Total Population and Voter of St. Martin's Island**

Category-A: Islanders

Area	Sample Unit	Total House hold ^A	Total Popu-lation ^B	Total Voter ^C	Sample Size ^D	Method of Sampling ^E
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
Saint Martin's Island	Ward-1: Paschim Para	152	899	291	25	Stratified Random Sampling
	Ward-2: Uttar Para	140	772	237	25	
	Ward-3: Deil Para	121	711	202	25	
	Ward-4: Majher Para	100	530	399	25	
	Ward-5: Paschim Konar Para	20	158	85	20	
	Ward-6: Purbo Para	171	963	411	25	
	Ward-7: Golachipa Para	115	749	257	25	
	Ward-8: Konar Para	204	1048	377	25	
	Ward-9: Dakkhin Para	146	873	390	25	
	-	Total =	1,169	6,703	2,799	220

^A **Data Source:** Population & Housing Census-2011; Community Report: **Cox's Bazar**, Published in Nov, 2014.

^B **Data Source:** Population & Housing Census-2011; Community Report: **Cox's Bazar**, Published in Nov, 2014.

^C **Data Source:** Voter List of Saint Martin's Island. Published in December, 2016. Collected from District Election Office, **Cox's Bazar**. Date of Collection: 02.01.2017.

^D **Sample Size:** During the time of fieldwork, I conducted a Questionnaire Survey of St. Martin's Island.

There are 9 Villages/Wards in Saint Martin's Island. Among Villages; researcher has chosen 220 samples from different Villages of the island. Researcher has taken 25 samples from every Village/Ward of the island. But, in the Village/Ward of Paschim Konar Para (Ward No.-5), researcher has taken 20 samples; because the total household of this Village is only 20, which is very lower among the individual total household's of another 8 Villages/Wards of Saint Martin's Island. A Stratified Random Sampling has done for in depth Survey covering mostly socio-economic conditions of the household, tourism development purposes of the island, disaster impact, ethnographic description of islanders, cropping patterns and environmental conditions from 220 household's. The Stratified Random Sampling has done on the basis of the age of the household head. The age group was definitely upper 30 years. At first, a list of head of the household's whose age is above 30 years has collected from the District Election Office, Cox's Bazar and depending on that list, researcher has drawn **20% Sample Size**.

^E **Method of Sampling:** Stratified Random Sampling.

Questionnaire Survey (Social Survey):

In this study researcher has using questionnaire for face-to-face interview of the respondents. The survey has conduct on the basis of Stratified Random Sampling, which has select according to the population size as on Ward basis among the household's head of Saint Martin's Island. There are 140 queries in the questionnaire which is in question or statement form and pre-designed tested to accommodate both open and fixed for the respondents.

“Category-A” questionnaire has highlighting the collecting personal information of the islanders, socio-demographic and socio-economic conditions, household's information, personal property and savings information, daily livelihoods information, NGO activities, changing information of the island, tourism development and disaster related information etc.

“Category-B” questionnaire has highlighting the personal information of the visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island and

“Category-C” questionnaire has highlighting the personal information and opinion for the overall tourism development by the visiting Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

Survey Design:

The study has conducted based on primary data. But secondary data were collected for the supplementary purposes of the primary data. So, both primary and secondary data have been collected for conducting this research.

■ Sources of Primary Data Collection:

- **Participant Observation** : I was participate with the life of the people of Saint Martin's Island under investigation.
- **Interview** : I was collect different types of information through interview of the respondents (islanders, domestic tourists and foreign tourists) by using standard questionnaires.
- **Focus Group Discussion** : I have organize focus group discussions by the participation of the people of Saint Martin's Island.
- **Case Study** : I have conduct several case studies of different aspects related to this study.

It has also I have followed different types of techniques for the purpose of the present study, which are described here as follows:

- Audio-Visual Recorder
- Still Photography
- Note Down in different types of related daily information into the Diary/Note Book
- Prepared Map by using different types of data, basis on primary and secondary sources.
- Different discussion meetings with Government Officer's, Local Elites, Imam's, Fisherman, Teacher's, Businessman, Tourism related personnel's and Member & Chairman of the Union Parishad of Saint Martin's Island and so many persons related to this study.

■ **Sources of Secondary Data Collection:**

I have collected information and data from the following secondary sources:

- Visit of different libraries
- Reading Books, Journals, Periodicals, Special Supplements, Magazines, Newspapers etc
- Studying different types of Thesis related to this Study
- Internet browsing
- Research reports for the purpose of this research
- East Pakistan District Gazetteer- Chittagong
- Annual Report of Bangladesh Metrological Department, BWDB, SPARRSO, BPC, BTB, DDM, CDMP, Special Branch of Bangladesh Police, BBS, Bangladesh Economic Review, People's Report on Bangladesh Environment, 7th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh and many more have seen.
- BS Map and *Mouza Fristi* in the Shuchi Book of Jinjira Dwip Mouza and
- Voter Lists of Saint Martin's Island.

Data Processing and Analysis:

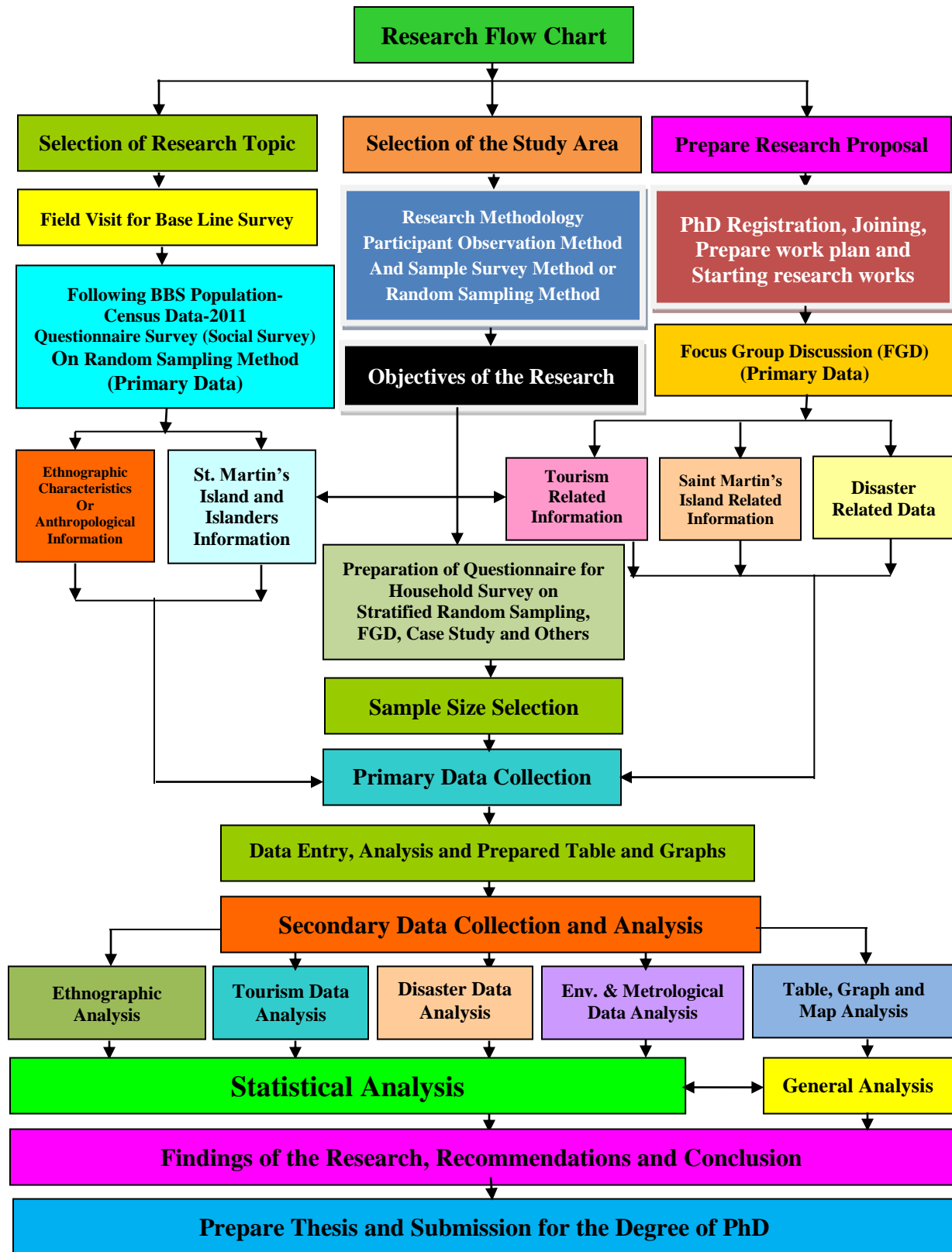
The information has collected from Primary and Secondary sources which is analyzing qualitatively and quantitatively and presented in tabular and graphical forms. The processed data has analyzed by using software Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20.0. At first all the qualitative data has converted into quantitative form and the local units into standard units. Different types of table has prepared for analysis. MS Excel Programme used for graphical representation. Some data has represented graphically through standard chart type like as column, bar, line, pie and area diagram. In addition, simple mean and percentage for the relevant variables has used for data analysis.

Prepared Map:

Maps of the study area has used in different segments of this study and has also analyzed for some cases. The Map has prepared by using graphical software like MS-Map Point, MS-Word, Adobe Photoshop and Adobe Illustrator, Arc GIS Software etc. It has also different types of Maps has collect from various sources (secondary sources) which has used in present study.

After necessary analysis, researcher has got the findings and outcome of the research. A conclusion has drawn on the aspects of the title of Thesis: “Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island: An Ethnographic Study” followed by some important recommendations. After the necessary corrections and modifications of the draft report suggested by the honorable Supervisor and Co-Supervisors, then I have prepared this final thesis.

1.6.1 **Chart-1.1: Flow Chart Shows the Research Design of the Present Study**



Source: Mosiur, 2018.

1.6.2 Reasons for Selecting ‘Saint Martin’s Island’ as my Study Area

Selection of the study area is rather a complicated task for every researcher. With a view to selecting the research area, some remarkable points have been considered. Especially emphasized has been given of the purposes and objectives of the study in order to gather reliable, significant, meaningful as well as standard data and documents. The study area of Saint Martin’s Island-is the coral island of Bangladesh which is situated in the Bay of Bengal Basin. It is a beautiful tourist spot which attracts the domestic and also the foreign tourists. Every day a lot of tourists visit this panoramic island in the tourist season from November to March. Saint Martin’s Island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila under the District of Cox’s Bazar. Researcher has visited a lot of tourist spots in Bangladesh but Saint Martin’s Island has attracted me exclusively. It has also there are some specific reasons for selecting Saint Martin’s Island as the study area, which are discuss here as follows:

❖ Except Saint Martin’s there is no coral island in Bangladesh. The island lies between 20° 34’-20° 39’ North Latitude and 92° 18’-92° 21’ East Longitude. The island is 7.315 sq km long and 5.9 sq km width made by the rocky platforms extending into the sea shore areas. Saint Martin’s Island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila under the District of Cox’s Bazar. The island is called the ‘beauty spot of the Bay.’ Local people called it Narikel Jinjira. It is the popular tourist spot of the domestic and also the foreign tourists of Bangladesh. For this reason, I have select Saint Martin’s Island as the study area.

❖ World Resource Institute has published ‘the major wetlands distribution list of Bangladesh’⁵ in 1990. They have shown 22 major wetlands in this list. Saint Martin’s Island is among them. According to that list, the serial number of Saint Martin’s Island is 22. After knowing this message and see the list, researcher has a curiosity to know details about the 22 no wetlands (Saint Martin’s Island) of Bangladesh. For this reason, researcher has select Saint Martin’s Island as study area.

❖ Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has published a list of ‘Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) of Bangladesh’ in 1988 of their ‘Land Resources Appraisal in Bangladesh for Agricultural Development, Report-2, ‘Agro-Ecological Regions of Bangladesh’. In this report, they have shown that, there are 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) of Bangladesh. It has also BBS has published an AEZ list of Bangladesh in their Statistical Pocket Book-2013.⁶ Saint Martin’s Island is one of them. In this list the serial no of Saint Martin’s Island is-24. In this report, the characteristics of soil in Saint Martin’s Island are: 96% is Sandy, 2% is Alluvium and the rest 2% soil is Clay.

⁵[https://www.wri.org/wetlands/distributions of Bangladesh.](https://www.wri.org/wetlands/distributions-of-bangladesh)

⁶Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh -2013*. Statistics and Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Govt. of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Dhaka, BD.

❖ According to the Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2015 (Published in September, 2016), published by BBS; in this report they have shown a chart in the physiographic description of Bangladesh.⁷ There are 23 Physiographic Units identified by their own area characteristics in 3 categories. Among them, Category-A: *Floodplain Areas*. 20 areas has include in this category. Saint Martin's Island has included in this category and its serial no is 20. In Category-B: identified as *Terrace Areas*. There are 2 areas include in this category. It has also in Category-C: identified as *Hill Areas*. Northern and Eastern Hills is included in this category.

❖ Saint Martin's Island is characteristically fisherman dominant areas. It is in the Bay of Bengal which is main sources in marine fisheries. Most of the islanders are involved in fishing and fishing related activities and rest of the islanders are involved in another professions e.g. tourism related business, farmers, shopkeepers, job holders etc. Researcher has to gather the practical experience that is the pre-condition to be a participant observer. If the island is a fisherman dominant area; so, researcher has an interest for selecting Saint Martin's Island as my study area.

❖ The area of the island is eight square kilometres. It has divided into nine administrative *Para's*, namely: Paschim *Para*, Uttar *Para*, Deil *Para*, Majher *Para*, Paschim Konar *Para*, Purbo *Para*, Golachipa *Para*/Habir Jhura/Nazrul *Para*, Konar *Para* and Dakkhin *Para*. Researcher has a curiosity to know about all the administrative areas of Saint Martin's Island. For this reason, I have select Saint Martin's Island as my study area.

❖ The large *Para* towards the north is known as 'Uttar *Para*' and most of the people are living here. There are 13 families migrated here about 1000 A. D. They were catch fish in the deep sea and cultivate the lands, for growing *aman* paddy and seasonal vegetables. Coconut grows of the homestead and on the bank of the lagoons (Services and General Administration Dept., 1970).

❖ There are 1,169 households and 6,703 permanent populations are living in Saint Martin's Island (Population and Housing Census-2011, Community Report: *Cox's Bazar* District, P. 74).⁸ It has some non-permanent or seasonal people's (fishermen) living in this island (Data Source: Informal interview of 6 No Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad immediate past Chairman Mr. Md. Nurul Amin, 2018). Among the 6,703 permanent islanders there are 2,799 Voters (Voter Lists, 2015, Collection on: 02/01/2017; from the District Election Office, Cox's Bazar) in Saint Martin's Island.

⁷Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2016). *Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh -2015*. Statistics and Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Govt. of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Dhaka, BD.

⁸Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Population and Housing Census-2011. National Report: Volume-2; Union Statistics*. Statistics & Informatics Division. Ministry of Planning. Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

❖ No ethnographic study was done before on Saint Martin's Island. It seems to me that pursuing a qualitative and standard research in the area has contributed to some extent to the ethnographic knowledge related to the only one coral island of Bangladesh.

❖ In those above reasons, researcher has curiosity to know about Saint Martin's Island properly. For this purpose, researcher has selected Saint Martin's Island as study area for conducting the research on 'Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study.'

1.6.3 Stratified Random Sampling Survey Method

Stratified Random Sampling Survey Method has been used in this study by taking interview through questionnaire surveying for primary data collection. Primary data have been collected through intensive fieldwork and interviewing different types of respondents such as islanders, domestic tourists, foreign tourists and different local stakeholders, using a range of qualitative and quantitative questionnaire data formats (Appendix-B, C, D and E). Among the major data collection techniques, survey of the households and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) has been conducted with different stakeholders including fishermen, farmers, businessman, teacher, government and non-government job holders, tourism related persons, local tour operators, project workers, environmental activist, disaster expertise, shopkeepers, high officials and imam & muajjin of Mosque in Saint Martin's Island. Before conducting structured questionnaire interviews, researcher has developed household profile of the islanders into the nine Ward/Para/Villages of study areas. Then, researcher has categorized the household's into different stakeholder groups for interviews aiming to obtain diversified database and cover all sorts of people living in the study areas. Pre-defined numbers of household's are randomly selected among the nine different Ward/Para/Villages of Saint Martin's Island.

1.6.4 Ethnographic Study by following Participant Observation Method

I conducted ethnographic fieldwork in the study area. In doing so I became a participant observer. With a view to making a favorable environment, for conducting present study participant observation method has been applied.

Participant observation is a duality of approach leads to a duality of role. Powdermaker captured the distinction nicely by describing ‘the way of an anthropologist’ as that of ‘stranger and friend’ (Powdermaker, 1966). By participant observation of the respected area, ethnographers can collect anthropological data and documents in the field of a certain time. Participant observation was first started in the time of Malinowski ethnographic works of the Trobriand Island of New Guinea.

I have collected relevant ethnographic data from the people of Saint Martin’s Island. No ethnographic research works was done in this study area earlier. So, the empirical and observational findings of the study were based on primary data collected through intensive and ethnographic fieldwork and taking interview by using a questionnaire.

This study has contribute for collecting the data and documents related to social, economical, cultural, political and environmental changes of the ethnographic interpretations in Saint Martin’s Island. Basically, this is an island study with a focus on the changing pattern of its social and as well as anthropological organizations. There are nine *Para/Villages* in Saint Marin’s Island which is Paschim *Para*, Uttar *Para*, Deil *Para*, Majher *Para*, Paschim Konar *Para*, Purbo *Para*, Golachipa *Para*, Konar *Para* and Dakkhin *Para*. Researcher has collected the ethnographic data in those nine *Para/Villages* by following Participant Observation Method.

1.6.5 Geographical Study by following Environmental Analysis Method



Geographical as well as environmental analysis is the most important part of this research. In this study; there are some important data related to environment like as soil and water data (collect from secondary sources) have collected from SRDI, Khamarbari, Farmgate, Dhaka and have analyzed it. After getting result, researcher has seen the actual scenario of soil and water condition of Saint Martin’s Island. In this result, researcher has found that, the presence of organic matter and nutrients in soil and water is high among the other coastal areas of Cox’s Bazar distrit. Because, silt has been added every year in the soil of the agricultural land of Saint Martin’s Island. As a result, agricultural crop production in the maximum *Para/Village* of Saint Martin’s Island (except Golachipa *Para* and Dakkhin *Para*) has been increased. But the production of agricultural crops in Golachipa *Para* and Dakkhin *Para* are decreasing day by day for the problems of salinity increasing.

Soil and water salinity have been increased day by day in these two *Para*'s/Villages. When researcher has trying to find out the actual cause for increasing soil and water salinity in Golachipa *Para* and Dakkhin *Para* of Saint Martin's Island, then have seen that, the effect of cyclone and storm surge and also tidal bore in every year the two *Para*/Villages have been affected by the sea saline water. There is no embankment in Golachipa *Para*. It has also said that, the embankment of the Dakkhin *Para* is gradually broken day by day. So, the strengthening water has created soil and water salinity of the two areas. As a result, the production rate of agricultural crops in those areas is decreasing day by day. The water layer has gradually degrading for the effect of salinity. In dry season, the scarcities of drinking water, people of these areas have suffering. There is a big *khal* is situated in Dakkhin *Para*, adjacent to the house of the member of Ward No-9; Mr. Abdur Rob, which has found in the following figure-1.1.



Figure-1.1: A *khal* is situated in Ward No.-9 of Saint Martin's Island. Saline water is found here.

The water of this *khal* is saline. For the erosion of the effect of saline water, the Dakkhin *Para* graveyard of Saint Martin's Island has broken day by day. This is called sea bank erosion and it is a major natural disaster of Saint Martin's Island; which has found in the following pictures (Figure No.-1.2). It has also said that, a mangrove forest is situated in this area. There are a lot of mangrove trees namely *hizol* and *coraoch* have found here; which I have present in the following figure-1.3.

	
<p style="text-align: center;">Figure-1.2:</p> <p>Broken graveyard in the Dakkhin <i>Para</i> of St. Martin’s Island has seen this figure for Sea Bank Erosion; which is a natural disaster.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure-1.3:</p> <p>The Mangrove trees namely <i>hizol</i> and <i>coroach</i> is found in Dakkhin <i>Para</i> of Saint Martin’s Island.</p>

1.6.6 Questionnaire Survey for the Local People (Islander’s) in St. Martin’s Island

Before conducting this research properly, researcher has taken decision for doing base line survey in the study area. After completing the base line survey, researcher has designed a structured and semi-structured questionnaire of the Islanders. In this questionnaire, there are 140 questions and sub-questions for interviewing of the Islanders (Appendix-B). By using this questionnaire, researcher has collect primary data which is related to socio-demographic, economic, physical, cultural, ethnographic, environmental, tourism and disaster related of Saint Martin’s Island. Researcher has visit 220 individual households in nine different *Para/Village* of the island. In Ward/Village No.-1: Paschim *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples. In Ward/Village No.-2: Uttar *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples, In Ward/Village No.-3: Deil *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples, In Ward/Village No.-4: Majher *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples, In Ward/Village No.-5: Paschim Konar *Para*; researcher has taken 20 samples, In Ward/Village No.-6: Purbo *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples, In Ward/Village No.-7: Golachipa *Para*: researcher has taken 25 samples, In Ward/Village No.-8: Konar *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples and In Ward/Village No.-9: Dakkhin *Para*; researcher has taken 25 samples for the collection of primary data.

Researcher has taken 25 Sample Size from every Ward/Village of the island. But, in the Ward/Village of Paschim Konar *Para* (Ward No.-5), researcher has taken 20 Sample Size; because the total household of this Village is only 20, which is very lower among the individual total households of another 8 Ward/Villages of Saint Martin's Island. A Stratified Random Sampling has done for in depth Questionnaire Survey of Saint Martin's Island. The Sample survey was done based on age of the household's head. The age group was upper 30 years. At first, a list of head of the household's has collected from the District Election Office, Cox's Bazar; where the head of the household's age is above 30 years and 20% sample size has drawn.

1.6.7 Questionnaire Survey for the visiting Domestic Tourist in St. Martin's Island

For conducting this research properly, researcher has designed three types of questionnaire. Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourists is second of them. In this questionnaire, there are 39 questions & sub-questions for interviewing of the visiting domestic tourist of Saint Martin's Island (Appendix-C). By using this questionnaire, researcher has collect primary data which is related to the personal information of the visiting domestic tourist and also the tourism development information of Saint Martin's Island.

1.6.8 Questionnaire Survey for the visiting Foreign Tourist in St. Martin's Island

For conducting this research properly, researcher has designed three types of questionnaire. Questionnaire for the Foreign Tourist is last of them. In this questionnaire, there are 18 questions and sub-questions for interviewing of the visiting Foreign Tourist (Appendix-D). By using the pre-structured questionnaires, researcher has collect primary data which is related to the personal information of the visiting foreign tourist in Saint Martin's Island. Researcher has collected the valuable information/suggestions from the foreign tourist for the better development of tourism in Saint Martin's Island and also the whole tourism industries of Bangladesh, which is included in this portion.

1.6.9 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Primary data has been collected through many ways for conducting this research. Among the major data collection techniques, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is one of them. FGD has been conducted with different stakeholders including fishermen, farmers, businessman, teachers, shopkeepers, tourism related personnel's, jobholders, UP Member and imam of the different Mosque of Saint Martin's Island. Before conducting FGD, researcher has prepared a structured questionnaire for interviewing of the group peoples of Saint Martin's Island. In this questionnaire, there are 04 questions and sub-questions for interviewing of the group peoples of the island (Appendix-E). Researcher has conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Saint Martin's Island into three groups. 'Group No.-A' has creates from the combination of Ward No.-1, 2 and 3. 'Group No.-B' has creates from the combination of the Ward No.-4, 5, 6. It has also 'Group No.-C' has creates from the combination of the Ward No.-7, 8 and 9. Researcher has note down the important information which has got from the group people's discussion in Saint Martin's Island during the time of conducting FGD. After analyzing the relevant data and documents, researcher has used in this thesis paper.

1.6.10 Case Study Method

Basically, this is an Ethnographic Study on the people of Saint Martin's Island. The main component in this study is the islanders, who are engaged in different professions in Saint Martin's Island. Side by side, another some other components of this study have identified which is the domestic tourist, the foreign tourist, tourism specialist, disaster management specialist and ethnographer. For conducting this study properly, researcher has done 06 Case Studies in different categories. There are 02 Case Studies has conducted on islanders; highlighting their 7 types of characteristics like as; main and seasonal professions, permanent islanders, old aged people, land surveyor, farmer, boat owner, fisherman, businessman and shop keepers. 03 Case Studies has conducted on tourism development aspects; whereas 01 Case Study has conducted on domestic tourist aspects, another 01 Case Study has conducted on foreign tourist and the last 01 of this category has conducted on Tourism Development Service Providing Facilitator in Saint Martin's Island. In Ethnographic Interpretations, researcher has conducted 01 Case Study with the renowned Ethnography Specialist.

I have done 6 Case Studies in 3 different categories; namely Islander's category, Tourism Development category and Ethnography category; which has discussed on the last portion of Chapter-4 of this thesis.

1.6.11 Islander's *Adda* (Gossiping)

Researcher has collected field level primary data doing extensive fieldwork for completing of this study properly. During the data collection period; by staying in Saint Martin's Island, in every afternoon when the islanders were busy for *adda* or gossiping in different areas of the island, especially in the restaurant of Bazar, Mosque, the biggest field of the Madrasha, *Eidgah*, Sea-beach area, Union Parishad ground and Hospital ground then researcher was joined their *adda* for collecting in-depth information of the island and about the islanders. As a result, researcher has gathered a lot of information about Saint Martin's Island and the islanders, which has help me for conducting this ethnographic research properly.

1.6.12 Fishermen's *Adda* (Gossiping)

During the field expedition, in-depth interview method or unstructured interview method as conversation was applied. Generally, in evening, researcher went to the fishermen's *adda* (gossiping) and joined with them. Then, in the middle of the conversation, deliberately points were arisen regarding the fishing or fishing related topic. Based on that point they began to speak about their profession by which a lot of important information was gathered (Uddin, 2000).

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Basically, researcher has conducted this study on ethnographic aspects. The study has conducted in a small pretty coral island; where this types of research was not conducted earlier. In spite of all materials (data and relevant documents) of the present study, has collected from primary and secondary sources. Some limitations have identified for conducting this study, which are mentioned here as follows:

❖ The study has restricted in the only coral island of Bangladesh; which can't represent the total scenario of the other island and also the entire coastal belt of Bangladesh.

❖ The study period (time) and money allocation (budget) was shortage. If more time and budget should be allocated; then the study will conduct also in a better way properly.

❖ This study has conducted in a remote area (Saint Martin's Island) of Bangladesh; which is a union of Teknaf Upazila, under the District of Cox's Bazar and located in the Bay of Bengal. The communication system of this area is not well. Wooden troller with engines and big ship is the main transport for communication system of Saint Martin's Island. In Winter/Tourist Season, during October-March; the communication systems of Saint Martin's Island is well. But, in Off Season/Rainy Season, from April-September; the communication systems of this area is not well developed. So, it is not possible for going to Saint Martin's Island frequently if necessary in the study period.

❖ Researcher has compared the limited number of data with District Commissioner Office, Election Office, BWDB Office, District LGED Office, District Agriculture Office, BGB and Police Super's Office, District Information Centre, different websites and annual report of BBS and many more, but it was not enough for conducting this research properly.

❖ Researcher has collected three types of data; which are: data of the islanders, data of the domestic tourist and data of the foreign tourist. In data collection period, most of the respondents (islanders, domestic tourist and foreign tourist) were very busy for different purposes. For this reason, researcher didn't get enough times for collecting data.

In spite of these shortcomings, the study has fulfilled the research objectives. It has indicated that, the tourism industry of Saint Martin's Island is developing day by day.

1.8 Organization/ Structure of the Thesis

To organize the study, different topic and sub-topic have been presented in various chapters of this PhD thesis. For conducting this study appropriately, proper discussions have been highlighted in proper place. This thesis consists of eight chapters. The organization of different chapters of the thesis is described at a glance here as follows:

In **Chapter One**; A general description has been given about the relevance of the study, which are: proposition, concept of tourism and ethnographic study, objectives of the study, importance & rationale of the study, research methodology, data sources and data analysis method, research flow chart, reasons for selecting the study area, random sampling survey method, ethnographic study by following participant observation method, geographical study by following environmental analysis method, questionnaire survey for the islanders, visiting domestic and foreign tourists of Saint Martin's Island, focus group discussion, case study, islander's *adda*, fisherman's *adda* and limitations of the study have incorporated in this chapter.

Chapter Two reviews the relevant literatures related to tourism development, Saint Martin's Island development, disaster scenario and ethnography of the people of Saint Martin's Island. It has butler's tourism development model has shown in this chapter.

Chapter Three has been presented the general description of the study area. The title of this chapter 'The Regional Background and Geographical Description of the Study Area.' The included topic and sub-topic namely; discussion about the study area, structure and structural information of Saint Martin's Island, social and other relevant assets of Saint Martin's Island, Physiography of the island, geological structure and formation of the island, geomorphological characteristics of Saint Martin's Island, geographical location of Saint Martin's Island, some important GIS coordinates of the island, settlement history, Saint Martin's Island as a resource, migration cause, crop practices, seasonal crop calendar, farming tools, animal rearing, travel & transport, gender issues, Agro Ecological Zone (AEZ) of Saint Martin's Island and plot (dag no.) wise land distribution of Saint Martin's Island according to BS Khatian has been included in this chapter.

Chapter Four has includes description of the culture of the people of Saint Martin's Island. This includes total way in life of the people of the island under this study. This chapter therefore deals with meaning of ethnography, family, kinship, marriage, religious affiliation, housing pattern, household's description, language, food habits and drinks, housing appliances, dress patterns and ornaments, work cycle of the islanders, sports and games, economic activities, socio-political institutions, educational institutions, festivals, law of inheritance, prevailing diseases of the islanders, community health care facilities, GO and NGO activities, recreation of the islanders, taboo, gender issues of Saint Martin's Island, Scattered lives of the islanders in off season (rainy season) and ethnography of the islanders has also been discussed in this chapter.

Chapter Five discusses the tourism development picture in Saint Martin's Island, its scopes & challenges. The included topic and sub-topic of this chapter are: trend of tourist inflow to Saint Martin's Island, elements of tourism, different types of tourism, tourism attractions, tourism development scenario of Saint Martin's Island, economic values of tourism in Saint Martin's Island, tourism characteristics, principles in ecotourism, principles of sustainable tourism, Model and its Application in Research, different types of data analysis related to tourism development, scopes and challenges of tourism development in Saint Martin's Island has included.

Chapter Six provides a discussion on disaster scenario in Saint Martin's Island and their impact on livelihood pattern. The included topic and sub-topics of this chapter are discusses here as follows: discussion about disaster, classification of disaster, major disaster that effects on Saint Martin's Island, discussion about natural and man-made disaster of Saint Martin's Island, flow chart showing impact of disaster scenario in Saint Martin's Island according to field survey, major geographical characteristics linked to coastal disasters of Saint Martin's Island, natural disaster of Saint Martin's Island and their impact on cyclone and storm surge, flood, tidal bore, sea bank erosion, earthquake, tsunami, water logging problem, salinity and drought, disaster risk calendar of Saint Martin's Island, climate change and its impact on Saint Martin's Island, climate vulnerabilities of different areas in Bangladesh, coastal and marine uses and major environmental pressures of Saint Martin's Island, disaster management model of Bangladesh, storm warning signals in Bangladesh, procedure for hosting cyclone warning flags and analysis of some necessary data related to disaster of St. Martin's Island has incorporated in this chapter.

Chapter Seven discusses different types of relevant data analysis on Tourism, Ethnography and Disaster related issues for conducting this study. Basically, this is an analysis chapter. The collecting field level data has been analyzed and presented graphically. I am writing this chapter into three ways: (i). Socio-Demographic Profile of the Islanders (Questionnaire Survey Method); I have presented the collecting data on Saint Martin's Islanders on descriptive and graphical presentation. (ii). Profile of Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method): here I have presented the collecting data on graphical presentation of the domestic tourist who were visit in Saint Martin's Island in study period and (iii). Profile of Foreign Tourist of Saint Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method): here I have presented the collecting data on graphical presentation of the foreign tourist who were visit in Saint Martin's Island as well as Bangladesh during my study period. It has also I have conducted three Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meeting in different *Para's* of Saint Martin's Island during my study period; where different stakeholders of the island has attend and given opinion and also some suggestions. I have included the opinion of the islanders for visit more tourist's in Saint Martin's Island. They have given positive response for visit more tourists in Saint Martin's Island which has included in this chapter. Islanders suggestions to improve facilities for the development of tourism, increase electricity facilities, improves communication facilities, increase Bank facilities, protect Saint Martin's Island, increase education facilities, suggestions for open weather station of Saint Martin's Island immediately and suggestions for full time ferry services in Saint Martin's Island during the whole year has been included in this chapter.

Chapter Eight and also **last chapter** provide findings, recommendations and conclusion of this study. A lot of findings for conducting this study, recommendations for the development of tourism industries in Saint Martin's Island and some concluding message have been incorporated in this chapter.

CHAPTER – 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 About Literature Review

Review of Literature is the most important part of any scientific research. For conducting this research properly; I have discussed the literature review relevant to this study into three ways. **Firstly;** *Tourism Development*, **Secondly;** *Saint Martin's Island Development and Disaster Scenario* and **Thirdly;** *Ethnography of the People of Saint Martin's Island*. I have studied many Books, Journals, Thesis Papers, Research Reports, Annual Reports of different Institutions, District Gazetteers and many more which is related to this study. But, I have found very little literature relevant to this research work; which is discussed here as follows:

2.2 Tourism Development:

National Tourism Policy (1992) in Bangladesh shows that, in the first half of the twentieth century, the tourism industry of Bangladesh did not play an important role in the domestic or international economy. But, after a long period of time, tourism industries are now universally recognized as the third largest international business of the whole world. Due to the unprecedented development of communication system, it has become possible to cover greater distances in a short period of time; tourism industry has played an important role for social and cultural exchanges in globally, nationally, regionally and locally. The international community has unanimously embraced this realization and the World Tourism Organization was established in 1975 to provide adequate administrative and institutional support to the tourism industry at the initiative of the United Nations. Before in 1992, Bangladesh had no official tourism policy. A strategic master plan for tourism development has prepared by the UNDP and UNWTO jointly came in effect of 1990. National Tourism Policy was first formulated by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under its Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism in 1992 for the aim of employment generation in the country, creating a positive image of Bangladesh in abroad and earning foreign exchange through the development of Bangladesh's tourism industry as an emerging economy. In the National Tourism Policy 1992, government has given emphasis for development of natural tourist spot e.g. sea-beach, sundarbans and other natural scenery related tourists spots and human-made tourist spot e.g. archaeological and historical places, diversified tribal and rural peoples lifestyle and local culture.

National Tourism Policy (2010) in Bangladesh highlighted that, Tourism is a multi-dimensional industry. For many countries of the world, tourism is the no. 1 product for earning foreign currency. Diversify tourism, hospitality and event management industry has been playing significant role to make employment and raise revenue. But, in such a populous country like Bangladesh, tourism has just now opened its door to immense potentiality. The aim and objective of the tourism policy-2010, has established tourism industry is one of the developing and sustainable sectors through generating employment, socio-economic development by the involvement of local people with local government organizations, maintaining ecological balance and protect bio-diversity. The Tourism Industry of Bangladesh is staying in the take-off stage. Despite having vast potentials tourism of Bangladesh could not achieve expected goals. With increase of purchasing power parity of the mass population domestic tourism has expanded significantly but number of foreign tourist visiting Bangladesh has not increased as expected level for lacking of the implementation of government policy and tourism development. In National Tourism Policy, 2010 government has given emphasize for development of Sea-beaches and natural tourism, especially for development of the world's famous longest unbroken sea-beach of Cox's Bazar and Saint Martin's Island.

Bangladesh Tourism Vision 2020 (Ed.). (2006) (Published by Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation), highlighted that, Bangladesh has going to ahead in an effort to diversify of its economy from traditional manufacturing upgrading to service sector. The industrial policy in 1999 of Bangladesh Tourism has included as an industry and identifying as a 'Thrust Sector' considering its steady growth and sustainable development. It has said in this books that,- to develop tourism industry of Bangladesh in a realistic manner and its contribution for overall development in the country in terms of creating job, poverty alleviation, enhancement of national GDP, development and conservation of tourism products. With the decrease in our export products e.g. jute, tea and leather, tourism industry will grow as the number one industry in Bangladesh if properly nurtured and promoted.

Lickorish and Jenkins (1997) pointed out that, in their book “An Introduction to Tourism”, Now tourism has recognized as being an economic activity for global significance. It is an activity which cuts across the conventional sectors of the economy. It requires inputs of an economic, social, cultural and environmental nature. In this sense it is often described as being multi-faceted. The identifying problem in describing tourism as an ‘industry’ which is not the usual formal production function, nor does it have an output which can physically be measured, unlike agriculture (tones of wheat) or beverages (liters of whisky). There is no common structure which has represented the industry in every country. If we see in France and Italy, we have seen that restaurants and shopping facilities are the major attractions for tourists; but in Russia we didn’t found it. Even we see the core components of the tourism industry, such as accommodation and transport, which has vary between the countries. In the UK, many tourists use bed and breakfast accommodation facilities in private houses; but in Thailand such facilities are not available. In the transport sector, the car ownership level and road development networks problems, many tourists are using their cars or buses in Western Europe and the USA. In India and Indonesia most of the tourists traveled by Air. In mentioned of the problems of definition which have caused by the writers to refer the tourism sector rather than the tourist industry. Sometimes the terms are used interchangeably, that writers have described in this book.

Williams and Micallef (2009) has given some guidelines in their book namely “Beach Management, Principles & Practice”. In this book they have shown that, the natural scenery of beaches is a variety of functions, such as coastal defence, recreation (swimming, surfing, sand yachting, fishing, jet skiing and so on), protection, and normally a conflict of interest has arises. It should be self-evident that effective beach management fulfills the following condition, first postulated by Sauer with reference to landscapes, namely the integration of the physical environment—the elementary, with the cultural (anthropogenic) environment. Beach management is about managing human’s activities and the way they have cooperate with the beach environment, with a view to avoiding remedying or mitigating unfavorable communications. Beaches change virtually by the minute as coastal processes (waves, tides) and even people are dynamic and frequently irreversible changes occur, which can be natural or anthropogenic in origin.

Mills *et. al.*, (2008) emphasize the importance of long-term research and education in the field of tourism. For quality beach management, they have given emphasis in their books- “Beach Management: A Sound Way.” Beach management seeks to attain most favorable physical usage and development of beach resources that respects the natural physical elements of beach environment while satisfying basic social needs within that environment. However, eco-beach management can lead to:

- effective utilization of an increasingly valuable (socio-economic and in places ecological) national resource;
- encouragement to overseas/local tourism;
- an increase in quality of recreational opportunities;
- a contribution to enhancement of nearby urban settlements;
- enhancement of coastal protection;
- facilitation of monitoring, regulation, planning and decision-making;
- promotion of sustainable coastal development.

The essence of sound beach management is that it is multidisciplinary, having sound aims, objectives and a correct methodological approach.

Brunt *et. al.*, (2017) identifying research techniques for conducting research in Tourism of their books namely “Research Methods in Tourism, Hospitality & Events Management.” They have given some guidelines for conducting tourism related research in their books. They explain- Research is not simple, it can be challenging and confusing at times. However, it can also be fun and exciting. To actually find out the truth, to apply general principles to practice and to know why something happens the way it does, is very rewarding. After all, ‘research methods’ is a standalone academic discipline that warrants careful consideration. Research should be:

- Reliable-* research should be accurate and credible.
- Ethical-* research should be fitting and principled.
- Stimulating-* research should be thought-provoking.
- Evidential-* research should be based on evidence; be undertaken and then substantiated.
- Arduous-* undertaking research is not simple; it can be challenging at times.
- Rewarding-* to actually find out the truth, to apply general principles to practice and to know why something happens the way it does, is very gratifying.
- Conscientious-* it is a researcher’s duty to be diligent and thorough when undertaking research.
- Handled-* research should be controlled and managed effectively and ethically.

Consequently, an understanding about the various guises of research is needed and clarification of the chosen focus and process of research is required to ensure valuable research is undertaken.

They have also highlighted their books that, when we consider the Tourism, Hospitality and Events management (THE) industry as a whole, it is easy to identify with the statement that we are dealing with people. Tourism is about people, hospitality is about people, and events management is about people (Brunt, 1997). Between the three industries, there is a focus on peoples movement to a venue or a destination, the activities which they undertake whilst away from home, the level of satisfaction they gain with various services and facilities, they encounter, their general motivation for travel and in general of the customer's behavior.

Ambrosie (2015) stated in her book "Sun & Sea Tourism: Fantasy and Finance of the All-Inclusive Industry" that, - Tourism is plainly too broad a concept to answer the questions above as it encompasses all travel motivations (e.g. business, leisure and others like family visits) and all modes of transportation. It has particularly focuses here are developing countries, especially those that have selected tourism as an approach to alleviate poverty through the hosting of tourists at particular sites, in this case beach destination through 'sun and sea tourism' has an importance in the whole world at present.

Holloway and Humphreys (2020) has given some guidelines in their book "The Business of Tourism." In this book they have highlighted that,- Tourism has experienced continued growth and deepening diversification to become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors of the world. Modern tourism has linked up closely for the development and encompasses a growing number of new destinations. These dynamics have turned tourism as a key driver for socio-economic progress (UNWTO, 2018). Tourism attractions of a destination depend upon its physical features, e.g. the beauty of mountains, the fresh air of a sea side resort and the qualities of a particular beach, the historical architecture, shopping and entertainment opportunities of a city or an area. Tourism has affected by the economy of a particular areas or regions or countries in a certain time. The importance of tourism in a country's economy has measured by looking at the proportion of national income that has created from tourism. Any regions of the world, particularly any island of a country are heavily dependent on the income from tourism and its related activities.

Hassan (2021) has given some guidelines in his edited book “Tourism Marketing in Bangladesh: An Introduction”. He highlighted that, Tourism is often a key driver for economic growth in many countries of the world at present. Tourism has identified as an industry. It has recognized the importance of main economic factors as wants, needs and satisfaction to plan and design tourism products and services. Modern tourism and hospitality marketing research has progressed as a reaction of business to change in the socio-economic environment where the most successful tourism industries have shown a keen sense to offer the right of organizational products and structures for the tourists. Bangladesh is a developing country in South Asia having a large number of populations. The country has experienced a steady growth in its economy and socio-cultural developments in recent years. With a population of over 170 million the country possesses possibilities in tourism. With the stronghold of a social class having affordability to spend for tourism and leisure activities, the country already placed attention for the development of its tourism industry.

Rome (1999) has written a book on ecotourism namely “Ecotourism Development”; where he has highlighted that the impact of ecotourism and its monitoring systems in Latin America. Here author used ‘Limits of Acceptable Change’ method, which makes easy for monitoring conservation identifying impacts, Biodiversity Conservation and Health Facilities through participation of local community. The study’s ultimate goal was Biodiversity Conservation. Here, author has mentioned that ecotourism is a component of conservation and development programs. At the initial stage any such programs activities, project impacts are rarely or animal unilateration. In developing countries baseline study on impact of tourism and ecotourism are rarely conducted in environmental aspects. The ecotourism is called sustainable tourism.

Ahmed & Bhuiyan (2003) stated in their research article, “Tourism in Bangladesh: The Problems and Potentials” that, tourism is one of the important sources of earning foreign exchange for many countries of the world now-a-days. They have highlighted a good number of aspects regarding problems and prospects of tourism industries in Bangladesh. Though the tourism industry of Bangladesh is facing many problems but it has high potentiality for the improvement.

Christensen (1995) has given some guidelines about tourism development in a research article namely “Tourism Development, A Viable Long-term Economic Strategy”. In his writing he shown that, tourism development has to be viable as a long-term economic strategy, which has concerns must be addressed and the resource base must be protected in the process. He also said that, in tourism development fields we have seen that, in maximum cases the host community has solvent in economic, social, cultural and infrastructural fields for most of the tourism activities and residential qualities have build up properly.

Badan & Bhatt (2007) have jointly written a book on “Ecotourism”. In this book, authors have said that tourism is defined as the act of travel for the purpose of recreation and the provision of services. Tourism is popularly known as service industry, comprising huge number of tangible and intangible components. The authors also said that, tourism has identified as a motor for employment and sources of income especially in poor countries and also a vehicle for development. Tourism and its associated infrastructures have shown that, both now and in the future operate within natural capacities for the regeneration and future productivity of natural resources. It has recognized that, the community people’s contribution has plays an important role for build up and flourished a tourist spot of a respective areas. Their lifestyles and regular activities have increased tourism experience which will help for the development of tourism industries of an area or a region in a country.

Chawla (2011) has written an article on “Ecotourism Development in India: A Critical Analysis.” In this article she has described a partial scenario about tourism and ecotourism development of India. In this paper, author has highlighted that, tourism and hospitality is the most important and biggest industries in present day world. Environmental pollution caused by tourism activities which has posed serious threat to nature and survival of flora and fauna, including man itself on this earth planet. Ecotourism appeals to ecologically and socially conscious individuals. Ecotourism in small islands in its various forms and its many destinations is dependent on complex combinations of intersecting resource characteristics: climatic (sun, snow), physiographic (mountains, lakes), floral (rainforests, prairies), faunal (big game animals, birds), aquatic (reefs, white-water rivers), terrestrial (deserts, glaciers)- and to extend beyond the biophysical environment, human (urban and rural), historical-cultural (fortifications, arts and crafts) and aesthetic (sunsets). Ecotourism is important, so that future generations can experience the wonderful environment we have seen today.

Ziffer (1996) has written a book on “Resource Management”. In this book author has highlighted that tourism is a form which is inspired primarily by the natural history of an area, depending on their indigenous cultures. Tourist has visits relatively both the developed and underdeveloped areas in the spirit of enjoyment, involvement and sensitivity. The ecotourist has practices a non-consumptive use of wildlife and natural resources. It has contributes to the visited areas through labor or financial means aimed at directly benefiting to the conservation of the site and the economic well-being of the local residents. The author also said that, travel to relatively undisturbed natural areas for study, enjoyment or volunteer assistance. Ecotourism concerns itself with the flora, fauna, geology and ecosystems of an area, as well as the community people, who lives near the tourist spots and try to fulfill the demands for the tourists.

2.3 Saint Martin's Island Development and Disaster Scenario:

Bangladesh Population and Housing Census-2011, *Community Report, Zila: Cox's Bazar*, Published by BBS in November-2014, have shown some important information of St. Martin's Island which is related into this study. In this report, it has said that, the area of St. Martin's Island is 835 Acres. Total population of the island is 6,703, total household is 1,169 and population density of the island is 1,984 (per sq. km). It has mentioned in the report, no floating population has live in Saint Martin's Island.

Komoguchi (1995) a Japanese Professor, has edited a book on "Rural Development in Malaysia". In this book there are ten articles on rural development in Malaysia. In his article- "Socio-Economic Changed in FELDA: A Case Study of Felda Ayer Hitam, Johor State, Malaysia"-this study, author has highlighted that Felda Ayer Hitam (FAH: the studied kampung2/village) is located in southern peninsular Malaysia in the state of Johor, in Kluang district. The town of Kluang (district capital) is located 215 km southeast of Kuala Lumpur (national capital) and 80 km northwest of Johor Bahru (state capital). The FAH's entrance is conveniently connected with the state highway running NE-SW between Mersing (district capital) and Batu Pahat (district capital) along which there are neighboring towns, Kluang and Ayer Hitam to each of which the travel distance from FAH entrance is 12.8 km and 8 km respectively. From the highway entrance it is still about 2 km southward by a metalled road to reach FAH gate. In this study, analytical emphasis will be placed upon the settlers' adaptation to and adoption of the changing socio-economic opportunities in and around the rural community for which the recent Malaysian economic development seems to be largely responsible.

Rappaport (1979) has written a book namely "Ecology, meaning, and Religion". Author has shown the environmental and ecological scenario of the island. In this book, he has highlighted that, the reef-lagoon biota, found in association with both coral atolls and high islands, may be regarded as belonging to distinct ecosystems which contrast strikingly with those of dry land. Considerable stability and great taxonomic variety in reef-lagoon ecosystems is indicated by some recent investigations, such as Hiatt and Strasburg's study (1960) of 233 of the approximately 600 species of fish judged to be present in Marshall Islands reef communities. The 233 species belonged to 127 genera and 56 families and it should not be forgotten that the biota included many organisms in addition to fish.

Feeroz (2009) has conducted a research namely, “Effects of Environmental Degradation on Food Security in the St. Martin’s Island of Bangladesh”. In his research findings, researcher has highlighted that, Saint Martin is a small islands of Bangladesh which is located in 9 km south from the tip of Teknaf peninsula in northeast part of the Bay of Bengal Basin, with about 6000 permanent populations. But, in 150 years ago, when human settlement was started on the island, then only six families were migrated from Myanmar to live on the island as permanent settlers. The island contains more than six thousand people within its 590 ha of areas at present. The island forms the southernmost part of Bangladesh and is about 8 km. west from the northwest coast of Myanmar, on the Naf River which has connected into the Bay of Bengal. Saint Martin’s island is situated between 92°18’and 92°21’E longitude and 20°34’and 20°39’N latitude. The island is almost plain land to see and it is situated on 3.6 m above of the main sea level. Historically it knows that in the year of 1926, the District Collector of the then British government namely Mr. Martin, brought this island for settlement record purposes. After then the island was named as his name on ‘Saint Martin's Island’s at that time. The community people called this island as ‘Narikel Jinjira’, because of the large amount of coconut trees are available into the island. The researcher has also said that, the island may be divided into five different physiographic areas e.g. Uttar *Para*, Golachipa *Para*, Madhya *Para*, Dakkhin *Para* and Cheradia.

IUCN (1998) has published a research report on “Conservation Management”. In this report the IUCN authority has divided the whole country into eleven differentiated categories. In category V- *Protected Landscape or Seascape*- here the IUCN authority has said that, a large category embracing a broad variety of semi-natural and artistic landscapes within various nations. There are two areas in general, those where landscapes possess special imaginative characteristics resulting from human-land communication are primarily natural areas managed intensively for leisure purposes. In this report about Saint Martin’s Island in the IUCN report has stated that, there are some exceptional ecosystem species related to flora and fauna of countrywide scientific significance, representative of exacting natural areas, delicate life forms or ecosystems, important biological diversity and particular importance by the protection of genetic resources.

Thompson, P.M. & Islam, M.A. (Eds.). (2010) has jointly edited a report on “Environmental Profile of St. Martin’s Island”. In this profile, they are highlighting that, Saint Martin is the only coral island of Bangladesh where natural resources that attracts thousands of tourists. Saint Martin’s Island has a great significance of its biodiversity value. The island has an importance in defining its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and delineating its sea border in agreement with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea treaty. The island has also a significant environmental value as one of the few outstanding nesting places in the region for several species of internationally endangered marine turtles, as well as being a flyway and winter site for migratory birds. The recent developments of tourism infrastructure has built in Saint Martin’s Island that it has become one of the most decorated tourist destinations of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Economic Review (2018) is a yearly report for the various development activities of Bangladesh, has published by Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh. This report published in every year. There are many sectors of Bangladesh which have highlighted in this report. In disaster chapter this review has highlighted that, there are many natural disasters have occurred in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Among them cyclone is one of them. It has also there is a possibilities of earthquake and tsunami in the coastal belt of Bangladesh and its surrounding areas. In natural disaster tsunami is a dual disaster, which character is very much devastating. Tsunami is a series of actions for very long waves generated by any rapid, large scale disturbance of the sea shore. Most of the tsunamis are generated by sea floor displacements from great undersea earthquakes. Tsunami has a great destruction and loss of life within a minute on sea shores near their sources. It has also said that, some tsunami can cause destruction within an hour in the entire area of the ocean basin.

Barton (1969) has written a book on “Communities in Disaster”. In this book the author has highlighted that, Saint Martin’s Island has affected in cyclonic storms which has occurred Indian Ocean and moves into Bay of Bengal or directly occurred in Bay of Bengal and generally hit the coastal areas of India, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Cyclonic storm is very high winds are accompanied by storm surge, which may inundate the low-lying coastal areas and heavy rainfall; it may cause landslide and Indian flooding. The cyclone has generally occurs in during pre-monsoon periods of April-May (almost regularly) and in the post-monsoon periods during October-November (sometimes).

Rashid (1991) has written a book “Geography of Bangladesh”. In this book he has shown that, Bangladesh has identified as the most densely populated delta in the globe. Experience of natural disasters, with frequent occurrences of floods and the activities of cyclones are high. Natural disasters have unfavorable implications for the country’s growth we have seen now-a-days. About disaster management the author has said in this book that, a number of organizations including GoB, NGOs and the private sectors are working together in disaster prediction, preparedness, responses and recovery. Several organizations e.g. BUET, SPARRSO, BMD and IWM have been developing models and predictions on different aspects of cyclones, including intensities, magnitudes and spatial distributions of landfall and storm surges: the predictions has proved to be reasonable accurate. BWDB, DMB and ECDS prepared a cyclone risk map showing high and low risk areas of Bangladesh. Besides research, also the preparedness for devastating natural calamities received high priority. Accordingly, the following functional committees have been formed: the National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC), The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MDMR) are working with jointly as focal point for mitigation different disaster. The Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) under MDMR’s Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation performs disaster reducing tasks at large scale in national level during year. DMB ensures the formation of Union and Upazila Disaster Management Committees at District and Upazila levels. In order not to lose time in case of a disaster, the government has issued standing orders delineating specific tasks and responsibilities to all agencies mentioned above and to all line agencies that are relevant for coping with disasters throughout the country. In addition, various NGOs and GoBs, private sector networks and groups of volunteers are historically and culturally engaged in disaster related issues in Bangladesh. The author also said that, at present, two sources of warning exist: one originating from river ports and one from sea ports. How much of the coastal stretch is reached by the seaport signals is not known. The warning is broadcasted by radio in Bangla, which is not understandable by many of the coastal people. Special weather bulletins provide the names of the districts at risk, but they do not mention the names of the Upazila or of specific areas where the cyclone could hit. An awareness campaign among coastal dwellers on the meaning of various warning signals was not carried out.

Molony (2003) has conducted a research on “Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP)” in Cox’s Bazar. Researcher has shown in his research findings that, the occurring disaster of Cox’s Bazar, especially in storm surges have linked with cyclones when high-speed winds interact with superficial waters in the harbor and produce several meters high waves. The waves may overtop the protective embankments and inundate coastal lands with fabulous destructive power. Tidal surges have broken down the coastal areas, causing death a lot of local people, livestock and wildlife, distracting running crops and vegetation, washing away salt pans, shrimp ponds and demolishing infrastructure throughout the history that we have known. For climate changing impact, I have expected to increase the intensity of cyclones, ensuing in the dispersion of storm surges more inland are causing high damages. Over two thousand cyclone shelters have been built in the coastal areas of Bangladesh to save human lives in recent years. But there is no infrastructure has been built for the protection of livestock, food grains and other consumable matter.

Pramanik (1991) has written an article on “Natural Disasters, preparation for Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO).” In this article, he has shown that, the geographical and also the geomorphological settings of Bangladesh make the country vulnerable to several natural disasters. In deltaic location of Bangladesh, people’s lives in southern part of the country which is popularly known as the coastal belt, is most vulnerable for occurring a number of natural disasters in round the year. Saint Martin’s Island is stands on the coastal belt of Bangladesh. The identifying major disasters in this island are cyclone and storm surges, weather fluctuations, floods, sea level rise and seasonal environmental stress threatens usual communication with the mainland. The physiographic and oceanic morphological conditions of Saint Martin’s Island also contribute to recurring disasters. It has also the effects of *El-Nino* and *La-Nina* weather has fluctuated as a result, climate change has a great impact for the overall disaster scenarios in coastal belt as well as in Bangladesh. Cyclone and storm surge occurs frequently and it’s causes we have seen significant destruction in the coastal areas of the country. He also said that, the effects of natural disaster may be direct loss of life and certainly damage to substantial properties.

2.4 Ethnography of the People of Saint Martin's Island:

Malinowski (1922) has written a book namely *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. Basically, this book is an outcome of his ethnographic study on Mailu Community, in Trobriand Island of New Guinea. He has carried out this ethnographic research for six months. In this book, he shows that, he lives in a native village for many Months together with the islanders, watching them daily at work and with play. He conversing with them in their own tongue and deriving all of his information from the surest sources-personal observation and statements made to him directly by the natives in their own language without any interference of an interpreter. He has accumulated a large mass of resources, with high scientific values, bearing on the social, cultural, economical and religious life styles of the Trobriand Islanders. He has done well highlighting the great significance of prehistoric finances by singing out the notable exchange system of the Trobriand Islanders for special consideration. In the present treatise he has mainly concerned with what at first scene strength appear a purely economic activity in the Trobriand Islanders. He proved that the trade is a useful object, which form is part of the *Kula* system, is very much popular of the Trobrind islanders.

Brown (1932) as an Anthropologist has conducted an important research on 'Andaman Island' in the field of Ethnography. After this he has written a book namely "Andaman Islanders." In this book, he has highlighted that, the Andaman Island is a part of a chain island stretching from Cape Negrais in Burma (now Myanmar) to Aching Head in Sumatra in a total area of 2500 square miles. This line of islands forms a single geographical system, as it were a submarine range of mountains, the highest points rising here and there above the surface of the ocean. The author has said that, the Andaman's and the Nicobar's have been inhabited by two entirely different races for many centuries. People of Andaman Island belong to that branch of the human species known to anthropologists as the Negrito race. They are in short size with black skins and frizzy hair. The Andaman Islands consist of three categories, e.g. the Great Andaman, the little Andaman and a number of smaller islands. The Great Andaman may be regarded as one island, although it is divided by narrow sea water creeks into four areas, often spoken of as separate islands and called North Andaman, Middle Andaman, Baratang and South Andaman. In Andaman Islands the climate is warm and moist and fairly uniform throughout the year. The aborigines of the Andaman Islands have been staying in their present home before a great centuries. It is not possible to say with confidently that how or when the Andaman islanders first reached of the island.

Draper J (2015) has written a research paper on “Ethnography: principles, practice and potential.” In this paper he has highlighted that, ethnography is concerned with studying people in their cultural context and behavior, either as individuals or part of a group, is influenced by this cultural context. It is a form of community research and has a great agreement in general with other forms of qualitative analysis. Ethnography’s roots are staying in the discipline of Anthropology and historically classical ethnography was concerned with cultures to understand their beliefs and practices. Modern ethnography is therefore largely disturbed with local and near communities, rather than isolated and striking ones. It is interested in the routine of daily life and ‘the ways that people understand and account for their day to day situations’ (Maggs-Rapport, 2000). Participant observation is a method of data collection in where researcher has staying with most closely associated with the community people. In contemporary ethnography, researchers are often previously members of the cultures or sub-cultures they are staying in under investigation. In this circumstance, participant observation has followed different techniques to make transparently conducting ethnographic study.

Chowdhury (1978) has conducted the most important and major research work on “social stratification of a village”, called Meherpur (pseudo name) of Dhaka, Bangladesh. In this study, researcher has used Participant Observation Method. He analyzed explicitly the class, status and power relations of Meherpur. He examined the modes of livelihood and the relations of production with an objective mind. We have found elaborate description of land distribution in his work. His study shows that, the village is stratified into classes on the basis of rights and non-rights of the means of production. The principal means of production in the village is land. So, the three classes in the village, which can be arranged hierarchically on the basis of rights and non-rights of land and on the basis of their relations in the organization of production. These are: land owners (*malik*), share croppers (*bargadar*) and landless laborers (*kamla* or *badla*). The

village is again stratified on the basis of high and low status. The Muslim of the village are broadly divided into *khandan* Muslims (*khandans* are high status Muslims) and *girhasta* (*girhastas* are low status Muslims) and *kamla* (landless laborers) Muslims. The *khandans* enjoy high status whereas the *girhastas* are the low status Muslims. The *kamlas* enjoy the lowest status. There are, further, two occupational groups among the Muslims, the *baddis* and the *jholas* who are also considered as low status Muslims. There are carpenters, potters, milkmen, blacksmiths, salaried jobholders and traders are live here (1978:57). He has carefully tried to examine the relationships between non-agricultural occupational groups and three agrarian classes on the basis of standard of living. The Hindus of the village are mainly divided into upper caste, lower caste and scheduled castes. There are a number of hierarchical endogamous divisions among the upper, lower and scheduled castes. Chowdhury's work deserves to be a pioneering one, about the pattern of social stratification at the village level of Bangladesh.

Biswas (2010) has written a book on "Rakkhains of Bangladesh-An Ethnographic Study." Basically this book is an outcome of his PhD Dissertation. In this book researcher has highlighted coastal, ethnographical, ecological, geographical, geomorphological aspects of south coast region's people of Bangladesh. In this book, he has shown the ethnographic accounts of *Rakkhains* and side by side he has also shown the real scenario of tourism, ecotourism and coastal morphologies. The author has conducted an ethnographic research works on *Rakkhain* community in Patuakhali District of Bangladesh, being of his PhD Dissertation in the year of 1993-1995. The focus of his study has described the culture of the *Rakkhain's* people. The original home of *Rakkhain* was in Myanmar. In this study the author has incorporated valuable data and information about *Rakkhain's* community based on Social Anthropological research. By applying participant observation method in this research, the research findings have explored contemporary social facts and figures of *Rakkhain* community.

Chowdhury (2011) as a Social and Applied Anthropologist of Bangladesh has conducted many researches in Applied Anthropology. In a research article namely “Applied Anthropology, Action Research & Development” he has highlighted that, in a developing country like Bangladesh and its surrounding undeveloped areas; Applied Anthropology has a great role to play for development. Applied Anthropology is an important branch of Anthropology, which deals with the backward and disadvantaged population of a society and it suggests measures for their uplift. Applied Anthropologists today mainly work among the marginal groups, ethnic communities, disadvantaged and backward people and apply their anthropological knowledge for their welfare and benefit. In many developing and developed countries of the world, Applied Anthropologists have worked and have been working among the above mentioned groups to raise their consciousness, to increase their bargaining power, to redress their sufferings and miseries and for their development. The knowledge of Anthropology has been successfully applied in settling ethnic and racial disputes and in removing disparity and exploitation in many countries of the present-day world. The Applied Anthropologists have also worked among backward people to bring about planned change among them. Some Applied Anthropologists have gone even further. As Participant Observers they come in close contact with people (under their study) and discover how these people are deprived of basic human rights, or how they are being exploited by the dominant culture.

Mead (1928) has written a popular book on Ethnography namely “Coming of Age in Samoa”. Basically, this book is the outcome of her nine months anthropological fieldwork in American Samoa. When Margaret Mead was a graduate student in 1925 of Columbia University in USA; she has travelled to Samoa of America for conducting fieldwork related to Anthropology in the remote island of Ta‘u, on Manu‘a group. For conducting this ethnographic research in the Ta‘u Island of Samoa in USA, she was taken interview nearly seventy young women about their experiences depending on basic psychological tests. In the book *Coming of Age in Samoa*, author has given a painful description about the young Samoa women, where she has highlighted that, the young Samoan women were frequently engaged in casual sex before entering their marriage. As a result they are taking baby, rather than repressing their sexuality; which was identified as a great problem at that time in the Samoa.

2.5 Tourism Development Model:

Tourism of an area which has developed or not that should be measured in a model; which is popularly known as Tourism Development Model. The Butlers Tourism Development Model has described here as follows:

2.5.1 The Butlers Model of Tourism Development:

Butler, R.W. (1980). *The Concept of Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE)*: Implications for Management of Resources. *Canadian Geographer*, 24, p. 5-12.

Butler (1980) writes about a **Tourism Cycle of Six Stages**. However, in the sixth stage Butler identifies a range of five possible scenarios that fit between complete rejuvenation and total decline. Figure-2.1 (bellow) is an interpretation of the original model, as published by the Canadian Geographer.

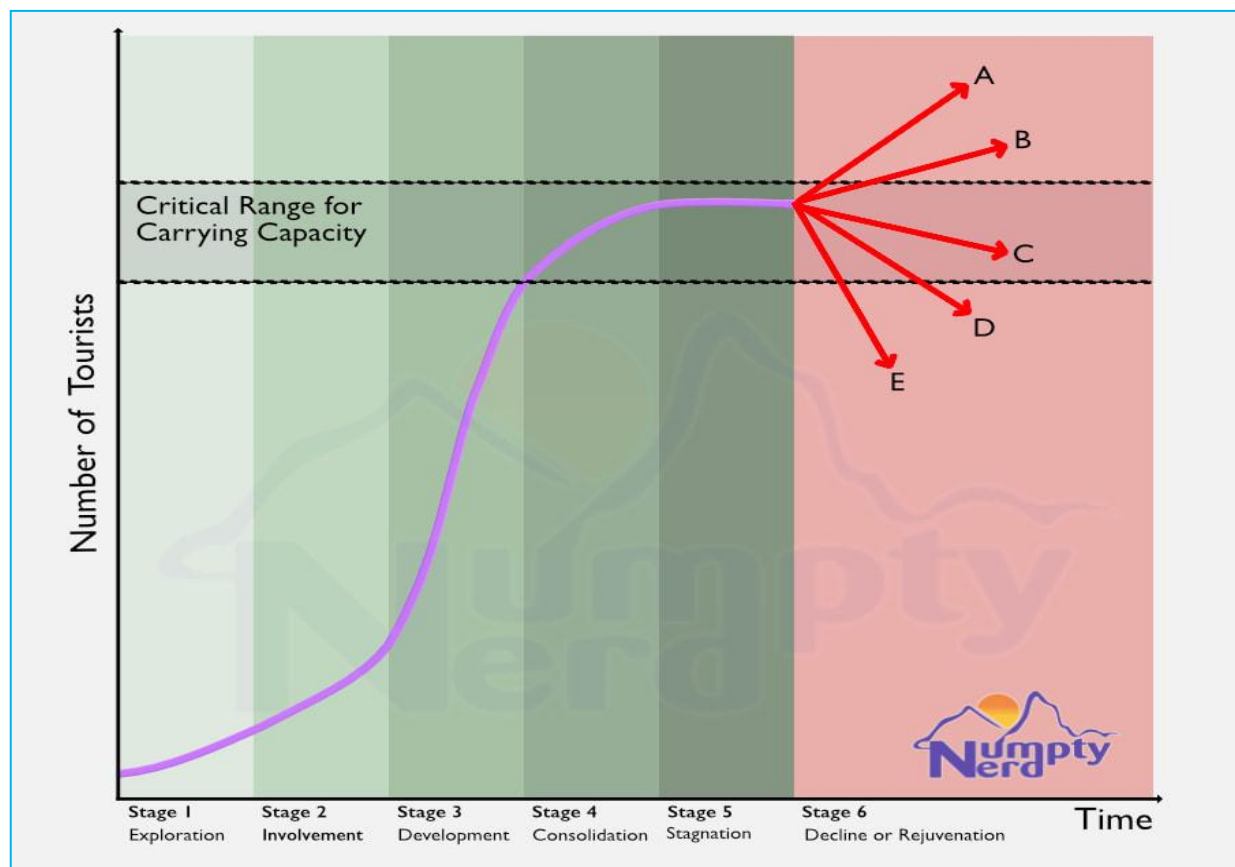


Figure-2.1: Hypothetical Evolution of a Tourism Area. Source: Butler, 1980.

Adapted from: Tourism: the Butler Model - Geography @ NumptyNerd
<https://www.numptynerd.net › tourism-the-butler-model>.

Chart-2.1: The Six Stages of Tourist Area Evolution:

Stage-1. The Exploration Stage

- Small numbers of tourists.
- Based on primary tourist attractions. These may be natural or cultural.
- No secondary tourism attractions.
- Tourism has no economic or social significance to local residents.

Stage-2. The Involvement Stage

- Local residents become involved in tourism.
- Emergence of secondary tourism facilities such as guest houses.
- A tourism season may develop.
- Pressure develops for governments to improve transport for tourists.

Stage-3. The Development Stage

- High numbers of tourists that may exceed the local population during peak periods.
- Heavy advertising will create a well-defined tourist market.
- Local involvement and control of tourism declines rapidly.
- External organizations will provide secondary tourism attractions.
- Natural and cultural attractions will be developed and marketed.
- Local people experience physical changes to the area that they may not approve of.

Stage-4. The Consolidation Stage

- Tourism growth slows but the numbers of tourists exceeds the local population.
- The area's economy is tied to tourism.
- Marketing and advertising will be wide-reaching.
- Major franchises and tourism chains will be represented.
- Resort areas will have a well-defined recreational business district.
- Tourism arouses opposition and discontent from some local people.

Stage-5. The Stagnation Stage

- Visitor numbers have reached their peak.
- Carrying capacity has been reached or exceeded.
- Tourism causes environmental, social and economic problems.
- The resort becomes divorced from its geographic environment.
- Artificial tourism attractions now supersede the original primary attractions.
- Area has well-established image but will no longer be fashionable.

Stage-6. The Decline Scenario or

- Unable to compete with newer tourism attractions
- Holidaymakers replaced by weekend or day-trippers.
- Tourism facilities replaced by non-tourism activities.
- Hotels may become retirement homes or flats for local residents.
- Ultimately, the area may become a tourism slum or drop out of the tourism market completely.

Stage-6. The Rejuvenation Scenario

- Requires a major change in tourism attractions.
- Previously untapped tourism resources maybe found

The Butler Model of Tourism Development

Source: Butler, 1980. The Concept of **Tourist Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE)**: Implications for Management of Resources. Canadian Geographer, 24, pp. 5-12.
Adapted from: Tourism: the Butler Model - Geography @ NumptyNerd
<https://www.numptynerd.net › tourism-the-butler-model>.

2.5.2 Analysis of Butlers- Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) Model in the context of his Six Stages of Tourist Area Evolution:

Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) is a model for Tourism Development of an area, which has developed by the Canadian Geographer **Richard William Butler** in 1980. In this model Butler, R.W. (1980) has explained tourism development in different stages of a tourist spot in a particular area. Butler's this Tourism Development Model is popularly known as 'TACE Model.' In this model Butler has shown six stages for the involvement in the cycle of evolution of a particular tourist area for the measuring of tourism development. The mentioned stages are: Exploration stage, Involvement stage, Development stage, Consolidation stage, Stagnation stage and Decline stage/Rejuvenation stage. Students, Researchers, Tourism experts and Development personnel's use this evolution model for the evaluation of tourism development of an area. By using Butler's Tourism Development Model, 'any one can measure the development of particular areas tourism in a certain time'. It is easy to measure any particular areas tourism development by using Butlers Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) model.

Butler has given a description about the tourism development cycle of six stages. The first stage is, - 'The Exploration Stage'; which is related to the exploration of a tourist spot.

In the first stage involves a few of tourists discovering a new tourism area (Butler, 2011). This stage is usually characterized with minimum number of visitors due to limited access, limited knowledge and inadequate facilities in respective area (Bhuiyan, 2016).

The second stage is, The Involvement Stage; where Butler has highlighted four characteristics, which is related to the involvement for the tourism development of a particular tourist spot.

The second stage, involvement, when local community begins to participate in the tourism development process in their own way. (Butler, 2011). More tourist gain knowledge of the area and the number of visitors begin to increase day by day (Bhuiyan, 2016).

The third stage is, The Development Stage, which is very much important to this model. In this model Butler has described six characteristics, which has represents the total tourism development scenario of a particular tourist spot.

The development stage begins to set in when the government and small scale investors take notice of the interest of tourist in their own areas (Butler, 2011). The government set in to provide necessary infrastructure such as roads and electricity while investors begin to provide accommodation and transport facilities (Bhuiyan, 2016).

The fourth stage is, The Consolidation Stage, where Butler has present six characteristics. Basically this stage is the combination of different facilities in a particular tourist spot.

The consolidation stage is marked by entry of the big players in the tourism industry into a particular area (Butler, 2011). Small facilities are replaced by large tourism establishments design to serve large masses of tourist for selected areas (Bhuiyan, 2016).

The fifth stage is, The Stagnation Stage, which is popularly known as the pillar stage for tourism development. In this stage Butler has shown six characteristics for tourism development of a particular tourist spot.

The stagnation stage is marked by stabilization for the growth of the number of tourist (Butler, 2011). This is mainly as a result of the allocentric tourist leaving the area as it begins to lose its novelty status and their number is replaced by the psychometric tourists who are appealed by the comfort and familiarity offered by the area (Bhuiyan, 2016).

The sixth stage is, The Decline Stage, where Butler has shown five or two characteristics. Basically drop out stage for tourism development of a particular tourist spot.

Butler has named the sixth stage is The Decline Stage or The Rejuvenation Stage; where he has shown two characteristics.

The decline or rejuvenation stage may follow the stagnation stage (Butler, 2011). Decline stage results from the tourism areas undergoing degradation as a result of increased pressure from the large number of tourists (Bhuiyan, 2016).

2.5.3 Measuring Tourism Development Condition of Saint Martin's Island in respect of Butler's- Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) Model

After necessary analysis of Butler's Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution model, I have seen that, among the six stages of this model; Saint Martin's Island is staying in-Stage-3: The Development Stage. Because, there are a huge number of tourists has visit Saint Martin's Island during the peak season (October-March) in every year, sometimes which may exceed the local population of the island. In the tourist season, we have seen a lot of advertisement for the visit of Cox's Bazar and Saint Martin's Island. Government organizations (Bangladesh Tourism Board and Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation) and tourism development agencies has organized tourism fair with joint venture, where they are marketing different tourism products especially for visiting in sea-beach or promote to beach tourism. In tourism policy, 2010 government of Bangladesh has highlighted the community people's involvement for the development of every tourist spot in Bangladesh. Saint Martin's Islanders are involved in tourism development activities; which is their seasonal profession. The main profession of the islanders is fishing. Agriculture is their second profession. It has also tourism and others related business is the third profession of the majority peoples of Saint Martin's Island. Maximum household head have arranged accommodation facilities into their residence according to their financial abilities. They have earned money from accommodation of the tourists in their residence. Basically, islanders are using one or two rooms of their residence and the extra rooms they have given fared to the tourists during the tourist season. During the research period, researcher has staying in a house of Saint Martin's Island as paying guest; where I able accommodation with food services. This facility is available in maximum household of Saint Martin's Island. The islanders those who are rich they have made residential hotel, cottage or guest house of the island but outside of their residence. They have appointed many people's for monitoring their tourism business and also tourism product marketing purposes by stating in Dhaka, Cox's Bazar and another divisional towns of Bangladesh. It also some household head arranged local transport for going from one place to another places of the island for the tourists. For the involvement of the community people, Saint Martin's has identified the popular tourist spot of Bangladesh. If Butler's Tourism Area Cycle of Evolution (TACE) Model we have followed for the development of every tourist spot in Bangladesh including Saint Martin's Island, then Saint Martin's Island and also Bangladesh will be highlighted in the most popular tourist destination of South Asia and South-East Asia among the world with in a very short time.

2.6 Ethnographic Study

“The study of the culture and social organization of a particular community is known as ethnographic study (Dictionary of the Social Sciences, 2002).”

2.6.1 Ethnographic Study following Malinowski’s “Argonauts of the Western Pacific” Study

Malinowski (1922) has written a book “Argonauts of the Western Pacific.” Basically, this book is an outcome of his Ethnographic Study on Mailu Community, in Trobriand Island of New Guinea. He has carried out this ethnographic research by staying in the Omarakana Village of Trobriand Island for six months. After then he has written this world famous popular ethnographic book *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*, in English version. In this book, he shows that, in Trobriand Island, to the east of New Guinea; to which he turned his attention on the Mailu Community. He lives in the Omarakana Village with the community people at a native among the natives for many Months together, watching them daily at work and at play, conversing with them in their own tongue and deriving all his information from the surest sources—personal observation and statements made to him directly by the natives in their own language without their intervention of an interpreter. In this way he has accumulated a large mass of materials of high scientific value, bearing on the social, religious and economic or industrial life of the Trobriand Islanders. He has done well to emphasize the great significance of primitive economics by singing out the notable exchange system of the Trobriand Islanders for special consideration. In the present treatise he has mainly concerned with what at first sight might seem a purely economic activity of the Trobriand Islanders. He proved that the trade is useful objects, which forms is a part of the *Kula* system, is very much popular of the Trobriand islanders.

Malinowski highlighted in his book that socially, the village is an important unit in Trobiands. He has given a detailed picture in the Mailu community of Trobriand Island of his book, ‘Argonauts of the Western Pacific’. Conducting the ethnographic research in the Mailu community of Trobriand Island, Malinowski has given the great contribution in Social Science, which he has popularly known as Father of the Modern Social Anthropology.

2.6.2 Comparative Ethnographic Discussion of the Malinowski's Trobriand Island and Researcher's Saint Martin's Island (At Present Study)

Ethnography is the description of the culture of people and culture is the way of life. Researcher has done the present ethnographic research in Saint Martin's Island for development aspects. By visiting and staying in Saint Martin's Island, as researcher, I observed the ethnographic profile (life and living pattern) of the community people. I have collected ethnographic data and documents by staying in the field following participant observation method according to Malinowski's Argonaut of the Western Pacific Study. Researcher has seen that, there is a similarity between the two study area which is Trobriand Island also called Kiriwina Island, where have seen coral formations in the Solomon Sea of the South-western Pacific of New Guinea (Papua New Guinea) and Saint Martin's Island also called Jinjira Island, where have seen coral colonies, which is situated in the north-east part of the Bay of Bengal. Malinowski has done the most important ethnographic research by staying in the Omarakana Village of Trobriand Island on the Mailu Community for six months. Trobriand Island which is also called Kiriwina Island, where have seen coral formations in the Solomon Sea of the South-western Pacific of New Guinea (Papua New Guinea). The area of this island is 450 Sq. Km. (174 Sq. mile). The Trobriand islanders are part of the nation of Papua New Guinea and are in Milne Bay Province. There were around sixty villages on the island, containing around 12,000 people. The islands are flat coral atolls and remain hot and humid throughout the year, with frequent rainfall. Since 1975, the government of Papua New Guinea has ruled political control of the island. Most of the Trobriand islander's live on less than one dollar a day (Wikipedia-Trobriand Island. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trobriand_Islands. Accessed on: 02 May, 2021).

Saint Martin is a small island which is situated in the North-East part of the Bay of Bengal and South-East part of our country. The area of the island is about 5.9 sq km and with the rocky platforms extending into the sea of the total area of island is about 8 sq km. About 09 km south of the tip of Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh (Services and General Administration Department, 1970). The island is popularly known as the only coral island of Bangladesh. The geographical location of Saint Martin's Island is 20°34'-20°39' N latitude and 92°18'-92°2' E longitude. Saint Martin's Island is the only beautiful coral island of Bangladesh, which is a Union of Teknaf Upazila, under the District of Cox's Bazar.

2.7 Linkage Between Ethnography and Tourism

In Ethnographic study we are dealing with people (Malinowski, 1922). There is a popular dialogue we have found in ethnographic study, “where is man, there is ethnography.” Ethnography is the description of the culture of people and culture is the way of life. Ethnography is more advanced field now-a-days. It is a branch of Anthropology. Anthropology is a human science; which main theme is to highlight the life and living pattern which is called ethnographic profile of a community people.

Tourism, Hospitality and Events management (THE) industry as in whole, it is easy to identify with the statement that we are dealing with people. Tourism is about people, hospitality is about people, and events management is about people (Brunt, 1997). Between the three industries, there is a focus on people’s movement to a venue or a destination.

Ethnography is dealing with people and Tourism is also dealing with people. Between the two disciplines/subjects main focus is people. So, we can say that, there is a linkage between Ethnography and Tourism.

About the linkage of Tourism and Ethnography; American Anthropologist Edward Burner said that, “Tourism has less to do with what other people are really like and more to do with how we imagine them to be, and in this respect is like any other form of representation, including Ethnography (E. Bruner, 1989).”

The word Ethnography refers both to a research method and to a kind of text, an attitude and a way of knowing. Although its meaning varies across the disciplines, for anthropologists- the primary proponents of the term over the past century and the focus of classical ethnography is to undertake field research into how people live and make sense of the world around them. Ethnography has achieved *participant observation*, anthropology’s hall mark method of living, traveling, eating, shopping, working, and generally participating in the day-to-day life of the people we study, while simultaneously analyzing our experiences through the triple lenses of social theory, history (change over time) and comparison with analogous phenomena elsewhere.

Some of the anthropology's hall mark method e.g. living, traveling, eating and shopping has also used as an important term in field of Tourism. In pursuit of holistic understanding, anthropological ethnographers immerse themselves in the myriad cultural, social and environmental elements affecting human experience and material existence in their field sites, taking seriously the words and actions of the people with whom they interact. The ethnographer would arrive after an arduous journey by train or ship, find local accommodations and set about becoming integrated into the local community. When foreign travelers-traders, missionaries, military troops, speculators, colonial settlers, peacekeepers for attending in UN Mission of any country and yes, eventually even tourists-appeared during their fieldwork they have identified as a tourist. So, there is a linkage between ethnography and tourism we have seen in today's world (Bruner & Beyond, 2019)."

We rarely have a record of when tourists first turned up in any given ethnographer's "hidden corner' of the world". We do know, however, when their presence made its way into the scope of ethnography. Beginning in the 1960s, a smattering of publications and calls for further research on tourism-related phenomena started to appear in anthropology journal (Bruner & Beyond, 2019).

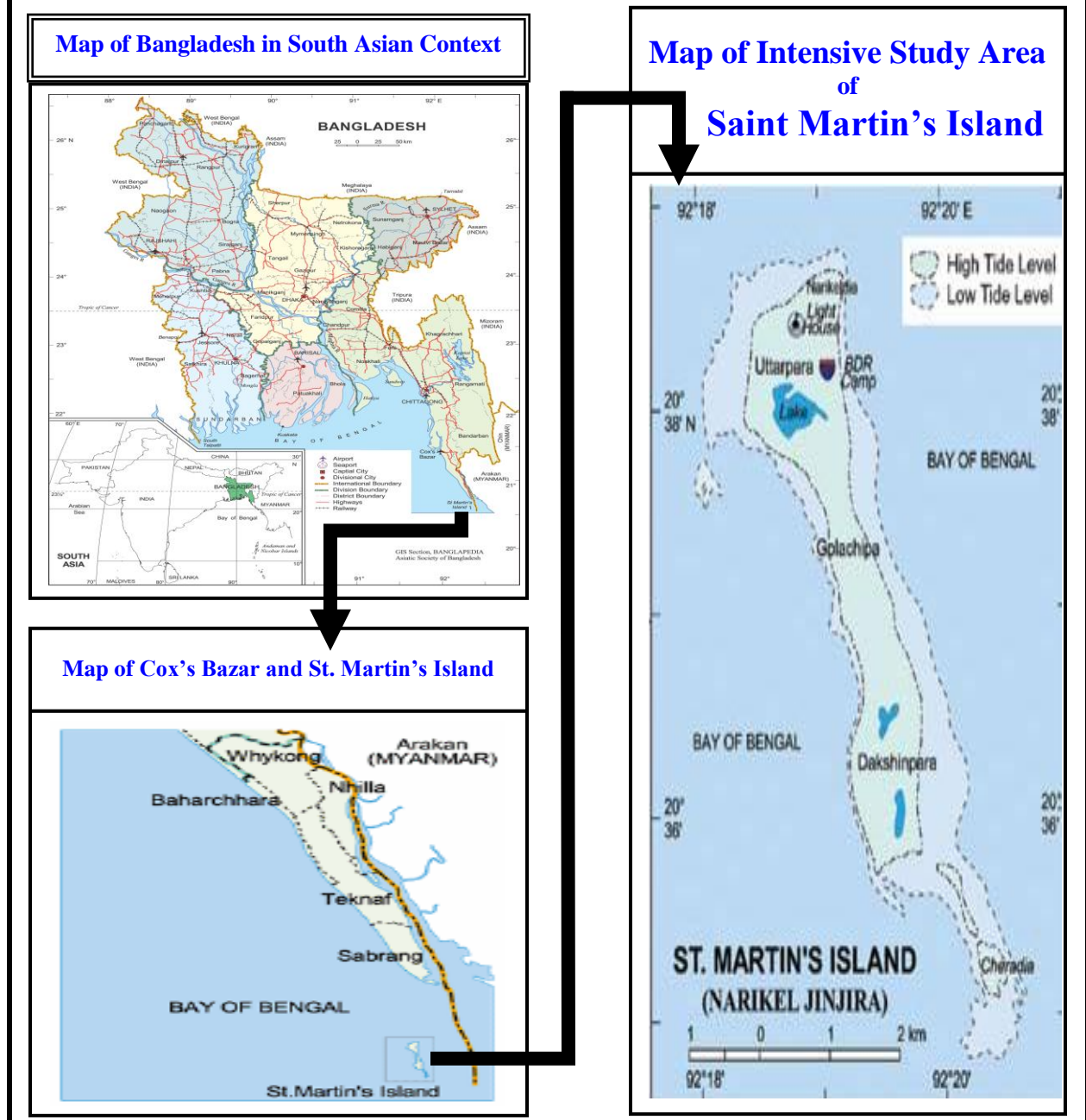
CHAPTER – 3

THE REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND

3.1 The Study Area

Saint Martin's is a small island which is located in North-East part of the Bay of Bengal and South part of our country. About 09 km south of the tip in Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula has forms the southernmost part of Bangladesh. St. Martin's Island is the only coral island of Bangladesh; which is a popular tourist destination. The island is about 8 sq km west in the north-west coast of Myanmar at the mouth of the Naf River, situated in the Bay of Bengal Basin. Being the South-Eastern most point of-

Map-3.1: Location of the Study area (Saint Martin's Island) of Bangladesh in South Asian Context



Data Source: Adapted from Banglapedia, 2008; Titan's Atlas, 2018.

Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

Bangladesh, the Island is situated between 20°34′-20°39′ N latitude and 92°18′-92°2′ E longitude. The area of the island is about 5.9 sq km and made with rocky platform extending into the sea of the total area is about 8 sq km. The country's only coral island, St. Martin's is the beautiful coral island of Bangladesh, which is a Union of Teknaf Upazila, under the District of Cox's Bazar. The local people called it Narikel Jinjira or Jinjira Dwip.

There are **Five Distinct Physiographic Areas** within the Island; which are as follows:

Analytical Presentation	Graphical Presentation
<p>1 Uttar Para: Uttar Para is the Northern part of the island with a maximum length, along the north-south axis of 2,134 metre and a maximum width (along the east-west axis) of 1 kilometre.</p>	
<p>2 Golachipa: Golachipa is looks like a narrow neck of land connecting Uttar Para with Dakkhin Para. Golachipa is a beach area. The environment of this area is tourism friendly.</p>	
<p>3 Maddhya Para: Maddhya Para is situated in directly South of Golachipa, which is about 1.2 kilometres long and about 350 metre wide.</p>	
<p>4 Dakkhin Para: Dakkhin Para is about 1.5 kilometres long and about 900 metre wide. The top soil of this area is alluvial sands mixed with marine calcareous deposits; which is similar to that of Uttar Para.</p>	
<p>5 Cheradia: Extending from the Southern part of Dakkhin Para in a South-South-East direction made with is a rocky reef, which is about 1.8 kilometres long and about 100 to 300 metre wide. During the high tide Cheradia has identified as a separated island from Dakkhin Para. There are a lot of small and big sizes stones have found here. Cheradia is a famous tourist destination. In tourist season on and average about 5-7 thousand tourists came here every day.</p>	

Source: Fieldwork, 2018; BBS, 2017.
Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

Source: Satellite Image; Adapted from Google, 2018.

Except the Physiographic areas it has also there are Nine different Administrative Para's within the island; which is as follows:

Map-3.3: Analytical and Graphical Presentation of Nine Administrative Para's of Smt. Island	
Analytical Presentation	Graphical Presentation
<p>1 Paschim Para: Paschim Para is situated in the western part; near Uttar Para of the island. Out of 192 house hold's, there are 1022 populations living here.</p>	
<p>2 Uttar Para: Uttar Para is situated in the Northern part; near the Jetty ghat of the island. It is the 2nd biggest Para among the 9 Para's of St Martin's Island.</p>	
<p>3 Deil Para: It is the Southern part of Uttar Para; adjacent to the Bazar. Most of the inhabitants of this Para are Rohingya. Local people called them 'Bormaiyah.'</p>	
<p>4 Majher Para: It is situated in the Southern part of Deil Para and the Eastern part of Paschim Konar Para.</p>	
<p>5 Paschim Konar Para: It is situated in the South-Western part; near 'Sumuddro Bilas' cottage of Humayun Ahmed.</p>	
<p>6 Purbo Para: It is situated in the Eastern part of the island. By depending on population size, it is the 3rd largest Para's of St. Martin's Island. Out of 186 households there are 1,058 populations living here.</p>	
<p>7 Golachipa/Nazrul Para/Habir Jhura: The narrow neck connecting Uttar Para with Dakkhin Para; is known as Golachipa. Local people called it Nazrul Para/Habir Jhura; by the name of former local UP Member Mr. Nazrul and his late father Mr. Md. Habir.</p>	
<p>8 Konar Para: It is situated in the eastern corner point of Saint Martin's Island; that's why this Para is known as Konar Para.</p>	
<p>9 Dakkhin Para: Dakkhin Para is situated in the South-Eastern corner of the island. By depending on household's and population size, it is the largest Para among the 9 Para's of Saint Martin's Island. Out of 2,69 Household's there are 1492 populations (including Rohingya) living here.</p>	

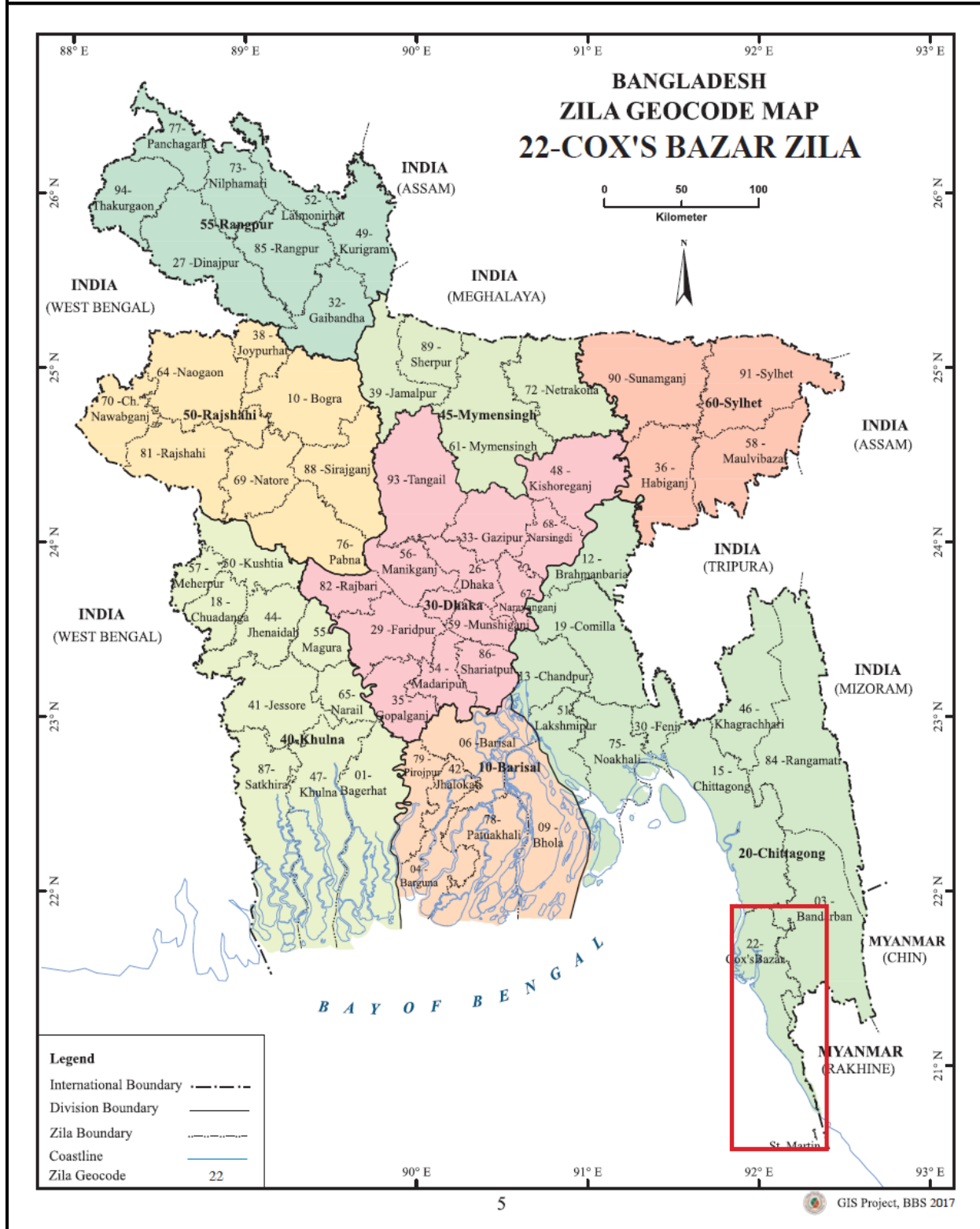
Source: Field Work-2018; BBS, 2017.

Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

Source: Adapted from Smt Union fact sheet; CEGIS

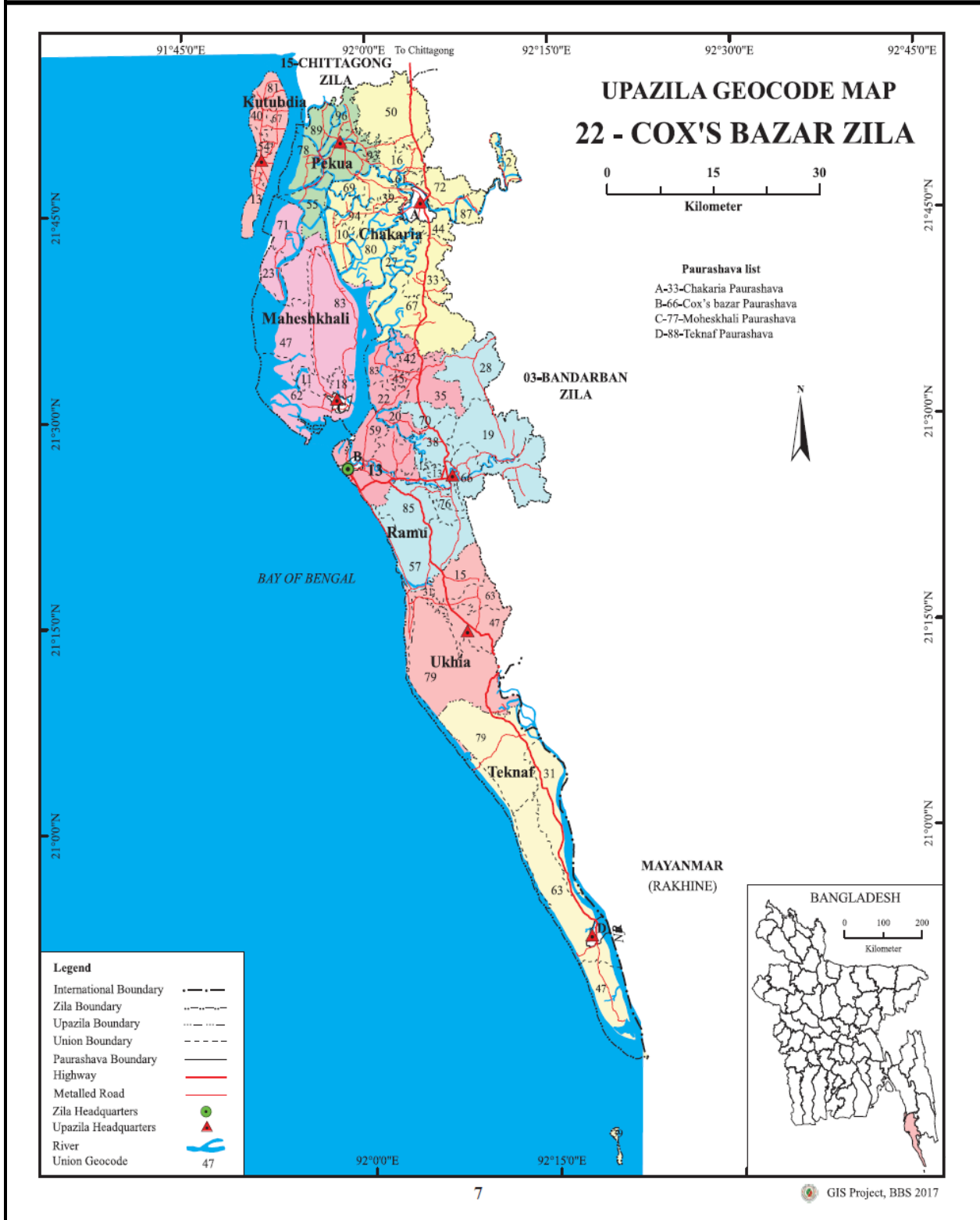
Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

Map-3.4: District Geo Code Map of Bangladesh Highlighting Cox's Bazar District



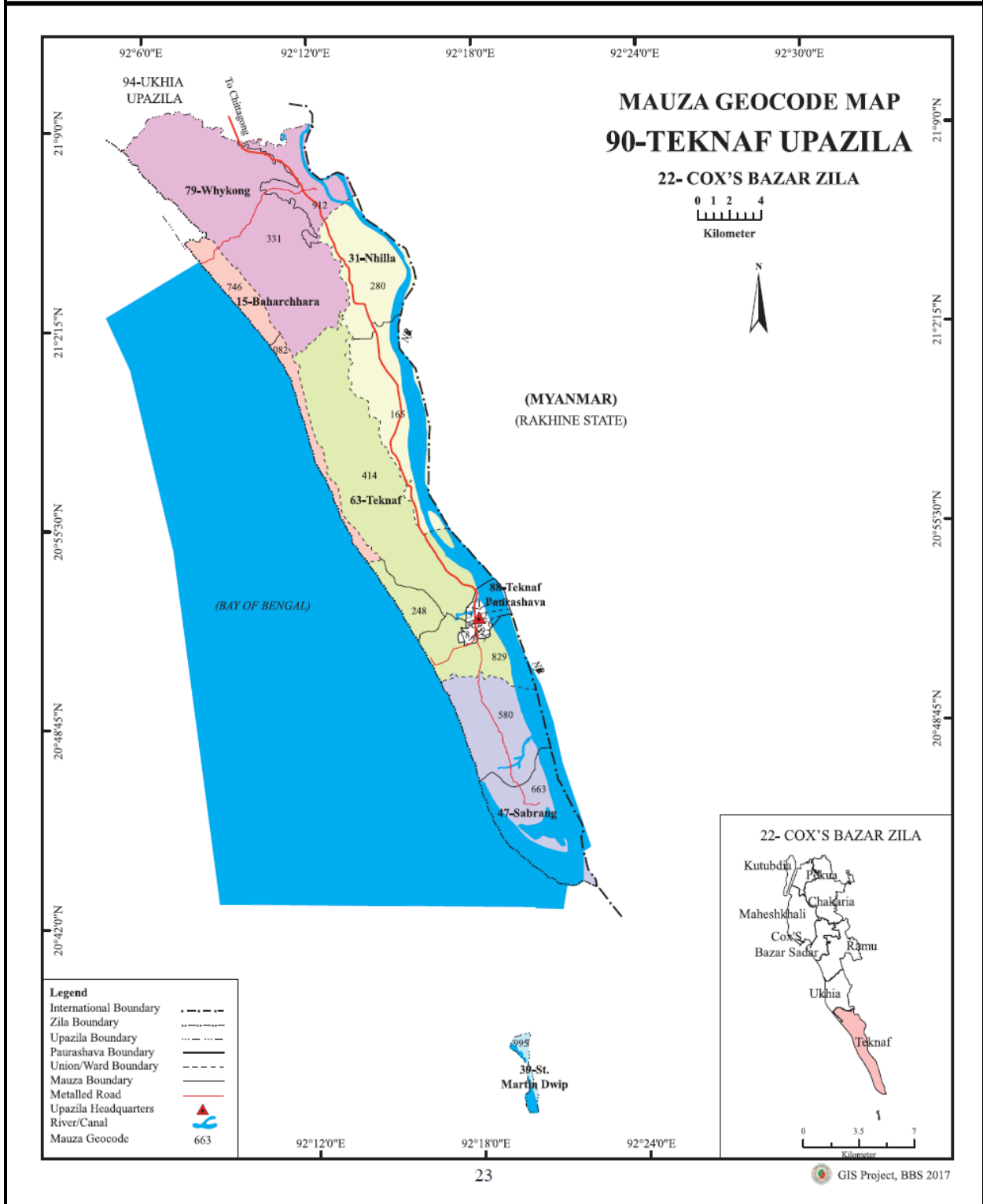
Data Source: Small Area Atlas, BBS District Report, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2018. <https://www.bbs.gov.bd>

Map-3.5: Upazila Geo Code Map of Cox's Bazar District Highlighting Teknaf Upazila



Data Source: Small Area Atlas, BBS District Report, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2018. <https://www.bbs.gov.bd>

Map-3.6: Mauza Geo Code Map of Teknaf Upazila Highlighting Study Area (St. Martin's Island)



Data Source: Small Area Atlas, BBS District Report, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2018. <https://www.bbs.gov.bd>

Historically it knows that the District Collector of the British government Mr. Martin was visit Saint Martin's Island for settlement recording purposes in 1926, subsequently which the island was named 'Saint Martin's Island' according to his name. Fishing is the main profession of >8000 peoples live in nine administrative Villages (locally known as *Para*) of Saint Martin's Island. The Island is rich with full of resources and it has identifying as one of the most biologically diverse areas of Bangladesh-Myanmar seashore (Haider, 2008) and (Hasan, 2009).

Tourism has developed in Saint Martin's Island day by day. A lot of tourists visit this panoramic island in tourist season. During the tourist season, on an average of 7,000 peoples visit this island daily, which is not sustainable for such kind of a little island. It has also, there are regular 4/5 large ferry services and many engine boats services is running as a mode transportation for the visiting tourists of the island. It has also huge amounts of household, hotel and restaurants wastes, which has throw in the sea water. It is remarkable that, only 5% of the local people of Saint Martin's Island have able to sanitary latrine facilities. For this reason, the sea water has polluted gradually (Feeroz, 2009).

Environmental degradation resulted the process of declining marine preserve of Saint Martin's Island has gradually critical. Realizing this, government has declared St Martin's Island as an Ecologically Critically Area (ECA) in 1999 and Environmentally Endangered Zone (EEZ) in 2005. There is no permission in any kind of newly construction by using bricks and iron in the island. But ignoring the building code and also environment law peoples of St. Martin's Island build up various types of structures. There is no electricity in this island. So, in the residential hotels and restaurants run generator at night for few hours in the tourist season. As a result, the environmental conditions of Saint Martin's Island are degrading gradually (Molony, 2006).

The study; 'Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study', has mainly emphasis on the development of tourism, which is called the growth rate of tourism and studying the ethnographic interpretations of the islanders. Side by side, it has also discussed tourist's attractions, entertainment, importance of tourism in national as well as international economy, investment opportunities in tourism sectors, identifying the problems for the growth of tourism, identifying the problems of St. Martin's Island and also prepare some recommendations to overcome the identifying problems during the study period; for enriched tourism industry of Saint Martin's Island.

3.2 Structure and Structural Information of Saint Martin's Island

There are 1,169 households, we have found in Saint Martin's Island. Most of the household's made by mud; locally which is known as *Kacha Ghar* or *Jhupri*. It has also some *Pucca* and *Semi-Pucca Ghar* has seen in the island. In Saint Martin's Island there are about 100 residential hotels, 30 restaurants, 10 government offices, 1 government Dak Banglow and many more structures has developed. I have collect all the structural information, during the fieldwork of this study period which is discussed bellow here:

3.2.1 Embankment

There are 8 Sq km embankment round the island; which has made Bangladesh Water Development Board in its polder no 67/B and 68. The length of the embankment is 8-12 feet and height is 10-15 feet. In Ward no.-5, Paschim Konar *Para*; the graveyard area and in Ward No.-9, Dakkhin *Para*; near the household of Abdur Rob Member, the embankment has broken down day by day for sea-bank erosion.

3.2.2 Sluice Gate

Among the 250 sluice gates in the whole district of Cox's Bazar and 30 sluice gates in Teknaf Upazila; there are 4 sluice gates in Saint Martin's Island, which were made by Bangladesh Water Development Board (District Wise Preparing Disaster Management Plan, *District: Cox's Bazar*, 2014). To continue the water flow and control the sanitary systems of the island; the sluice gates has play a vital role. Among the 4 sluice gates of the island; the Dakkhin *Para's* sluice gate need to be repair as early as possible for the protection of the island.

3.2.3 Culvert

Water transfer from one place to another places and to ensure the communication facilities for the rural people; LGED has made culvert. There are 12 culverts in Saint Martin's Island. It has also said that there are 366 culverts in Teknaf Upazila and 2,760 Culverts in Cox's Bazar district (District Wise Preparing Disaster Management Plan, *District: Cox's Bazar*, 2014).

3.2.4 Bridge

Continuous water flow of the roads and the highways, communication of man's from one place to another place and for the driving purposes of the transport; LGED has made bridge in rural areas and Roads & Highway Department (RHD) has made bridge in urban areas of Bangladesh. One bridge have found in Saint Martin's Island; which is locally known as *Jetty ghat* Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Cox's Bazar wing has built this *Jetty ghat*.

3.2.5 Ghat/Jetty

There is only one ghat/jetty in Saint Martin's Island. The ghat/jetty is the entrance door of Saint Martin's Island. LGED has built this bridge; which can play an important role for the development of tourism in Saint Martin's Island. Every day in the tourist season, about ten thousand people (tourists and islanders) use this ghat/jetty.

3.2.6 Road

For communication from one place to another place of the islanders; there are two types of roads in Saint Martin's Island have found. One is Union road and another is rural road. There are 2 kilometres Union roads and 5 kilometres rural road has in Saint Martin's Island. Nature of Union road is *Pucca* and rural road is *Kacha* and *Semi-Pucca*.

3.2.7 Mobile Tower and Mobile User Information

Among the 1,169 households, there are 6703 people's livings in Saint Martin's Island. About 90% islanders have used mobile. Islanders called their nearest persons, when they are staying in the deep sea for catching fish. They also talk to their relatives at home and abroad for many purposes. As a result, the mobile phone companies have built mobile towers of the island. There are 03 (three) mobile towers have seen in Saint Martin's Island; namely Robi, Grameen Phone and Banglalink. Among them, the Robi user is highest in this island. GP users have staying in the second position and rest of the users is the customer of Banglalink telecom.

3.2.8 Irrigation and Water Management

In winter season, when the underground water level has gradually down; then irrigation systems plays an important role for *Rabi* crop production. Three types of fresh water sources have found in Saint Martin's Island; which is tube-well, deep tube-well and shallow machine. Generally the deep tube-well and shallow machine have used for irrigation systems. Tube-well has used for the household's water sourcing purposes; like as cooking, bathing and many more purposes of the islanders. Among the 1,169 households there are 890 tube-wells in Saint Martin's Island. It has also there are 09 deep tube-wells and 27 shallow machines have found in the research period of Saint Martin's Island (Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018).

3.2.9 Haat-Bazar

No existing *Haat* have in Saint Martin's Island. But, there is one Bazar in the island have found. The Bazar is situated in the northern part, near the Jetty/*ghat* area of Saint Martin's Island. There are 48 shops and 12 restaurants have in this Bazar.

3.2.10 Fishery Ghat

There is only one fishery *ghat*; which is situated in Uttar *Para*, near the bazar area of Saint Martin's Island. After catching fish into deep sea when the fishing trollers come back to Saint Martin's Island in every day early in the morning, fishermen have selling different types of sea fish in this *ghat*. There are about four thousand fishermen in Saint Martin's Island; who are directly involved in this fishery *ghat* for selling collected fish from the deep sea.

3.2.11 Dry Fish and its Processing Systems

There are about one hundred dry fish processing plants in Saint Martin's Island. About one thousand fishermen's family are engaged in those dry fish processing activities. Various types of fish have caught from the sea which is known as sea fish. According to the annual report of Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) ⁹ in 2014; there are 120 types of fish have caught from the sea in whole Bangladesh. But, in Saint Martin's Island, there are 60 types of fish have been caught by the fishermen from the sea. Among the 60 types of fish, dry fish have been made from 25-30 different types; which are popularly known as the *hilsha*, *korol*, *vetki*, *loittah*, *churi*, *shadadatina*, *kaladatina*, *lalpouah*, *sadapouah*, *putipoua*, *rupchanda*, *fatra*, *rupapoua*, *rupvan*, *chingri* and different types of dry fish (Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018).

3.3 Social Assets of Saint Martin's Island

Some indicators; which can play an important role for the development of any rural areas in the social context, that's have identifying as social assets. I have collected the social assets of Saint Martin's Island, during the fieldwork of present study which is discussed bellow here:

3.3.1 Household

According to Population & Housing Census-2011; *National Report: Volume-2; Union Statistics*, ¹⁰ Published in November, 2014 of BBS; there are 6,703 population's lives in Saint Martin's Island among 1,169 households. Researcher has found that, there are four types of households in St. Martin's Island; which is *kacha ghar*, *machan/tiner ghar*, *semi pucca ghar* and *pucca ghar*. There are 45.91% *kacha ghar*, 10.45% *machan/tiner ghar*, 30% *semi pucca ghar*, 08.64% *pucca ghar* and 05.00% *jhupri ghar* in St Martin's Island (Data Source: Field work, 2018).

⁹ Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (2015). *Annual Report-2014*. Ministry of Fisheries and Live Stocks, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka.

¹⁰ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Population and Housing Census-2011. National Report: Volume-2; Union Statistics*. Statistics & Informatics Division. Ministry of Planning. Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

3.3.2 Sources of Water

Tube-well and Pond is the main sources of water in Saint Martin’s Island. 92% islanders have use tube-wells water and only 8% islanders have use pond’s water in their daily life. Most of the households have tube-well. There are 890 tube-wells in Saint Martin’s Island. It has also there are 09 deep tube-wells and 27 shallow machines have found in the research period of Saint Martin’s Island (Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018).

3.3.3 Sanitary Systems

There are five types of sanitary (toilet) have found in Saint Martin’s Island; which are pucca sanitary latrine, latrine made by ring-slab, pucca sanitary latrine (open), hanging latrine and open air defection use for toilet purposes. Most of toilets have made by ring-slab in Saint Martin’s Island.

3.3.4 Educational Institutions

According to Statistical Year Book-2015 and Wikipedia, the literacy rate of Cox’s Bazar district is 31%, Teknaf Upazila is 26% and Saint Martin’s Island Union is 15% (Data source: <https://www.bbs.gov.bd> and <https://www.en.m.wikipedia.org/statistics> of Cox’s Bazar District/Teknaf Upazila/St. Martin’s Island Union). Six types’ educational institutions have found in Saint Martin’s Island; which is bellow here:

Table-3.1: List of Educational Institutions of Saint Martin’s Island				
Sl .	Types of Educational Institutions	Class		No. of Educational Institutions in Smt Island
		From	To	
(a).	Moktob	Nurani Kayeda	The Holy Al-Quran	19 (19 Mosque used as Moktob)
(b).	Hafezi Madrasha	Nurani Kayeda	Fully The Holy Al-Quran	03
(c).	Kowmi Madrasha	Nurani Kayeda	Kowmi	02
(d).	Kinder Garden (KG) School	Nursery	Class-II	03 (Leading by Creed NGO)
(e).	Non Govt. Registered Primary School	Class-III	Class-V	02 (Leading by Creed NGO)
(f).	Government Primary School (St. Martin’s Island Govt. Primary School)	Nursery	Class-V	01 (leading by BD. Govt.)
(g).	High School and College (St. Martin’s Island B. N. School & College)	Class-VI	Class-XII	01 (MPO Based of BD. Govt.)

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.3.5 Mosque

There are two types of Mosque have found in Saint Martin's Island; which are: Panjegana Mosque and Jam-E-Mosque. Most of the islanders are pious. They have done their prayer in the Mosque. The central mosque is biggest among the other mosque of Saint Martin's Island. The central Mosque is situated in the Ward No.-3, Deil *Para*. There are about one thousand people doing their prayer in this Mosque at a time. In Saint Martin's Island there are 07 Panjegana Mosque and 12 Jam-E-Mosque; which are bellow here:

Table-3.2: List of Mosques in Saint Martin's Island			
Sl.	List of Panjegana Mosque in St. M. Island	Sl.	List of Jam-E-Mosque in St. M. Island
01	Saint Martin's Island Bazar Panjegana Mosque	01	Saint Martin's Island Bazar Jam-E-Mosque
02	Paschim Konar <i>Para</i> Panjegana Mosque	02	Uttar <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
03	Moddhyo <i>Para</i> Panjegana Mosque	03	Deil <i>Para</i> Central Jam-E-Mosque
04	Konar <i>Para</i> Panjegana Mosque	04	Paschim <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
05	Creed School Panjegana Mosque	05	Purbo <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
06	Union Health Centre Panjegana Mosque	06	Konar <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
07	Dakkhin <i>Para</i> Panjegana Mosque	07	Majher <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
-	-	08	Golachipa <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
-	-	09	Mutabunia Jam-E-Mosque
-	-	10	Matha Bhanga Jam-E-Mosque
-	-	11	Rahmania Jam-E-Mosque
-	-	12	Dakkhin <i>Para</i> Jam-E-Mosque
Grand Total (Panjegana Mosque + Jam-E-Mosque) = (07+ 12) =19 Mosque in Saint Martin's Island			

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.3.6 Eidgah

There are two Eidgah in Saint Martin's Island; which are: Purbo *Para* Eidgah and Dakkhin *Para* Eidgah. The Purbo *Para* Eidgah is bigger than Dakkhin *Para* Eidgah. There are about two thousand people have done their Eid prayer in Purbo *Para* Eidgah at a time. The carrying capacity of Dakkhin *Para* Eidgah is about one thousand. The natural environment of the Dakkhin *Para* Eidgah is nice.

3.3.7 Types of Treatment in Health Services of Saint Martin's Island

Four types of treatment have found in Saint Martin's Island; which are:

- (a). Allopathic treatment.
- (b). Homeopathic treatment.
- (c). Ayurvedic treatment.
- (d). Jhar-fuk (Tabiz-koboz) treatment.

3.3.8 Bank and Financial Institutions

There is no Bank or financial institutions in Saint Martin's Island. For doing financial transactions, islanders have to go Teknaf. 38% islander's have Savings and Current Accounts and 42% islander's have DPS in different Banks of Teknaf (Data source: Fieldwork, 2018). Islander's demand to build up a branch of any commercial Bank or ATM Booth in Saint Martin's Island immediately.

3.3.9 Government Offices of Saint Martin's Island

There are some government offices in St. Martin's Island. Islander's got benefit from these offices. The government offices of Saint Martin's Island; which are described here as follows:

3.3.9.1 Union Parishad

There are 71 Union in Cox's Bazar District and 06 Union in Teknaf Upazila. Saint Martin's Island is a Union of Teknaf Upazila under the District of Cox's Bazar. In this region; Saint Martin's Island is known as '6 No Saint Martin's Island Union.' There are nine Villages of this Union; which are: *Paschim Para*, *Uttar Para*, *Deil Para*, *Majher Para*, *Paschim Konar Para*, *Purbo Para*, *Golachipa Para*, *Konar Para* and *Dakkhin Para*. It has also there are nine Ward in this Union. Every Ward has made by one Village. There is one Mouza in this Union; which is known as 'Jinjira Dwip Mouza.' The area of this union is 13 sq km. Government of Bangladesh has declared 'Saint Martin's Island' as a Union in 1983.

(ii). Members of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad:

Table-3.6: List of Running Members of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad					
SI No.	Ward No.	Name of the Village/ Para	Name of the Member	Tenure	
				From	To
01.	01	Paschim Para	Mr. Abdur Rahman (Panel Chairman)	2016	Till now
02.	02	Uttar Para	Mr. Md. Habibur Rahman	2016	Till now
03.	03	Deil Para	Mr. Farid Ahmad	2016	Till now
04.	04	Majher Para	Mr. Nazir Hossain	2016	Till now
05.	05	Paschim Konar Para	Mr. Abu Bakar Siddique	2016	Till now
06.	06	Purbo Para	Mr. Abdus Salam	2016	Till now
07.	07	Golachipa Para	Mr. Rashid Ahmad	2016	Till now
08.	08	Konar Para	Mr. Nazrul Islam	2016	Till now
09.	09	Dakkhin Para	Mr. Abdur Rob	2016	Till now

Source: Bangladesh Gazette; Published by Election Commission Secretariat, Government of Bangladesh, 2016.

(iii). Women Members for Preserved Ward of Smt Island UP:

Table-3.7: List of Running Women Members for Preserved Ward of Smt. Island Union Parishad						
SI No.	Ward No.	Preserved Ward	Name of the Village/Para	Name of the Female Member	Tenure	
					From	To
01.	1, 2 & 3	01	Paschim Para	Mrs. Elom Bahar	2016	Till now
			Uttar Para			
			Deil Para			
02.	4, 5 & 6	02	Majher Para	Mrs. Johura Begum	2016	Till now
			Paschim Konar Para			
			Purbo Para			
03.	7, 8 & 9	03	Golachipa Para	Mrs. Rozina Akter	2016	Till now
			Konar Para			
			Dakkhin Para			

Source: Bangladesh Gazette; Published by Election Commission Secretariat, Government of Bangladesh, 2016.

3.3.9.1.4 Activities of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad

Different types of works have done from Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad; which are discussed here as follows:

Table-3.8: Activities of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad	
Sl No.	List of Works Distributions of Saint Martin's Island
01.	To build up 5 years development plan and different tenure based development project.
02.	To develop the rural area and maintain the safety and security of the UP.
03.	To help the Civil Administration for ensuring Education and Primary & Mass Education.
04.	To implement the health and family related activities.
05.	To make plan for the development of Agriculture, Fisheries and Live Stock Sectors.
06.	To make annual plan for mitigation of Disaster.
07.	Birth and Death Registration of the Citizens of the UP.
08.	To collect housing Tax, different fees and tolls according to Govt. rules.
09.	To minimize the different types of clash of the inhabitants in the Union Parishad.
10.	Taking necessary initiatives for the conservation and development of environment of the Union.
11.	To ensure pure drinking water for the inhabitants of the Union.
12.	To prepare and preserve the list of poor, orphan, old aged, helpless people and widow.
13.	To distribute rice and wheat for the poor, orphan, old aged, helpless people and widow.
14.	To encourage the peoples for build up rural cooperatives for their welfare.
15.	To encourage the inhabitants of the Union for the development of rural small industries.
16.	To repair the rural roads and culvert of the Union.
17.	Any works assigned by the government and local administration and many more.

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018 and Saint Martin's Island U. P.

3.3.9.2 Union Health Care Centre

The health service facility of Saint Martin's Island Union is not well. 10 bedded hospitals have found in the island. But, islanders are suffering for the scarcity of doctor in the hospital. There are 04 doctors and 03 technicians government approved posts in this hospital. But, no doctor is working here in this hospital at present (February, 2021). Now the Union Health Care Centre has run by the only one Technician, one Ayah and one Office Assistant. For this reason, the patients have been sufferings from many diseases. If doctors will available in this hospital, then pregnant mothers, old aged peoples and children's and also the mass people of the island will be benefited.

3.3.9.2.1 Health Workers of Saint Martin's Island Union

Government has appointed three health workers in Saint Martin's Island Union. They are providing health service of the islanders. The health workers information has given bellow here as follows:

Sl.	Name of the Health Worker	Designation	Duty Area of Smt. Island
01.	Md. Sumon Kabir	Shasto Sohokari (Health Assistant)	Ward No 1, 2 & 3
02.	Mrs. Bilkis Akter	Shasto Sohokari (Health Assistant)	Ward No 4, 5 & 6
03.	Md. Kayum Bhuiyan	Shasto Sohokari (Health Assistant)	Ward No 7, 8 & 9

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.3.9.3 Post Office

There is a Post Office; which is situated in the 2 No Ward of Saint Martin's Island. Basically, it is a Sub-Post Office, under Teknaf Upazila Post office. Islanders got different types of facilities from this Post Office. Letter delivery (ordinary, registered and bearing), parcel & documents delivery, money order and remittance facilities is available in this post office. Islanders have got monthly savings facilities from this post office. One Post Master and one Post Man (Dak Peon) is working here.

3.3.9.4 Police *Fari*

For controlling the crime of Saint Martin's Island; there is a Police *fari*, which is situated in Ward No 1 of the island. One Assistant Sub-Inspector, Two Habilders and ten Constables have been working here (February, 2021). They have involved for controlling the different types of crime in Saint Martin's Island.

3.3.9.5 Coast Guard Camp

There is an Office of the Coast Guard in Ward No 3 of Saint Martin's Island; locally it is known as Coast guard camp. For controlling the different types of crime in the sea areas; Government of Bangladesh has established this office in 2012 of Saint Martin's Island.

3.3.9.6 Navy Camp

The Navy Camp is situated in 3 No Ward of Saint Martin's Island. Basically, this is a training camp of the Bangladesh Navy Officers; who are working in the deep sea for protection of sea boundaries in Bangladesh.

3.3.9.7 Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) Camp

The BGB Camp is situated in 2 No Ward; near the Jetty Ghat of Saint Martin's Island. For controlling different types of crime in the sea border areas of Myanmar and keeping the sovereignty of Bangladesh; the BGB Camp have plays an important role.

3.3.9.8 Marine Park

The Marine Park is situated in the 3 No Ward of Saint Martin's Island. Basically, this is a Park. The area of park is very beautiful; which attracts the different types of visiting tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

3.3.9.9 Dak Banglow

The Dak Banglow is situated in 1 No Ward; near the Bazar areas of Saint Martin's Island. The Dak Banglow has run over by the direct supervision of Zila Parishad of Cox's Bazar district. After the devastating Cyclone in 1991; the then Prime Minister in Bangladesh has visited this Island. According to the demand of the islanders; Prime Minister has declared that, a Dak Banglow cum Cyclone Shelter will make in the island. After this declaration Government of Bangladesh has made a Dak Banglow in 1992 in Saint Martin's Island. There are 10 people's accommodation facilities in this two stored Dak Banglow. But during the time of natural disaster; specially in Cyclone; about 100 people take shelters in this Dak Banglow.

3.3.9.10 Environment Development Project Office of Saint Martin's Island

For environment development and Bio-diversity conservation purposes of Saint Martin's Island, Ministry of Forest & Environment has taken a Project here. Environmental development project office has taken an important role for conservation in Bio-diversity of Saint Martin's Island. Under direct supervision of the Project Director, Mr. Khondakar Shariful Hasan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Forest & Environment, Government of Bangladesh; and another 09 man-powers are working in this project. The Environment project office is situated in Golachipa *Para* of Saint Martin's Island.

3.3.9.11 Helipad

After hitting the devastating cyclone of the coastal belt of Bangladesh in 1991; under the supervision of DC, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh Army has made a helipad in Saint Martin's Island for upcoming visit of the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh. For un-utilization, of the helipad it is destroyed. A new helipad has made in Saint Martin's Island by the joint supervision of Bangladesh Air Force and Bangladesh Army. Because, the Chief of the Army Staff General Manoj Mukund Naravane, PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM, ADC has recently (February, 2021) visit Saint Martin's Island on a special helicopter of Indian Army with his four companions by using this helipad.

3.3.10 NGO

Actually no NGO activities have found in Saint Martin's Island directly. But, Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED) NGO has working in the island indirectly by giving education facilities for the poor babies of its three Schools in the island. There are two types of School run over by the CREED NGO in Saint Martin's Island. One is Kinder Garden (KG) School and another is Non Govt. Registered Primary School.

3.3.11 Professional Organization in Saint Martin's Island

Professional Organizations of Saint Martin's Island; which are as follows:

Table-3.10: List of Professional Organizations of Saint Martin's Island	
Sl.	Name of the Professional Organization's of Saint Martin's Island
01.	Boat <i>Malik Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
02.	Troller <i>Malik Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
03.	Nijera Kori <i>Bhumihin Songothon</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
04.	Tourism Development Association of Saint Martin's Island.
05.	Saint Martin's Island Researcher's Association.
06.	Saint Martin's Island Development Forum.
07.	Hotel-Motel Owners' Association of Saint Martin's Island.
08.	Van- <i>Malik Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
09.	<i>Motshojibi Samobay Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
10.	Saloon <i>Malik Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.
11.	Dry fish Processing Owners Association of Saint Martin's Island.
12.	Dokan <i>Malik Samity</i> of Saint Martin's Island.

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.3.12 Play Ground

Basically there is no play ground in Saint Martin's Island. But there is a long sea beach of the island; where children's play Football, Cricket, Volley Ball, Badminton etc.

3.3.13 Graveyard

There are three Graveyards in Saint Martin's Island; which are as follows:

Table-3.11: List of Graveyard in Saint Martin's Island	
Sl.	Name of the Graveyard in Saint Martin's Island
01.	Rahmania Madrasha Graveyard of Saint Martin's Island
02.	Dakkhin <i>Para</i> Central Graveyard of Saint Martin's Island
03.	Majher <i>Para</i> Central Graveyard of Saint Martin's Island

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.4 Other Assets of Saint Martin’s Island

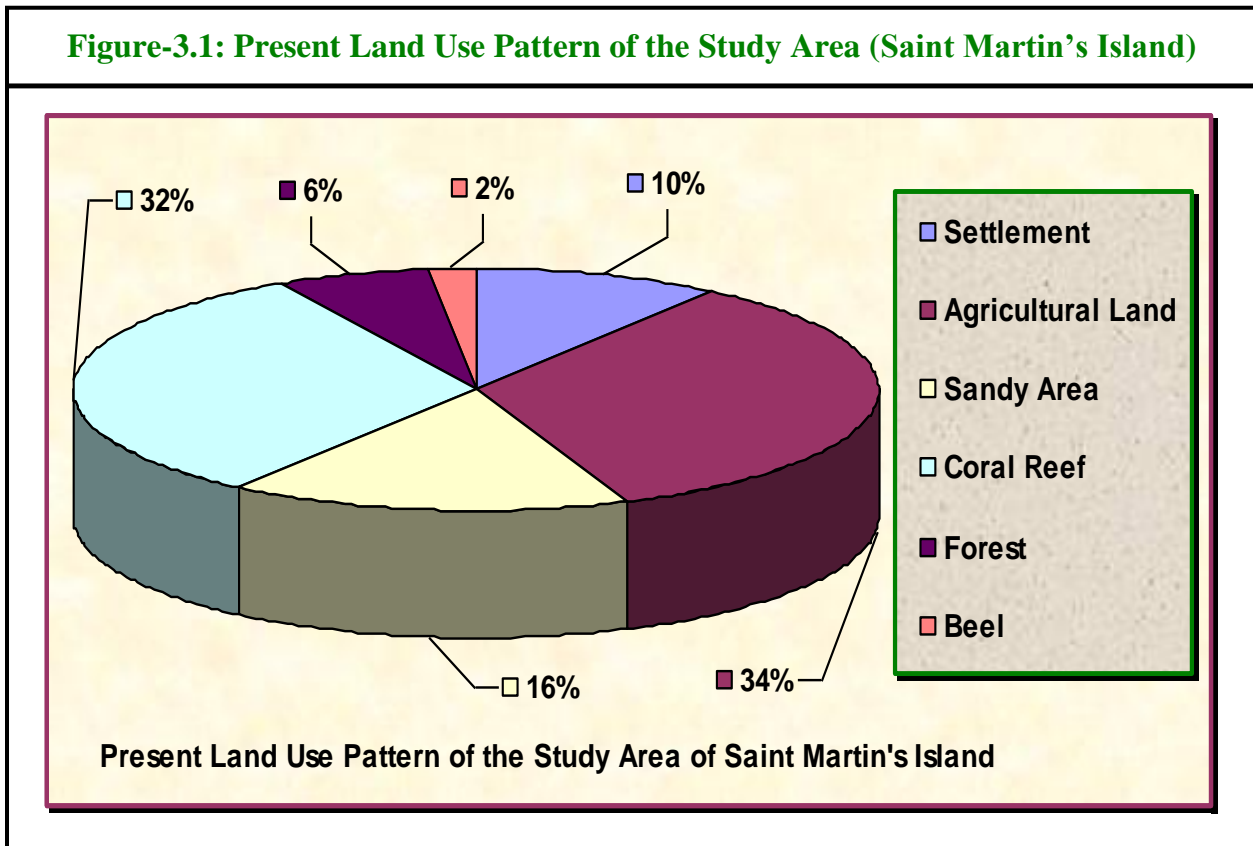
It has also there are some other assets in Saint Martin’s Island; which has discussed as follows:

3.4.1 Land and Land Utilization Pattern

Saint Martin’s Island is almost plain land but a few areas are Medium Highland or MH-1; Land Types area of Bangladesh and it is situated 3.6 m above the mean sea level. The Land utilization patterns of Saint Martin’s Island have shown bellow here in Table-3.12.

Table-3.12: Land Types of Saint Martin’s Island		
Sl. No.	Land Types of Saint Martin’s Island	Percentage (%) of total area
01.	Settlement	10%
02.	Agricultural Land	34%
03.	Sandy Area	16%
04.	Rocky Platforms/ Coral Reef	32%
05.	Forest	06%
06.	Beel	02%
Total Area =		100.00%

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.



Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.4.2 Agricultural Crops

About 116 hectares land area of the island has cultivated, with homestead gardens' occupying a further 7.4 hectares, representing in total 37% of land area used in crop cultivation (Data Source: St. Martin's Island ECA Conservation Management Plan, 2006). Agricultural activity is seen in the northern part of the island with main crop including chili and watermelon. Local variety of onion has cultivated in the southern part of the island. Maize has grown satisfactory level in the *Purbo Para* and *Golachipa Para* of the island. *Aman* rice has cultivated of the whole island in the rainy season. The production rate of *aman* is highly satisfactory. Different types of seasonal vegetables have grown of the whole island; and its growth rate has increasing. But the production rate of coconut in the island has gradually decreasing. It has also said that, homestead gardens have seen in maximum households of Saint Martin's Island; where the islanders are dependent in fresh vegetables of their daily lives.

3.4.3 Main Crop or Cash Crop

There are many agricultural crops has cultivated in Saint Martin's Island; which is: paddy, lentil (*masur dal*), maize, chili, potato, radish, pumpkin, cabbage, tomato, bean, onion, turmeric, ginger, watermelon and also coconut. Among these agricultural crops; the production rate of *aman* paddy is highest of Saint Martin's Island. So, the main crop or cash crop of Saint Martin's Island is *aman* paddy and second cash crop is coconut. But, once upon a time, coconut was main cash crop of Saint Martin's Island. But, after the devastating Cyclone of 1991 a lot of coconut trees have destroyed of Saint Martin's Island.

3.4.4 Sea-Beach Areas

Saint Martin's is a dumb-bell shaped sedimentary continental island situated in Bay of Bengal, surrounded by blue water. The physiographic condition of Saint Martin's Island is almost plain land and is situated in 3.6 m above of the main sea level. It is the only coral island of Bangladesh. The surface area of the island is about 8 kilometres depending in tidal level. The beach length of island is about 12 kilometres. The south portion of the island is known as 'Chera Dwip', because during high tide, this portion has separated from the main land (Data Source: Feeroz, 2009).

3.4.5 Sources of Drinking Water of Saint Martin's Island

During the research period, researcher has found that there is a scarcity of drinking water in Saint Martin's Island. A few of ponds and large number of tube-wells supplying water for drinking as well as cultivation. For the impact of deforestation and large scale agriculture crop production the ground water level of the island has gradually down day by day. The shallow wells has used for irrigation may reduce availability of drinkable water. Salinity is increasing in some tube- wells and shallow wells.

3.5 Tourist Spot in Saint Martin's Island

Saint Martin's Island is a beautiful tourist spot, which is situated in the southern-east part of Bangladesh, between 20° 34'-20° 38' N latitude and 92° 19'- 92° 21' E longitude. The island is very resourceful with enormous biological diversity.

3.5.1 Sea-Beach

There is a long sea-beach we have found in Cox's Bazar and Saint Martin's Island. The total area of Saint Martin's Island being about 12 square miles has been used as a sea-beach for the visiting tourist of this island. In the tourist season (October-March) of every year, the island has received about seven-eight thousands tourists at every day (Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018). Saint Martin's Island has plays an important role for the development of tourism industries in Bangladesh at present.

3.5.2 Chera Dwip

Extending from the southern part of Dakkhin *Para* (Ward No.-9) of Saint Martin's Island; in a south-south-east direction there is a rocky reef that is about 1.8 km long and 50 to 300 metre wide a separate island, which is known as Siradia or Chera Dwip. It has been separated from Dakkhin *Para* during the time of high tide; that's why it is known as Chera Dwip means separated island from the main land of Saint Martin's Island (Molony, 2006).

3.6 Physiography of Saint Martin's Island

The study of surface which has formed in a region is called Physiography. The word has changed its meaning over the years from covering the whole of physical geography (Dictionary of Geography).

Bangladesh can be divided into three main physiographic regions; which are as follows:

- (i). **Floodplain Areas**
- (ii). **Terrace Areas**
- (iii). **Hill Areas**

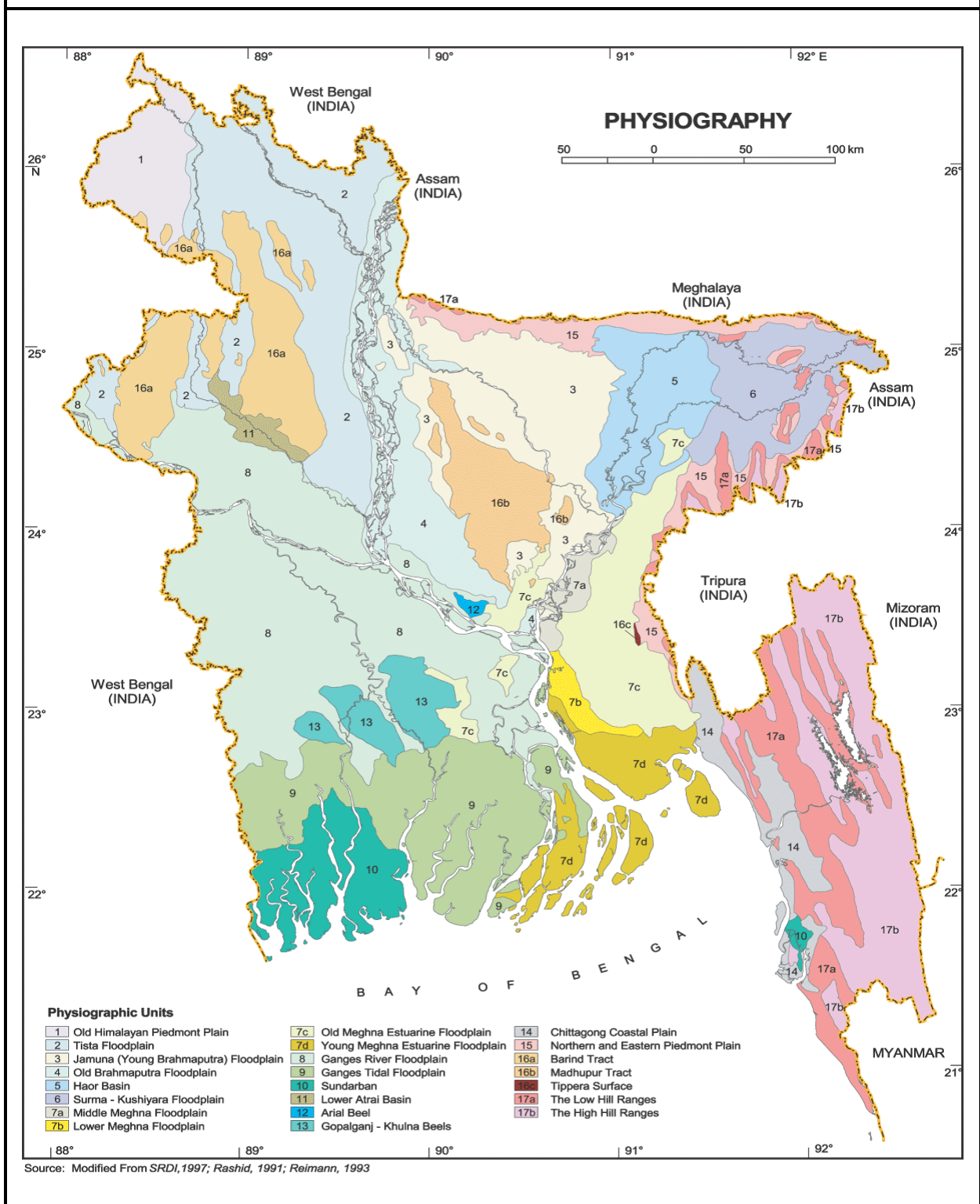
Above the mentioned three physiographic regions; it has divided into 23 units or Sub-regions (Brammer, 1996). But according to Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016) the physiographic region has divided into 24 units or sub-regions; which has given here as follows:

Chart-3.1: Physiographic Descriptions of Saint Martin's Island			
(i). Floodplain Areas:			
Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions	Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions
01.	Old Himalayan Piedmont Plain	11.	Arial Beel
02.	Teesta Floodplain	12.	Middle Meghna Floodplain
03.	Karatoya-Bangali Floodplain	13.	Lower Meghna River Floodplain
04.	Lower Atrai Floodplain	14.	Young Meghna Estuarine Floodplain
05.	Lower Purnabhaha Floodplain	15.	Old Meghna Estuarine Floodplain
06.	Young Brahmaputra Floodplain	16.	Surma-Kusiyara Floodplain
07.	Old Brahmaputra Floodplain	17.	Sylhet Basin
08.	Ganges River Floodplain	18.	Northern and Eastern Piedmont Plains
09.	Ganges Tidal Floodplain	19.	Chittagong Coastal Plain
10.	Gopalganj-Khulna Beels	20.	Saint Martin's Island
(ii). Terrace Areas:			
Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions	Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions
21.	Madhupur Tract	22.	Barind Tract
(iii). Hill Areas:			
Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions	Sl. No.	Name of Units or Sub-regions
23.	Northern and Eastern Hills	24.	Akhaura Terrace

Source: Brammer, 1996; Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).

In the above list, Saint Martin's Island is include in category-i; Floodplain Areas, of its 20th units or sub-regions of the main physiographic regions of Bangladesh. Saint Martin's Island has staying in mainly floodplain areas.

Map-3.7: Physiographic Regions of Bangladesh



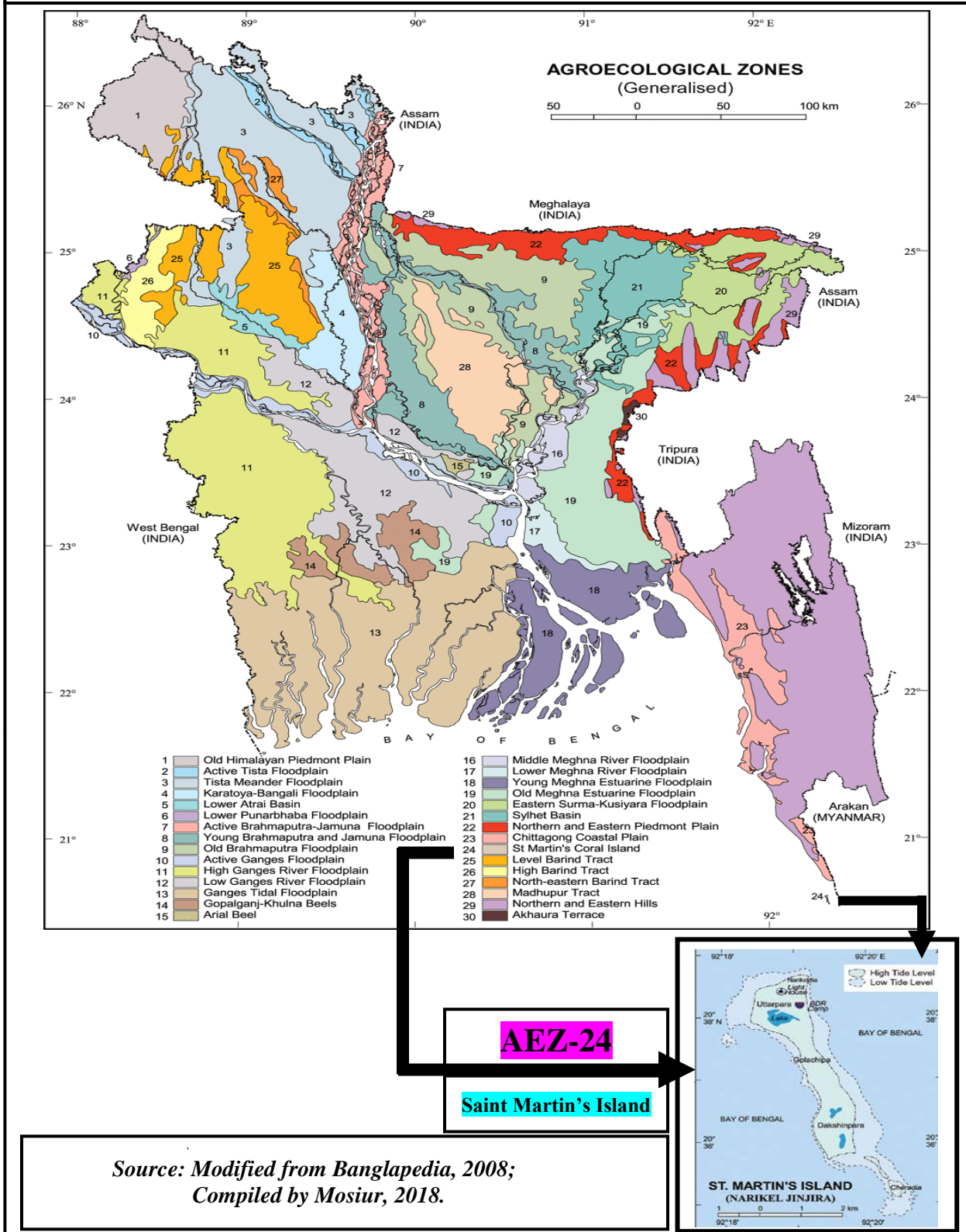
Source: *Banglapedia*, 2008.

3.6.1 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) of Bangladesh Highlighting St. Martin's Island

The area of any region identified by homogeneous agricultural and ecological characteristics that is called Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ). This Zone of Bangladesh has been identified on the basis of four elements such as *Physiography*, *Soil Characteristics*, land levels related to *Flooding* and *Agro-Climatology*. According to above four mentioned physical characteristics, Bangladesh has divided into 30 Agro-Ecological Zone; which are as follows:

Chart-3.2: List of Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) of Bangladesh Highlighting St. Martin's Island						
No.	Class	Total Area (Sq. Km.)	Soil Character			
			Type*	Sand%	Alluvium%	Clay%
01.	Old Himalayan Piedmont Plain	4008	01	10	82	08
02.	Tista Active	836	02	41	59	00
03.	Tista Meander Floodplain	9468	03	06	88	06
04	Korotoya Bangali Floodplain	2572	03	08	65	27
05.	Lower Atrai Basin	851	04	00	16	84
06.	Lower Punarhaba Floodplain	129	05	00	00	100
07.	Active Brahmaputra-Jamuna Floodplain	3190	02	27	72	01
08.	Young Brahmaputra-Jamuna Floodplain	5924	03	06	79	15
09.	Old Brahmaputra Floodplain	7230	04	02	51	47
10.	Active Ganges Floodplain	3334	06	08	80	12
11.	High Ganges Floodplain	13205	04	01	51	48
12.	Lower Ganges Floodplain	7968	04	00	48	52
13.	Ganges Tidal Floodplain	17066	03	00	17	83
14.	Gopalganj-Khulna Beels	2247	04	00	15	57
15.	Arial Beel	144	04	00	08	92
16.	Middle Meghna Floodplain	1555	03	14	59	27
17.	Lower Meghna Floodplain	909	07	00	50	50
18.	Young Meghna Estuarine Floodplain	9269	06	00	98	02
19.	Old Meghna Estuarine Floodplain	7740	03	00	90	10
20.	Eastern Surma-Kusiyara Floodplain	4622	03	01	25	74
21.	Sylhet Basin	4573	03	01	12	87
22.	Northern & Eastern Piedmont Plains	4038	05	04	04	51
23.	Chittagong Coastal Plain	3720	03	03	82	15
24.	Saint Martin's Island	08	08	96	02	02
25.	Level Barind Tract	5049	09	00	03	97
26.	High Barind Tract	1600	10	00	13	87
27.	North-Eastern Barind Tract	1076	10	00	02	98
28.	Madhupur Tract	4244	09	00	13	87
29.	North and Eastern Hills	18171	11	09	67	04
30.	Akhaura Terrace	113	12	00	31	63
Types of Soil:						
01. Non-Calcareous Brown,		02. Non-Calcareous Alluvium,		03. Non-Calcareous Grey,		
04. Non Calcareous Bark Grey,		05. Acid Basin days,		06. Calcareous Alluvium		
07. Calcareous Grey,		08. Calcareous Alluvium (Non Saline),		09. Shallow Grey Terrace,		
10. Deep Grey Terrace,		11. Brown Hilly,		12. Deep Red-Brown Terrace.		
Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh-2013, P. 84.						

Map-3.8: Agro-Ecological Zones Map of Bangladesh Showing Saint Martin's Island AEZ



3.6.2 Soil Characteristics of Saint Martin’s Island

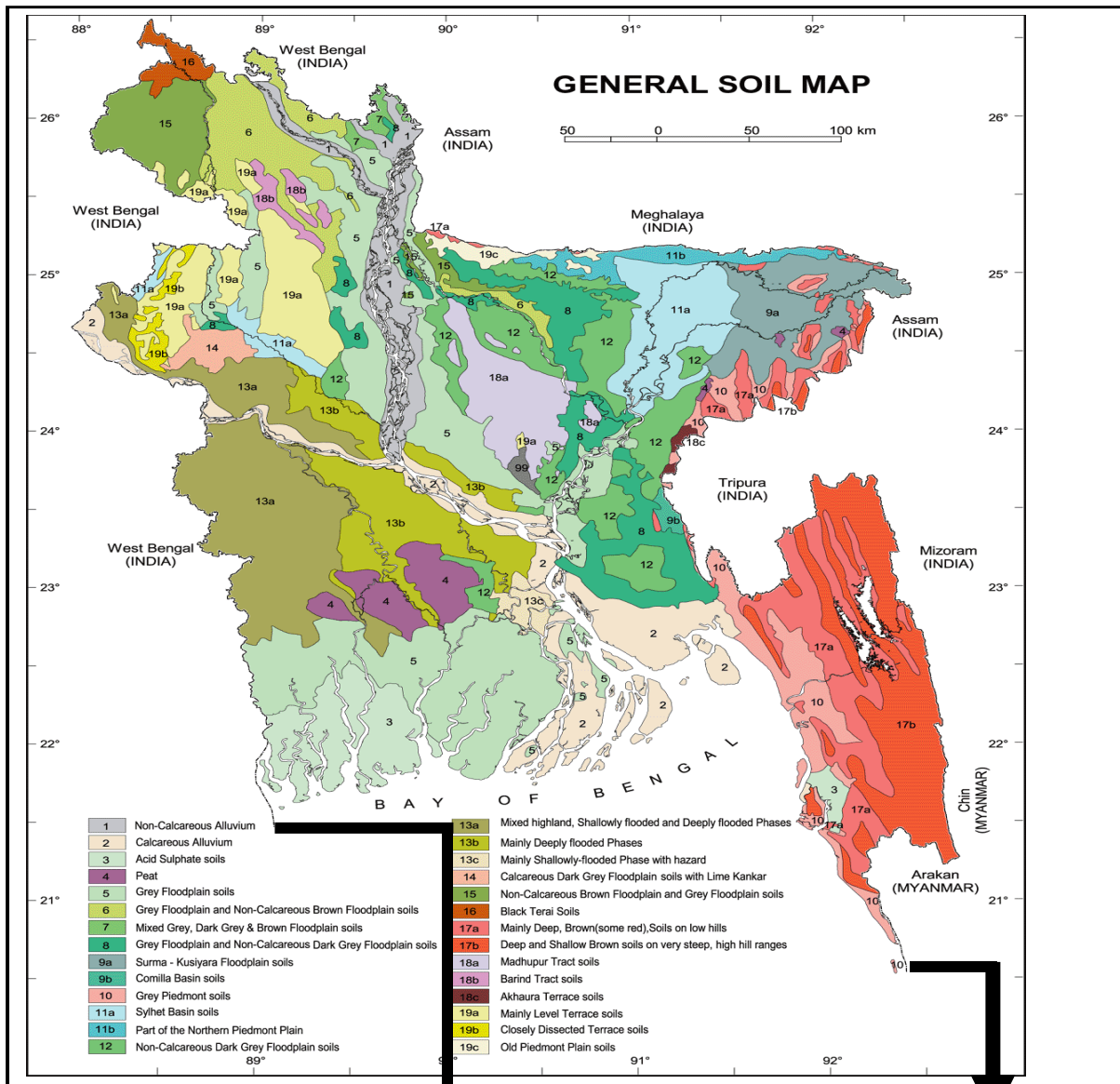
The soil characteristics of Saint Martin’s Island are: 96% Sandy, 02% Alluvium and rest of the 02% is Clay (Brammer, 1996). The soil of Saint Martin’s Island is *Calcareous Alluvium (Light Saline)*, (BBS, 2013). The soil characteristics in Saint Martin’s Island of several stages like textures, color, salt, acidity or alkalinity and drainage quality etc dominants the classification of soil have been identifying in the above mentioned chart here are as follows:

Chart-3.3: Soil Characteristics of Saint Martin’s Island				
Textural Class	Color	Consistency	Acidity/Alkalinity	Drainage Quality
Sandy	Grey Mottled	Drizzling	Neutral	Bad
Alluvium	Brown	Drizzling	Slide Alkaline	Bad
Clay	Gray	Slide Durable	Slide Alkaline	Bad

Source: BBS, Hand Book on Environment Statistics 2005; SRDI, Thana Nirdeshika, 2000.

The details picture of the Soil Characteristics of St. Martin’s Island has shown in general Soil Map.

Map-3.9: General Soil Map of Bangladesh Showing Soil Characteristics Including St. Martin's Island



Saint Martin's Island

Soil Types:
Non-Calcareous Alluvium



*Source: Modified from Banglapedia, 2008;
Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.*

3.6.3 Organic Matter of Soils in Saint Martin's Island

Every organic compound that is in soil, which includes roots, animals and microorganisms, is called soil organic matter. Broadly classified, Soil organic matter means living organisms, fresh residues and humus (Coleman, 1969).

Soil organic matter influences soil productivity and its ability to sustain plant life and carry out other important ecological roles such as buffering moderating hydrological cycles, physical supporting plants, retaining and delivering nutrients to plants, disposing of wastes and dead organic materials and renewing soil fertility for the growth of plants (Forest International, 1966).

Soil fertility is the main factors for growing plants of an area or a region. Soil productivity depends on soil organic matter; which can play a vital role for crop production. When soil productivity increases of an area; then the crop production has been increases automatically. Saint Martin's is a small coral island on the Bay of Bengal; which has known as flood plain areas. Land area of the island is very much fertile. Crop production is increasing day by day, depending on soil fertility for the presence of the organic matters of soil productivity in St. Martin's Island. The presence in organic matter into the soil of Saint Martin's Island, is presented shown in a chart which in the following chart are bellow here:

Chart-3.4: Organic Matter of Soil in Bangladesh, Highlighting Saint Martin's Island			
Classification of Organic Matter	Main Locations	Total Area (M. ha)	% of NCA
(<1.0%)	Dinajpur, Sherpur, Jamalpur, Tangail, Nawabganj, Rajshahi, Pabna, Kushtia, Bogra, Naogaon, Rangpur, Khagrachari, Bandarban and Chittagong.	4.05	44.5
Low (1.0-1.7%)	Adjoining area of Tista, Dharla, Chandpur, Lakshimipur, Noakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Patuakhali, Narsingdi and Dhaka.	1.56	17.1
Medium (1.7-3.5%)	Sirajgonj, Mymensingh, Kishoregonj, Sylhet, Maulvibazar, Feni and Cox's Bazar (including Saint Martin's Island)	1.94	21.3
High (>3.5%)	Panchagarh, Natore, Naogaon, Khulna, Satkhira, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Munshigonj, Habigonj, Sunamgonj and Netrokona	1.56	17.1

Source: BBS, Hand Book on Environment Statistics 2005.

3.6.4 Soil Salinity of Saint Martin’s Island

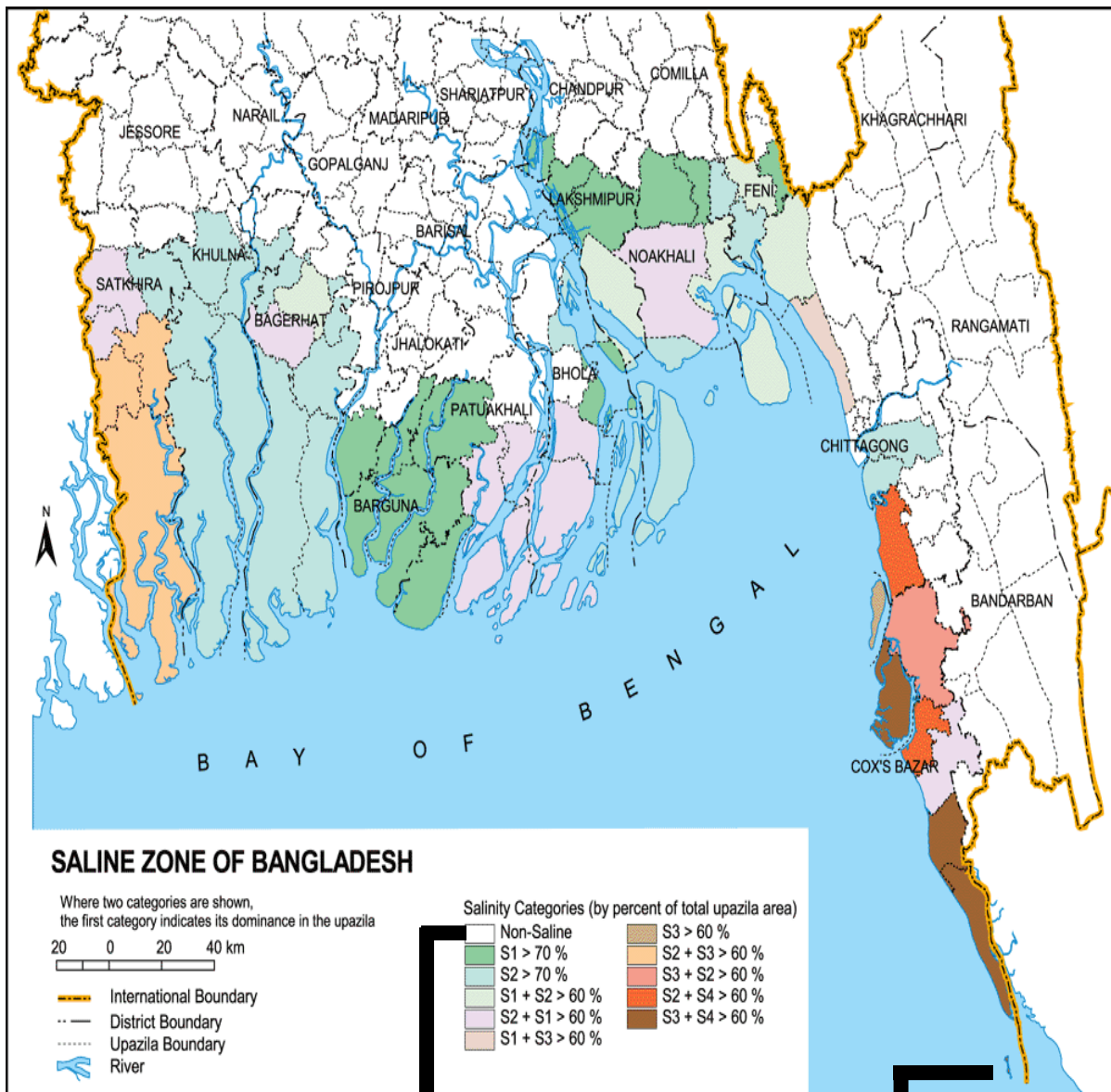
By analyzing of the crop production data, researcher has seen that, for the effective role of soil salinity in the coastal belt of Bangladesh; the crop production is decreasing day by day. In this study area; Saint Martin’s Island is situated in the coastal belt. But it is an offshore island which is reformed by tectonic origin.

For the active playing role of tectonic origin, there is no direct impact into soil salinity in crop production of Saint Martin’s Island. SRDI; has published a soil salinity classification chart. Most of the areas except Dakkhin *Para* of Saint Martin’s Island; the soil salinity has staying non-saline categories. But Dakkhin *Para* has staying in slightly-saline category of the SRDI soil salinity classification chart; which is as follows:

Chart-3.5: Soil Salinity Classification of Bangladesh	
Salinity Class	ECE dsm at 25.c
Non-Saline	<2
Very Slightly Saline	2-4
Slightly Saline	4-8
Moderate	8-12
High	12-15
Very High	>5
<i>Source: BBS, Hand Book on Environment Statistics 2005 and Soil Salinity Chart of SRDI, 2014.</i>	

It has also said that, by analyzing the *Map of Saline Zone of Bangladesh*; collected from Banglapedia, 2008; researcher has seen that, St. Martin’s Island has included into soil salinity areas (**Map-3.10**). The area of Saint Martin’s Island is identified as Non-Saline area. Its ECE dsm at 25.c is < 2; which has clearly proved soil of St. Martin’s Island is Non-Saline. Its can playing a significant role for the crop production of St. Martin’s Island; which have exposed a justified picture for the crop production of the coral island, which has increases day by day.

Map-3.10: Saline Zone of Bangladesh Showing Soil Salinity Including St. Martin's Island

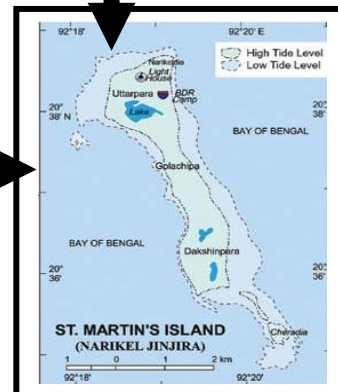


Source: Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council

Saint Martin's Island

Non-Saline Area

Source: Modified from *Banglapedia*, 2008;
Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.



3.6.5 Nutrient Classification of Soil in Saint Martin's Island

Single or compound element used as raw materials for the development and growth of living organisms; is soil nutrient (Banglapedia, 2008). Soil fertility is gradually decreasing for the deficiency of nutrient. Fertility is most important for plant production.

The nutrients of soil plays a significant role into give up crop production by the necessary elements; i.e., NPK (where N= nitrogen, P= phosphorus and K= potassium); and also some another elements such as calcium, magnesium, sulphur, manganese, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt and chlorine etc (Brammer *et. al.*, 1993).

Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) has published nutrient classifications of soil chart; which are as follows:

Chart-3.6: Nutrient Classifications of Soil			
(micro gm/ml soil)			
Item	Low	Medium	High
Nitrogen	Up to 75	76-150	151-300
Phosphorus	Up to 12	13-25	26-75
Sulphur	Up to 12	13-25	26-75
Boron	Up to 0-2	0.21-0.50	0.51-4.0
Copper	Up to 1.0	1.1-3.0	3.1-10.0
Iron	Up to 2.0	21.4	40-200
Manganese	Up to 5.0	5.1-10.0	10.1-50.0
Zinc	Up to 2.0	2.1-4.0	4.1-18.0
Calcium	Up to 2.0	2.1-4.0	4.1-18.0
Magnesium	Up to 0.8	0.81-2.0	2.1-9.0
Potassium	Up to 0.2	0.21-0.40	0.41-1.5

Source: BBS, Hand Book on Environment Statistics 2005.

3.6.6 Water Salinity Standard for Agriculture

In agricultural sector, water salinity has followed a standard measurement for crop production. There is a chart, which have shown the water salinity standard for the crop production of agricultural sectors; which is here as follows:

Chart-3.7: Water Salinity Standard for Agriculture	
Salinity Class	ECE ds/mat 25c
Safe	<0.75
Harmful	0.75-3.0
Very harmful	>3.0

Source: BBS, Hand Book on Environment Statistics 2005.

3.6.7 Climatic Condition of Saint Martin’s Island

For observing the weather situations of the whole country; Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) prepare weather report by collecting the field level data of their 30 weather stations namely Barishal, Bhola, Bogra, Chattogram, Cumilla, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Feni, Hatiya, Ishwardi, Jessore, Khepupara, Khulna, Kutubdia, Madaripur, Maijdi Court, Mymensingh, Patuakhali, Rajshahi, Rangamati, Rangpur, Syedpur, Sandwip, Sitakunda, Sreemangal, Sylhet and Teknaf. Government has built up a weather station in Saint Martin’s Island; which does not run at this moment (March 31, 2018).

By the dependency on the weather report of BMD; we can know the actual climatic conditions. The climatic station of Teknaf is responsible for observation and recording the climatic data in Teknaf and its surrounding areas of Saint Martin’s Island. After collecting the climatic (rainfall, temperature and humidity) data of Main land; researcher, has analyzed, which is here as follows:

Table-3.13: Monthly Average Rainfall of Teknaf Station Related to Smt Island in 1981-2010												(Millimeter)
Average Rainfall in Month Wise											Yearly Average Rainfall	
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	352
04	14	16	60	291	1000	1119	926	446	259	82	16	

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016)

It has said that, another chart has shown the monthly total rainfall of Teknaf station related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015. This chart has shown the only total rainfall picture of Teknaf station in month wise related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015 are here as follows:

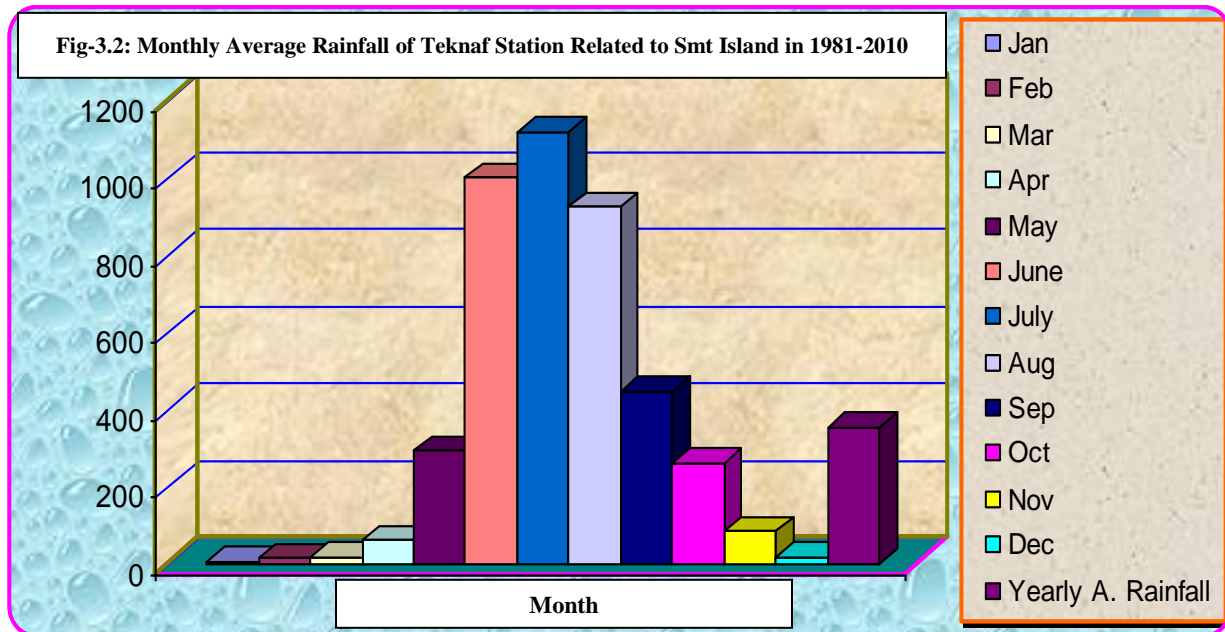


Table-3.14: Monthly Total Rainfall of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015											
(Millimeter)											
Total Rainfall in Month Wise											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
10	00	10	105	127	1568	1797	883	568	225	13	14

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).

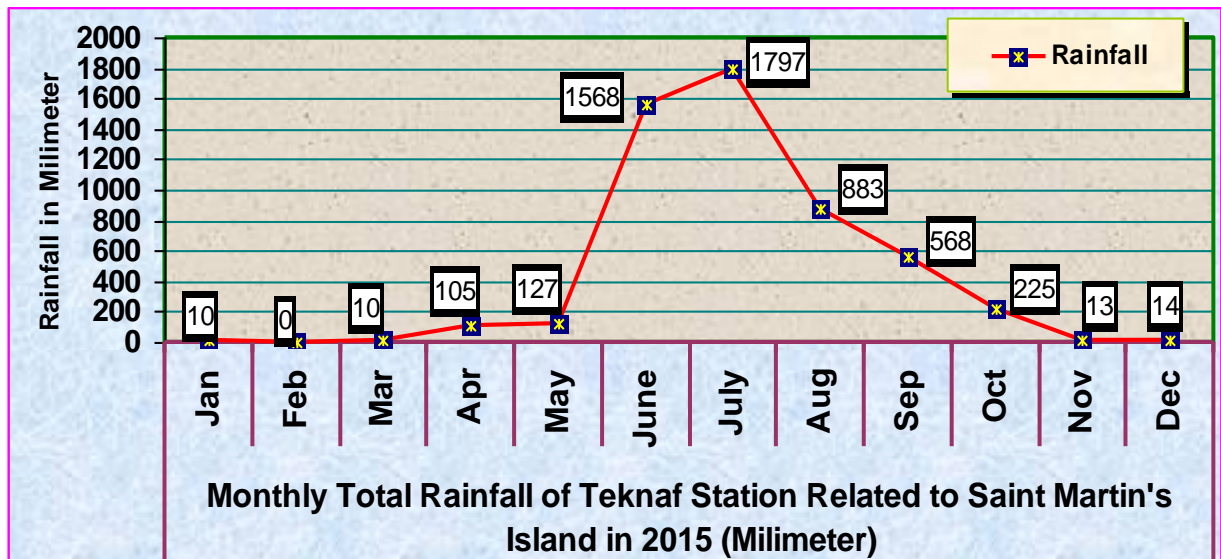


Fig-3.3: Monthly Total Rainfall of Teknaf Station related to St. Martin’s Island in 2015

Another climatic condition is Temperature. BBS data has shown the temperature data into two ways; which is Minimum Temperature and Maximum Temperature; which is here as follows:

Table-3.15: Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 1981-2010												
(Celsius)												
Minimum Temperature in Month Wise												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Period
15.0	17.0	20.7	24.1	25.4	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.3	21.1	16.9	22.1

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).

It has said that, another chart has shown the Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015; which is here as follows:

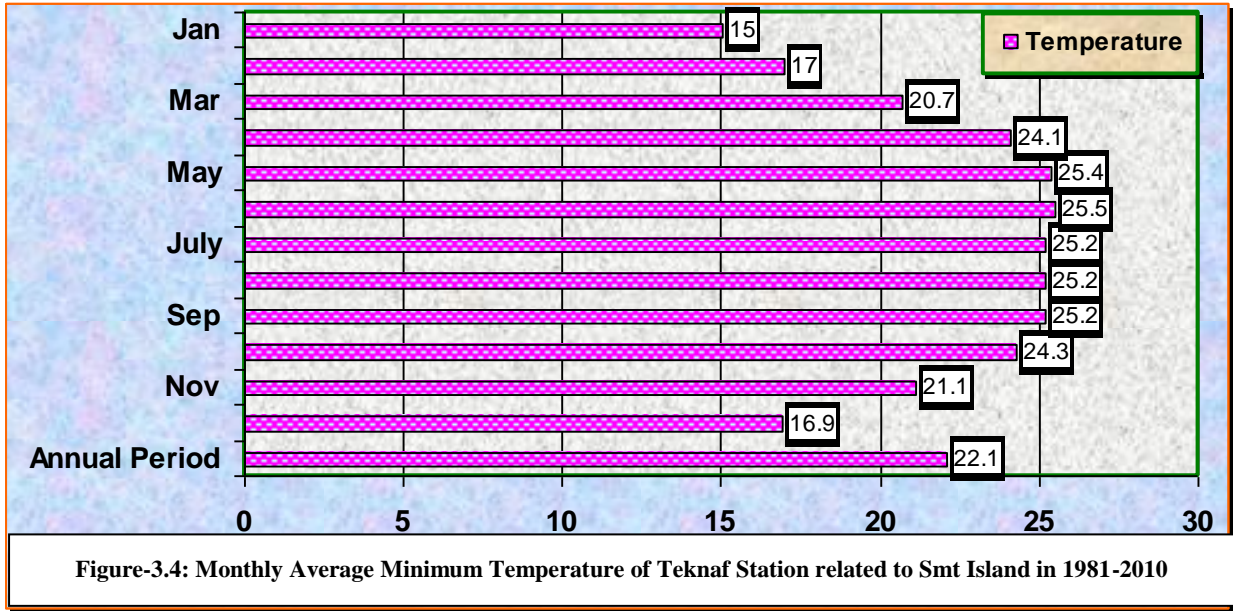
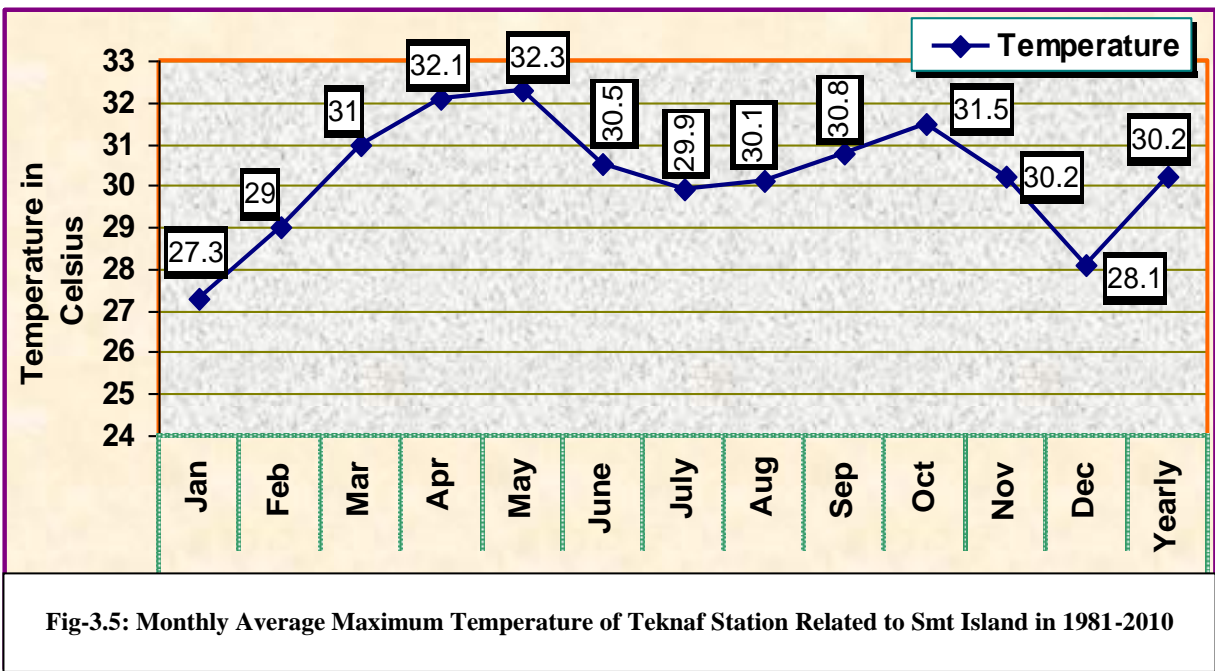


Table-3.16: Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station Related to Smt Island in 1981-2010
(Celsius)

Maximum Temperature in Month Wise												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly
27.3	29.0	31.0	32.1	32.3	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.8	31.5	30.2	28.1	30.2

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).



It has said that, another chart has shown the Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2013; which is here as follows:

Table-3.17: Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 2015 (Celsius)											
Minimum Temperature in Month Wise											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
16.5	15.9	20.7	24.0	26.1	26.1	25.4	25.7	26.0	24.0	20.8	16.8

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).

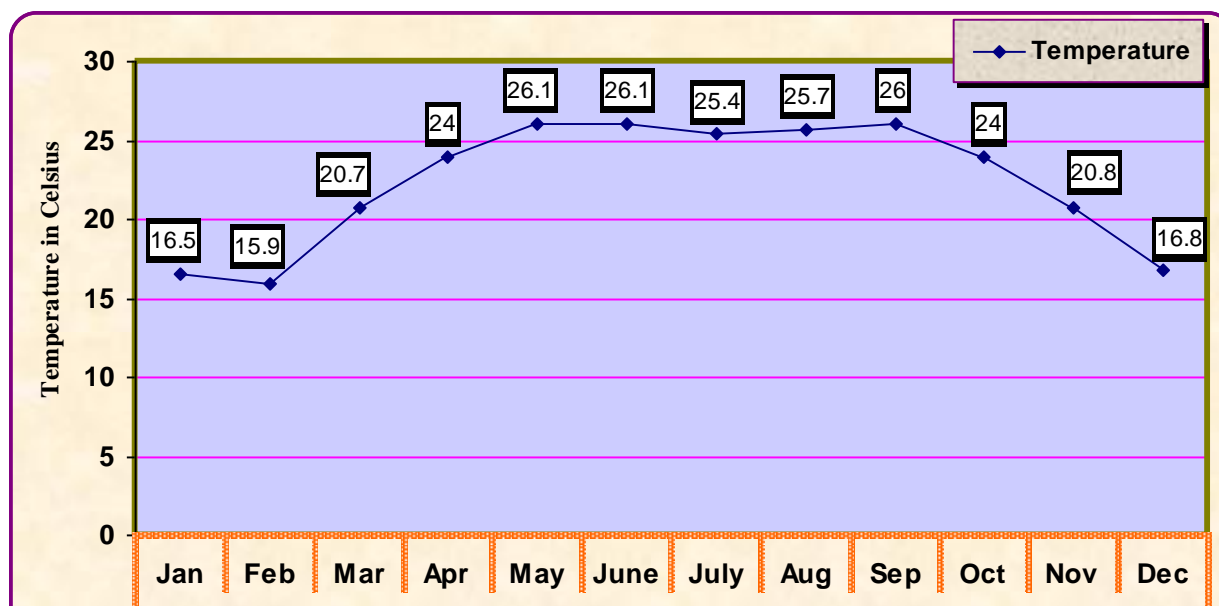


Fig-3.6: Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 2015

It has said that, another chart has shown the Monthly Average Minimum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015; which is here follows:

Table-3.18: Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 2015 (Celsius)											
Maximum Temperature in Month Wise											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
27.8	28.9	31.6	32.3	32.8	30.4	30.1	31.3	31.6	31.4	30.1	27.9

Source: Statistical Year Book Bangladesh, 2015 (Published in September, 2016).

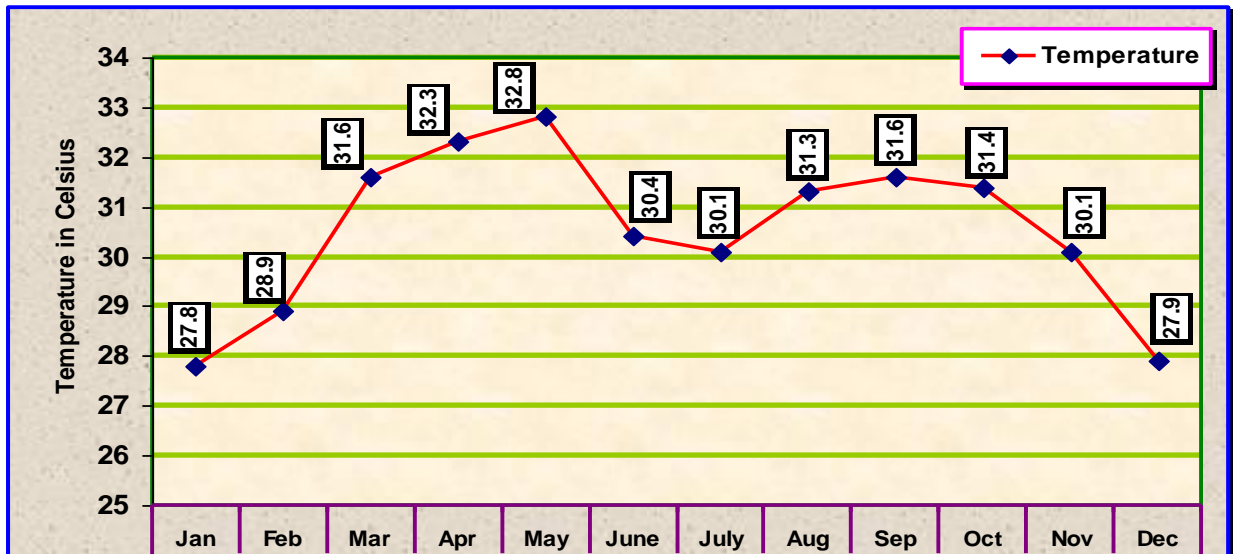


Fig-3.7: Monthly Average Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to Smt Island in 2015

Now I have shown the comparative picture of Monthly Average Minimum and Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station related to St Martin’s Island in 2015; which is:

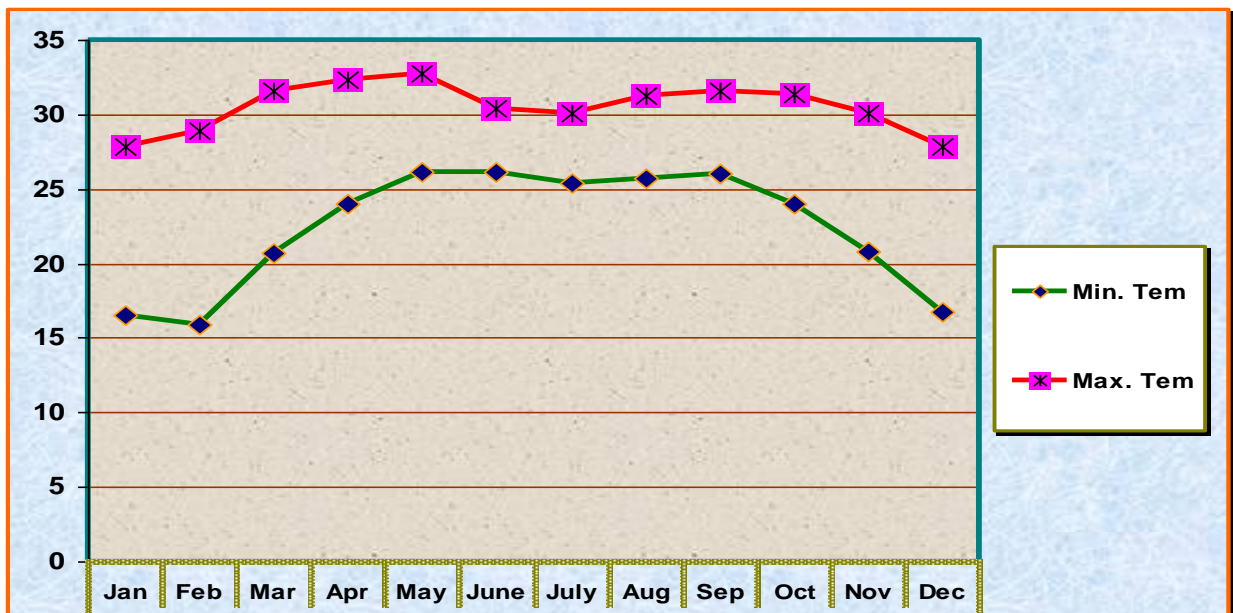


Figure-3.8: Monthly Average Minimum and Maximum Temperature of Teknaf Station Related to Saint Martin’s Island in 2015

3.7 Geological Structure and Formation of Saint Martin’s Island

Lime stone uniformly overlies the tertiary shale and sandstone that forms the bed rock of the Saint Martin’s Island. It consists of cemented shale debris. In places it is overlain by soil and clay ranging from 6 inches to 6 feet thick. They are scattered over the beach and rocky areas with greater concentration on the eastern, south-eastern and south-western portion of the island (Services and General Administration Department, 1970).

3.8 GIS Coordinates of Some Important Locations of Saint Martin's Island

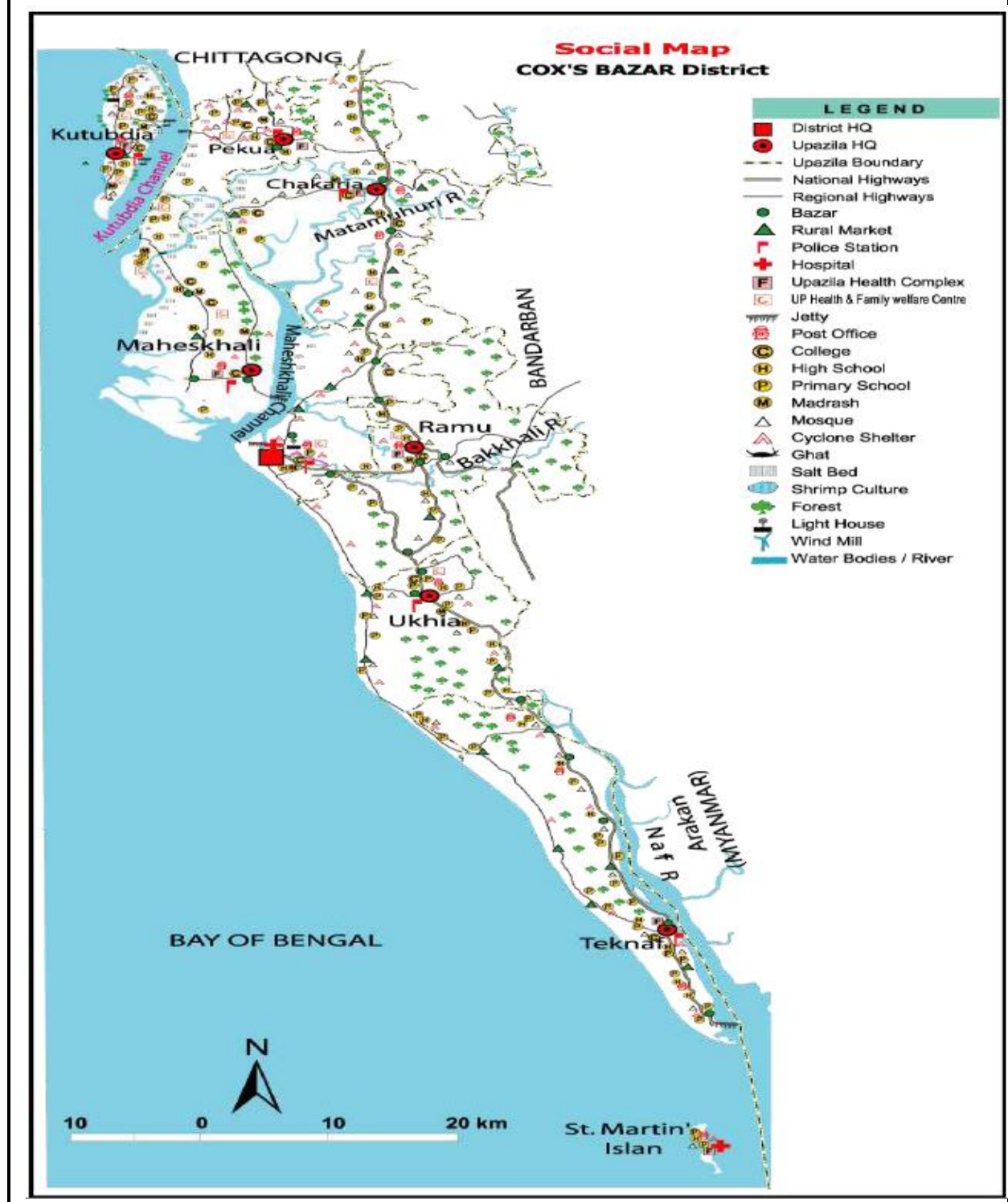
For conducting this research properly, I have collect GIS coordinates, by using GIS Software of some important locations of Saint Martin's Island and also some nearest important places of my study area related to this study; that's are bellow here:

Table-3.19: GIS Coordinates of Some Important Locations of Saint Martin's Island				
Sl No.	Name of the Area		GIS Coordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
01.	Cox's Bazar		21°25.09'N	91°90.0'E
02.	Teknaf		20°50.790'N	92°16.320'E
03.	Saint Martin's Island		20°-34' to 20°-38'N	92°-18' to 92°-21' E
	(i).	Paschim Para	20°38'59.91''N	92°20'22.90''E
	(ii).	Uttar Para	20°37'58.90''N	92°20'21.89''E
	(iii).	Deil Para	20°37'57.89''N	92°19'20.88''E
	(iv).	Majher Para	20°36'56.88''N	92°20'22.82''E
	(v).	Paschim Konar Para	20°35'55.87''N	92°19'22.75''E
	(vi).	Golachipa Para	20°36'56.85''N	92°19'23.70''E
	(vii).	Purbo Para	20°34'56.83''N	92°19'23.66''E
	(viii).	Konar Para	20°33'54.81''N	92°20'23.62''E
	(ix).	Dakkhin Para	20°35'52.80''N	92°19'23.61''E
	(x).	Chera Dwip	20°34'48.75''N	92°20'24.43''E
	(xi).	Local Market	20°38'02.22''N	92°19'39.40''E
	(xii).	Jetty Ghat	20°37'58.88''N	92°20'22.89''E
	(xiii).	Light House	20°37'58.06''N	92°19'14.13''E
	(xiv).	Hospital	20°37'54.07''N	92°19'15.29''E
	(xv).	Cyclone Shelter	20°37'51.48''N	92°19'18.04''E
	(xvi).	Weather Office	20°38'58.65''N	92°20'24.47''E
	(xvii).	Hotel Abakash	20°35'56.89''N	92°19'23.78''E
	(xviii).	Hotel Sumuddro Bilas	20°34'52.66''N	92°19'22.73''E
	(xix).	BGB Camp	20°37'29.34''N	92°19'30.34''E
	(xx).	Central Mosque	20°38'20.35''N	92°19'42.46''E
	(xxi).	Forest & Env. Rest House	20°37'01.82''N	92°19'32.90''E
	(xxii).	Navy Camp	20°36'44.65''N	92°18'28.52''E
	(xxiii).	Helipad	20°36'48.69''N	92°18'32.56''E
	(xxiv).	Coast Guard Rest House	20°37'37.35''N	92°19'32.98''E
	(xxv).	Hotel Simana Perry	20°38'59.92''N	92°20'36.56''E
	(xxvi).	Main Sea Beach	20°38'17.73''N	92°19'44.83''E
	(xxvii).	Dry Fish Market	20°37'34.90''N	92°19'59.77''E
	(xxviii).	Fish Drying & Processing Area	20°37'57.37''N	92°19'39.75''E
	(xxix).	Konar Para Mosque	20°39'58.92''N	92°19'22.56''E
	(xxx).	Dakkhin Para Graveyard	20°39'62.58''N	92°19'28.62''E
	(xxxi).	Dak Banglow	20°38'08.26''N	92°19'42.48''E
	(xxxii).	Union Parishad Bhaban	20°37'51.48''N	92°19'18.04''E

Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

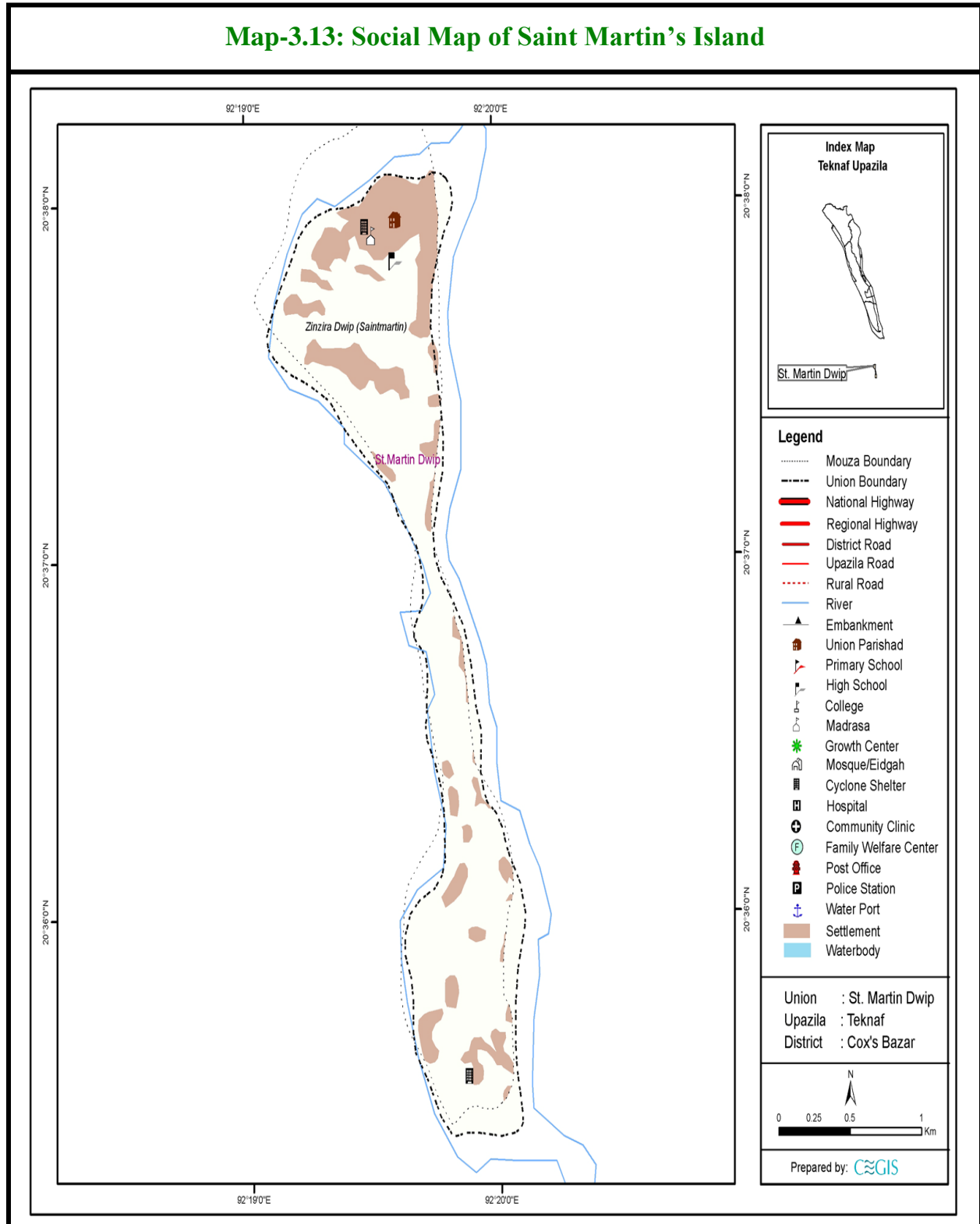
3.10 Social Map of Cox's Bazar District

Map-3.12: Social Map of Cox's Bazar District Highlighting Saint Martin's Island



Source: District Disaster Management Plan, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2014. [www. Cox'sbazar.gov.bd](http://www.Cox'sbazar.gov.bd)

3.11 Social Map of Saint Martin's Island



Source: Modified from CEGIS, Compiled by Mosiur, 2018; <https://www.cegisbd.com>

3.12 Year Round Agriculture of Saint Martin's Island

In every area for the well-organized planning of agricultural crop production largely depends on some important related phenomena, like as (a) sufficient rainfall and potential evaporation, (b) medium temperature and (c) availability of soil moisture. For the presence of above all the three components, the year round agricultural crop production of Saint Martin's Island is staying in a satisfactory level. Agricultural crop production of this island has mainly operated until now as subsistence or semi-commercial level. But, for the large number of people of the island; agriculture should needs to be commercialized with high value crops. Islanders produce various kinds of crops around the year. The *Aman* is the main cash crops of the island. In *Aman* season, islanders cultivate *upshi* paddy, which is very popular to them for low cost. In *Boro* season, the islanders cultivate IRRI such as BR-26, 28, 29 and 33. It has also noted that, maximum area of the island, *Rabi* crops has been transplanted. The production capability of *Rabi* crops in Saint Martin's Island is very high. The major agricultural crops cultivated of Saint Martin's Island are: chili, potato, tomato, radish, carrot, cabbage, beans, onion, garlic, pumpkin, sweet potato, mustard, maize and watermelon. Islanders also cultivate mango, jackfruit, lemon, papaya, guava and various types of banana. In the homestead garden, by following traditional cultivation method, islanders cultivate coconut, different types of seasonal vegetables and betel nut by using their homestead land.

3.13 Seasonal Crop Calendar of the Study Area

Chart-3.8: Seasonal Crop Calendar of Saint Martin's Island			
Season	Month (Bengali & English)	Name of Planting Crops	Name of Harvesting Crops
Summer	Ben: Baishakh Eng: April-May	Red leaves Vegetable, Puishak, Papaya, Jute, Seeds of <i>Aman</i> Paddy, etc.	IRRI: BR-26, BR-28 and BR-29, Ground nuts, Onion, Garlic, Potato, Sweet Potato, Various Vegetables, etc.
	Ben: Jaistha Eng: May-June	Papaya, Puishak, Coconut Tree, etc.	IRRI: BR-26, BR-28 and BR-29.
	Ben: Falgun Eng: February-March	<i>Boro</i> Paddy, Various Vegetables, etc.	Mustard, Maize, Palangk shak, Various vegetables, etc.
	Ben: Chaittro Eng: March-April	Coconut, Betel nut, etc.	Mustard, Maize, Various vegetables, Potato, Sweet Potato.
Rainy	Ben: Ashar Eng: June-July	<i>Aman</i> Paddy, Others Paddy, etc.	Jute.
	Ben: Shravan Eng: July-August	IRRI: BR-26, BR-28, BR-29, etc.	Jute.
	Ben: Bhadra Eng: August-September	Nut, Mustard, Chilli, Radish, Brinjal, etc.	<i>Aman</i> Paddy, Jute, etc.
Autumn	Ben: Ashwin Eng: September-October	Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Onion, Garlic, Potato.	<i>Aman</i> Paddy, Jute, Coconut, Betel nut, etc.
	Ben: Kartik Eng: October-November	Seeds of Onion, Garlic, Chilli, Potato, Tomato, Brinjal, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Sweet Potato, Mustard, Maize, Oil Seeds, etc.	IRRI: BR-26, BR-28 and BR-29 Coconut, Betel nut, Tomato, Brinjal, Radish, etc.
	Ben: Agrahayan Eng: November-December	Onion, Garlic, Chilli, Potato, Tomato, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Sweet Potato, Mustard, Maize, Oil Seeds, etc.	Chilli, Tomato, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Onion, Garlic, Potato, Sweet Potato, Coconut, Betel nut, etc.
Winter	Ben: Phawsh Eng: December-January	Red leaves vegetable, Wheat, Maize, Palangk shak, Various vegetables, etc.	Onion, Garlic, Chilli, Potato, Tomato, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Sweet Potato, Mustard, Maize, Different Vegetables, Coconut, Betel nut.
	Ben: Magh Eng: January-February	<i>Boro</i> Paddy, BR-26, 28, 29	Onion, Garlic, Chilli, Potato, Tomato, Radish, Carrot, Cabbage, Beans, Mustard, Maize, Vegetables, Coconut, Betel nut, Various Vegetables, etc.

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

3.14 Farming Tools of Saint Martin's Island

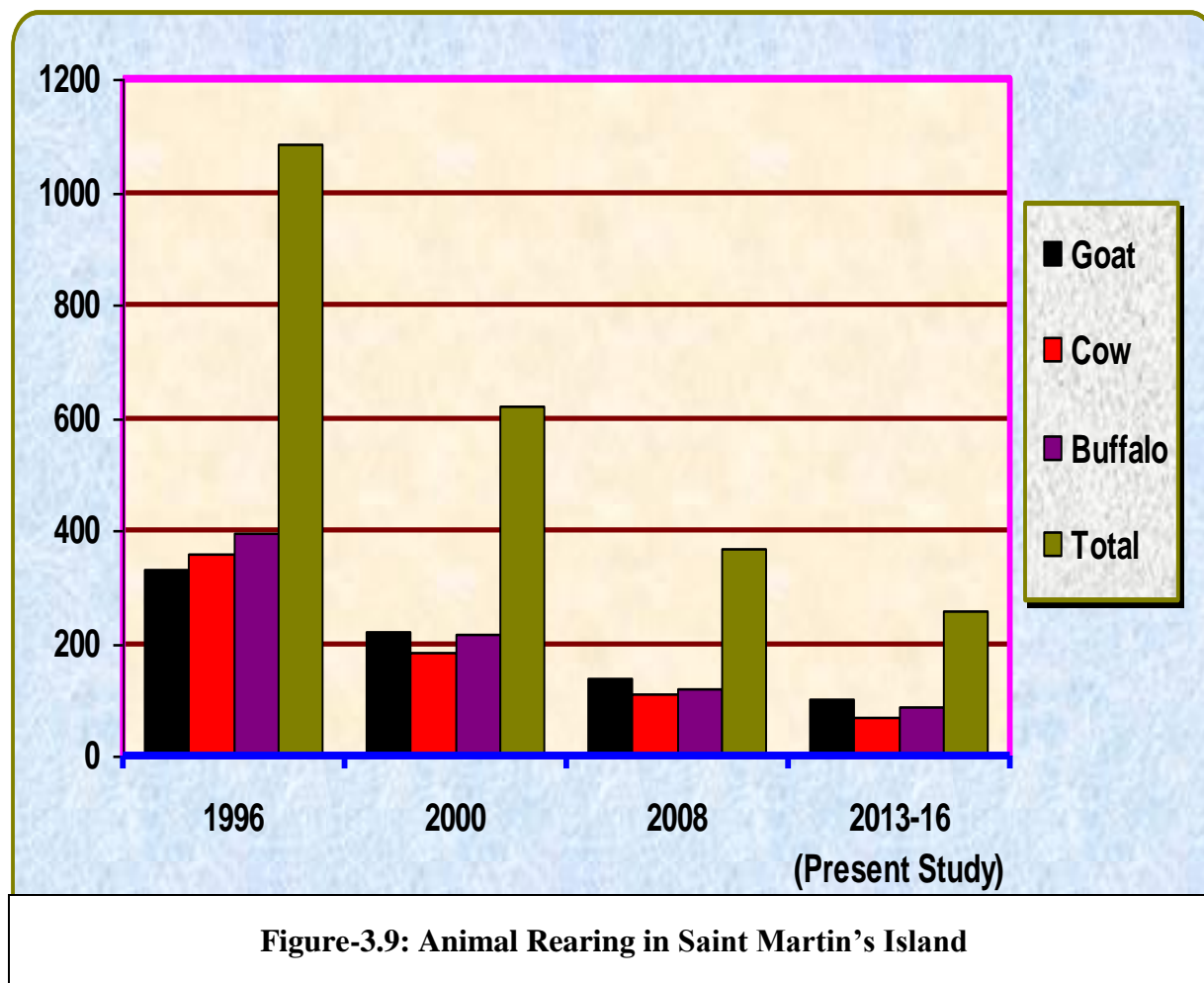
For agricultural crop production of Saint Martin's Island, farmers use local farming tools, in their own way. They use local plough (made by wood) and yoke (made by wood/bamboo) with the help of cow or buffaloes. It has also they have use a big sticks (made by wood-for controlling cattle on the yoke), spade, mouge tupi (a cap made by fatty cloth which can make a shade of saving farmers from sunshine and rain), kaystah (made by iron, used for cutting paddy), dau (made by iron, used for cutting jute, vegetable etc), teen kona haat pump (made by tin used for irrigation), tepa machine etc. In the *Boro* season, farmers use shallow machine and deep tube-well for irrigation purposes. In *Rabi* season farmers use canal and pond water for the irrigation purposes of winter based crop cultivation. For the availability of silt, most of the lands of St. Martin's Island are fertile. Cow dung and compost are used as indigenous fertilizer for crop cultivation of St. Martin's Island.

3.15 Animal Rearing in Saint Martin's Island

In agricultural crop production, livestock is another important source of household's income of the peoples of Saint Martin's Island. Three types of animal have been found in the island, which are: goat, cow and buffalo. In general, most of the animal's health conditions are poor. They have been suffering from malnutrition, due to non-availability of local fodders. Scarcities of green fodder and unawareness regarding animal vaccination, the animal rearing rate of Saint Martin's Island have reduced day by day. The summary statistics of animal rearing in Saint Martin's Island is presented here as follows:

Table-3.20: Summary Statistics of the Animal Rearing of Saint Martin's Island					
Year	Goat	Cow	Buffalo	Total	References
1996	329	360	395	1084	Tomascik, 1997
2000	219	182	218	619	Islam, 2001
2008	138	109	121	368	Feeroz, 2009
2016	102	68	87	257	Present Study, 2013-16/2018

By using the data of this table, a figure has presented here as follows:



3.16 Para Wise Households and Population Distributions in Census Context-2011 of Smt. Island

The relevant important information related to this study which has shown here as follows:

3.16.1 Area, Household, Population and Density by Residence and Community

Table-3.21: Household, Population and Density by Residence and Community of Smt Island											
Zila	Upazila	UN/Ward	MZA/MAH	Village	RMO	Administrative Unit <i>Residence</i> <i>Community</i>	Area (Acres)	Total House holds	Population		Population Density (Sq. km.)
									Total	In House holds	
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22	90	39				Smt. Dwip Union Total	835	1169	6703	6703	1984
22	90	39	995		1	Jinjira Dwip (Smt. Is.)	835	1169	6703	6703	1984
22	90	39	995	01	1	Purbo Para		152	899	899	
22	90	39	995	02	1	Deil Para		140	772	772	
22	90	39	995	03	1	Uttar Para		121	711	711	
22	90	39	995	04	1	Paschim Para		100	530	530	
22	90	39	995	05	1	Jinjira		20	158	158	
22	90	39	995	06	1	Konar Para		171	963	963	
22	90	39	995	07	1	Nazrul Para		115	749	749	
22	90	39	995	08	1	Dakkhin Para		204	1048	1048	
22	90	39	995	09	1	Majher Para		146	873	873	

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.16.2 Household Distribution, Sex Wise Population, Residence and Community

Table-3.22: Household Distribution, Sex Wise Population, Residence and Community									
Administrative Unit Residence Community	RMO	Households				Population			Sex Ratio
		Total	General	Institu tional	Others	Both Sex	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
St. Martin Dwip Union Total		1169	1161	1	7	6703	3471	3232	107
Jinjira Dwip (Smt. Is.)	1	1169	1161	1	7	6703	3471	3232	107
Purbo Para	1	152	152	0	0	899	474	425	112
Deil Para	1	140	137	0	3	772	390	382	102
Uttar Para	1	121	112	0	0	711	369	342	108
Paschim Para	1	100	97	1	2	530	281	249	113
Jinjira	1	20	20	0	0	158	76	82	93
Konar Para	1	171	170	0	1	963	495	468	106
Nazrul Para	1	115	115	0	0	749	386	363	106
Dakkhin Para	1	204	203	0	1	1048	554	494	112
Majher Para	1	146	146	0	0	873	446	427	104

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.16.3 General Household's Percentage Distribution by Size, Residence and Community

Table-3.23: General Household's Percentage Distribution by Size, Residence and Community											
Administrative Unit Residence Community	RMO	General House holds	Percentage of Households Comprising								Average Size of House hold
			1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8+ Person	
(1)	2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
St. Martin Dwip Union Total		1161	0.4	5.0	11.8	16.9	17.1	16.8	11.3	20.7	5.7
Jinjira Dwip (Smt. Is)	1	1161	0.4	5.0	11.8	16.9	17.1	16.8	11.3	20.7	5.7
Purbo Para	1	152	0.0	5.9	7.2	17.8	15.8	19.7	11.2	22.4	5.9
Deil Para	1	140	0.0	7.3	19.0	17.5	14.6	11.7	13.1	16.8	5.5
Uttar Para	1	121	0.9	2.7	8.9	16.1	17.9	16.1	8.9	28.6	6.3
Paschim Para	1	100	1.0	8.2	10.3	19.6	17.5	17.5	13.4	12.4	5.3
Jinjira	1	20	3.4	3.4	17.2	13.8	13.8	27.6	0.0	20.7	5.4
Konar Para	1	171	0.0	5.3	14.1	14.7	18.2	15.3	10.0	22.4	5.7
Nazrul Para	1	115	1.7	1.7	1.7	12.2	20.9	19.1	14.8	27.8	6.5
Dakkhin Para	1	204	0.0	6.4	17.2	18.2	19.2	14.3	11.3	13.3	5.1
Majher Para	1	146	0.0	2.1	9.6	19.2	13.7	19.9	11.0	24.7	6.0

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.16.4 Population Distribution Percentage by Age group, Residence and Community

Table-3.24: Population Distribution Percentage by Age group, Residence and Community											
Administrative Unit Residence of Community	RMO	All Ages	Population Percentage (%) in Age Group								
			1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-49	50-59	60+
(1)	2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
St. Martin Dwip Union Total		6703	16.4	19.0	12.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	17.8	4.1	1.9
Jinjira Dwip (Smt. Is)	1	6703	16.4	19.0	12.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	17.8	4.1	1.9
Purbo Para	1	899	16.6	19.7	12.9	7.9	8.9	8.8	16.7	3.9	2.7
Deil Para	1	772	20.2	18.0	9.6	7.6	8.4	11.7	16.8	4.5	1.4
Uttar Para	1	711	12.5	20.3	13.1	9.3	9.6	8.3	17.4	4.2	2.0
Paschim Para	1	530	13.0	13.6	14.0	13.8	11.1	6.6	18.9	4.9	2.1
Jinjira	1	158	14.6	17.1	7.6	12.7	10.1	10.1	16.5	8.2	2.5
Konar Para	1	963	15.6	19.5	12.7	8.5	10.0	9.0	17.9	3.6	1.2
Nazrul Para	1	749	17.1	22.2	14.7	7.5	4.4	5.2	22.0	3.6	2.3
Dakkhin Para	1	1048	19.7	20.2	10.4	6.6	7.7	10.2	17.7	4.3	1.3
Majher Para	1	873	14.8	17.0	13.1	12.5	10.3	7.4	16.5	3.3	2.1

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.16.5 General Household Distribution Percentage by type of Structure, Toilet Facilities, Residence and Community

Table-3.25: General Household Distribution Percentage by type of Structure, Toilet Facilities, Residence and Community										
Administrative Unit <i>Residence</i> <i>Community</i>	RMO	No of House holds	Percentage of Type of Structure				Percentage of Toilet Facility			
			Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kacha	Jhupri	Sanitary (With Water Seal)	Sanitary (No Water Seal)	Non-Sanitary	None
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
St. Martin Dwip Union Total		1161	0.9	13.7	68.0	17.4	16.3	34.3	40.7	8.8
Jinjira Dwip (Saint M. Island)	1	1161	0.9	13.7	68.0	17.4	16.3	34.3	40.7	8.8
Purbo Para	1	152	0.0	7.2	89.5	3.3	1.3	23.7	75.0	0.0
Deil Para	1	140	0.0	7.3	65.7	27.0	2.9	76.6	18.2	2.2
Uttar Para	1	121	0.0	16.1	57.1	26.8	12.5	29.5	47.3	10.7
Paschim Para	1	100	0.0	14.4	79.4	6.2	87.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
Jinjira	1	20	0.0	13.8	34.5	51.7	6.9	13.8	72.4	6.9
Konar Para	1	171	4.7	29.4	60.0	5.9	45.9	43.5	5.3	5.3
Nazrul Para	1	115	1.7	21.7	55.7	20.9	0.0	24.3	71.3	4.3
Dakkhin Para	1	204	0.5	3.9	58.6	36.9	0.0	4.9	62.1	33.0
Majher Para	1	146	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	2.7	71.2	26.0	0.0

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.16.6 General Household Percentage Distribution by Source of Drinking Water, Electricity Connection, Tenancy Status of House, Residence and Community

Table-3.26: General Household Percentage Distribution by Source of Drinking Water, Electricity Connection, Tenancy Status of House, Residence and Community									
Administrative Unit <i>Residence</i> <i>Community</i>	RMO	No of House holds	% of Source of Drinking Water			% of Electricity Connection	% of Tenancy of House		
			Tap	Tube-Well	Others		Owned	Rented	Rent Free
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
St. Martin Dwip Union Total		1161	0.2	82.8	17.1	26.4	86.4	4.0	9.6
Jinjira Dwip (Saint M. Island)	1	1161	0.2	82.8	17.1	26.4	86.4	4.0	9.6
Purbo Para	1	152	0.0	100.0	0.0	47.4	94.7	0.7	4.6
Deil Para	1	140	0.0	99.3	0.7	11.7	77.4	15.3	7.3
Uttar Para	1	121	1.8	66.1	32.1	46.4	95.5	0.0	4.5
Paschim Para	1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.0	84.5	1.0	14.4
Jinjira	1	20	0.0	82.8	17.2	48.3	89.7	3.4	6.9
Konar Para	1	171	0.0	97.1	2.9	48.2	81.8	3.5	14.7
Nazrul Para	1	115	0.0	87.0	13.0	0.0	97.4	1.7	0.9
Dakkhin Para	1	204	0.0	33.5	66.5	2.0	92.6	3.0	4.4
Majher Para	1	146	0.0	99.3	0.7	23.3	67.8	5.5	26.7

RMO: 1= Rural, 2= Urban and 3= Other Urban

Source: BBS-Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: Cox's Bazar.

3.17 Voter List Analysis of Saint Martin's Island

According to Voter List of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015), published by Election Commission of Bangladesh, that researcher has collect from District Election Office, Cox's Bazar, which have shown here as follows:

Table-3.27: Voter List Analysis of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015)									
Sl	Voter Area No	Name of Voter Area	Ward No.	Number of Male Voter		Number of Female Voter		Total Voter	
1	1991	Northern Part of Paschim Para	01	150		141		291	
2	1992	Uttar Para	02	109	121	104	116	213	237
	1993	Uttar Para, Southern Part of Deil Para		12		12		24	
3	1994	Deil Para	03	97		105		202	
4	1995	Northern Part of Purbo Para	04	40	198	31	201	71	399
	1996	Majher Para		158		170		328	
5	1997	Southern Part of Paschim Para	05	35		55		85	
6	1998	Purbo Para	06	201		210		411	
7	1999	Golachipa	07	42	122	45	135	87	257
	2000	Nazrul Para		63		68		131	
	2001	Habir Jhura Para		17		22		39	
8	2002	Konar Para	08	185		192		377	
9	2003	Dakkhin Para	09	198		192		390	

Data Source: Voter List of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015).
Collecting Date: 02/01/2017.

By analyzing the Voter List of Saint Martin's Island that is showing in the above table researcher has got some important information which has shown here as follows:

Table-3.28: Female Voter which has identifying as large Number among the Male and Female Voter of the 9 different Wards of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad					
Name of Voter Area	Ward No	Name of ward	Number of Male Voter	Number of Female Voter	Analyzing Comments
Northern Part of Paschim Para	01	Paschim Para	150	141	-
Total Voter 291					
Uttar Para	02	Uttar Para	121	116	-
Uttar Para, Southern Part of Deil Para			Total Voter 237		
Deil Para	03	Deil Para	97	105	Female Voter is High
Total Voter 202					
Northern Part of Purbo Para	04	Majher Para	198	201	Female Voter is High
Majher Para			Total Voter 399		
Southern Part of Paschim Para	05	Paschim Konar Para	35	55	Female Voter is High
Total Voter 85					
Purbo Para	06	Purbo Para	201	210	Female Voter is High
Total Voter 411					
Golachipa	07	Golachipa/ Nazrul Para/ Habir Jhura Para	122	135	Female Voter is High
Nazrul Para			Total Voter 257		
Habir Jhura Para					
Konar Para	08	Konar Para	185	192	Female Voter is High
Total Voter 377					
Dakkhin Para	09	Dakkhin Para	198	192	-
Total Voter 390					
<u>Analyzing Total Comments about this table:</u>					
<p>Researcher has seen that, the total Female Voter of St Martin's Island is 1412; which have shown 50.44% and the total Male Voter is 1387; which has shown 49.56%. By analyzing this,-</p> <p>Female Voter is high among the total Voter of Saint Martin's Island.</p> <p>Data Source: Voter List of St Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015). Collecting Date: 02/01/2017.</p>					

Table-3.29: Voter Ranking Information Among the Total Voter of the 9 different Wards of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (From Lowest to Highest Ranking).

Name of Voter Area	Ward No	Name of ward	Number of Male Voter	Number of Female Voter	Ranking (From Lowest to Highest)
Southern Part of Paschim Para	05	Paschim Konar Para	35	55	1
			Total Voter 85		
Deil Para	03	Deil Para	97	105	2
			Total Voter 202		
Uttar Para	02	Uttar Para	121	116	3
			Total Voter 237		
Uttar Para, Southern Part of Deil Para					
Golachipa Nazrul Para Habir Jhura Para	07	Golachipa/ Nazrul Para/ Habir Jhura Para	122	135	4
			Total Voter 257		
Northern Part of Paschim Para	01	Paschim Para	150	141	5
			Total Voter 291		
Konar Para	08	Konar Para	185	192	6
			Total Voter 377		
Dakkhin Para	09	Dakkhin Para	198	192	7
			Total Voter 390		
Northern Part of Purbo Para Majher Para	04	Majher Para	198	201	8
			Total Voter 399		
Purbo Para	06	Purbo Para	201	210	9
			Total Voter 411		

Analyzing Comments:

Researcher has seen that, the total lowest Voter has shown in Ward No.-5: Paschim Konar Para and total highest Voter have seen in Ward No.-6: Purbo Para of Saint Martin's Island.

Data Source: Voter List of Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad (Published in 31/01/2015).

Collecting Date: 02/01/2017.

3.18 Plot (Dag No.) Wise Land Distribution of Saint Martin's Island according to BS Khatian

Table-3.30: Plot Wise Land Distribution of Saint Martin's Island according to BS Khatian

Dag No.	Land Quantity		Khatian No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity		Khatian No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity		Khatian No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity		Khatian No.
	Ac*	Dc**			Ac*	Dc**			Ac*	Dc**			Ac*	Dc**	
1	44	50	10	31	84	46	61	46	162	91	69	139			
2	2	68	10	2	17	1	2	56	49	2	89	146			
3	7	62	10	3	48	133	3	64	106	3	16	23			
4	1	84	182	4	75	133	4	75	106	4	14	23			
5		79	182	5	20	61	5	46	3	5	06	23			
6		49	185	6	20	2	6	65	49	6	12	33	10		
7		21	182	7	32	144	7	90	162	7	29	117			
8		42	182	8	17	38	8	07	162	8	26	10			
9	1	02	185	1	23	45	9	07	106	9	21	10			
10		20	169	40	03	45	70	36	161	100	08	167			
11		12	169	1	21	60	1	561	1	1	11	167			
12		14	169	2	1 02	45	2	16	80	2	08	167			
13		82	169	3	28	45	3	78	80	3	52	10			
14		36	1	4	20	42	4	08	80	4	18	10			
15		02	1	5	1 23	42	5	156	7	5	40	10			
16	3	07	52	6	41	27	6	33	7	6	10	10			
17		40	107	7	1 09	27	7	20	7	7	243	1			
18	1	28	107	8	1 43	27	8	58	7	8	128	71			
19		08	135	9	22	1	9	20	7	9	34	41			
20		13	29	50	30	38	80	06	7	110	25	3			
21		58	69	1	30	41	1	50	198	1	33	3			
22		61	88	2	37	99	2	20	146	2	30	3			
23		29	1	3	31	165	3	30	146	3	22	174			
24		31	1	4	42	99	4	51	146	4	18	10			
25		22	1	5	10	49	5	41	52	5	02	10			
26		05	1	6	31	136	6	12	52	6	12	10			
27		07	1	7	34	159	7	15	52	7	15	195			
28		13	1	8	60	50	8	43	52	8	03	142			
29		09	1	9	48	58	9	14	23	9	12	98			
30		16	60	60	45	3	90	34	23	120	14	142			
121		12	118	151	30	101	181		Chut	211	138	22, 196			
122		08	142	2	77	162	2	23	73	2	36	120			
123		43	142	3	29	162	3	28	120	3	40	73			
124		20	142	4	72	162	4	15	125	4	30	123			
125		14	111	5	50	162	5	15	125	5	11	123			
126		17	111	6	47	99	6	25	120	6	25	91			
127		18	137	7	23	99	7	16	73	7	82	37			
128		11	137	8	51	99	8	18	73	8	97	37			
129		17	142	9	25	99	9	11	91	9	60	22			
130		04	160	160	09	99	190	45	37	220	100	54			
131		13	176	1	42	99	1	18	25	1	20	125			
2		53	155	2	64	99	2	16	16	2	03	125			

Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.		
3	16	165	3	52	26	3	36	16	3	09	91		
4	13	165	4	42	96	4	44	25	4	15	64		
5	14	165	5	17	96	5	125	37	5	30	54		
6	14	165	6	06	26	6	10	91	6	30	16		
7	10	116	7	20	26	7	16	91	7	30	73		
8	04	151	8	20	96	8	44	73	8	37	54		
9	28	160	9	21	96	9	34	73	9	25	73		
140	15	151	170	08	26	200	65	120	230	1	22	125	
1	16	151	1	33	4	1	16	125	1	1	33	54	
2	50	155	2	43	67	2	68	52	2	1	47	54	
3	50	155	3	26	67	3	20	52	3		54	38	
4	20	151	4	31	67	4	65	173	4	1	18	52	
5	20	151	5	55	67	5	49	188	5	1	47	104	
6	32	160	6	29	16	6	37	186	6		45	23	
7	54	10	7	31	25	7	68	173	7		33	38	
8	80	195	8	72	37	8	44	52	8		41	52	
9	13	10	9	18	91	9	28	52	9		13	38	
150	15	10	180	25	73	210	30	16	240		11	52	
241	19	52	271	74	182	301	60	7	331	2	47	185	
2	27	23	2	30	67	2	37	6, 7	2	2	15	10	
3	24	38	3	22	77	3	75	107	3	1	76	3	
4	26	115	4	34	63	4	30	84	4	1	68	42	
5	04	125	5	16	85	5	30	84	5		72	76	
6	04	73	6	20	157	6	20	84	6		54	185	
7	04	54	7	16	157	7	15	84	7		35	185	
8	40	142	8	15	85	8	72	170	8	1	49	185	
9	20	54	9	25	1	9	08	38	9		16	182	
250	20	125	280	16	41	310	55	38	340		14	182	
1	20	73	1	1	09	88	1	22	76	1	74	55	
2	38	129	2		17	11	2	10	76	2	57	182	
3	18	148	3		10	83	3	05	148	3	32	55	
4	10	78	4		40	19	4	06	148	4	42	182	
5	15	148	5		40	179	5	98	40	5	06	76	
6	08	129	6		22	169	6	10	40	6	82	88	
7	12	129	7		22	83	7	23	40	7	12	182	
8	51	14, 62 79,109 152	8		36	44	8	33	162	8	17	184	
9	32	131	9		05	44	9	37	106	9	26	74	
260	18	37	290		20	44	320	70	97	350	50	185	
1	39	80	1		12	19	1	148	7	1	25	184	
2	22	73	2		15	19	2	85	81	2	16	184	
3	23	125	3		14	44	3	120	94	3	52	88	
4	23	130	4		14	44	4	34	33	4	1	74	85
5	82	115	5		28	19	5	115	33	5	75	157	
6	47	52	6		16	154	6	80	03	6	75	85	

Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	
7	25	112	7	24	154	7	140	94	7	1	04	55
8	86	46, 133	8	08	6	8	110	40	8		75	182
9	65	23	9	1 42	6	9	25	185	9		78	-
270	17	35	300	45	7	330	13	1	360		54	-
361	147	88	391	22	21	421	12	170	451		70	52
2	27	148	2	20	109	2	32	122	2		88	45
3	22	126	3	20	21	3	67	122	3	2	24	45
4	33	148	4	1 40	131	4	61	122	4		42	4
5	75	129	5	20	131	5	73	80	5		28	129
6	97	148	6	25	131	6	1 07	122	6		15	48
7	56	106	7	19	14	7	11	11	7	50	01	10
8	58	144	8	22	10	8	42	42	8	2	35	48
9	1 07	144	9	1 14	7	9	27	11	9	2	40	129
370	40	144	400	1 40	7	430	19	80	460	3	27	5
1	2 30	128	1	1 39	77	1	55	80	1		17	5
2	63	128	2	94	144	2	12	148	2		64	48
3	31	144	3	45	63	3	58	148	3		20	148
4	58	50	4	53	99	4	22	189	4		16	88
5	26	10	5	69	99	5	82	7	5		10	55
6	29	113	6	1 76	99	6	2 65	7	6		13	129
7	40	10	7	45	99	7	1 08	7	7		26	148
8	30	10	8	40	10	8	2 40	7	8		94	129
9	26	10	9	20	10	9	45	7	9	1	87	148
380	09	164	410	1 18	19	440	20	7	470		68	129
1	15	7	1	87	154	1	46	165	1		40	120
2	17	7	2	80	81	2	09	7	2		21	41
3	1 08	164	3	1 89	44	3	10	157	3		15	55
4	11	144	4	10	169	4	17	165	4		76	55
5	20	144	5	41	169	5	1 61	38	5		31	55
6	100 -	14	6	39	169	6	24	129	6		08	55
7	62	21	7	05	169	7	20	129	7		07	88
8	09	109	8	06	170	8	78	129	8		31	88
9	10	144	9	42	170	9	96	22	9		95	88
390	32	94	420	46	170	450	84	18	480		15	88
481	29	17	511	11	7	541	1 08	148	571		18	114
2	27	17	2	15	7	2	1 08	129	2	1	51	101
3	07	160	3	71	7	3	57	178	3		53	101
4	05	107	4	35	88	4	50	16	4		14	106
5	12	55	5	06	88	5	18	30	5		34	106
6	13	17	6	04	88	6	14	133	6		65	146
7	11	7	7	67	88	7	85	155	7		26	146
8	28	97	8	04	88	8	81	165	8		35	157
9	12	14	1	29	88	9	5 99	10	9		34	157
490	21	88	520	30	88	550	48	48	580		67	85
1	14	146	1	09	88	1	48	146	1		12	85
2	5	111	2	51	23	2	28	30	2		32	67

Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.
3	15	129	3	51	52	3	71	44	3	49	67
4	30	148	4	84	38	4	31	154	4	24	146
5	29	119	5	1 41	23	5	40	19	5	55	97
6	64	99	6	1 40	23	6	75	97	6	28	7
7	10	99	7	1 12	139	7	57	144	7	03	7
8	1 76	99	8	49	129	8	18	146	8	25	44
9	31	99	9	86	129	9	84	146	9	38	44
500	1 10	182	530	10	10	560	19	146	590	45	168
1	88	104	1	12	129	1	83	146	1	22	168
2	1 07	146	2	1 13	133	2	48	80	2	37	100
3	2 29	19	3	53	133	3	48	80	3	1 69	112
4	46	3	4	46	67	4	20	41	4	57	112
5	35	3	5	32	67	5	63	148	5	20	112
6	22	3	6	31	30	6	71	7	6	1 04	11
7	19	19	7	38	90	7	46	144	7	22	75
8	1 01	7	8	21	4	8	24	3	8	67	139
9	80	41	9	75	146	9	20	58	9	38	129
600	8 78	7	540	20	146	570	18	174	600	52	129
601	45	16	631	40	88	1501	43	22	1531	1 28	132
2	53	173	2	95	187	2	24	100	2	66	53
3	73	7	3	70	14	3	42	47	3	36	172
4	30	7	4	22	10	4	17	41	4	52	9
5	20	179	5	3 16	7	5	44	180	5	52	46
6	33	83	6	67	7	6	18	180	6	15	46
7	17	83	7	15	40	7	28	145	7	58	43
8	17	19	8	19	40	8	84	99	8	43	45
9	30	100	9	6 31	73	9	21	142	9	2 22	46
610	31	100	640	5 95	10	1510	1 62	142	1540	60	95
1	46	140	-	-	641-1500	1	10	197	1	36	55
2	45	140	-	-	Chut	2	52	143	2	36	183
3	14	140	643	-	-	3	30	106	3	63	163
4	14	129	4	-	-	4	11	72	4	55	36
5	20	83	5	-	-	5	23	177	5	09	36
6	23	140	6	-	-	6	40	145	6	31	65
7	22	7	7	-	-	7	24	72	7	83	20
8	88	38	8	-	-	8	1 70	19	8	25	39
9	76	100	9	-	-	9	74	194	9	21	177
620	88	141	650	-	-	1520	84	169	1550	59	110
1	20	147		-	-	1	1 18	100	1	26	177
2	75	169	2	-	-	2	39	24	2	36	110
3	4 15	7	3	-	-	3	37	26	3	86	172
4	1 05	148	4	-	-	4	17	127	4	07	172
5	2 04	88	5	-	-	5	49	127	5	45	177
6	35	5	6	-	-	6	2 00	8	6	25	19
7	28	160	7	-	-	7	16	55	7	29	143
8	27	55	8	-	-	8	15	183	8	07	183

Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	
9	24	41	9	-	-	9	16	183	9	05	132	
630	94	13	660	-	-	1530	40	12	1560	12	74	
1561	09	8	1591	37	68	1621	54	86	1651	2	60	57
2	08	68	2	30	47	2	1 60	41	2	3	06	172
3	10	106	3	69	24	3	1 60	41	3	1	10	56
4	12	99	4	1 30	8	4	1 33	9	4	1	84	53
5	10	39	5	30	24	5	31	24	5	70	56	
6	08	169	6	38	129	6	36	133	6	64	174	
7	72	05	7	78	149	7	25	163	7	26	58	
8	24	41	8	55	9	8	22	192	8	34	58	
9	24	15	9	35	92	9	15	24	9	92	8	
1570	50	2	1600	35	92	1630	75	172	1660	44	64	
1	08	19	1	10	181	1	43	193	1	35	8	
2	20	14	2	68	24	2	40	132	2	35	143	
3	28	19	3	25	93	3	11	56	3	1	00	143
4	80	17	4	28	98	4	24	9	4	88	102	
5	40	8	5	70	53	5	34	160	5	70	144	
6	38	17	6	19	53	6	52	192	6	75	99	
7	06	172, 94	7	36	113	7	46	32	7	28	57	
8	70	99	8	05	113	8	34	32	8	82	68	
9	90	9	9	10	98	9	23	111	9	36	11	
1580	26	38	1610	52	100	1640	35	119	1670	07	11	
1	10	41	1	52	172	1	88	19	1	33	11	
2	38	197	2	23	172	2	26	87	2	34	68	
3	30	19	3	23	8	3	59	87	3	44	68	
4	36	175	4	65	46	4	45	53	4	3	70	22
5	23	163	5	37	100	5	72	8	5	44	8	
6	23	58	6	27	70	6	55	29	6	68	8	
7	48	160	7	81	82	7	55	29	7	1	00	55
8	33	3	8	46	156	8	63	132	8	36	143	
9	37	72	9	47	41	9	25	43	9	26	79	
1590	30	174	20	33	28	1650	25	1	1680	19	163	
1681	1 94	52	1711	41	99	1741	5 95	1	1771	08	1	
2	1 82	9	2	70	51	2	18	1	2	08	1	
3	3 70	9	3	12	59	3	90	1, 38	3	12	1, 12	
4	12	59	4	40	143	4	58	1, 171	4	24	1, 172	
5	38	59	5	38	171	5	10	1	5	16	1	
6	77	59	6	51	15	6	13	1	6	19	1	
7	86	79	7	58	74	7	79	1, 134	7	42	192	
8	31	79	8	47	8	8	78	1, 166	8	1	60	156
9	64	79	9	18	166	9	09	1	9	54	1	
1690	34	59	1720	21	108	1750	18	1	1780	14	1	
1	37	59	1	25	108	1	94	31	1	28	72	
2	80	59	2	30	133	2	70	98	2	70	183	
3	44	59	3	24	133	3	25	1	3	10	1	
4	31	56	4	82	34	4	14	1	4	14	1	

Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.	Dag No.	Land Quantity	Khati-an No.
5	15	56	5	7 40	9	5	28	66	5	80	13
6	16	59	6	36	166	6	18	93	6	78 45	9
7	73	8	7	14	119	7	42	1, 58	7	65	8
8	35	143	8	10	58	8	18	1	8	46	149
9	1 00	164	9	53	166	9	16	1	9	39	22
1700	19 61	9	1730	20	166	1760	42	1, 99	1790	38	138
1	11 10	9	1	22	166	1	23	150	1	1 10	11
2	58	143	2	22	166	2	27	109	2	15	41
3	09	113	3	15	121	3	30	1	3	76	58
4	36	99	4	36	121	4	11	1	4	34	36
5	14	99	5	1 35	1, 121	5	15	1, 22	5	18	153
6	36	82	6	90	9	6	36	1, 15	6	12	20
7	45	193	7	06	22	7	21	1	7	21	93
8	23	190	8	11	56	8	09	1	8	20	41
9	18	144	9	1 04	9	9	17	1, 55	9	23	38
1710	15	144	1740	60	1	1770	13	1, 56	1800	33	99
1801	31	79	2001	6 78	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	23	171	2	63 00	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	15	156	3	2 95	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	22	166	4	1 83	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	64	65	5	1 76	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3 08	8	6	3 62	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	2 16	8	7	5 82	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	70	9	8	1 33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	80	9	9	97	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	26	82	2010	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	23	156	2011	3 14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	34	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3 58	1, 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	78	1, 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	45	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	27	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6 98	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	60	1, 158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1 04	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	4 50	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1 24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	20	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1823-2000 Chut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Area of Saint Martin's Island is = 835 Acre 80 Dec.

Source: Plot (Dag No.) wise land distribution of St. Martin's Island, BS Khatian, Dwip Jinjira Mouza.

Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

CHAPTER – 4

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND

4.1 Meaning of Ethnography

Ethnography is the description of specific human cultures, following methods of intensive fieldwork.

Ethnography is the description of the culture of people and culture is the way of life.

According to Cultural Anthropologist, Brian A. Hoey, ¹¹

“Ethnography has come to be equated with virtually any qualitatively research project where the intent is to provide a detailed, in-depth description of everyday life and practice.”

By visiting and staying in Saint Martin’s Island, I observed the ethnographic profile (life and living pattern) of the people of Saint Martin’s Island. I have collected ethnographic data and documents following participant observation method. I have described the life and living pattern of the people of Saint Martin’s Island in the following ways:

4.2 Family

According to the information of BBS Report (Population & Housing Census-2011, Community Report: *Cox’s Bazar*) ¹² there are 6,703 Peoples live in Saint Martin’s Island of 1,169 households; in its nine administrative wards. Fishing is the main occupation of most of the islanders. It has also some other occupations like trading, farming, teaching, boat/troller/ship driving etc.

Most of the people of Saint Martin’s Island are living in a single family. But the existence of joint family is also found in some cases. During the research period, in the time of Questionnaire Surveying; as interviewee (Mr. Abul Khair, inhabitants of 5 no ward) said to me about the family structure of St. Martin’s Island:

“Most of the family of St. Martin’s Island is single. In maximum cases, before doing marriage a person lives in joint family with his parents and his young brother (s) and sister (s). But after his marriage, in a certain time, he lives with his wife and sometimes in the cases of his son and daughter in a single family. This is the common tradition of family structure in St. Martin’s Island”.

Number of extended family is decreasing day by day. The islander’s family is patriarchal type. In maximum cases the household head is male. But a few family household head is female. In these cases the household head is divorced or widow. Father is the main guardian of maximum family. He reserves the right of distributing the family wealth among his children. After marriage islanders generally become separate for a certain time.

¹¹Meaning of Ethnography. (2021). Available, [https://www. brianhoey.com/research. Net/Meaning/Ethnography](https://www.brianhoey.com/research.Net/Meaning/Ethnography). Accessed: 24 February, 2021.

¹²Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Population and Housing Census-2011. Community Report: Cox’s Bazar*. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

4.3 Kinship

The relation between two or more persons based on general tradition or marriage ceremony is called kinship.

Kinship is universal that have found in all the societies. It has maintained the human relationships derived from marriage. The kinship system of St. Martin's Island is important for family bonding. In this island kinship means a set-up of people, related primarily by general heritage and marriage ceremony. It has also said that the kinship system of St. Martin's Island has formed by birth or marriage. By maintaining the kinship system of the island; men and women established their family and property right. By following the rules of Islamic sariah, the daughter get single share and son get double share of property following the inheritance of every family. Most of the islanders has owner of some land. They get it by inheritance. They feel proud by getting this property. Now-a-days islanders are selling their property of the exposed inhabitants of St. Martin's island. As a result, a lot of residential hotel and restaurant have been built in the island.

4.4 Marriage

Maximum islanders have done their marriage in one *Para* to another *Para* among the St. Martin's Island. A few islanders who are rich; got married in Shah Pori Island, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar and Chattogram. In maximum cases, after first time of marriage male are staying in own house or father's house with his wife. During the research period, in the time of Questionnaire Surveying; as interviewee (Syed Alom (52), inhabitants of 4 no ward) said to me about the marriage system of St. Martin's Island:

“Maximum islanders doing marriage in early life. If the financial condition of the people of Saint Martin's Island is well then they are doing marriage out of the island. In this case, they go to Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Chattogram or another place of the country. But, when the financial condition of the islanders doesn't well; they are doing marriage inside of the island from one Para to another Para or the in the same Para of the island. The population size of the maximum household is 6-7. Because, islanders think that, 'Mukh diyechen jini, ahar diben tini'. It has also, 95% people of the island doesn't use birth controlling elements. As a result, the population of St. Martin's Island is increasing day by day.”

But in second, third and fourth marriage male is staying in his wives father's house. Second, third and also fourth marriage is accepted here; that researcher has seen practically by staying in St. Martin's Island during the research period. The population size of the maximum household is in average 6-7. The number of population in the households of the island is growing day by day. The family system of Saint Martin's Island is patriarchal. Maximum people of the island especially in women didn't concern about their right. The Rohingya people (both male and female) of Saint Martin's Island didn't get any social right in maximum cases. Traditional extended family system has found in some cases of the island. There is no community centre in St. Martin's Island. As a result, islanders have arranged their marriage and social programme in the household depending on their own economic capacity. The only Muslim Marriage Register appointed by government in Saint Martin's Island Union has done his duty properly for marriage purposes.

4.5 Religious Affiliation of the Islanders

Most of the people of Saint Martin's Island are ethnically Bengali and Muslim. A few of the islanders are *Rohingya* Muslim. Islam is the only religion of the island. They have fixed religious rituals. Islanders pray five times a day. Early in the morning male islanders go to Mosque and they pray their *Fazar Namaz*. At the noon they pray *Zohor Namaz*. In the evening they pray *Asar Namaz*. After sunset, islanders go to Mosque and pray *Magrib Namaz* and at night islanders pray *Esha Namaz*. By put on *hijab* with maintaining *pardah*; Female islanders pray of their own residence. The islanders are very much pious. There are 19 Mosques in Saint Martin's Island. In Friday, islanders go to *Jam-E-Mosque* and pray their *Jumma Namaz*. After *Jumma* prayer *Imam* has done special *duah* for the welfare of the islanders and also Bangladeshi Muslim Community and World Muslim Ummah. In *Eid-E-Mila Dun Nabi (Sm.)*, *Shab-E-Miraj*, *Shab-E-Barat*, in the Month of holy *Ramadan*, *Shab-E-Quadar* and all the Muslim festivals at night islanders go to Mosque and have done special prayer and *duah* of those days. In the prayer time they put on *Lungi*, *Punjabi* and *Cap*. In Eid festival islanders have pray their *Eid Namaz* in the Eidgah of a big Eid *Zamat*. The Islamic culture of the island is very much rich. In winter season the Masjid Committee and also Jubo Community jointly organized *Islamic Jalsha/ Mahfil* in the Central Mosque pray ground of Saint Martin's Island. Islanders have gathered in those *Islamic Jalsha/ Mahfil*. Boys and Girls of the island taught Arabic (*Nurani Kayeda*, *Ampara and the Holy Quran*) in every Mosque/Madrasha. In natural disaster time (especially in the time of Cyclone), *Imam* has done Special *Namaz* and *duah* in the Mosque for removing of natural disaster.

4.6 Housing Pattern

There are four types of house in Saint Martin's Island. They are: *Pucca*, *Semi-Pucca*, *Kacha* and *Machan/Jhupri*. Maximum houses of St. Martin's Island are *kacha* type. Some of them are *semi-pucca*, a few of them are *machan/jhupri* and the rest of the house is *pucca*. At the initial stage or beginning stage of life, maximum islanders have made *kacha ghar* of their parents land. No housing materials are available in St. Martin's Island. As a result, islanders have gone to Teknaf or Cox's Bazar for buying housing materials. By making a *kacha ghar* or *machan/jhupri ghar*; islanders use wooden pole or *pucca* pole (made by silt, cement and iron rod) which is available in the local market. They also they use hilly bamboo and different types of wood, tin, asbestos, straw and polythene for making house properly by their own economic capabilities. But in the case of middle class islanders for making a *ghar* they have made *semi-pucca* or *pucca ghar* depending on their own financial abilities. For making a *pucca* or *semi-pucca ghar* in St. Martin's Island; they use brick, cement, sand, rod, wood, tin, bamboo etc. Islanders have to collect the housing materials in the nearest market of Teknaf or Cox's Bazar or Chattogram.

It has also near about one hundred cottage/guest house/residential hotel and about one hundred fifty restaurants have built in Saint Martin's Island. Most of the cottages are eco-friendly, which is made by local bamboo, wood, tin, straw etc. A few of them are high-rise building which are not environment friendly of the island. Most of the restaurants are *semi-pucca*. It is made by brick and roof is made by tin.

4.7 Household's Dynamics/Description

There are four classes of people in Saint Martin's Island. Their housing patterns are not same. The picture of housing patterns of Saint Martin's Island are discuss here as follows:

Sl No.	Classes of Peoples	Types of Housing
1.	Very Poor Class/ Landless Class	<i>Machan/Jhupri Ghar</i>
2.	Poor Class	<i>Kacha Ghar</i>
3.	Middle Class	<i>Semi-Pucca Ghar</i>
4.	Rich Class	<i>Pucca Ghar</i>

Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.

Among the living people of Saint Martin's Island; researcher has got the following information:-

Among the islanders; 9% are rich and they are living in *pucca* house of Saint Martin's Island. 30% islanders are staying in middle class family and they are living in semi-*pucca* house. 46% islanders are poor and they are living in *kacha ghar* of the island. It has also, there are 15% islanders are very poor and they have no own land of Saint Martin's Island. As a result, they are living in *machan/jhupri ghar* (Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018).

Once upon a time islanders follow local or traditional design for making their houses of Saint Martin's Island. But, now they have made their houses by following new design instead of local or traditional or old design. The *machan/jhupri ghar* contains basically one room. The household head and all of his family members are living here with jointly in these types of *ghar*. The *machan/jhupri ghar* has basically found in Deil *Para* of Saint Martin's Island. Maximum *Rohingya* people staying in Saint Martin's Island, they are living in these types of house. It has also a few of landless people in the island; they are staying in these types of *ghar*.

The *kacha ghar* contains basically one room. But, sometimes it contains two rooms. The households head live jointly in these types of house with his wife, children and sometimes wife of his parents. The *kacha ghar* is basically found in Purbo *Para*, Paschim *Para*, Paschim Konar *Para* and Golachipa *Para* of St. Martin's Island. Maximum poor people who are catching fish in the deep sea at night and agricultural works (farming) at day time; basically they are staying in *kacha ghar* of Saint Martin's Island. Their economic condition is not good. They are living here with hand to mouth. It has also some landless people in the island, who are also staying in these types of *ghar*.

The semi-*pucca ghar* contains two to three rooms. But, sometimes it contains four rooms. The household head live jointly in these types of house with his wife, children, parents and sometimes in the cases of boatman who have driven boat in the sea at day time and at sleep at night in this house. The semi-*pucca ghar* has basically found in Uttar *Para*, Konar *Para* and Dakkhin *Para* of Saint Martin's Island. Most of the middle class family who are engaged in crop production and different types of business in the island; they are staying in semi-*pucca* house. Their economic condition is comparatively good among the other peoples of St. Martin's Island. In tourist season, they have earned a lot of money from tourism business.

The *pucca ghar* contains three to four rooms. But, sometimes it contains five to six rooms of the island. The household head live jointly in these types of house with all of the family members. The *pucca ghar* has basically found in *Uttar Para* and *Majher Para* of St Martin's Island. Most of the rich class family engaged in fishing business, troller and boat business, dry fish business, grocery business and tourism related business of St Martin's Island; they are living in *pucca ghar*. Their economic condition is very well. In tourist season, they have earned a lot of money from tourism related business. It has also they have earned money in their different types of business round the year. Islanders build their cooking house and toilet besides their living houses. It has also said that, the rich islanders have built guest room and servant rooms outside of their residents.

4.8 Culture

Culture reflects nation's history, civilization, character and identity. Saint Martin's Island is populated by Muslim inhabitants to whom their religious values and cultures are very dear. Among the 6703 populations; there are 6,702 peoples living in St. Martin's Island. They are following Islamic culture in their personal daily life. The culture of St. Martin's Island has expressed reflection of the local Chittagonian language and culture.

4.9 Language

People of St. Martin's Island speak a local dialect, which is Bengali with an admixture of Arabic, Persian, Arakanese, Portuguese and several indigenous words (Services and General Administration Department, 1970). About 99.54% of the peoples of St. Martin's Island are Muslim and 0.46% people are Hindu who are speaking in their local and regional language but they write the standard Bengali. But it has also said that, the Rohingya people who are staying in Saint Martin's Island, they speak in Arakanian or Burmese language.

4.10 Muslim Observances of the Islanders

Population of Saint Martin's Island who are Muslim; they are strictly following Islamic code of conduct in their daily lives. Mosque is their main prayer centre; where they get spiritual inspiration. The first sound that greeted a Muslim boy or girls on his or her birth is that of *Azan*. After on a suitable day the new born baby has given a name in consultation with *Imam* of nearest Mosque or *Huzur* of Madrasha or any *learned man* who opens the Holy Al Quran and takes a meaningful Islamic name. *Aquiqa* has performed as a religious right by all the Muslim new born babies for high or low cost without any exception. The Muslim boys or girls at first take in Arabic lesson from *Nurani Kayeda*. Then they are reading *Ampara* and then the Holy Al Quran in the nearest Mosque or Madrasha or their home in Saint Martin's Island. Arabic (The Holy Al Quran) learning is compulsory in every family for the boys and girls of the island. After completing The Holy Al Quran learning boys and girls has go to school for Bengali medium education. Maximum household head of Saint Martin's Island have no general education. But they have some Arabic (The Holy Al Quran learning) knowledge.

After passing class five at the age of 10-11; the girls of the island does not go to high school for continuing education. Their father or in absence of father, their mother has arranged his/her daughter's marriage. After marriage the girl has become a complete responsible member of the society, with all the family members leading a perfect Muslim life.

The oldest, pious and influential man of St Martin's Island has renowned as the head, who decide all disputes among them with the cooperation in respective village of every works. He has also presided over all functions like as *Marriage, Feasts, Waaz Mahfil, Milad Mahfil, Qualkhawni* and all other social functions. After the death of a Muslim people of the island; all the islanders arranged his memorial as their social responsibility. The religious festivals like as *Muharram (Ashura), Fateha-i-Doazdaham, Shab-i-Meraj, Shab-i-Brat, Shab-i-Qadr, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, Akheri Chaha Somba and Eid-e-Miladun Nabi (Sm.)* of Saint Martin's Island, have celebrated with proper way. *Zakat, Fitra* and *Woshore* have paid from all the rich islanders ordinarily during the month of *Ramadan* and the crop cutting season of the poor people following Islamic Shariah. Quarbani has offered by all the rich islanders according to their financial conditions.

4.11 Food Habit

The staple food of the people of Saint Martin's Island is simple rice which is supplemented by sea fish, different types of vegetables and pulse. In the tourist season; meat (chicken in maximum cases) is taken some times and in the rainy season it has taken on occasionally by the islanders. By using dry fish; islanders are cooking different types of curry and *bhorta* in the food menu of their daily lives. In every Muslim festivals and Bengali occasions; cows has slaughtered in the island; cooked into an ordinary curry in big *deghs* and served of the peoples' plates with plain rice which is made from *atap chaal* and liquid *dal*. Locally this is known as '*Mezban.*' The *Mezban* is very much favorite of the islanders. It has also said that, in different types of social occasions namely Marriage Ceremony, Birth Anniversary and others; islanders took rich food's namely *Birani, Bhuna Khichuri, Polau, Korma, Zarda, Payes, Firni* and many other improved diets.

Islanders wake up early in the morning. They are taking breakfast from 07.00-08.00 am by eating their traditional foods. The main food item is rice. It has taken with *alu bhorta, dim bhaji, dry fish bhorta* and liquid *dal*. In the lunch time islanders eat rice with *vegetables, fish/meat, dal* etc. In afternoon; islanders eat different types of sea fish with *Bar-B-Q* and traditional food. In dinner, they eat rice as main food item with *vegetables, dry fish bhorta, different types of fish curry, meat* etc.

It has also said that, islanders are eating different types of seasonal fruits, according to the availability in their own garden of the residence and also buying in the local market dependent on their own financial abilities. They drink cows and buffaloes milk and also tea.

4.12 Dress Patterns and Ornaments

Islanders dress pattern is very simple but traditional. Generally, it has seen that the maximum male people of Saint Martin's Island wear *Lungi, Panjabi, T-Shirt, Shirt* and *Fatua*; but the Moulvi/Huzur/Islamic minded people wear *Loose Pajama/ Loose Trousers* with *Panjabi* and *Round shaped white color Cap*. The Male islanders are young & rich and also engaged in different job, they wear *Pant, T-Shirt, Half Shirt* and different types of modern colorful *Full Shirt*. It has also said that, in the Muslim occasion; maximum islanders wear *Pajama* and *Panjabi* with white and colorful *Cap* which has made from thinly cloths. It has commonly seen that the women islanders wear *Shari* with *Blouse* and *Long Worna*. The old aged women in the island wore *Maxi* with *Worna*. When the women islanders have go to outside of their residence; they wear *Borka/Hijab* for maintaining *Pordah*. The young girls who are under 15 years aged; they wear *Salowar-Kamiz* with *Long Worna*. Most of the Female islanders are very much conservative for wearing cloths. They covered their whole body with cloths except foot and finger. The children wear child dress from early stage in their livelihood. In maximum cases islanders wears *Burmese clothes*. They bought it from near the local market of Saint Martin's Island.

Female household members of Saint Martin's Island use ordinary ornaments and jewellerys, namely *Necklace, Ear-Ring, Nose-Pin, Nose-Ring (Noth), Bangle (Bala), Sintipati, Ring (Ungty)* and *Bracelet* etc. No jewellery shop have found in St. Martin's Island. As a result, islanders are going to Teknaf or Cox's Bazar for buying jewellery products for fulfill their demand.

4.13 Festivals

People of St. Martin's Island celebrate different festivals. Islanders perform different types of festivals round the year; e.g. *Bangla Naboborsho, Nabanno Utshab, Shab-i-Brat, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha* and *Eid-e-Miladun Nabi (Sm.)* etc. Islanders celebrate these festivals according to their abilities.

4.14 Recreation of the Islanders

Recreation is an important part of human life and finds many different forms which are formed naturally by individual interests and also by the adjacent social structure. Recreational activities can be communal or solitary, active or passive, outside or inside, healthy or harmful and useful for society or detrimental (Biswas, 2010).

The recreation systems of the peoples of St Martin's Island are enjoyable. Different seasonal festivals namely *Bangla Naboborsho*, *Nabanno Utshab*, *Shab-i-Brat*, *Eid-ul-Fitr*, *Eid-ul-Adha* and *Eid-e-Miladun Nabi (Sm.)* have been celebrated of Saint Martin's Island with an imposing way in every year. The main recreation systems of the islanders are: traveling in the sea beach, watching television, homestead gardening, fishing, sports of the young children's in the sea beach, cycling in the sea beach etc. Recently, scuba diving and speedboat sailing has been added as a new dimensional recreation systems of St. Martin's Island.

4.15 Games and Sports

Football is the most popular games of St. Martin's Island. Sports Association of Saint Martin's Island namely '*Rongdhonu*' has arranged football tournament in every year of the island. Several teams attend this tournament. Generally, the team has made by the islanders in Ward/Para/Village wise. During the summer season; islanders have arrange the football tournament. People in different aged of Saint Martin's Island enjoy their games and sports.

Cricket and Ha-do-do is also the another popular games of the islanders. The School and College going boys are playing Cricket and the islanders who are in between 20-40 years age; they are playing Ha-do-do. Basically, there is no Cricket ground in the island. As a result, boys are playing this game in sea-beach area and also the open space in front of the Navy Camp of the island.

The CREED School, Govt. Primary School and High School & College authority arrange annual sports and games of their institution every year. Boys and Girls are participate in different types of sports and won prizes. The sports and games of Saint Martin's Island are: *long jump*, *high jump*, *cock- fighting*, *dour protijogita* (100 metre, 200 metre, 400 metre and 500 metre), *biscuit dour*, *volley ball*, *lathi khela*, *bang dour*, *bosta dour*, *borsha nikkhep*, *globe nikkhep*, *chakti nikkhep*, *buddhir khela*, *jemon khushi temon sajo*, *dori khela*, *kith kith khela*, *bou churi khela*, *ludu khela*, *daba khela*, dancing competition, acting, *general knowledge competition*, *poetry recitation*, *azan*, *kirat*, *hamd*, *nat-e-rasul (sm.) competition* etc.

4.16 Impact of Taboos in the Daily Lives of the Islanders

Taboo is related to our social life and more or less it is practice by everybody. The meaning of taboo is prohibition from doing particular work which is opposing to customs. It has become a regular sense of believing or thinking without any scientific logic (Biswas, 2010).

The people of Saint Martin's Island are following some taboos in their daily lives; which are:

- During the pregnancy period; women cannot go outside of her residence at mid noon and at deep night. It has also she cannot go market and graveyard alone during the pregnancy period. Because, islanders believe that, devil may destroy her upcoming baby at that time; if she go outside of her residence.
- During the pregnancy period; women cannot eat *Boal* fish, *Churi* fish and *Hangor* fish etc. It has also they cannot eat Cabbage, Papaya and Pine Apple during the pregnancy period. To protect health properly, at that time pregnant women of Saint Martin's Island eat *Dumur*, *Tulshir Gura* (Herbal Medicine), *Kochu Shak*, *Til Bhorta* and *Kalizira Bhorta*.
- After starting journey of their residence; when islanders have left their house, no body didn't call his/her from the backside. If anybody call backside of the people; islanders think that, his/her journey will be hazardous. Because, they believe that, devils disturb them and they face many hazards in that journey.
- Before starting the journey; if they can see the face of old aged people and baby, their journey will successful. Because, the old aged people and baby has treated as a symbol of good recommendation.
- Before participate any Examination, the student of Saint Martin's Island didn't eat egg, potato, banana and sugarcane. Because, they think that, egg, potato, banana and sugarcane didn't carry on good result for the students.
- Saturday and Tuesday in the morning and afternoon and also at the night of *Amaborsha*; islanders didn't go to sea alone on the path of graveyard. Because, they believe that in that time the *pretatta* of the dead body in the graveyard and devil disturb them in this area.

4.17 Rituals of the Islanders

Ritual is a part and parcel of every people's life; who are living in a society. Most of the peoples of Saint Martin's Island are fisherman. Fishing is their main profession. Among many other rituals; researcher has collect three rituals related to fisherman & their fishing professions and also related to the people who are living in Saint Martin's Island that is discuss here as follows:

- In the fishing season; before starting the journey for catching fish in the deep sea, boat owners arranged *Milad mahfil* and make *special duah* in Mosque by the *Imam*. Because, they believe that, if they can satisfy Almighty Allah by arranging *Milad Mahfil* and making *Special duah*; then Allah will save them from different hazard and natural calamities when they are catching fish in the deep sea.
- Before going to catching fish in the deep sea, maximum fisherman doing special prayer (*Nafol Namaz*) and *Zikir*- in the name of 'Almighty Allah' and make a special *duah*. They have left their house by remembering the name of Almighty Allah. Because, they believe that, if they remember the name of Allah in the time of left their house; then will come back safely from the deep sea after completing catching fish without any disturbance.
- After making a new home, when islanders entering the new residence with his/her family members; they have invite their neighbors, friends, relatives, pious man's and *Imam* of the Mosque and arranged a *Milad & Duah onusthan* of their new house. Without maintaining this formality, they didn't enter the new home. Because they believe that, if they can satisfy Almighty Allah by arranging *Milad & Duah onushtan before entering the new home*; then Allah will save their family members from any kind of *Bipodapod* and *Bala Musibot*. They believe that they lives in this house with peace & prosperity and also the *rahmat* of Almighty Allah.

4.18 Marine Fishermen of Saint Martin's Island

For conducting research purposes by staying in the field and closely observe the life and living condition of the people, place and institutions for a certain time is known as participant observation. By staying in Saint Martin's Island; researcher has closely observe the life and living patterns of the marine fisherman. At the beginning stage of this research work, when I was staying in Saint Martin's Island; I am trying to build up rapport with the fisherman and also another islander who are engage in different profession. It has also everyday in the evening; researcher has staying in the tea stall of the Bazar and join with fisherman's gossiping. From this *adda*, researcher has learned a lot of information about the marine fishermen who are living in St. Martin's Island and catching fish on the deep Sea.

Following BBS data, researcher has seen that there are 6,703 populations living in Saint Martin's Island. Among them 3,000 (2,500 are regular and about 500 are seasonal) islanders are directly involved with fishing and about 1,000 islanders are involved with fish (frozen fish and dry fish) processing activities. Among the total population of Saint Martin's Island; about 33% islanders are engage with fishing activities. Fishing is their main profession. But, side by side a few of them are engaged in farming, animal rearing, boating, van driving and tourism related activities.

During September to June in the ten Months of every year, when the sea has calm and quite; fisherman are going to sea for catching fish. This is the proper time for catching fish in the sea which is known as '*Peak Season*'. Fisherman told their local language in this time as '*Haba*' season. Generally, there are more than fifty types of fish has caught by the fisherman from the deep sea at the time of '*Peak/ Haba*' season. The most popular sea fish is: *Hilsha, Kalo Chanda, Rup Chanda, Lal Chanda, Hyel Chanda, Makhon Chanda, Bashmoti Chanda, Tek Chanda, Koral, Vul Kural, Chapila, Shada Datina, Kalo Datina, Bash Pata, Pani Pata, Dewah Pata, Sada Poua, Lal Poua, Puti Poua, Chompa, Lottiya, Faisha, Hangor, Iccha, Lob Star, Churi, Sagor Koi, Korati, Bagdha Chingri, Lachu Mach, Shurma Mach, Ayair Mach, Ritha Mach and Sagor Poah* etc.

But another two Months of the year, from July to August, during the rainy season, most of the day fisherman doesn't go to sea for catching fish in dangerous situation (devastating rough weather) of the Bay of Bengal. This two Months is not suitable for catching fish in the sea, which is known as off peak season. Fishermen told their local language during this time as *daba season*.'

Maximum fishermen of St. Martin's Island are illiterate. They have no academic qualification. But, a few of them can read Bengali and the Holy Al Quran and also sign their name. They doesn't go to school for the upsetting cause of poverty. As a result, they are not interested to continue learning of their children. But, a few of the islanders including fisherman are very serious about the education of their children. They think that after completing study; their children will be reached in a big position, for serving the nations by staying on the right path.

Most of the fishermen of St. Martin's Island are poor. They have no fishing boat, net and other necessary fishing tools. As a result, they are working in other's fishing boat as a labor. They earned 400/= - 500/= (four hundred to five hundred) taka as daily wages in the peak season and 200/= - 300/= (two hundred to three hundred) taka in the off peak/rainy season per day. They are living from hand to mouth. So, fishermen community of St. Martin's Island is suffering from malnutrition.

During the study period, researcher has found that, the family members are dependent on the household head. For financial crisis of the maximum family, children's doesn't go to school; because of doing help their household head in different types of work. Female members also help in the segment of homestead gardening, farming and crop production cultivations by staying with their husband. Fishermen community of Saint Martin's Island has no recreation facilities; except maintaining the sexual relationship of their more than one wife. On and average every family has 5-7 family members. Maximum fisherman of the island didn't use any birth controlling plan. Because, islanders think that, "to take birth controlling plan or taking family planning facility, it's a great pap." They also said that, "Mukh diyechen jini ahar diben tini." It has also the family planning field workers doesn't visit the household's of the island regularly. As a result, the population of Saint Martin's Island is increasing in geometric way day-by-day.

4.19 Case Study

The study about a person, or a family, or a group of people is known as case study.

According to C.R. Kothari, - ¹³

“The Case Study method is a very popular form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. It is a method of study in depth rather than breadth. The Case Study is essentially an intensive investigation of the particular unit under consideration (Research Methodology, Methods & Techniques, p. 140-141).”

4.19.1 History of Case Study

According to the first Case Study Person Pierre Guillaume Frédéric Le Play, -¹⁴

“There is some debate over where the case study originated, but it is generally accepted that the methodology adopted for writing such studies originated with French Economist, Engineer and Sociologist Pierre Guillaume Frédéric Le Play. He believed to have created his method in 1829 to better examine statistical data and its relationship to family budgeting” (<https://www.google.com>), Accessed on: 11 May 2021.

¹³ Kothari, C. R. (2001). *Research Methodology, Methods & Techniques*. Wishwa Prakashan. 4835/24, Ansari Road, Darayganj, New Delhi-110 002, India. p. 140-141.

¹⁴<https://www.google.com>, Accessed on: 11 May, 2021.

4.19.2 Conducting Case Study of Different Fields Highlighting Respective Persons Related to this Study

For conducting this research properly, researcher has selected six cases from four categories. Now I discuss the cases according to categorically here as follows:

Table-4.2: Case Study of Different Fields Highlighting Respective Persons Related to this Study					
Sl.	Category	Selection Category	Types of Collecting Information for Case Study	Name of the Cases and Selecting Expertise Category	No.
01.	Islanders Category ST. MARTIN'S ISLAND	• Permanent Islander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning History of Smt. • Settlement History • Socio-Economic Con. • Cultural & Env. Conditions • Tourism Development • Impact of Disaster • Land and Agriculture related information of St Martin's Island. 	Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam Land Surveyor of Saint Martin's Island <u>Expertise:</u> Saint Martin's Island Development related experienced person.	01
		• Old Aged People			
		• Land Surveyor			
		• Farmer			
		• Former Member			
		• Boat Owner			
		• Popular Person			
02.	Islanders Category CHERA DWIP OF ST. M. ISLAND	• Permanent Islanders of Chera Dwip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning History of Chera Dwip • Settlement History • Socio-Economic Con. • Cultural & Env. Conditions • Development of Tourism • Impact of Disaster • Fishing Activities 	Md. Saddam Hosen Fisherman And the Household Head of the only family Staying in Chera Dwip of St. Martin's Island <u>Expertise:</u> Fisherman of Smt Island	01
		• Fisherman			
		• Business Man/ Shop Keeper			
03.	Development of Tourism in St. Martin's Island	• A. Domestic Tourist	• Tourism Development of St. Martin's Island	Md. Monwarul Haque Domestic Tourist Dist-Moulvi Bazar <u>Expertise:</u> Agriculturist and Domestic Tourist of Smt Island	01
		• B. Foreign Tourist	• Tourism Development of St. Martin's Island	Marie Line Trudel Agriculturalist Foreign Tourist Toronto, Canada <u>Expertise:</u> Agriculturist and Foreign Tourist of Smt Island	01
		• C. Tourism Development Service Providers for the Tourists of Smt. Island	• Tourism Development of St. Martin's Island	Md. Humayun Kabir, Manager Keari Tours & Services Ltd. <u>Expertise:</u> Tourism Development Service Providing Expert of Smt Island	01
04.	Ethno-graphy	• Ethnographic Interpretations	• Ethnographic Study of St. Martin's Island	Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas Prof. Dept. of Anthropology SUST, Sylhet. <u>Expertise:</u> Ethnography Expert	01
<i>Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018.</i>				Total Number of Case Study=	06

Case Study-1:



Figure-4.1: Researcher has conducted a case study with Samsul Alam in his residence at Smt. Island

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Md. Shamsul Alam
DATE OF BIRTH : 10.06.1958
AGE : 63 Years
GENDER : Male
OCCUPATION : Land Surveyor
INCOME : 10,000/= (Monthly)
R/ADDRESS : Ward No.- 4
Majher Para, Smt. Island
VOTER NO. : 221995586372.

Md. Shamsul Alam, S/o Late Abdul Hashim and Late Shaher Bibi, was born at Majher Para of 6 No St. Martin's Island Union Parishad under Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar District in first June Nineteen Hundred Fifty Eight. Now, he is 61 years aged (But his actual age is 63). He is an inhabitant of this Para from the time of his forefather. His main profession is Land Surveying. Side by side, he is also a Farmer. His father and grandfather was also a Land Surveyor of St. Martin's Island. He is the only Land Surveyor of St. Martin's Island. So, he is popularly known "Shamsu Amin" to the islanders. He has come to this profession by the inspiration of his father and grandfather. Basically he has no academic degree or training for Land Surveying. He gathered some knowledge about Land Surveying from his father and grandfather. When he was the boy of 10 years aged; at that time he was started the works of Land Surveying as an 'Assistant Land Surveyor' with his father and grandfather. By doing the works properly; he has gathered a vast knowledge about Land Surveying.

He lives in a joint family with nine family members. Among them adult male are two, adult female are three and children are four with a minor below of ten years age. His wife Shabjan Bibi has died on last year. The name of his family members are Shahariar Hossain (First Son, Age: 38 years), Joynab Begum (First Son's Wife, Age: 30 years), Emon Hossain (Grand Son, Age: 10 years), Rozina Khatun (Grand Daughter, -

Age: 8 years), Faruq Hossain (Second Son, Age: 36 years), Halima Begum (Second Son's Wife, Age: 27 years), Nazmul Islam (Grand Son, Age: 7 years), Amena Begum (Daughter who is married but staying with his family, Age: 22 years) and Kulsum Khatun (Grand Daughter, Age: 1 year).

Shamsul Alam read upto Class-III. The academic qualification of his two sons' are Class-VIII and Class-VI and his Daughter's academic qualification is Class-V.

He works as a Land Surveyor. Side by side, he is also a farmer. His monthly average total income is 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand) taka. He has 3.5 acres land; where 3 acres is cultivable and 0.5 acres has been used of his residential purposes. The market price of his land value is now tk. 21 lac only. It has also the value of his wealth other than land is about tk. 10 lac at present market price which includes one Semi-Pucca Building with wooden furniture, live stock, electronic goods, boats and trees. Agriculture is the main profession of his two Son's; but their subsidiary profession is Shop Keeping and Hotel Boy. His daughter involves in tailoring activities; and averagely she earns 5,000/- (Five Thousand) taka in every Month. The monthly income of his two son's is (20,000/- + 10,000/-) = 30,000/- (Taka= Thirty Thousand Only). Monthly the total family income of Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam is on and average about 1, 00,000/- (One Lac) taka.

According to the ranking of his family income source in order to: land surveying as a Surveyor, agriculture, boat business, shop keeping, hotel boy, poultry and animal rearing, homestead gardening and tailoring.

On the contrary, the yearly household expenditure of Mr. Alam is 1, 20,000/- (One Lac Twenty Thousand) taka only. After all of his family expenditure he has saved 20,000/- (Twenty Thousand) taka of every Month in Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd, Teknaf Branch, under Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh. No Bank is available of St. Martin's Island; so the islanders including he face a lot of financial transaction related problem. He told me that, if Government/Bangladesh Bank has given permission to establish a Bank at St. Martin's Island; then Socio-economic condition of the islanders will change within a very short time.

Aman, Rabi and Kharif crops has cultivated in this island. He has all the agricultural instruments related to crop cultivation. By using these instruments he has cultivated different types of seasonal crops. He has given a lot of time for crop production purpose. As a result, he has got sufficient crops by maintaining his family food demand.

Samsul Alam said that, St. Martin's Island is a coral island of Bangladesh, which is situated on Bay of Bengal. He also said that, he has heard it to his grandfather that, there are 13 families who have migrated in St. Martin's Island from Myanmar (the then Burma) in 1000 A.D. They cut wood from deep forest in St. Martin's Island and sold it into the market at Myanmar (the then Burma). They have buying their necessary commodities/goods from the market of Myanmar. Side by side they also catching fish on the sea and cultivate fields of growing Aman Paddy, Onion, Chili, different types of Vegetables, Betel Leaf and Coconut.

He said that, now the socio-economic condition of the islanders is better than previous any other time. On and average every body of the island earns 1,500/= - 2,000/= taka per day in the Peak Season and at least 300/= - 500/= taka per day at Off Season or Rainy Season.

Maximum people are engaged in different profession. Mr. Alam also said that about 50% of the total islanders are engaged in fishing profession, 40% are engaged in farming and rest of the 10% islanders are engaged in different profession like as field surveying, boating, van driving and tourism related and others business.

Samsul Alam told me that, in every year during the period of October to March in the tourist season; many tourists have visited the island. As a result, the socio-economic condition of the island has been changed rapidly.

But, for the cause of many tourist visit in the island; the environmental condition has been changing. The environment of the sea beach has polluted. Some illegal activities have done in the island. Tourists has stolen various corals, mollusks including snails, oysters etc from the sea of the island. He stated that, many species of plant and animals were destroyed by the super cyclone in 1991. As a result, the environmental condition of the island has been changing day by day.

He said to me that, the island has exposed of severe environmental hazard, e.g. : Sea bank erosion, Cyclone and Storm surges etc. In addition to unadventurous hazards, emerging issues like climate change and salinity pretense has a great impact for tourism development in Saint Martin's Island. He also stated that, these disasters not only lead to loss of lives and livelihood, but also have bearing an economic development and nourishment. The disaster impacts are visible of the island in the form of temperature limits, irregular rainfalls and improved number of intensified cyclones occurrence of forceful weather on the Bay of Bengal.

Case Study-2:

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Md. Saddam Hossen
DATE OF BIRTH : 21.07.1990
AGE : 31 Years
GENDER : Male
PROFESSION : Fishing (Regular)
Grocery Business (Off Sea)
INCOME : 12,000/= (Monthly)
R/ADDRESS : Ward No. - 9
Chera Dwip, Smt. Island
VOTER NO. : 222003000062.



Fig-4.2: Researcher has conducted a Case Study with the household head of only a family in Chera Dwip; Mr. Saddam Hossen and his family members in their residence of Chera Dwip adjacent to Saint Martin's Island.

Md. Saddam Hossen, S/o Late Md. Hossen Ali and Rahima Khatun, was born at Dakkhin Para, 9 No Ward of St. Martin's Island Union Parishad under Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar District in Twenty One July Nineteen Hundred Ninety. Now, he is 31 years age. His father late Md. Hossen Ali was migrated from Dakkhin Para to Majher Dwip (situated in between St. Martin's Island and Chera Dwip) in 2001 and from Majher Dwip to Chera Dwip in 2010. Saddam's family is the only family who lives in Chera Dwip about 07 years. His father late Md. Hossen Ali was a fisherman who died in 2016. After the death of his father, as an elder son; now Saddam Hossen is the household head of his family.

He is a fisherman; who are catching fish on the Bay of Bengal. His father and also grandfather was fisherman. They earned their livelihood by catching fish in the Sea. By generation, now he and his two younger brothers are fishermen. He has come to this profession (fishing) by the inspiration of his father. And his two younger brothers have come to fishing profession by his direct inspiration and supervision. He has gathered vast knowledge from his father for catching fish in the deep sea.

After completing study in class five, when he was a boy of 12-13 years aged; at that time he was started the works of fishing with his father as an assistant; which is continuing at present. During the period from October to March, in the tourist season of the day time, Saddam Hossen has engaged in another profession. He has a grocery shop in Chera Dwip. In this shop he has sold different kinds of foods and beverage items, cigarettes, paan-supari, coconut, dry fish, kerosene and first aid items. In the tourist season, on and average he has earned tk. 3,000/- per day from his grocery shop; where he has achieved at least 500/- (five hundred) taka profit.

Saddam Hossen lives in a joint family with seven members in which male members are four (including he) and female members are three. The name of his family members are: Taslima Akther (Wife, Age: 20 years), Saimum Hossen (Only Son, Age: 3 years), Mrs. Rahima Khatun (Mother, Age: 45 years), Kohinur Begum (Only Sister, Age: 16 years), Md. Riaz Hossen (3rd Brother, Age: 15 years) and Md. Joynal Hossen (4th Brother, Age: 14 years).

The educational qualification of Saddam Hossen is Class-V. It has also he has ability to read the Holy Quran. He was a brilliant student. But for poverty crisis of the family, he didn't continue his education. The educational qualification of his Wife is class-VIII. His Mother Mrs. Rahima Khatun is illiterate. His 3rd Brother has no academic qualification. But, his younger Brother Md. Joynal Hossen has a little bit academic qualification. He passed class two from CREED School, which is situated in Dakkhin Para, 9 No Ward of Saint Martin's Island. His only sister Kohinur Begum has passed class three from CREED School of Saint Martin's Island.

His main profession is fishing. Side by side he is also a grocery shop keeper. On and average his monthly income is 20,000/- (Twenty Thousand) taka in peak season and 2,000/- - 5,000/- in off season. He didn't get any land from his father. As a result, his family lives in a Jhupri ghar with iron made furniture, which is situated in the khas land of Chera Dwip. Fishing is also the main profession of his two brothers; but their subsidiary profession is grocery shop keeping. His wife and sister involved in tailoring activities; and averagely they have earned monthly 5,000/- (Five Thousand) taka. The monthly income of his two Brother's is on and about (7,000/- + 5,000/-) = 12,000/- (Twelve thousand) taka.

According to the ranking of his family income source in order to: fishing, grocery shop keeping, animal rearing, homestead gardening and tailoring.

On the contrary, the yearly household expenditure of Mr. Md. Saddam Hossen is 72,000/- (Seventy two thousand) taka only. After all of his family expenditure he has saved 3,000/- (Three thousand) taka of every Month in Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd, Teknaf -

Upazila, Cox's Bazar; so he has face lot of financial transaction related problem. He told me that, if Government has established a Bank in Saint Martin's Island; then the social, economical, cultural and environmental conditions of the islanders will be change.

Aman, Rabi and Kharif crops has cultivated in this island. If he has no land; so he didn't cultivate any crops. But, he has a homestead garden, where different types of seasonal vegetables have grown.

When Saddam was a boy of 13 years aged; at that time he was joined fishing activities with his father. From that time now he has staying in fishing profession. He has 17 years experience in fishing profession; where 6 years as fisherman and 11 years as Sordar. He has gathered vast knowledge about fishing. He shared to me about his fishing experience; which is academically known as indigenous fishing knowledge. He told me that, "generally, every day in the evening he and his group go to the sea for catching fish. When they are entering the deep sea, they have set their boat in a safe place. They have identifying the place by observing the color and wave of the sea water. Then they falling anchor into the sea. After this they have throwing nets on the sea water and drawn up their nets after every two hours. It's a continuous process for collecting fish in the deep sea of the fisherman."

He also told me that, "when Bangladesh Metrological Department has shown Cyclone signal; then they didn't go to Bay of Bengal for catching fish or they have come back from the sea as early as possible. It has also in the time of every year when Department of fisheries doesn't permit to catch fish in Bay of Bengal, at that time they didn't go to the sea."

Saddam Hossen told me that, St. Martin's Island is exposed to severe disasters like sea bank erosion, cyclone and storm surges. Among these disasters cyclone has play the most devastating roles. Cyclone hit in St. Martin's Island almost in every year. It has also the severe cyclone hit in St. Martin's Island as well as in the total coastal belt of Bangladesh on and average every three years. It has known as super cyclone. The super cyclone that strikes St. Martin's Island as well as in the costal belt of Bangladesh in November 1970, Cyclone in 29 November, 1991, Sidr in 2007 and Mahasen in 2013 which was very destructive and islanders didn't forget it. There are two Cyclone Shelters in St. Martin's Island; which are not sufficient for the islanders, during the cyclone time. In order to protect the livelihood of the islanders the newly made Metrological Centre will be open very soon and at least two/three Cyclone Shelters have to build up in St. Martin's Island immediately; that is an important demand to the only household head of Chera Dwip adjacent to St. Martin's Island.

Case Study-3:

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Md. Monwarul Haque
DATE OF BIRTH : 04. 10.1972
AGE : 49 Years
GENDER : Male
PROFESSION : Researcher
Deputy Director
SAURES, Sylhet.
INCOME : 70,000/- (Monthly)
R/ADDRESS : Saista Villa
North Baluchar, Sylhet.
VOTER ID. No. : 2697557407826.



Fig-4.3: Researcher is interviewing A Domestic Tourist Mr. Md. Monwarul Haque who have come to visit Saint Martin's Island recently.

Md. Monwarul Haque, S/o Md. Fazlul Haque and Mrs. Mahmuda Khatun, was born at the Village of Goboddhonpur under Kamolgonj Upazila of Maulvibazar District in Fourth October Nineteen Hundred Seventy Two. Now, he is a man of 49 years age. His father was a government service holder in Bangladesh Railway who has retired in 2005 as a Station Manager. After the retirement of his father, they are living in Baluchar area under Sadar Upazila of Sylhet District. His mother is a housewife who lives with in a joint family. Mr. Monwar has one brother and one sister. Among his brothers and sister he has staying in second position. His elder Brother Mr. Nahidul Haque (51) has doing a job in a Pharmaceutical Company namely 'Health Care' as a 'Zonal Manager (ZM)' in Sylhet Region and lives in Sylhet town with his family members. His only sister Mrs. Keya Begum (45) is married; who lives in Maulvibazar with his family members. Her husband is a Banker and doing job in Prime Bank Ltd as Second Officer of Maulvibazar Branch.

He lives in a joint family with four adult family members. He has no children at this moment. After the divorced with his first wife Mrs. Afroza Begum (at present SP of Bangladesh Police); his only son Anan is now staying with his mother at Dhaka. He has married second times. His present wife Mrs. Salamunnessa Khanom is a Banker and

stay with his family in Sylhet. In this family he has no children at present. The name of his family members are his father Mr. Md. Fazlul Haque (73), his mother Mrs. Mahmuda Khatun (65) and his second wife Mrs. Salamunnessa Khanom (47).

The educational qualification of Monwarul Haque is B. Sc. (Hon's) and MS in Plant Pathology from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Salna, Gazipur. His present wife Mrs. Salamunnessa Khanom has achieved the academic degree of B. Sc. (Hon's) and MS in Statistics from Dhaka University.

Mr. Monwarul Haque is a service holder (researcher) and doing his job in Sylhet Agricultural University Research Systems (SAURES), Sylhet as Deputy Director. Basically, he performed his duty as a Scientist. He has conducted many research related to Crop Production, Crop Diversification and New Variety Adaptation. It has also said that, now he has conducting a research on Saint Martin's Island (Agro-Ecological Zone-24). He has visit Saint Martin's Island recently. I have conducting a case study by treating him as a domestic tourist. The necessary information related to this case study is described here as follows:

Mr. Haque told me that, "as a domestic tourist; he has visit many tourist spots of Bangladesh. But he didn't get any beautiful tourist spot like St. Martin's Island. Because, St. Martin's Island is the only coral island of Bangladesh; which has situated in north-east part of the Bay of Bengal and forming southernmost part in Bangladesh. Natural view of this tourist spot is very panoramic. As a result, a lot of tourists (domestic and as well as foreign) has visit this island in every year. The adjacent coral reef of the island has an extension named Chera Dwip; that has also attract the tourist."

He also told me that, "in 2000; when he visited Saint Martin's Island in first time; then the coming rate of tourist in this island was 1,500-2,000 per day but now it has increasing geometrically. There are seven to eight thousand tourists visit St. Martin's Island everyday at present from home and abroad which is away from the carrying capacity of this coral island. Moreover this, there is regular 5 big ferry services and about one hundred troller and speed boats has used for transportation of tourists and also the peoples of St. Martin's Island. For this reason, a vast amount of crude oil and plastic waste has discharged in the sea water adjacent to the island. So, the quality of coastal water is degrading gradually. As a result, government has taken a vital decision in 1999 and declared St. Martin's as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA)."

Saint Martin is situated on the Bay of Bengal; which attract a lot of domestic and foreign tourists every day attracting to its panoramic beauty and clean and tidy marine life. For coming a lot of tourist in St. Martin's Island, the only coral island of Bangladesh, is facing an ecological as well as environmental disaster due to the cause of extreme tourism development.

Case Study-4:

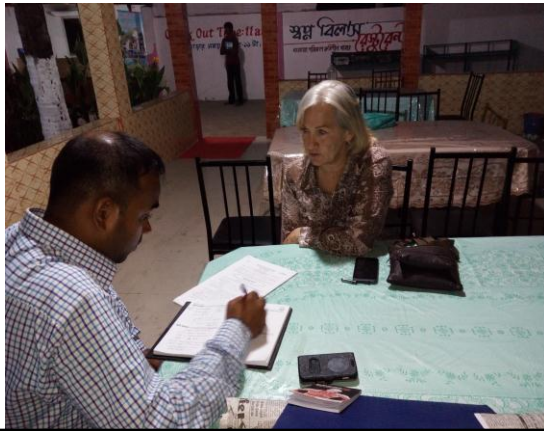


Fig-4.4: Researcher is conducting a Case Study of A Foreign Tourist (Canadian) - Marie Line Trudel; who have visit St. M. Island recently and stay in Bangladesh.

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Marie Line Trudel
DATE OF BIRTH : 06. 03.1960
AGE : 61 Years
GENDER : Female
PROFESSION : Agriculturalist
 Owner of
 150 Acres Agriculture Farm
 Ontario, Canada.
INCOME : \$ 5, 00, 000/- (Monthly)

Marie Line Trudel, H/o Mr. David Young Trudel, was born at Quebec City, Canada in first February Nineteen Hundred Sixty. Now, she is 61 years age. She was married with her husband in 1981. After marriage she was settled with her husband in Ontario City in 1981. Her husband Mr. David is a government service holder in Canadian Police. She has completed B. Sc. Ag. (Hon's) and MS in Crop Botany in a Canadian University with brilliant results. After completing her academic degrees; she has taken a decision to build up an agriculture firm. Her husband helps him in this project. She was started the agricultural firm with her husband by taking \$ 50,000 loan. Her husband and her classmate Mr. Dieago Jorge Del (Banker) help her in this agricultural farming project. As a result; within a very short time she has expanded her firm through invest money. Different types of agricultural crops have produced in her firm. The crop production rate is very high. A few Chain Shops in Ontario have collected different producing agricultural crops from her firms directly. So, she did not face any marketing problems. As an Agriculturalist; she has vast academic and also crop production related practical knowledge. There are 200 labors working in her farm in everyday. She told me that, most of the labors of her farm are Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani. They have a vast knowledge about crop production.

She has two Children (Boy). Her first Son Mr. Eagan Trudel is 41 years age. He is a Software Engineer. He has stay in USA and doing job in a Software Company. He is married. His wife Christine De La is a School Teacher in New York City, USA. They have two babies. One is 10 years and another is 8 years age. Mr. Eagan completed his academic career from Pennsylvania Sates University, USA.

Her second Son Mr. Elliott Trudel is 38 years age. He is a Banker. He lives in Washington D.C. of USA and doing job in Federal Reserve Bank of USA. He is married. His wife Tatiana Gabriel is a Pediatric Surgeon who works in a hospital of Washington D.C., USA. They have one baby. Mr. Elliott achieved his academic degree in Economics from Harvard University, USA.

In the Winter Season; when snowfall has drop in large scale; many people left Canada for one/two/three/four months from the relief of cold wave. At that time they visit Asian Countries like as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Srilanka and Thailand. Marie Line Trudel has come to visit Bangladesh for two Months and India, Pakistan, Nepal, Srilanka and Thailand also visit for two Months. After four Months she has come back to Canada. She has visit Saint Martin's Island. It has also she will visit Cox's Bazar, Moheskhal, Inani Sea Beach, Shrine of Hazrat Shah Jaal (R.), Jaflong, Lalakhal, Ratargul Swamp Forest, Lovachora, Tanguar Haor, Lawachara, Madhabkunda, Kuakata Sea Beach, Sundarbans, Paharpur, Mahastangarh, Mainamati Second World War Symmetry and Rangamatti of Bangladesh. After completing her visit in Bangladesh then she will left Bangladesh for visit to India.

Marie Line Trudel told me that, "the longest Sea Beach of the world, Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh; and the rural people's live styles of Bangladesh attracts her." She also told me that, she got inspiration to visit Bangladesh from some of his Bangali friends and also some Bangladeshi labor in her agricultural firm of Canada."

About Saint Martin's Island; She told me the researcher in conducting this Case Study period that, "for the panoramic view of Saint Martin's Island; every year a lot of foreign tourists visit here. It has also many domestic tourists also visit this island every day. As a result the environment of the island is not so clean. It is necessary to clean up the sea beach area regularly."

Trudel said that, "the people of this island are very poor but they are very much dear. For this reason, she came to Bangladesh and visit Saint Martin's Island in second time. Last year, she has visit Saint Martin's Island for the first time. For observing the natural scenery and islander's behavior and as well as lively hood patterns attract her. She hopes that the tourism of St. Martin's Island and also Bangladesh Tourism industry will be flourished with in a very short time, if the authority takes necessary care of the tourist spots and the visa facilities for the foreign tourists should more easier."

Case Study-5:

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Md. Humayun Kabir

DATE OF BIRTH : 01. 01.1969

AGE: 52 Years

GENDER: Male

PROFESSION : ASST. GEN Manager

Keari Tours & Services Ltd.

Cox's Bazar Zone

Cox's Bazar.

INCOME : 1, 00,000/-

(Monthly average income)

O/ADDRESS: Kalatoli Road

Cox's Bazar.

VOTER ID. No. : 2697557406339.

EXPERT: Tourism Development

Service Providers for the

Tourists of St. Martin's Island.

Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir, S/o Md. Nazmul Kabir and Mrs. Mazeda Begum, was born in a Muslim family at Debidwar Upazila of Comilla District in First January Nineteen Hundred Sixty Nine. Now, he is a man of 52 years age. His father was a Government Service Holder in Bangladesh Army who has retired in 2000 as a Major. After the retirement of his father, they are living in Gono Bhaban Govt. Quarter, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka. His mother is an Assistant Teacher of Gonobhabon Govt. High School, Dhaka who lives with in a joint family. Mr. Kabir has two brothers and two sisters. He is the elder son of his family. His second brother Mr. Alamgir Kabir (50) has doing job in Chittagong Govt. Girls College as a Professor in the Department of Mathematics; who lives with his family in Chittagong. His third and younger brother Mr. Nurul Kabir (48) has doing job in Bangladesh Bank as a Deputy Director, who lives with his family in Dhaka. His elder sister Mrs. Srabonti Kabir (45) has doing job in Bangladesh Bank High School, Motijheel, Dhaka; who lives with her family in Dhaka. His younger sister Mrs. Abonti Kabir (42) has doing job in House Building Finance Corporation as an Assistant Director, who lives with his family in Dhaka. All of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Kabir is well established. They are married and everyone has children's. His wife Khushi Kabir (45) has doing job in Gonobhabon as an Administrative Officer; who lives with her family in Dhaka. He has two children's. His elder Son Mehadi Hasan Uzzal is a student of B. Sc (Hon's) in Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University,

Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka and his younger Son Shariful Hasan Kiron is a student of class XII in Residential Model School and College, Mohammadpur, Dhaka. He lives in a joint family with 6 members at Dhaka. But for his job purposes in the tourist season (from October-March) he is staying mainly in Cox's Bazar and sometimes in Teknaf and Saint Martin's Island. In the Off Peak Season (from April-September) he is staying in Dhaka and doing job in Kearsi Tours & Services Head Office, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

The educational qualification of Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir is B. A. (Pass) and MA in Islamic History & Culture from Jagannath University College under Dhaka University. He has also completed MBA, major in Human Resource Management (HRM) from Darul Ihsan University, Dhaka. He was started his career in Islamic Aid Bangladesh as an Area Manager. After doing five years job in this organization, then he has changed his job and joined in Muslim Aid as a Senior Area Manager. Now, he is doing job in Kearsi Tours & Services as Assistant General Manager. His monthly average income is 1,00,000/- (One Lac) taka. He has 24 years job experience where tourism related job experience is 14 years. As a result, researcher has chosen this person for conducting this case study.

Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir told me that, Kearsi Tours & Services Ltd is the pioneer and leading tourism related service providing company in Bangladesh; which were started showing its bravery to open the door of Saint Martin's Island for all tourists in 2004 at first time. The motto of Kearsi Tours & Services Ltd is- 'to show everything exclusively what you yearn and desire to see.' Kearsi provides two luxurious vessels in Teknaf-Saint Martin's sea route in the tourist season of every year, namely 'Kearsi Sindbad' and 'Kearsi Cruise & Dine'. For visit Saint Martin's Island; tourists get all kinds of modern transport facilities by using this ship. In the tourist season the ship departure from Teknaf Kearsi Ghat at 9.30 a.m. and from Saint Martin's Island Jetty Ghat at 3.00 pm every day.

Mr. Kabir told me this researcher about their tourist packages; where tourists get three types of ticket reservation facilities in Kearsi Sindbad Ship; which are: Main Deck, Open Deck and Bridge Deck. The return ticket price of every tourist in the Main Deck is 650/-, Open Deck is 800/- and Bridge Deck is 1,000/-. The seat capacity of Kearsi Sindbad ship is 600. He also told me that, Kearsi Tours & Services Ltd have also another luxurious ship for the VIP tourists in Teknaf-Saint Martin's route; namely 'Kearsi Cruise & Dine.' Tourists also get three types of ticket reservation facilities in this ship; which are: Pearl Lounge; where return ticket price is 2,000/-, Coral Lounge; where return ticket price is 1,600/- and Exclusive Lounge; which return ticket price is 1,200/-. The seat capacity of Kearsi Cruise & Dine ship is 400.

It has also said that, there are another three ships namely MV Kajol, LCT Kutubdia and MV Green Line has operate Ship services for tourists in Teknaf-Saint Martin's route in the tourist season. Maximum tourist use Kearsi Sindbad and Kearsi Cruise & Dine Ship for their Saint Martin's Island journey; which is very much comfortable and safe.

Case Study-6:

Summary of this Case Study:

NAME : Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas

PROFESSION: Teaching

DESIGNATION: Professor

Dept. of Anthropology
SUST, Sylhet.

DATE OF BIRTH : 31. 12.1955

AGE : 66 Years

GENDER : Male

INCOME : 1, 50,000/-
(Monthly average income)

EXPERT : Ethnography



Fig-4.5: Researcher has conducted a Case Study; who have conducted many Ethnographic Research works; Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas, Prof. Dept. of Anthropology, SUST, Sylhet.

Dr. Abdul Awwal Biswas, S/o Late Md. Omar Ali Biswas, was born in a distinguished Muslim family in 31st December, 1955 in the Village namely South Birajala of Patuakhali District under Barisal Division of Bangladesh. He is a man of 66 years age. Now he is working as a Professor (On PRL) in the Dept of Anthropology, SUST, Sylhet. He is the immediate past Director, Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), SUST, Sylhet. He obtained his Ph.D. in Social Anthropology from University of Dhaka. He has conducted reconnaissance survey on coastal area in Bangladesh by the assistance of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). He has a strong Anthropological Background and vast research experience.

Dr. Biswas has done many Social and Anthropological researches on different ethnic groups in Bangladesh. He has conducted a valuable research works on the ethnic groups of Rakkhain Community in Patuakhali District of Bangladesh. By conducting this research work he has brought out many more unexplored ethnographic data collected from the ethnic people of the coastal areas of Bangladesh through his untiring research work.

It has also said that, recently, Dr. Biswas has conducted a valuable research work on North-Eastern Ethnic Communities of Bangladesh. University Grants Commission of Bangladesh (UGC) has published a book; based on his research findings. The name of this book is-**"Ethnographic Profile of the Ethnic Communities of North-Eastern Bangladesh."** This book mainly focuses the Partial Ethnographic Research work in North-Eastern Regions of Bangladesh. There are nine chapters in this book where researcher discusses the ethnographical, geographical, historical, social, economical, political, ritual, ecological and environmental aspects of North-Eastern Regions of Bangladesh.

The educational background of Dr. Biswas is BSS (Hon's) and MSS in Sociology from Dhaka University. He has also completed PhD degree in Social Anthropology from Dhaka University. He has served more than fifteen years as a Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, former Patuakhali Agricultural College (At present, Patuakhali Science and Technology University). Now he is working as a Professor in the Dept of Anthropology, SUST, Sylhet, Bangladesh. He has 36 years teaching experience and also a lot of ethnographic research experience. As a result, researcher has chosen this person for conducting this ethnography related case study.

Dr. Biswas told me that, St. Martin's Island is a coral island of Bangladesh; which is a beautiful creation of Almighty Allah. This island has popularly known as a fish catching destination of the fisherman who catches fish in the Bay of Bengal. There are about seven thousand people live in this island permanently. Most of them are fisherman and a few of them are engaged in different professions like as tourism related business, farming, shop keeping, van driving, boat or troller driving, dry fish related business etc and rest of them are workless. The islanders are very poor. Maximum islanders have live from hand to mouth. Most of the islanders have engaged in more than one profession. If their major profession is fishing; then their secondary profession is farming or other small business.

Ethnography expert Dr. Biswas told me that, the settlement history of St. Martin's Island is about 300-350 years long. In the mid 1770; there were 13 Muslim families have migrated in St. Martin's Island from Rakkhain Pradesh of the then Burma (at present Myanmar) for the problem of ethnic conflict between Muslim and Buddhist. After migrating in St. Martin's Island; the 13 Muslim families were engaged in fishing and also farming for leading their lives. They were settled in Uttar Para, near the sea beach. At that time; St. Martin's Island was covered by deep forest. Different types of vegetation were found in this forest. Day by day for increasing population in the island; people were involved in the forest and leading their lives by cutting woods and selling in the market. As a result; the forest has been damaged in a certain time for over population staying in St. Martin's Island.

Most of the people of St. Martin's Island are illiterate. Majority people have no academic qualifications. But a few of them can write only their name. In previous time, there were no educational institutions. As a result; islanders didn't get educational facilities in the island. In 1976, the only government Primary School was established in the island. After this in 1992, the only High School namely Saint Martin's B. N. High School was established in the island which has promoted as a Collegiate School in 2009. For these reason, islanders are not capable for changing their language, culture and also economic status.

The people of St. Martin's Island are very much religious and cordial. They are Muslim in religion. They have pray Namaz for five times in a day. They have Doing Roza and maintaining all the Islamic rules and regulations by their daily lives. Islanders follow the Holy Quran, Hadith and Islamic rules and regulations for every work in their daily lives. They have maintained different Rituals. At the time of natural disaster; islanders remember Almighty Allah. They have given Azzan and also pray Nafol Namaz, Zikir and Duah-Durud form remove the disasters. In every Friday; after Zuma Namaz, Moulvi/ Imam has made special prayer/duah for protecting from different disasters of the islanders.

Islanders put traditional clothes. Males wear Lungi and Shirt or Punjabi. Young boys put on Pant, Trouser, T-Shirt, Fatua etc. But, the educated Males wears Pant and Shirt. Generally, the Women were Shari and Three Piece or Four Piece. But the rich Women wear Burmese Maxi and Worna. Women islanders have maintain Pordah. They covered their full body with Borka and Hijab.

Islanders eat traditional Bengali foods. But, in different occasions they eat Biriani, Korma, Polau etc. They eat all kinds of traditional and seasonal fruits. They drink coconut water; which is available in most of the households of the island.

Now-a-days many Rohingya peoples have lives in this island. They have migrated from Mongdu (Rakkhain Pradesh) of Myanmar. The relatives of Rohingya people are living in St. Martin's Island and also Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. They have migrated in earlier time. As a result, the Rohingya people who are migrating at present in St. Martin's Island; they are staying in their relative's house. The Rohingya people who have migrated this island in earlier; most of them are settled here and a lot of them are voter at present in St. Martin's Island.

Dr. Biswas told me that, he has visited St. Martin's Island in many times. According to his visiting experience in island; he told me that, the Rohingya people are engaged in different types of crime. They joined the Arakan Muslim terrorist and doing different types of crime near Myanmar Border and also hill tracts areas of Bangladesh. As a result, they have to push back of their birth place, Myanmar immediately for the protection of Saint Martin's Island and as well as our country Bangladesh.

CHAPTER – 5

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND, SCOPES AND CHALLENGES

5.1 Tourism Development Scenario of Saint Martin's Island in Bangladesh Context

Tourism has identified as a major industry, which is growing very fast in many countries of the world. Bangladesh is a developing country and going to be a middle income country with her natural beauty, where tourism can play a vital role in its GDP growth.

Bangladesh as a developing country is moving towards facing challenges of globalization. It has beautiful sights and historical places which are able to grow attention to international tourists. But this industry failed to grow properly because of lack of sustainable and effective tourism marketing strategies and reluctant attitude of different governments to develop this industry. Many foreigners have negative perception toward our country. They feel Bangladesh is a country of poverty, beggars, floods and political unrest (Hussain, 1999, p. 1) and (Sarker & Begum, 2013, p. 104).

Bangladesh is one of the most wonderful countries not only in the south-east Asia region, but also in the world. The people of Bangladesh are essentially a tradition loving nation and simple in nature. The people enjoy six seasons in a year; each of which is distinct from the other in respect of gaiety, color and complexion (Akteruzzaman & Istiaque, 2001, p. 107).

People travel on foot, by vehicle and air from one part of the earth to another to watch the natural beauties that are surrounded to them. Being curious, they always want to get the flavor of unseen and unknown for pleasure. People get depressed of their monotonous workloads and want to escape from the pressures of work-deadlines, avoid crowd city life, break traditional daily life, and thus enjoy some time in a new place having natural and cultural significance. A new place can relieve the monotony of one's existence and-fill on mind with joy. A tour is very helpful to widen the wisdom of a person. From ancient time, Bengal was very rich in culture, history, social values and religion that's why it is considered as a most wonderful and attractive tourist destination (Aladdin, *et. al.*, 2014, p. 68).

Saint Martin's Island is a popular tourist spot of Bangladesh. It is a small island which is situated in the north-east part of the Bay of Bengal and south part of Bangladesh. The 7.315 km long and 975 to 1,890 m wide of the only coral island of Bangladesh; Saint Martin's Island is now a well-accepted tourist destination of domestic and foreign tourists at present. The island received about seven to eight thousands tourists per day at every tourist season or peak season (October-March). Among the incoming tourists of the island; there are about two thousands have stay in overnight of the different hotels, motels and guest houses. There are about two hundred hotels, motels and guest houses of the island; where tourist can get all kinds of modern residential facilities. Saint Martin's Island has exists only because of its coral based geological structure and beautiful scenery. The island is locally known as Narikel Jinjira; since a huge number of coconut trees are available of the island. There is a beautiful coral reef adjoining the island that contributes in extending the island known as the Chera Dwip. It is an extension part of Saint Martin's Island which has separates in high tides. As a result, the tourism of Saint Martin's Island is developing day by day.

5.2 Trend of Tourist Inflow to Saint Martin's Island

Over the past 20 years, tourism has become one of the most dynamic elements of the global economy. Tourism accounted for over 9% of global GDP and almost 3% of employment in 2009. International tourism has grown by an average of 4-5% a year over the past decade (Richards, 2011, p. 23). Bangladesh is a developing country; which has bright prospects of tourism in future. The country is blessed with four key tourism products; e.g., Beaches, Forest, Hills and Islands, Historical Places and Archaeological Sites that are mostly pleasing to many tourists (Sarker and Begum, 2013, p. 103). Tourism appeal includes natural places like eco-parks, lakes, valleys, rivers, canals, haors, baors, mountains, beaches and offshore islands (Shamsuddoha & Chowdhury, 2010).

There are many offshore islands in coastal district of Cox's Bazar; which is-Maheshkhali, Kutubdia, Matarbari, Sonadia, Shah Pari and St. Martin's or Narikel Jinjira. Among them St. Martin's Island is my study area; which is a coral island of Bangladesh and where we have found the blue water into the Bay of Bengal. People of St. Martin's Island are very cordial. For this reason, now St. Martin's Island is identify as a well-accepted tourist spot of the visiting tourist. There are about seven to eight thousand tourist visit St. Martin's Island every day in tourist season; for the attraction of coral scenario, turtle shells, light house and attractive rural life styles. It also another tourist spot Chera Dwip; which is an extension part of St. Martin's Island but has divided in high tide from the main land. As a result, the trend of tourist inflow to St. Martin's Island is increasing day by day.

5.3 Cause of Visit for the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

There are two types of tourist namely domestic and foreign has visit Saint Martin's Island during tourist season in every year. A large number of domestic tourists has visit this panoramic island for different purposes. For conducting this study properly, researcher has collect different types of data from the visiting domestic tourists by using a questionnaire, namely-'Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourist'. In this questionnaire, there was an important question for the domestic tourists; which is-'Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island.' There are six answer options in this question; which is- Tour/Picnic Purpose, Recreation Purpose, Business Purpose, Job Purpose, Research Purpose and Others (Specify). The visiting domestic tourists of Saint Martin's Island help me positively for collecting data. This study has conducted in total of 100 respondents from January to March in 2018 in Saint Martin's Island. After surveying, the data has analysis in a descriptive manner. The processed data has analyzed using SPSS software, Version 20.0.

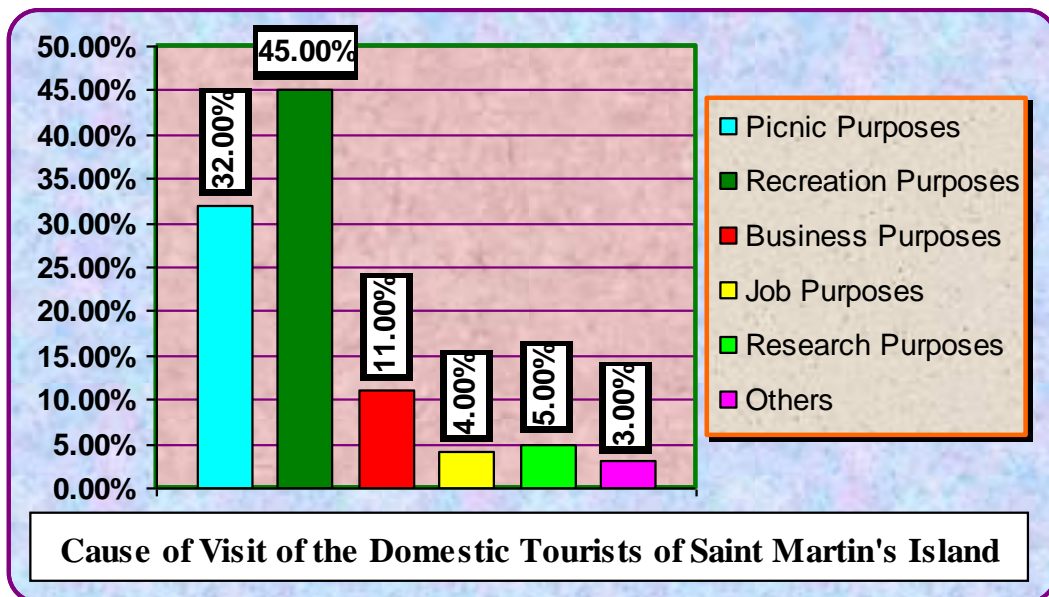
5.3.1 Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Table-5.1: Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Visiting Cause for the Domestic Tourists	Frequency	Percentage
Recreation Purpose	45	45%
Tour/Picnic Purpose	32	32%
Business Purpose	11	11%
Job Purpose	04	4%
Research Purpose	05	5%
Others (Specify)	02	2%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.1: Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above **table and figure-5.1** has shown Visiting Cause for the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island. The highest number of tourists (45%) said that, they have comes this island in Tour/Picnic purposes. 32% tourists said that they have visit Saint Martin's Island for recreation purposes. 11% said that for business purposes. 4% tourists doing their opinion for coming in Saint Martin's Island for job purposes. It has also 5% tourists said that they are visiting this island for research purpose. 3% tourists visit Saint Martin's Island for other purposes. On a talk I can say that, maximum tourists visit Saint Martin's Island for recreation purposes.

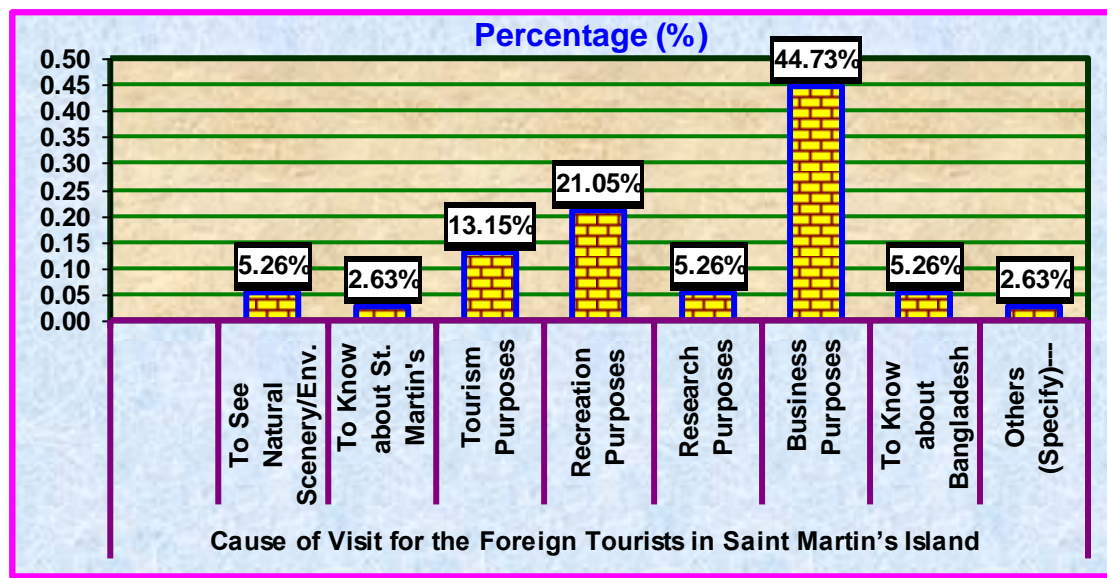
5.3.2 Cause of Visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island

Table-5.2: Cause of Visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island

Visiting Cause for the Foreign Tourists	Frequency	Percentage
To See the Natural Scenery/Environment	02	05.26%
To Know about Saint Martin’s Island	01	02.63%
Tourism Purposes	05	13.15%
Recreation Purposes	08	21.05%
Research Purposes	02	05.26%
Business Purposes	17	44.73%
To Know about Bangladesh	02	05.26%
Others (Specify)-----	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.2: Cause of Visit for the Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island



Analysis:

In above **table and graph-5.2** has shown Visiting Cause for the Foreign Tourists in St. Martin’s Island. The highest number of tourists which is 17 and ratio is 44.73% foreign tourists said that, they have visit St. Martin’s Island for Business Purposes. Maximum Businessmen are come from India and China. They have visit Bangladesh for Business Purposes. Side by side they have visit St. Martin’s Island. 21.05% foreign tourists have visited the island for recreation purposes; which number are 8. It has also 13.15% foreign tourists visit St. Martin’s Island for tourism purposes. In fourth position 5.26% foreign tourists said that, they have visit Saint Martin’s Island for research purpose and to know about Bangladesh. 5.26% foreign tourists said that, they have visit Saint Martin’s Island to see natural scenery/environment.

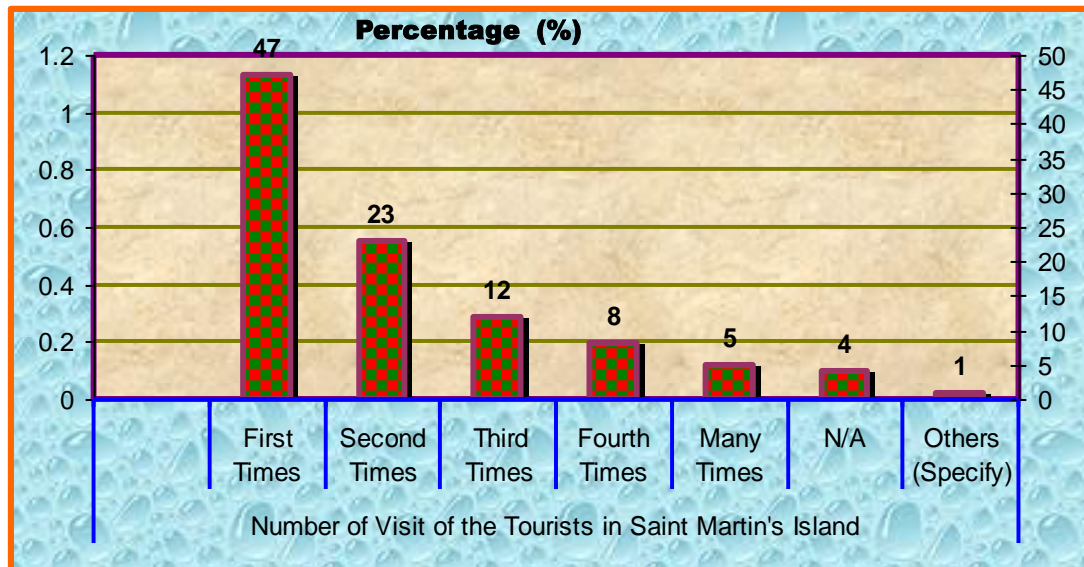
5.4 Number of Visit for the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Table-5.3: Number of Visit for the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Number of Visit for the Tourists in St. Martin's Island	Frequency	Percentage
Visit for First Time	47	47%
Visit for Second Times	23	23%
Visit for Third Times	12	12%
Visit for Fourth Times	08	08%
Visit for Many Times	05	05%
Not Applicable	04	04%
Others (Specify)-----	01	01%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.3: Number of Visit for the Tourists in Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above **table and figure 5.3** have shown in number of visit for the tourists in St. Martin's Island. In this table and figure (graph) we have seen that, among the visiting tourists of St. Martin's Island; 47% tourists have said that, they are visiting this island for first time. 23% tourists have said that they are visiting St. Martin's Island for second times. 12% tourists said that they are visiting St. Martin's Island for third times. It has also 8% tourists have visited the island for fourth times. 5% tourists have visited the island for many times. Researcher has collect 4% data from the respondents; who are working in St. Martin's Island as a government job holder not as a tourist. As a result, I have shown them in the above table and figure as N/A. In the above Table and figure represent that, most of the tourist visit St. Martin's Island for first time. The tourists who have said that, they are visiting in St. Martin's Island for many times; basically they are researcher. For doing their research purposes, and they have St. Martin's Island for many times.

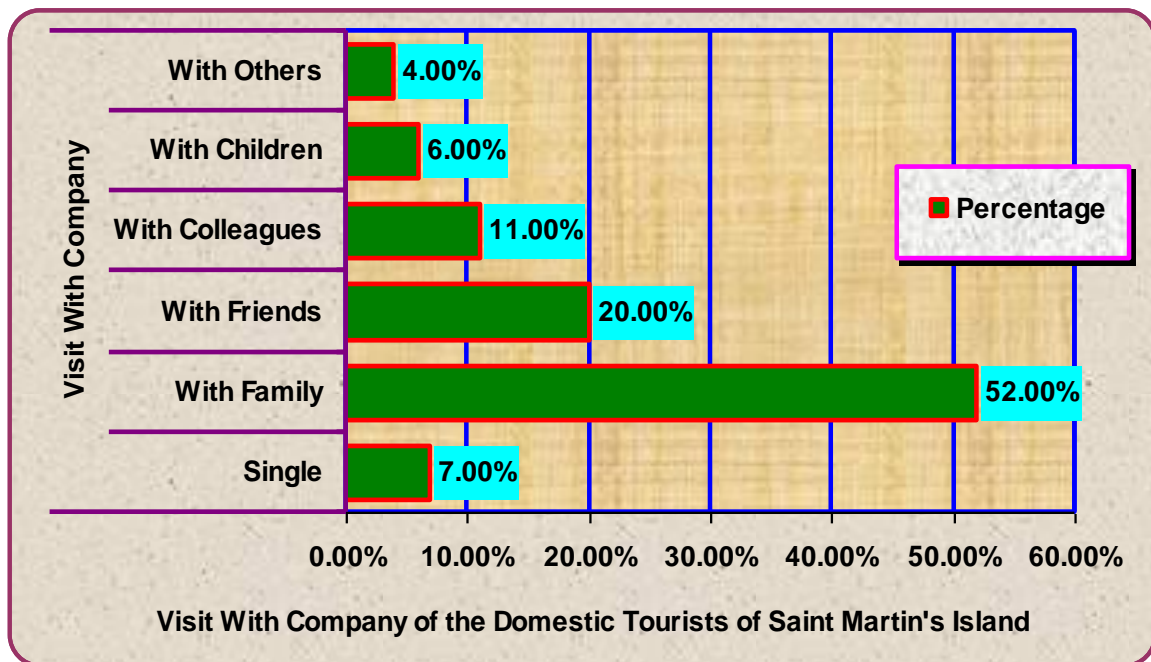
5.5 Visit With Company for the Tourists during the Visiting Time in St. Martin's Island

Table-5.4: Visit with Company for the Domestic Tourists in St. Martin's Island

Visit with Company for the Tourists in St. Martin's Island	Frequency	Percentage
Single	07	07%
With Family	52	52%
With Friends	20	20%
With Colleagues	11	11%
With Children	06	06%
Others (Specify)-----	04	04%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.4: Visit with Company of the Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above **table and graph 5.4** have shown Visit with company of the domestic tourist in St. Martin's Island. The highest number of tourist which is 52% has said that, they have visit St. Martin's Island with family members. In second position; 20% tourists given me the information that they have visit St. Martin's Island with friends. There are 11% tourist said that they are visiting St. Martin's Island with their colleagues. 6% tourist visits with children and rest of the 4% with others company. In the above table and figure represent that, most of the tourist visit St. Martin's Island with family members. It has represent that the tourism St. Martin's Island has gradually developing day by day.

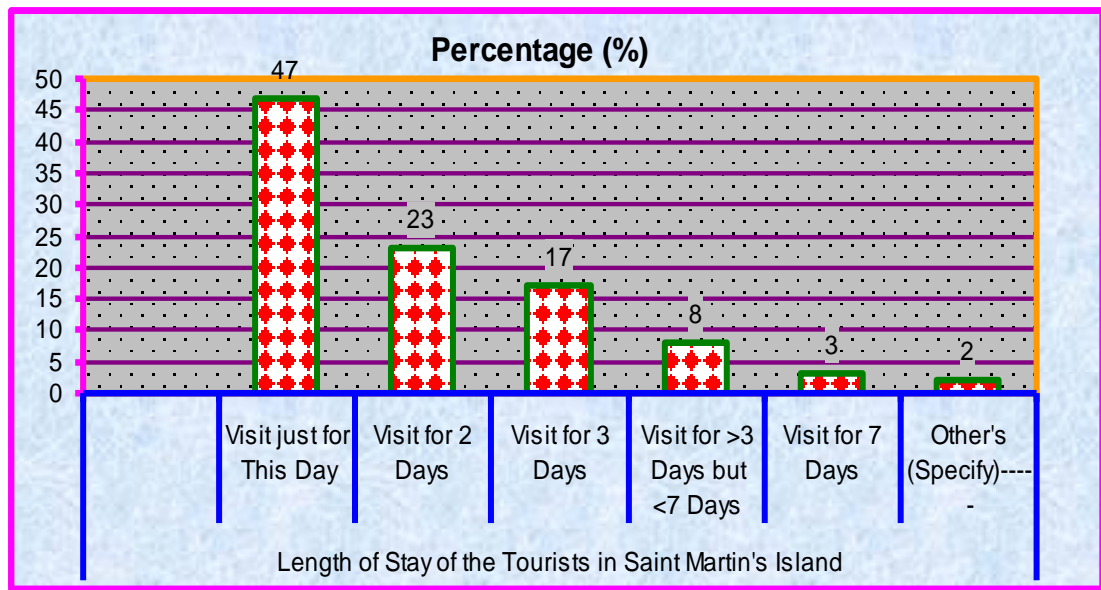
5.6 Length of Stay of the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Table-5.5: Length of Stay of the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Length of Staying Information of the Tourist in St. Martin's Island	Frequency	Percentage
Visit for This Day	47	47%
Visit for 2 Days	23	23%
Visit for 3 Days	17	17%
Visit for > 3 Days but < 7 Days	08	08%
Visit for 7 Days	03	03%
Others (Specify)-----	02	02%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.5: Length of Stay of the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above **table and figure 5.5** have shown in length of stay of the tourists in St. Martin's Island. In the table and figure (graph) we have seen that, among the visiting tourists of St. Martin's Island; 47% tourists said that, they are visiting this island just for this day. 23% tourists said that they are visiting this island for 2 days. Among the visiting tourist of St. Martin's Island, 17% tourists said that they are visiting St. Martin's Island for 3 days. It has also 8% tourist visited the island for more than 3 days but less than 7 days. Basically they visit St. Martin's Island for 5 days by attending a training program. 3% tourists visit this coral island for 7 days by attending firing program, which is a part of their government service. Basically, they are the member of Bangladesh Navy, Coast Guard and Biman Bangladesh Air lines. On a talk, I can say that, the tour program of the tourist in St. Martin's Island basically for 1 day. But, the package tour program is in for 2 to 3 days. It has said that, in special case, researchers are staying in Saint Martin's Island in many days for conducting research purposes.

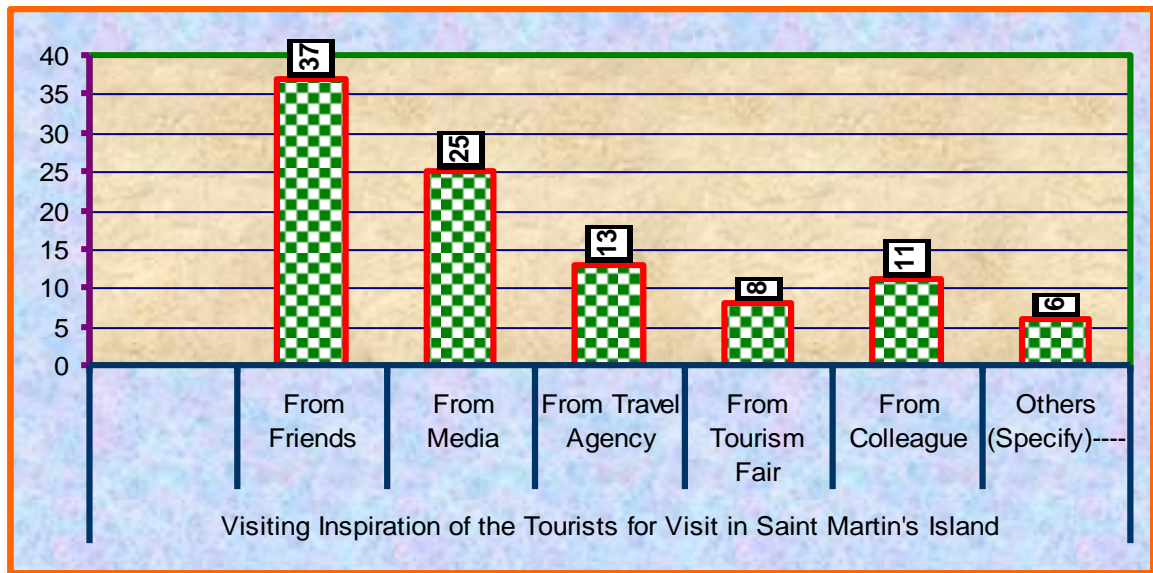
5.7 Visiting Inspiration of the Tourist for Visit Saint Martin's Island

Table-5.6: Visiting Inspiration of the Tourist for Visit Saint Martin's Island

Visiting Inspiration of the Tourist for visit St. Martin's Island	Frequency	Percentage
Inspiration from Friends	37	37%
Inspiration from Media	25	25%
Inspiration from Travel Agency	13	13%
Inspiration from Tourism Fair	08	08%
Inspiration from Colleague	11	11%
Others (Specify)-----	06	06%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.6: Visiting Inspiration of the Tourist for Visit Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above **table and figure 5.6** has shown visiting inspiration of the tourist for visit St. Martin's Island. In the table and figure (graph) we have seen that, among the visiting tourist of St. Martin's Island; 37% tourists have said that, they got inspiration for visit St. Martin's Island from friends. 25% tourist said that they got inspiration for visit St. Martin's Island from to see the news published in print, electronic and also social media. 13% tourists said that they got inspiration for visit this island from Travel Agency. They also said that, in this visit of St. Martin's Island they came from a package tour programme. 8% tourist said to me that, for visiting Saint Martin's Island they got inspiration from Tourism fair of Dhaka. 11% tourists said to me that, they got inspiration for visiting St. Martin's Island from their office colleagues. Exactly they visit St. Martin's Island with their colleagues in an office tour. On a talk, I can say that, maximum tourist got inspiration for visit St. Martin's Island from their friends circle.

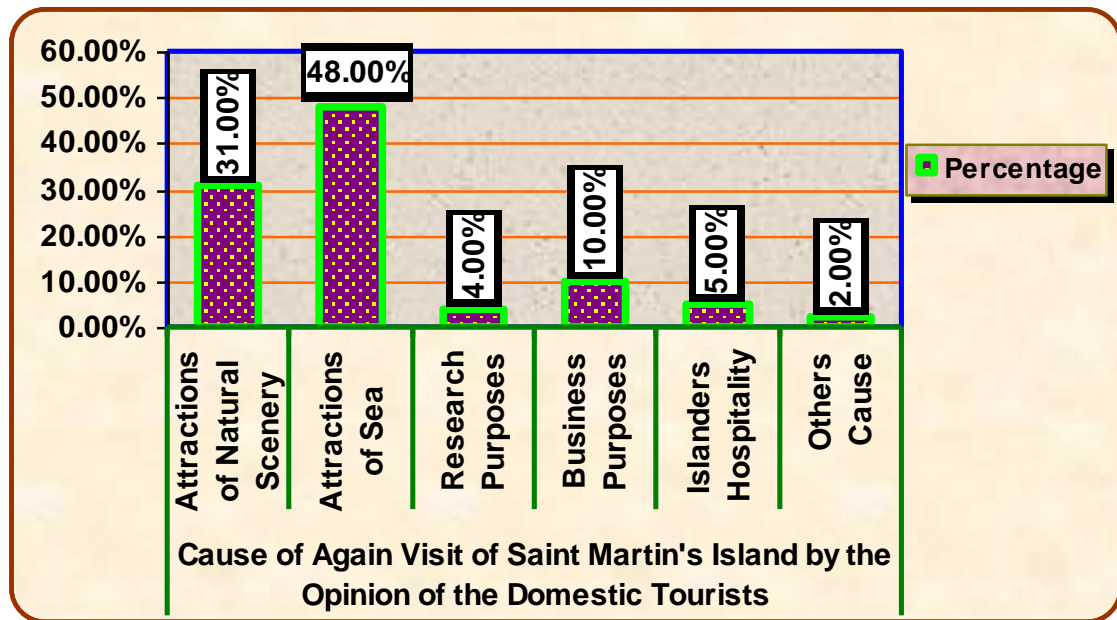
5.8 Interest of Further/Again Visit of the Tourist in Saint Martin’s Island

Table-5.7: Interest of Further/Again Visit of the Tourist in St. Martin’s Island

Further/Again Visit of the Tourist in St. Martin’s Island	Frequency	Percentage
Attractions of Natural Scenery	31	31%
Attractions of Sea	48	48%
Research Purpose	04	04%
Business Purpose	10	10%
St. Martin’s Islanders Hospitality and Positive Attitude	05	05%
Others (Specify)-----	02	02%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Fig-5.7: Interest of Further/Again Visit of the Tourists in Saint Martin’s Island



Analysis:

In above **table and graph 5.7** have shown Further/Again Visit of the Tourist in St. Martin’s Island. 31% tourist said that, they have interest for further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of Natural Scenery. The highest number of tourist which is 48% has said that, they have interest for further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of Sea and attractive sea beach. 4% tourist said to me, they have interest for further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for their research purpose. It has also 10% have business purpose, 5% are islanders hospitality and 2% for others causes. On a talk, I can say that, maximum tourist have interest for further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of Sea and attractive sea-beach.

Map-5.1: Tourist Map, Showing Different Tourist Spots of BD. Highlighting St. Martin's Island



Saint Martin's Island

The Most Popular Tourist Destination of Bangladesh

Source: Modified from Bangladesh Tourism Board, 2018;

www.tourismboard.gov.bd

Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.



5.9 Elements of Tourism

The elements of tourism are bellow here as follows:

- i. Transportation
- ii. Accommodation
- iii. Catering Services/Food & Beverage
- iv. Entertainment/Attractional Activities.

Attractions of Tourism consist in 9S's. They are following as:

- Sea
 - Sex
 - Sun
 - Sand
 - Show
 - Snow
 - Scenery
 - Shopping
 - Sight-seeing
- v. Ecological Balance
 - vi. Ancillary Services:

All other services not mentioned above and that compliment tourism is known as ancillary services:

- Florists
- Launderette
- News agents and
- Duty free shops etc.

Source: http://www.unwto.org/tourism/elements_of_tourism.

5.10 Characteristics of Tourism

There are seven characteristics have found in tourism related books, journals and websites; which are as follows:

Chart-5.1: Characteristics of Tourism	
Sl No.	Details Description
(i).	Products are not bought to the consumer.
(ii).	Products of tourism are not used up.
(iii).	Tourism is labor-intensive
(iv).	Tourism is people-oriented.
(v).	Tourism is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
(vi).	Tourism industry is seasonal.
(vii).	Tourism industry is dynamic.

Source: *Principles of Tourism 1*; By: John Edward Estayo (1992)
http://www.unique_places.com/principles_of_tourism_1-Slide Share.

5.11 Tourism Attractions

Every tourist spot have major and minor attractions that attract visitors/tourists and generate revenue from tourism sector. Tourism attractions have found including beach, eco-park, lake, valley, river, canal, *haor*, *baor*, historical sites, heritage homes, museum, zoo, amusement park, tribal and rural people's life style and cultural performance which can attract the tourist is called tourism attractions.

Cultural attractions have also been treated as tourism attractions. Different types of cultural attractions in Bangladesh, we have found that are: *Ashura* (first day of Arabic first Month-Muharrom), *Fatiha-e-Eiajdohom*, *Shab-e-Meraj*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Shab-e-Kadar*, *Eid-a-Miladun Nabi* (Sm.), *Eid-ul-Fitr* and *Eid-ul-Adha* is the main festival of Muslim. *Sorosoti Puja*, *Durga Puja* also referred to as *Durgotsav* is the festival of Hindu. *Bouddho Purnima* is the main festival of Buddhist. *Borodin* is the main festival of Christian. It has also we have found some common festivals in Bangladesh; like as: *Bangla Noboborsho*, *Shaheed Marty's Day* and *International Mother Language Day*, *The Ekushew Book fair* or *Omor Ekushey Boi Mela*, *National Independence Day* and *Victory Day*, *Tribal Day* and *Tribal Cultural Program*, *Rabindra Jayanti* and *Nazrul Jayanti* etc.

Bangladesh is a Muslim majority nations and it has organizes the 'Bishwa Ijtema' in Tongi on the river of Turag, which is the largest congregation of Muslims after the holy Hajj pilgrimage in Mecca and Medina of the King State of Saudi Arabia. Bangladesh is a lucky country; where a large number of foreign tourist have visit round year for the activities of *Tablig Jammata*. It has also for the development purposes of Bangladesh (such as; *Padma Bridge construction*, *Metro rail construction*, *Flyover building project* and other construction projects) many foreign persons have visit and works those construction projects in Bangladesh as a development worker and also as a foreign tourist and they have visit different tourist spots of Bangladesh randomly. As a result, many Travel Agency and Tour Operating company has established in different places of our country. They have arranged many tour packages in different tourist spot of Bangladesh. Bangladeshi people's and foreign visitors join their package tour program for visit the popular tourist spot of Bangladesh like as *Sundarban*, different tourist spots of *Sylhet*, *Kuakata*, *Rangamatti*, *Bandarban*, *Khagrachari*, *Cox's Bazar* and *St. Martin's Island*. Bangladesh has earned revenue from tourism sector which can play a vital role for increasing our national budget; and as a result tourism industry of our country has developed day by day.

5.12 Economic Activity of Saint Martin's Island

In Saint Martin's Island we have found many economic activities. Islander's main economic activity is fishing. About four thousand permanent and non-permanent residents are engaged in fishing activities. By catching fish in the deep sea; fisherman among the islanders led their life smoothly. It has also about one thousand islanders are engaged in dry fish and fish processing activities in the fishery *ghat* of Teknaf and St. Martin's Islands. Tourism related business is the second economic activity of St. Martin's Island. It is a seasonal business of the islanders. There are about two hundred hotel, motel, guest house and cottage have found in the island. By utilizing the hotel, motel, guest house islanders doing their seasonal tourism business properly. Different opportunities has creates for new trades in tourism sector-such as tourist guide, tour operators, service delivery persons in hotel, motel, cottage and guest houses. The island attracts more visitor and tourist from home and abroad in every year. Tourism has flourished of this island very fast. More than seven-eight thousand tourists visit this island every day for six months of the year in the tourist season during October-March. Basically, the islanders depend on their six month's economy of the year. As a result, in economically St. Martin's Island doesn't reach in a satisfactory level still now.

It has also said that, there are a few earning people engaged in small business (restaurant, medicine, mobile services & flexi load, vegetable selling, laundry, saloon, furniture business, computer and electronics business etc.) who has earned maximum of a year during the tourist season.

But in the off season, basically islanders have no work. If the weather has in favorable condition; they have gone to fishing in the sea. Otherwise, they have spent leisure time by staying their household or in the bazar of the island for gossiping, playing *loodo*, *daba*, *cram* etc. or playing music or Islamic waz or watching television. In off season; if islanders have no work, so their financial condition has not well at that time.

5.13 Important Data Analysis Related to Tourism Development in Bangladesh

5.13.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Bangladesh by Purpose of Visit in 2014

Table-5.8: Foreign Tourists Arrivals in Bangladesh by Purpose of Visit in 2014

Sl. No.	Country	Purposes of Visit							Total Number
		Visitors	Trade	Official	Students + Religion	Cultural + Reporters	Service + Diplomatic	Others	
01.	India	19,777	20,160	2,926	891	114	4,146	9,174	57,188
02.	Australia	603	904	85	17	5	305	5,884	7,803
03.	Canada	565	711	134	44	19	313	8,448	10,234
04.	France	426	1,437	95	80	3	273	1,123	3,437
05.	Germany	538	2,403	149	22	3	232	1,773	5,120
06.	Greece	21	89	8	-	-	6	99	223
07.	Italy	528	1,839	38	14	1	232	1,559	4,211
08.	Japan	2,582	4,476	360	41	12	671	1,393	9,535
09.	Netherlands	415	1,037	68	23	3	183	845	2,574
10.	New Zealand	95	124	18	2	2	33	472	746
11.	Norway	116	277	52	21	1	78	293	838
12.	Sweden	287	524	23	13	-	241	1,276	2,364
13.	Switzerland	138	225	59	3	-	84	399	908
14.	Thailand	256	1,567	63	219	6	476	606	3,193
15.	UK	1,471	3,556	2	190	5	1,196	37,400	43,820
16.	Russia	95	335	21	75	11	101	504	1,142
17.	Ghana	5	2	2	10	-	1	24	44
18.	Hong Kong	4	30	-	-	-	8	-	42
19.	Indonesia	167	417	37	45	2	181	794	2,189
20.	Iran	97	96	33	34	-	21	140	427
21.	Iraq	23	15	5	5	-	10	22	99
22.	Afghanistan	16	14	16	23	-	13	99	191
23.	Bahrain	36	14	7	8	-	1	78	150
24.	Brazil	34	133	12	14	-	20	70	271
25.	Belgium	218	248	12	19	-	71	664	1,222
26.	China	2,356	11,913	579	628	5	1,584	1,856	18,444
27.	Austria	70	142	7	8	3	22	517	762
28.	Jordan	26	95	10	12	-	13	59	324
29.	Kenya	22	24	10	16	-	7	88	182
30.	Korea	1,125	3,622	154	216	12	462	1,424	3,864
31.	Malaysia	475	1,906	70	136	-	201	2,607	6,093
32.	Spain	167	1,039	15	18	1	110	497	1,833
33.	Sri Lanka	345	1,297	215	1,084	8	55	939	3,731
34.	Nepal	833	1,297	215	1,084	8	55	939	4,219
35.	Saudi Arabia	194	60	43	43	-	81	223	957
36.	Others	6,218	18,719	1,883	2,341	73	3,984	39,091	75,201
	Total	40,344	80,747	7,426	10,365	297	15,470	1,21,379	2,76,583

[Source: Special Branch, Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, PTS Division].

Analysis: In the above table, here we can see that, the highest rate of Foreign Tourist arrivals of Bangladesh in 2014 from India is 57,188; in second position Foreign Tourists come from UK is 43,820 and China is in third position, where comes 18,444 Foreign Tourists in Bangladesh. It has also said that, the lowest rate of Foreign Tourist arrivals in this country in 2014 from Hong Kong is only 42

5.13.2 Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Nationality from 2009-2013

Table-5.9: Foreign Tourists Arrival in Bangladesh by Nationality from 2009-2013

Sl. No.	Country	Country Wise Total Numbers of Foreign Tourists				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (1 st 6 Months)
01.	India	98,081	1,05,262	1,45,423	1,60,230	57,188
02.	Australia	13,713	14,001	15,440	16,762	7,803
03.	Canada	13,562	18,106	19,840	20,215	10,234
04.	France	5,187	5,896	6,116	6,816	3,437
05.	Germany	7,960	8,448	9,597	9,868	5,120
06.	Greece	541	432	371	388	223
07.	Italy	4,508	5,819	6,071	6,803	4,211
08.	Japan	10,708	13,670	15,915	17,064	9,535
09.	Netherlands	4,147	4,666	4,429	4,413	2,574
10.	New Zealand	1,684	1,542	1,581	1,669	746
11.	Norway	1,443	1,358	1,567	1,422	838
12.	Sweden	4,134	4,244	4,712	4,808	2,364
13.	Switzerland	1,437	1,575	1,655	1,722	908
14.	Thailand	5,804	6,027	6,950	6,210	3,193
15.	UK	1,04,808	1,13,729	1,00,777	83,100	43,820
16.	Russia	1,467	1,742	1,986	2,052	1,142
17.	Ghana	136	159	126	66	44
18.	Hong Kong	2,528	2,999	1,180	350	42
19.	Indonesia	6,297	3,460	3,970	2,975	2,189
20.	Iran	591	770	818	737	427
21.	Iraq	138	178	241	129	99
22.	Afghanistan	346	583	391	405	191
23.	Bahrain	1,410	1,553	671	319	150
24.	Brazil	717	954	618	505	271
25.	Belgium	1,765	2,104	2,149	2,186	1,224
26.	China	15,845	18,221	28,152	30,944	18,444
27.	Austria	1,211	1,349	1,560	1,433	762
28.	Jordan	936	819	1,015	826	324
29.	Kenya	642	561	435	370	182
30.	Korea	8,923	10,530	11,316	12,126	3,864
31.	Malaysia	10,223	13,118	12,287	10,056	6,093
32.	Singapore	-	5,589	6,272	6,297	-
33.	South Africa	2,215	2,130	2,322	1,942	-
34.	Spain	2,311	2,670	2,641	2,948	1,833
35.	Sri Lanka	6,403	6,898	9,341	9,983	3,731
36.	Nepal	8,804	13,472	11,338	10,455	4,219
37.	Saudi Arabia	1,677	3,899	2,160	1,750	957
38.	Others	1,24,724	1,28,783	1,52,279	1,45,999	75,201
Total		4,77,026	5,30,665	5,93,677	5,88,193	2,76,583

[Source: Special Branch, Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, PTS Division].

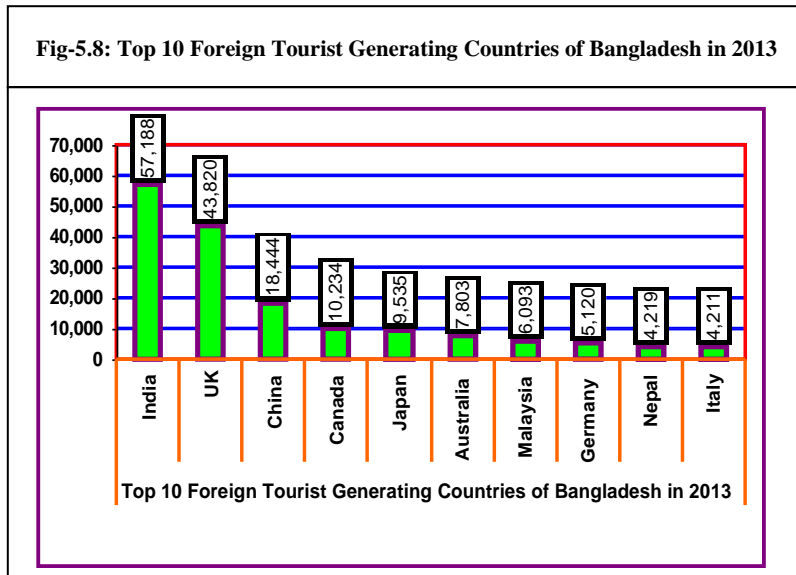
Analysis: In the above table, here we can see that, the highest incoming rate of Foreign Tourist arrivals in Bangladesh in 2009 from UK is 1, 04,808; and the lowest tourist incoming rate from Ghana is 136. In 2010, highest foreign tourist arrivals from UK is 1, 13,729; second position carries in India, where comes from 1, 05,262 tourists and lowest -

foreign tourist, 159 comes from Ghana. In 2011, highest foreign tourist arrivals from India is 1, 45,423; second position is in UK, where comes from 1, 00,777 foreign tourists and in this year lowest foreign tourist, 126 comes from Ghana. In 2012, highest foreign tourist arrivals from India is 1, 60,230; second position is in UK, where comes from 83,100 tourists and lowest foreign tourist, only 66 comes from Ghana. It has also in the first six Months of 2013; there are 58,188 foreign tourist arrivals from India, which is highest. The first six Months of the same year, lowest Foreign Tourist only, 42 arrivals from Hong Kong.

5.13.3 Top 10 Foreign Tourist Generating Countries of Bangladesh in 2013

Table-5.10: Top 10 Foreign Tourist Generating Countries of Bangladesh in 2013

Sl.	Country	Total Number
01.	India	57,188
02.	UK	43,820
03.	China	18,444
04.	Canada	10,234
05.	Japan	9,535
06.	Australia	7,803
07.	Malaysia	6,093
08.	Germany	5,120
09.	Nepal	4,219
10.	Italy	4,211



[Source: Special Branch, Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, PTS Division]

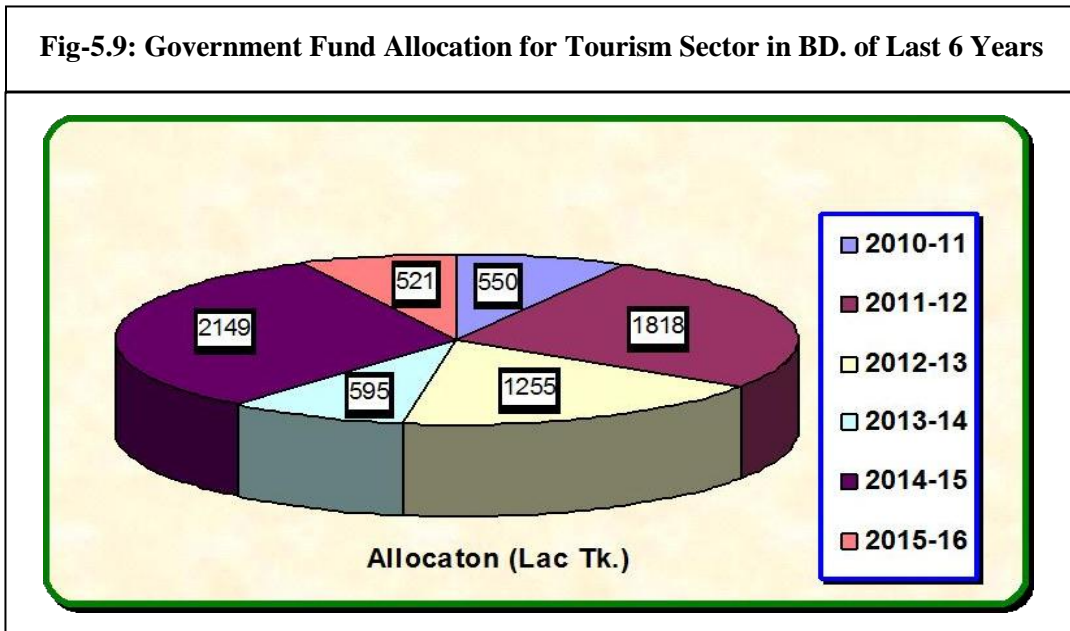
Analysis: In the above table, here we can see the top 10 Foreign Tourist generating countries of Bangladesh. Among this table, India stands on the top level by generating 57,188 tourists. In the second position UK stands by showing 43,820 tourists. In this data chart, we have seen that China is in third position by generating 18,444 tourists. In fourth position, Canada generating 10,234 tourists. Then Japan generates 9,535 tourists; which stands on fifth position. In this data chart Italy stands in 10th position; where 4,211 foreign tourists comes Bangladesh in 2013.

5.13.4 Government Fund Allocation for Tourism Sector in Bangladesh of the Last 6 Years

Table-5.11: Government Fund Allocation for Tourism Sector in Bangladesh of Last 6 Years

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation (Lac Tk.)
01.	2010-11	550.00
02.	2011-12	1,818.00
03.	2012-13	1,255.25
04.	2013-14	595.00
05.	2014-15	2,149.00
06.	2015-16	521.00

Source: Special Branch, Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, PTS Division.



Analysis:

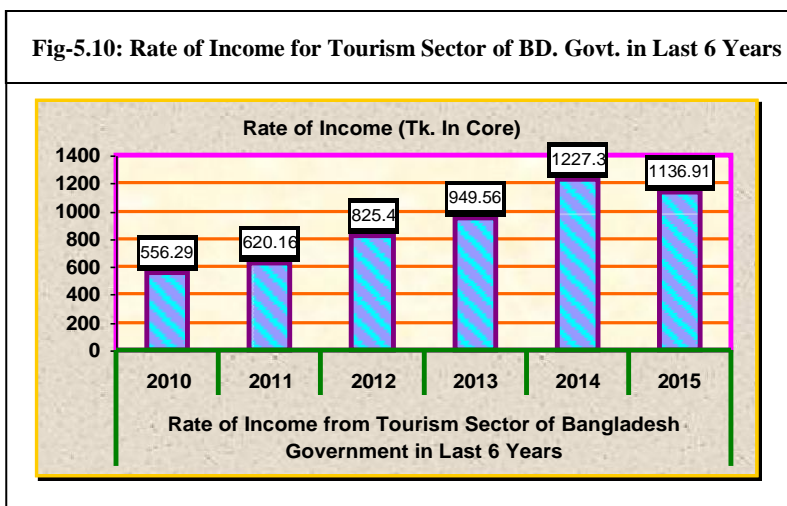
In the above table namely ‘government fund allocation for tourism sector in Bangladesh of last 6 years’; where we can see that, in the financial year 2010-11, government allocates 550 lac taka for tourism development in Bangladesh. In the financial year 2011-12; government allocates 1,818 lac taka, 2012-13 financial year in 1,255.25 lac taka, 2013-14 financial year in 595 lac taka, 2014-15 financial years in 2,149 lac taka and government also allocates 521 lac taka of 2015-16 financial year for tourism sector development in Bangladesh. There is no similarity of the budget allocation process for tourism development in Bangladesh; that we have found in the above Table-5.7 and Figure-5.7. As a result, tourism industry of Bangladesh doesn’t reach in a satisfactory level after the independence of 50 years.

5.13.5 Rate of Income from Tourism Sector of Bangladesh Government in Last 6 Years

Table-5.12: Rate of Income from Tourism Sector of Bangladesh Government in Last 6 Years

Sl No.	Year	Rate of Income (Tk. in Core)
01.	2010	566.29
02.	2011	620.16
03.	2012	825.40
04.	2013	949.56
05.	2014	1227.30
06.	2015	1136.91

[Source: Special Branch,
Bangladesh Police and
Bangladesh Parjatan
Corporation, PTS Division]



Analysis:

In the above table namely ‘government fund allocation for tourism sector in Bangladesh of last 6 years’; where we can see that, in the financial year 2010-11, government allocates 550 lac taka for tourism development in Bangladesh. In the financial year 2011-12; government allocates 1,818 lac taka, 2012-13 financial year in 1,255.25 lac taka, 2013-14 financial year in 595 lac taka, 2014-15 financial years in 2,149 lac taka and government also allocates 521 lac taka of 2015-16 financial year for tourism sector development in Bangladesh. There is no similarity of the budget allocation process for tourism development in Bangladesh. As a result, tourism industry of Bangladesh doesn’t reach in a satisfactory level after the independence of 50 years.

5.14 Scopes for Tourism Development of Saint Martin's Island

Saint Martin's Island is situated in the deep sea, location in the Bay of Bengal which is about 470 km south-east of the capital-Dhaka, 227.6 km to the south of Chittagong, 78.8 km to the south-west of Cox's Bazar, 9 km south of the tip of the Teknaf peninsula and 64.37 km north-west of Akyab in Myanmar at the mouth of the Naf river. Saint Martin's is a wonderful coral island of Bangladesh; where we have found the blue water into the Bay of Bengal. About seven to eight thousand tourist visit St. Martin's Island every day in the tourist season (October-March) only for the attractions of coral colony and beautiful natural scenario. As a result, St. Martin's Island has identified as a popular tourist spot for the visiting domestic and foreign tourist. So, we can say that there is huge scope for tourism development in St. Martin's Island.

During the research period, in the time of Questionnaire Surveying of the domestic tourist in Saint Martin's Island; an interviewee (Mr. Sakil Ahammed, a Banker of Dhaka and President, Tourist Welfare Association of Bangladesh, visit St. Martin's Island in January, 2018) has said to me about the tourism development scope of Saint Martin's Island:

"I have visited many tourist spots in Bangladesh from 2000-2018. Today (7th January, 2018) I have visit Saint Martin's Island for fourth times of my life with family members. It's a part of my travelling to whole Bangladesh. In 2010, I was first visit in Saint Martin's Island and was staying 2 days in hotel Simana Peri. From my experience to visit many tourist spots in Bangladesh, I can say that, Saint Martin's Island is the most wonderful and popular tourist spot of Bangladesh no doubt. No other tourist spot like Saint Martin's attracted me. As, a result I have visit this island for fourth times. I have a wish that if possible, I will buy a piece of land in Saint Martin's Island and make a cottage, so-that, I will visit this panoramic island for many times of my life. Everyone should have visit this natural scenery based and number one beautiful tourist spot of Bangladesh-'Saint Martin's Island', that we have seen today. There is a huge scope for tourism development in St. Martin's Island-according to my observation."

There is a great scope for tourism development in St. Martin's Island. Because, the sea beach is passing out on many districts of Bangladesh like Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Barishal; but there is no coral and such kind of natural beautiful island in Bangladesh like Saint Martin's. In the tourist season, a huge number of tourists visit the island every day; which is increasing day by day. As a result, the scope for tourism development in the only coral island- Saint Martin's is staying on high level in any other tourist spot of Bangladesh. If all kinds of tourism development related facilities have ensure for the domestic and foreign tourists; then Saint Martin's Island will be identified as the most attractive and No-1 tourist spot in Bangladesh as well as in South Asia with in a very short time. Bangladesh will be benefited financially form this attractive tourist spot.

5.15 Challenges for Tourism Development of Saint Martin's Island

Bangladesh is a potential tourism developed countries in South Asia as well as the whole world. There are many tourist spots in our country. St. Martin's Island is one of them. It is coral island of Bangladesh; where we have found differentiate characteristics. The tourism industry of St. Martin's Island is growing slowly. Because, we have found some problems for tourism development in St. Martin's Island. The identifying Challenges for tourism development of St. Martin's Island is described here:

- (i). Tourists cannot visit this island smoothly round the year; except peak season (from October-March). Because, full time ferry services is not available round the year from Teknaf-St. Martin's water route for visit St. Martin's Island.

During the research period, in the time of Case Study, of the islanders in St. Martin; an interviewee (Mr. Samsul Alam, an inhabitant of St. Martin's Island in January, 2018) has said to me about ship running into the way of St. Martin's Island round the year, are given bellow here:

“For the impact of natural disaster in off peak season (April-September), the ship doesn't run. Because, in rainy season, the Bay of Bengal contains dangerous situation. Different types of cyclone occurred in the Bay of Bengal sometimes at that time. As a result, no ship didn't running in the Teknaf-Saint Martin's route. So, tourist didn't visit St. Martin's Island frequently at that time. As a result, we feel supper. Because, we have no income at that time, not for getting tourist in St. Martin's Island.”

- (ii). In the tourist season, the launch ticket getting facilities for the tourists are not sufficient. As a result, many tourists visit St. Martin's Island by using wooden troller; which is not a safe journey for the tourist.

During the research period, in the time of Questionnaire surveying of the Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island; as interviewee (Mr. Alauddin Ahmed, a Govt. Primary School Teacher, visit St. Martin's Island in January, 2018) has said to me about not getting the ship ticket for visit St. Martin's Island:

“I am trying for getting 5 ship tickets before seven days in many travel agencies of Cox's Bazar, but they said that, no ship ticket is available for next 15 days for visit St. Martin's Island. Because, tourism peak seasons is running now. As a result, there is a crisis of getting ship ticket for visiting Saint Martin's island.”

- (iii). The internal transport and communication facilities (road network) is not good for travelling in St. Martin's Island.

During research period, in the time of Questionnaire surveying of the Domestic Tourist in St. Martin's Island; an interviewee (Mr. Amir Hossain, Member, 9 No. Ward, St. Martin's Island Union Parishad, in January, 2018) has said to me about the internal transport and communication facilities (poor road network) of St. Martin's Island, which is bellow here:

“The internal transport of St. Martin’s Island is only Van. Islanders and Tourist use Van as a mode of transport for their visiting time of the island. He also said that, the internal road network of the island is not well. Maximum internal road is made by mud; which is not suitable for communication of the islander’s and tourists.”

- (iv). Lack of modern transport facilities for the VIP and Foreign tourists except van for travelling in the island.

During research period, for checking different data of St. Martin’s Island; researcher has consult with the local chairman (Mr. Md. Nur Ahmad, Chairman, 6 No. St. Martin’s island Union Parishad) with different development issues of the island in February 2021, then he has said to me about the internal transport facilities for the VIP and Foreign tourists of St. Martin’s Island, which is bellow here:

“The Indian Chief of the Army Staff General Manoj Mukund Naravane has visit St. Martin’s Island recently. We are facing a major problem for maintaining the VIP guest’s protocol for their visiting time of this island. Because, except Van, there is no modern transport facility for the VIP and Foreign tourists; when they have visit St. Martin’s Island.”

- (v). Pure drinking water facilities are not available in everywhere of the island; because salinity is increasing day by day. As a result, tourist didn’t get fresh drinking water in the whole island during their visiting time.

During the research period, for checking different data of St. Martin’s Island, in the final visit researcher has consult with the local chairman (Mr. Md. Nur Ahmad, Chairman, 6 No. St. Martin’s island Union Parishad) with different development issues of the island in February 2021, he has said to me about the drinking water facilities of St. Martin’s Island, which is bellow here:

“The former DC of Cox’s Bazar, Mr. Md. Ali Hossain, has taken some necessary initiatives for the development of St. Martin’s Island after his visit in January 2017. With the financial help of CIDA, local authority has set up 5 deep tube-wells in five different Para’s of this island. It has also we want to set up another 10 deep tube-wells of the island, so-that, islanders and also the tourists can get pure drinking water easily. He told me after COVID-19 situation, I will take necessary initiatives for set up rest of the deep tube-wells in this island, if possible for me”.

- (vi). Large number of permanent population and also a huge number of *Rohingya* people's live such kind of a little island. Their regular activities has pollutes the environment of the island. As a result, the tourism environment of the island is decreasing day by day. It's a challenge for tourism development of St. Martin's Island.

During the research period in February 2021 when as a researcher I have visit St Martin's Island for last time of this research purposes, I talked to the local authority of 6 No. St Martin's island Union Parishad (Unknown) about the large number of permanent population and huge number of *Rohingya* people's living situation in St. Martin's Island; which is bellow here:

"About Ten thousand people (permanent population 8,000 and Rohingya 2,000) live in St. Martin's Island at present. Such kind of this little island we are facing a great problem for the large number of population. Islanders didn't use birth controlling elements. As a result, 10% population has added in every year with the total populations of St. Martin's Island. It has also Rohingya issue is now the major problem of this island. Government should take necessary steps for stopping the Rohingya migration of St. Martin's Island immediately."

- (vii) There is a lacking's of smart tourist guide who can speak English fluently for the guidance of the foreign tourists during their visiting time of the island.

During the research period, in the time of Questionnaire surveying of the Foreign Tourist in St. Martin's Island; an interviewee (Marie Line Trudel, visiting foreign tourist of St. Martin's Island in January, 2018) has said to me about the lacking's of smart tourist guide in St. Martin's Island, which is bellow here:

"I am facing a great problem- not for getting a smart tourist guide and recreational facilities for visit in St. Martin's Island. She has given a suggestions to me, if the tourism industry of St. Martin's Island will more develop, authority should have ensure to appoint a few of smart, well English knowing tourist guide immediately and ensure exclusive tourist zone for the visiting foreign tourist of this island, so-that foreign tourist didn't feel disturbances for their visiting times in St. Martin's Island."

- (viii). Social security for the foreign women tourists is not available in this island. In the visiting time of the foreign tourist when they are staying in the sea-beach, especially in their bathing time into the beach, local young people disturbed them in many ways. It has also there is a lacking's of sufficient modern tourism development related facilities in St. Martin's Island. As a result, the incoming rate of foreign tourists in this island is decreasing day by day.
- (ix). Sometimes different natural disaster has identified as an impact for the development of tourism in St. Martin's Island. During the disaster period, local authority didn't get permission for running ship from Teknaf jetty *ghat* to St. Martin's Island. As a result, at that time tourist is not allowed for the visit of St. Martin's Island.

During the research period, in the time of Case Study, of the islanders in St. Martin; an interviewee (Mr. Saddam Hossen, an inhabitant of St. Martin's Island in January, 2018) has said to me about the occurring natural disasters in the coastal belt of Bangladesh has identified as an impact for the development of tourism in St. Martin's Island which is bellow here:

“For the impact of natural disaster in peak season (March-October) sometimes in cases and the off peak season (April-September); from full time basis local authority didn't get permission for running ship in Saint Martin's Island. As a result not for coming tourist in the island our income has totally stopped and we are facing a lot of financial problems.”

- (x). There is no Bank or ATM Booth in St. Martin's Island. As a result, tourists have to go to the Bank or ATM Booth in Teknaf or in Cox's Bazar in emergency cases for their financial transition purpose.

During the research period, in the time of doing Case Study of the Domestic Tourist in St. Martin's Island; as interviewee (Mr. Monowarul Haque, a Govt. Service holder of a research organization in Sylhet, visited St. Martin's Island in February, 2018) has said to me about not for getting the Banking and ATM Booth facilities in St. Martin's Island and not for getting emergency medical services and Doctor facilities in the local hospital of St. Martin's Island; his experience that he has share to researcher during this study period, which are discusses bellow here:

“I have visit Saint Martin's Island for three days after the marriage. I'm staying in the Room No. 202 of Prashad Island Hotel. In second days, at the morning, when we visit Chera Dwip; my wife's left leg has serious injured in the accident with a big size coral. After this accident, I went to the local hospital in St. Martin's Island to my wife. But, in the hospital a technician said to me that, no Doctor is available in the hospital at this moment. As a result, I contact a local quack doctor with the help of local people's in a medicine pharmacy of the Bazar of Saint Martin's Island. After necessary treatment (given 5 stitched with bandaged in the leg and given one Month's medicine) they have given me a bill of 5,000 taka. At, that time 5,000 taka is not available in my money bag. I feel that, if there is a Bank or ATM Booth in St. Martin's Island, then tourists used it for their emergency situations. Then, I go to shop and mobile money transaction into b.kash account. As a result, my suggestion is that, Government should ensure Doctor Facilities in the local hospital for full time basis and established a branch of any Bank or ATM Booth in St. Martin's Island immediately for the help of visiting tourists and also the islanders”.

- (xi). Government has established a Health Care Centre (10 Bedded Union Hospital) with all necessary and modern equipment's; but the lacking of available doctor facilities, in the emergency cases tourist feel illness or sick then he/she will not able proper medical treatment of the local hospital of the island.
- (xii). There is a lacking's of food supply facilities in such kind of an island; as a result, the food cost is very high, which is a problem for the tourists.
- (xiii). Recreational facilities are not sufficient for the visiting tourists (especially in foreign tourists) of St. Martin's Island.

In the above identifying 13 challenges; the tourism industry of St Martin's Island has not developed after the glorious 50 years of the great independence of Bangladesh.

During COVID-19; CORONA period we have seen lockdown in the whole country. The tourism activity is totally off now. As a result, tourist doesn't visit the tourist spot in home and abroad including Saint Martin's Island. Today is 11 May 2021; like every year, in this time the ship service of Teknaf-Saint Martin's Island water route is totally off. It has also from the first week of March, 2021 no water vessel (Ship, Wooden Boat, Troller and Speed Boat) has run from Teknaf-Saint Martin's route. So, the tourism development activities of Saint Martin's Island have totally stopped at present for the cause of tourism off season and lockdown for COVID-19; CORONA period.

CHAPTER – 6

***DISASTER SCENARIO IN SAINT MARTIN'S ISLAND
AND ITS IMPACT ON-
LIVELIHOOD PATTERN AND TOURISM***

6.1 Discussion about Disaster

Disaster is a phenomena or substances that have the potential to cause disruption or damage to humans and their environment. The word disaster and hazard are often used in the same way (Blaikie *et. al.*, 1994).

Dictionary of Geography proposed a definition of Disaster;¹⁵ which is as follows:

The largely unpredictable sudden changes in the environment, which may have disastrous effects on human activities. These include cyclone, earthquake, volcanic eruption, tsunami, flood, avalanches, drought, frost, exceptional storms (rain, hail, snow, hurricanes and tornadoes), diseases of humans, animals and plants and swarms of locusts and other pests.”

6.2 Classification of Disaster

Disasters are generally classified two types.

They are:

- **Natural Disaster**
- **Man-made Disaster**

Natural Disaster are caused by such natural phenomena e.g., flood, drought, cyclone, landslide and so on, where as man-made disasters are the consequences of human actions and include road, rail and air accident, industrial accident, strike, civil violence and war; which has shown in Chart-6.1; here as follows:

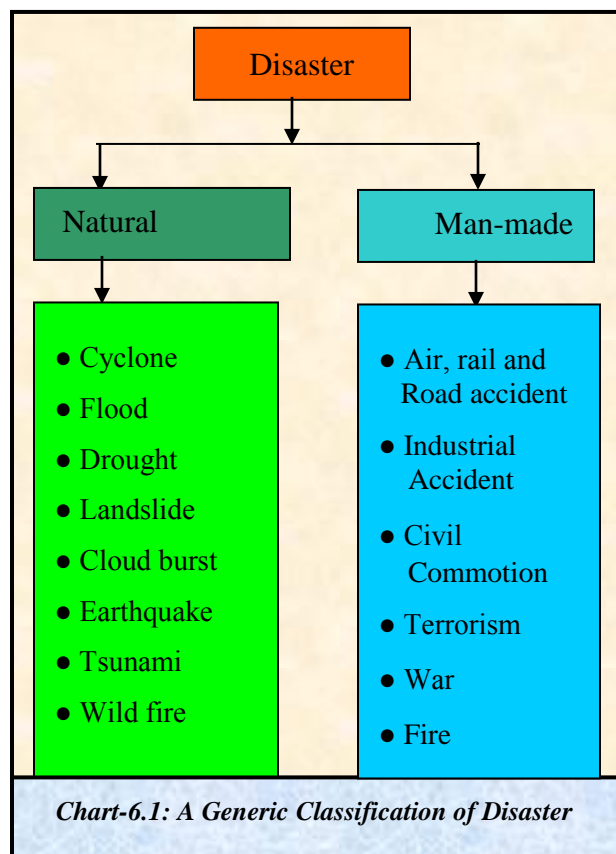


Chart-6.1: A Generic Classification of Disaster

Source: Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development, 2010.

¹⁵*Dictionary of Geography* (1984). Editor: Jackie Smith B.A., Arnold-Heinemann Publishers, New Delhi-110029, India.

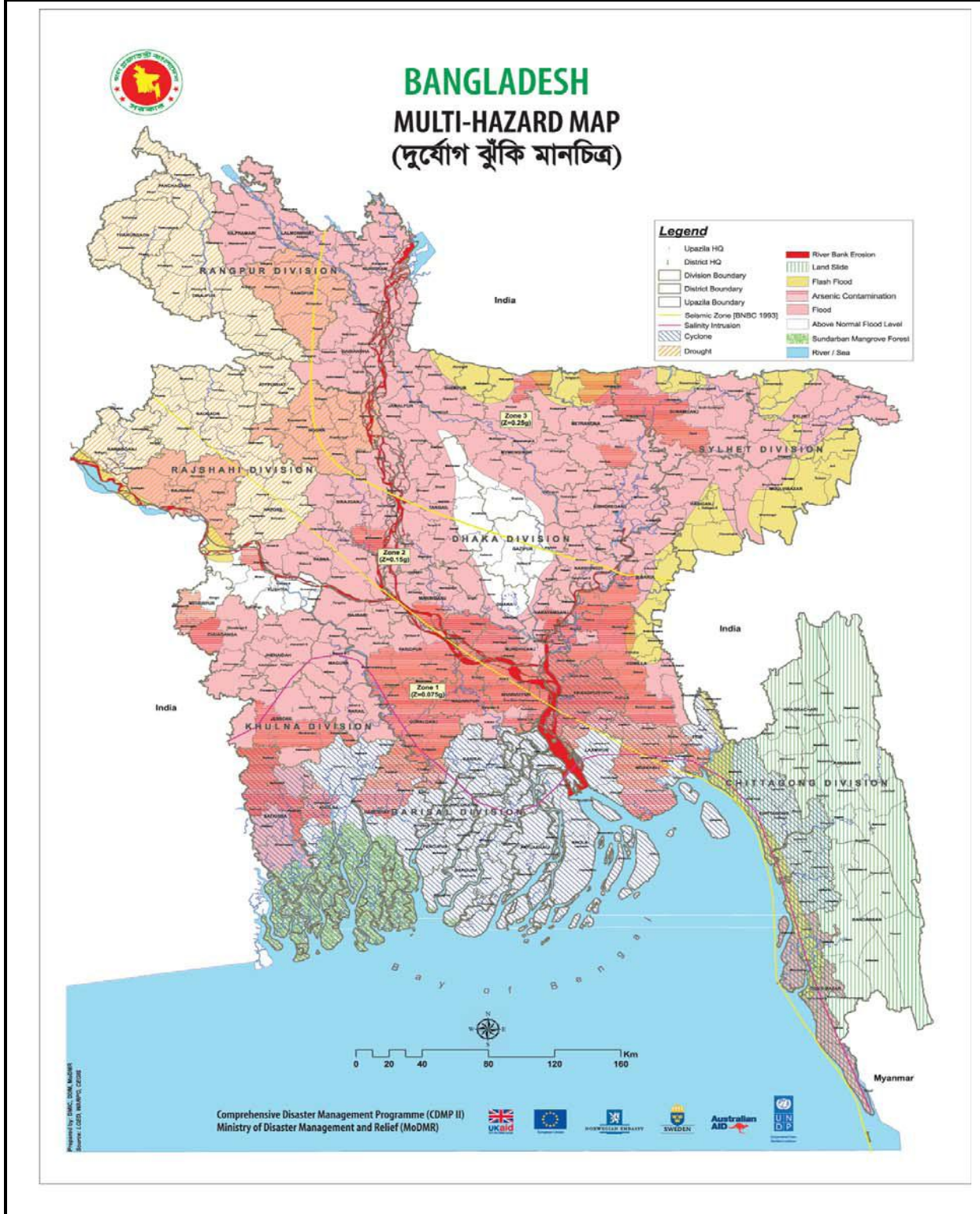
The High Powered Committee (HPC), Government of India (GoI, 2001:71)¹⁶ identified 31 Disasters and classified them into the following five groups, which are as follows:

Chart-6.2: Classification of Disaster by the High Powered Committee (HPC) of the Govt. of India (GoI)		
Sl. No.	Main Disaster	Classified Sub-Disasters
1.	Water and Climate related Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Floods and Drainage ■ Cyclones ■ Tornados and Hurricanes ■ Hailstorms ■ Cloud bursts ■ Heat waves and Cold waves ■ Snow avalanches ■ Droughts ■ Sea erosion ■ Thunder and lightening
2.	Geological Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landslides and mud flows ■ Earthquakes ■ Tsunamis ■ Dam failures/dam bursts ■ Mine fires
3.	Chemical/industrial/Nuclear Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chemical and Industrial disasters ■ Nuclear disasters
4.	Accident Related Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forest fires ■ Urban fires ■ Mine flooding ■ Oil spills ■ Major Building Collapses ■ Serial Bomb Blasts ■ Festival related disasters ■ Electrical disasters and fires ■ Air, road and rail accidents ■ Boat capsizing ■ Village fires
5.	Biological Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biological disasters and epidemics ■ Pest attacks ■ Cattle epidemics ■ Food poisoning

Source: Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development, 2010.

¹⁶Government of India. (GoI). (2001). Report of the High Powered Committee on Disaster Management. *Classification of Disaster*. Disaster Management Division. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi India.

Map-6.1: Multi Hazard Map of Bangladesh Showing Different Hazard in St. Martin's Island



Source: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

6.3 Disaster Scenario in Saint Martin's Island

For conducting this study, by visiting and staying in Saint Martin's Island, I observed the daily lives of the islanders. I have collected disaster related data and documents for conducting this study properly. As a researcher, I observed the disaster scenario by staying in Saint Martin's Island during my study period. Different types of disaster which have seen in St. Martin's Island, has divided into two types.

These are:

(A). Natural Disaster

(B). Man-made Disaster

The disaster related information (data and documents); are discusses here as follows:

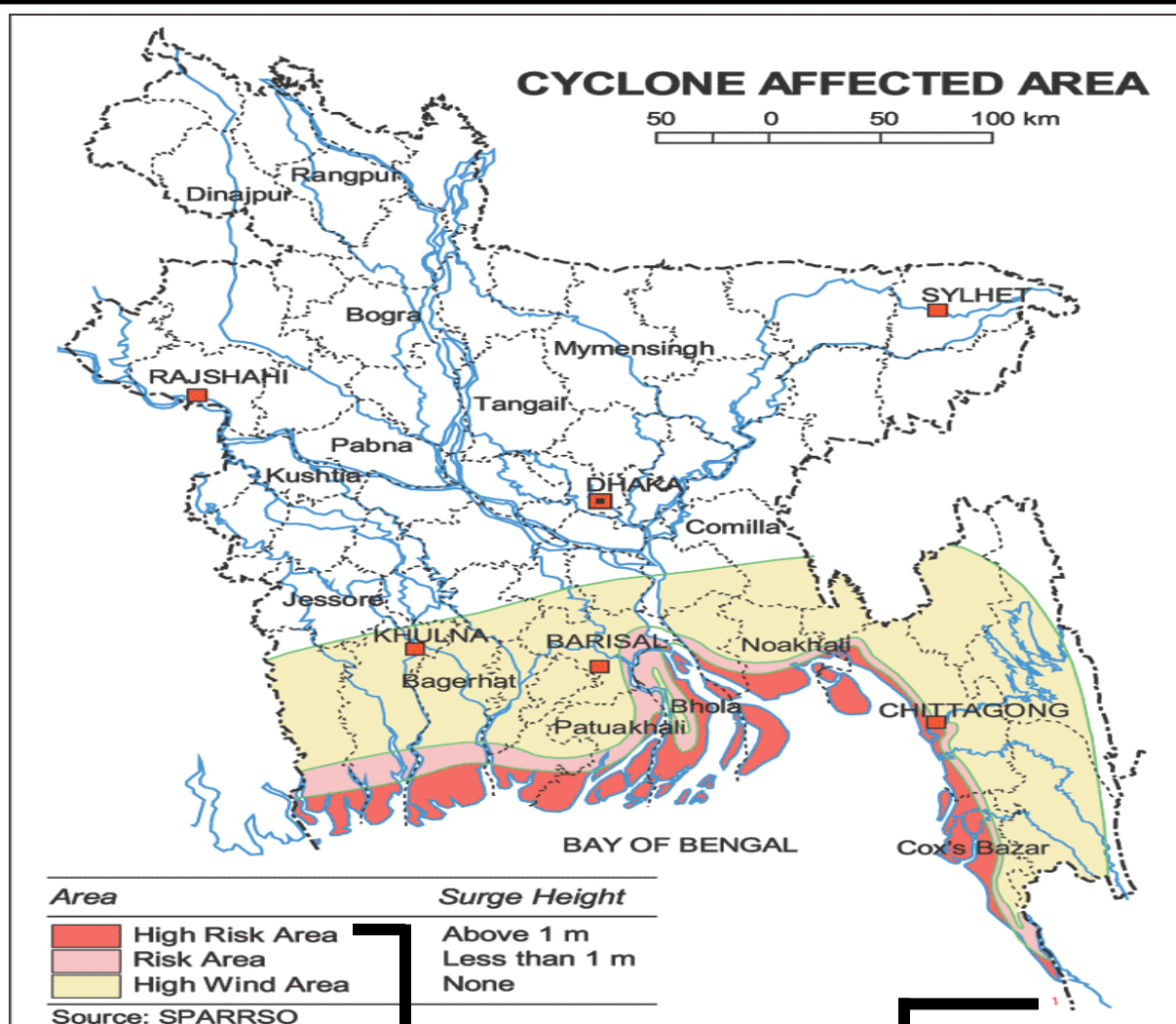
(A). Discussion about Natural Disaster

The geographical settings of Saint Martin's Island make vulnerable to natural disasters. The physiographic and sea morphology of Saint Martin's Island also contribute to recurring disasters. Natural disasters are the forces of nature that have the potential to destroy/damage lives and properties of human value. There are so many natural disasters that have creates different problems. The most important problem has identified as disaster; which has shown different impact for the development of tourism industries in Saint Martin's Island. The identifying natural disasters and hazard (risk) of Saint Marin's Island are discusses, here as follows:

6.3.1 Cyclone and Storm Surge

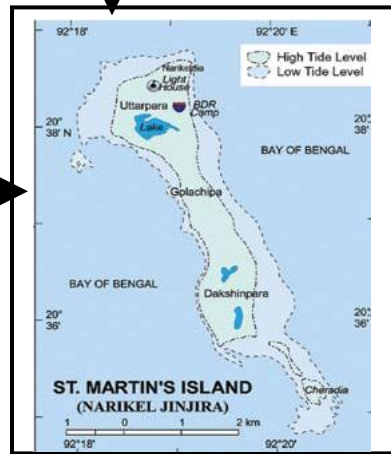
Bangladesh is a densely populated, low-lying, riverine and disaster prone country. The country is situated in South-East Asia with about 724 kilometers coastal line into the Bay of Bengal Basin. Cyclone and storm surges occur frequently and cause significant destruction in the coastal areas of the country (Good Practice of CPP, 2014). St. Martin's Island is situated in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Movement of earth, pressure difference (difference in temperature) turns air into wind that's affects in St. Martin's Island. Cyclone is the main agents of wind storm in St. Martin's Island as well as in coastal belt of Bangladesh.

**Map-6.3: Cyclone Affected Areas of Bangladesh, Highlighting Saint Martin’s Island-
“The High Risk Cyclone Affected Area”**



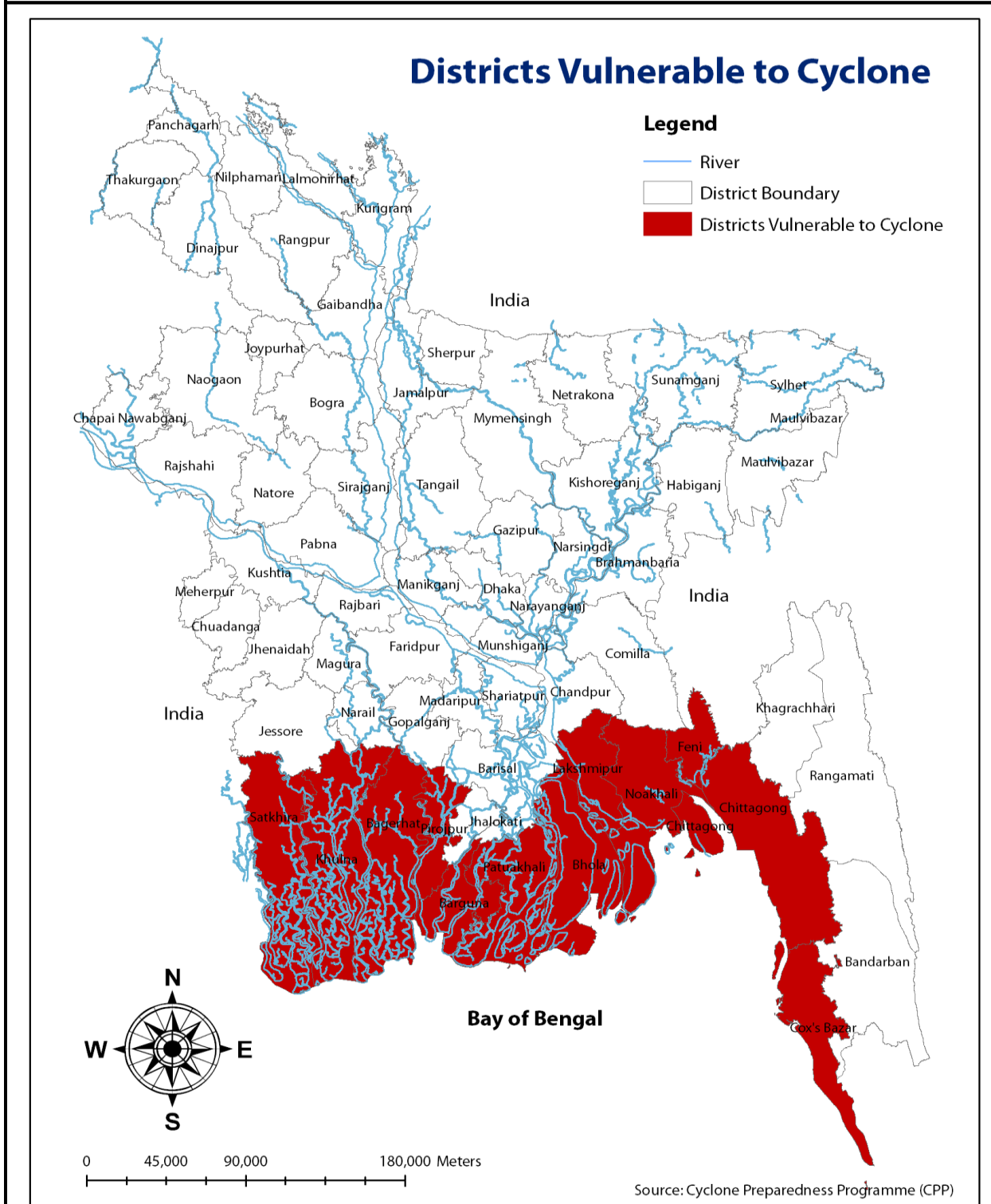
Saint Martin's Island

High Risk Cyclone Affected Area



Source: Modified from the website of SPARRSO, 2018;
Compiled by Mosiur, 2018.

Map-6.4: Districts Vulnerable to Cyclone Map Showing Coastal District of Bangladesh



Source: Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP).

6.3.2 Flood and Water Logging Problem

Various types of flood prevail in Bangladesh: monsoon or fluvial flood, flash flood and tidal flood. The third type-‘tidal flood’ is typical for the coastal zone of St. Martin’s Island. Saint Martin’s area consists of large estuarine channels, extensive tidal flats and low-lying islands. 60% rainfall plus 40% causes, flood has shown different effects of St. Martin’s Island. Both geological and hydrological factors are responsible for flooding of St. Martin’s Island. As a result, sometimes (April-September: not every year) flood has identified as an agents of natural disaster and it has creates water logging problems in Ward no-4 (surrounding areas of Union Parishad and Medical Centre), Ward no-5 (north side of hotel Abakash and the west side of the residence of Abdur Rashid Member) and Ward no-9 (surrounding areas of the residence of Amir Hossain Member) that has identified as a major disaster related problems for the inhabitants and also crop productions of St. Martin’s Island.

6.3.3 Sea Bank Erosion

Sea Bank Erosion is a tidal process that loosens and moves coastal land and vegetation from one place to another (Banglapedia, 2008). Sea Bank erosion is a regular and chronic phenomenon of St. Martin’s Island of few years. Now, erosion has identified as a serious natural disaster in St. Martin’s Island. Increase of rainfall in summer and rainy season is detained in some areas of the island; which creates the surface erosion of St. Martin’s Island. Sea bank erosion of this island has intensified through current deforestation, huge number of coral collections and rough & tough land use practices by making hotels, motels, cottages and hi-rise buildings. As a result, sea bank erosion is increasing day by day in Saint Martin’s Island.

6.3.4 Drought

In St. Martin’s Island we have seen the unpredictable drought which has involves an abnormal rainfall failure, mostly in localized areas of humid and sub-humid climate. A few years, researcher has seen that, the unpredictable drought has creates much-more problems of this island. Drought normally affects in the island from April-September in minor scale and from October-March in large scale. During monsoon; drought severely affects T. aman rice and can earn an annual about 100 tons of crop production loss in the island. In the *Rabi* season, the crop land of St. Martin’s Island is facing drought situation at large scales. Climate change has increased the vulnerability of crop production in this island. Livestock production has affected by the climate changes for the reduction in the quality and availability of feed especially in fodder. Crop productions of St. Martin’s Island are decreasing day by day for the cause of severe drought. As a result, farmers use shallow and deep tube-well as the source of water supply for crop cultivation of the island.

6.3.5 Salinity Intrusion

Sea level rise is the main cause for increasing soil and water salinity intrusion of Saint Martin’s Island for climate change impact. Winter crops (locally known as *Rabi* crops) in Saint Martin’s Island are totally depend on ground water. During this research period, researcher has found that, the agricultural practices of Saint Martin’s Island are reducing rapidly due to soil and water salinity intrusions into the fields. As a result, the crop production rate of the island are decreasing day-by-day. Now, the island is not 100% capable for food supplying of the islanders. But, about 5 years previous, they didn’t import any foods outside of the island.

In every year, a large number of agricultural lands has grabbed by outsiders with attractive high price from the local peoples of St. Martin’s Island for developing hotel, motel, cottage and resorts for tourism business purposes.

The major effects of the abovementioned factors on the island; the information of salinity intrusion has been identified by using focus group discussions and case study methods of the respondents. Here, researcher has found that, the impact of salinity intrusion; vegetations of the island have losses day-by-day; which produces different natural and also man-made disasters of Saint Martin’s Island.

6.3.6 Tsunami

The term *tsunami* comes from the Japanese language; composed of the two kanji word *tsu* means ‘harbor’ and the word *nami*, means ‘wave’. My research area-‘Saint Martin’s Island’ is situated in the coastal belt of Bangladesh. If there are some risks of earthquake in the Bay of Bengal which can creates tsunami. There is a possibility to occur tsunami in St. Martin’s Island as well as coastal belt of Bangladesh and its surrounding countries.

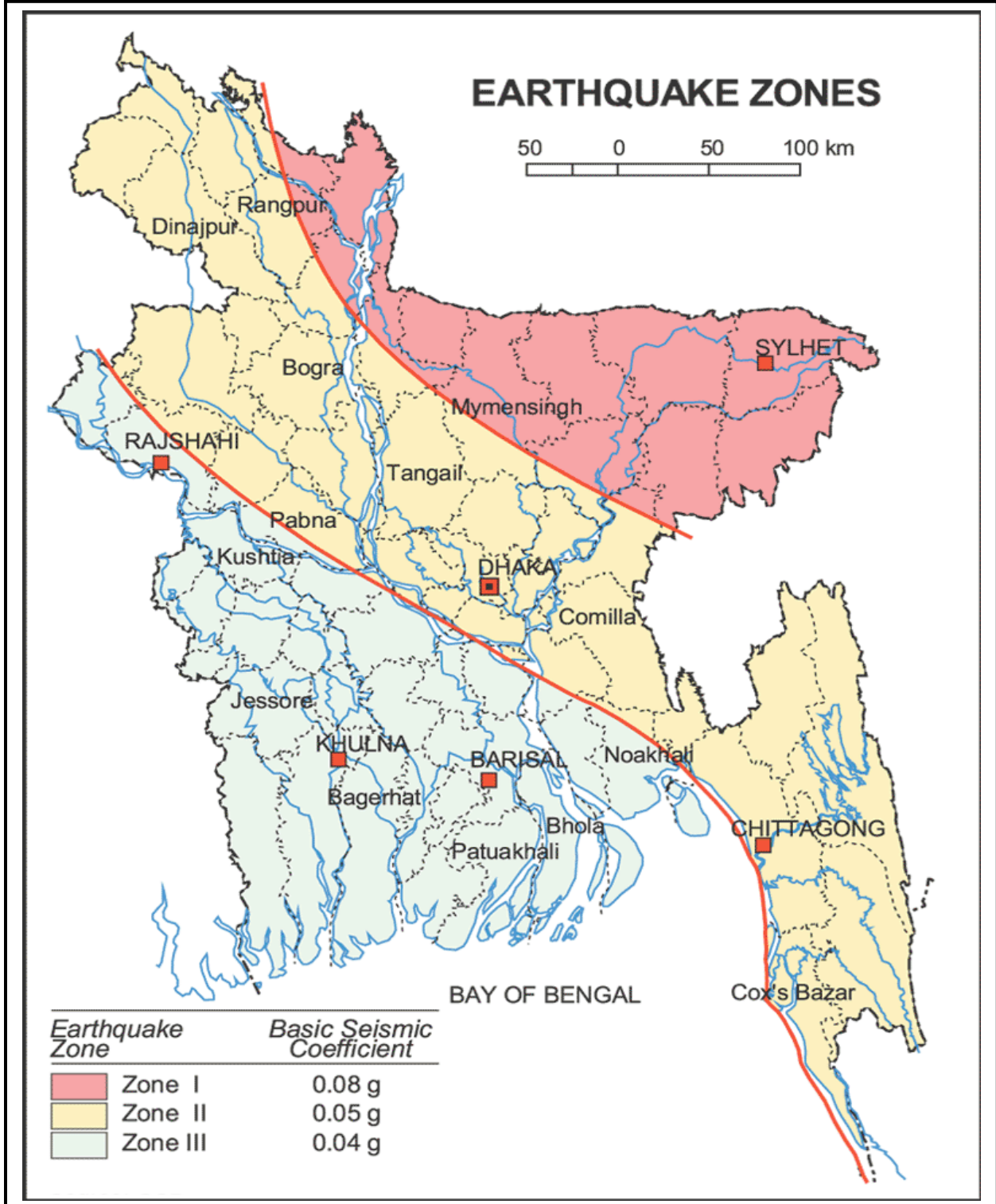
Date	Source of Location	Causalities
12 September, 2007	Southern coast of the Island of Sumatra, Indonesia	09
17 July, 2006	Java, Indonesia	664
28 March, 2005	Sumatra, Indonesia	10
26 December, 2004	Banda Ache, Indonesia	2,27,898
12 December, 1992	Flores Sea, Indonesia	2,500
19 August, 1977	Sumbawa, Indonesia	189
1941	Andaman Island, India	5,000
26 & 27 August, 1883	Krakatau, Indonesia	36,000
<i>Source: ITIC (2009). Report on-Cyclone Shelter Information for Management of Tsunami and Cyclone Preparedness. Main Report. April, 2009: 25. CEGIS, Dhaka, Bangladesh.</i>		

6.3.7 Earthquake

A series of shocks that result from sudden earth movement, e.g. along a fault, which can be recognized by the passage of earthquake (seismic) waves. The waves spread out from the seismic focus of the earthquake and can cause widespread destruction. In areas of the world that lie along the edges of lithospheric plates, e.g. down the wedge of the Pacific Ocean, earthquakes are very common. The severity of earthquakes is measured on the Richter scale (Dictionary of Geography, 1984).

Plate tectonics are responsible for earthquake. In fact structural imbalance due to ground acceleration is the causes for occurring earthquake. Coastal districts are less vulnerable than rest of the district of our country (Ali, 2000). Recently, however, earthquake incidents were felt in the Chittagong and Cox's Bazar area. In case of tectonic origin; Saint Martin's and Maheshkhali Island has hills and corals of territory age and has also experienced earthquakes in recent times for the connectivity of Burmese Plate (Islam, and *et. al.*, 2010).

Map-6.5: Earthquake Zones of Bangladesh Highlighting Saint Martin's Island



Source: *Banglapedia*, 2008.

6.4 Discussion about Man-made Disaster of Saint Martin's Island

There are two types of disaster have found in Saint Martin's Island. In earlier researcher has discussed the natural disaster of Saint Martin's Island. Now, I discuss the Man-made disaster of Saint Martin's Island. Disaster has caused by the effect of human action is called man-made disaster. Man-made disasters are described here as follows:

6.4.1 Technological Man-made Disaster and

6.4.2 Social Man-made Disaster

Discussion:

6.4.1 Technological Man-made Disaster

Technological disasters are the results of failure of technology, such as engineering failures, transport disasters and environmental disasters.

Example: Toxic Chemical Leakages, Radiation Leakages etc.

Technological man-made disasters are in two types:

6.4.1.1 Industrial Diffusion

6.4.1.2 Environmental Deterioration

Discussion:

6.4.1.1 Industrial Diffusion

There is no industry in Saint Martin's Island. As a result, no industrial diffusion have found here.

6.4.1.2 Environmental Deterioration

Saint Martin's Island is identifying as natural scenery based beautiful tourist spot in Bangladesh. At present, there are about 7,000-8,000 tourists visit this coral island everyday in the tourist season. Among them there are about 2,000 tourist's staying overnight in this type of small island. By staying this island; tourists visited from one place to another places which has creates deafening environment by shouting for refreshment. They didn't maintain any rules by staying this island. No permission is allowed for anybody staying in the sea beach after 8.00 pm-05.00 am in the island. But tourists didn't maintain this rule. So, the nesting turtles suffer in trouble situation and their upcoming generations of this island are gradually diminishing day by day and also the biodiversity of the island has been gradually damaged.

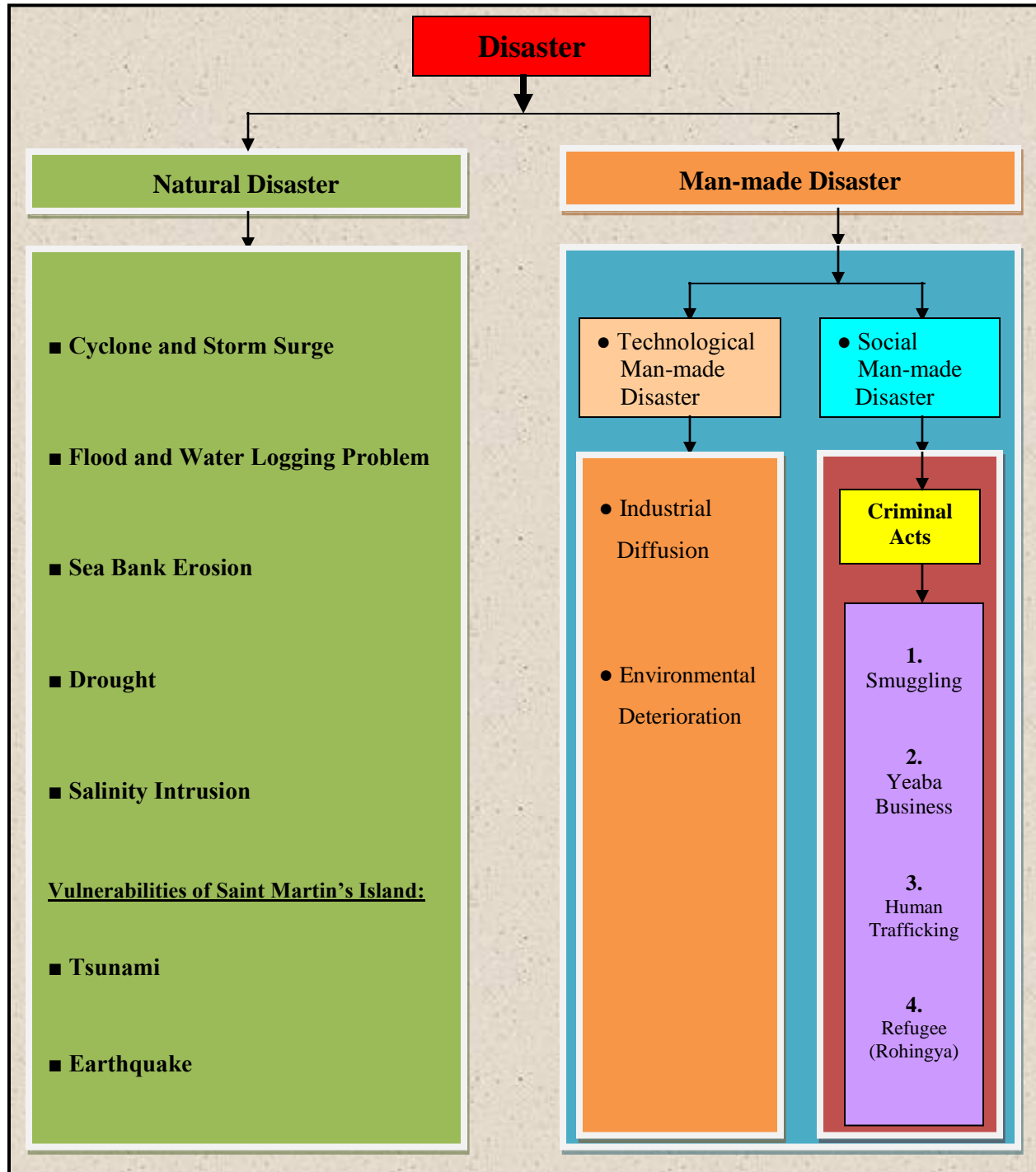
Tourists has arisen another most important problems is the uncontrolled and insufficient waste thrown the sea beach. Untouched sewage has thrown by using pipe directly into the sea, which affects the marine and ground water quality and also the ecosystems of St. Martin's Island. After drinking coconut, bottle water and smoking; tourists, visitors and local peoples has thrown the wastage in the sea beach or into the sea water. It has pollutes the air and water quality of the island. It has also there is a large number of hotel, motel, cottage and guest house have built in this island for ensuring the accommodation facilities of the tourist in an unplanned way without the permission of authority and doing any EIA. But there is no proper authority for monitoring these. As a result, the environment, ecosystem and bio-diversity of St. Martin's Island have deteriorated day by day.

6.4.2 Social Man-made Disaster

The disaster which has creates by my man on his social responsibilities is called social man-made disaster. Social man-made disaster have found in this island. Especially in Criminal acts [smuggling, drug (yeaba) business, human trafficking], refugee problems (rohingya issues).

6.5 Flow Chart Shows the Disaster of St. Martin’s Island at a Glance

Chart-6.3: Flow Chart Shows the Disaster of Saint Martin’s Island



Data Source: Fieldwork, 2018 and Case Study, 2018.

6.6 Disaster and Its Impact on the Livelihood Pattern Including Tourism of St. Martin's Island

From April to September the prevailing winds are from the North-West. Access to the island is quite limited during the rainy season due to very rough seas. But from October to March the island usually experiences pleasant weather and sea has normally calm and quite; which is tourism peak season (Thompson & Islam, 2010).

Every year, Saint Martin's Island contains the best weather usually between October to March (In Bengali Months: *Ashshin-Kartik* to *Falgun-Chaitra*); where existing the winds flow from North to North-West portion in Bay of Bengal. Basically, this is major tourist season for visit Saint Martin's Island. Generally, the local people use troller and tourists use ship for going to Teknaf or Saint Martin of the Naf River crossing the Bay of Bengal. The visiting tourist of Saint Martin's Island is increasing day by day and gradually it has become a popular tourist spot in home and abroad. In the tourist season; there are five ships namely *Keari Cruise & Dine*, *Keari Sindbad*, *L.C.T. Kajal*, *Eagle* and *M.V. Green Line-1* run daily in Teknaf-Saint Martin's Island route. Domestic and Foreign tourists can get the ship ticket easily direct from their office in Dhaka, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Teknaf and Saint Martin's Island. It has also tourists has get online ship ticket booking and buying facilities. Many luxurious hotels, motels and guest houses have built in Saint Martin's Island. As a result, about seven to eight thousand tourists visit St. Martin's Island daily in tourist season. Among them, about two thousand tourists staying at night in different hotel, motel and guest house of the island. In tourist season; islanders didn't face any problem. But, they are facing many problems in off season or Rainy Season.

Cyclone and Storm Surge has occurred frequently on Bay of Bengal, generally from April-September (*In Bengali Months: Chaitra-Boishakh to Bhadra-Ashayin*); and especially from April-June (*In Bengali Months: Chaitra-Baishakh to Jayostha-Ashar*). In off season or rainy season vulnerable situation has creates in Bay of Bengal with resulting injury and loss of life, often combined with damage to population, livestock, households and vegetation. In rainy season; maximum time Bay of Bengal has shown 2-3 no signal. Sometimes it has shown 4-5 no signal. So, people of Saint Martin's Island have no scope to go to Teknaf main land and Cox's Bazar. At that time, islanders face a lot of problems. They have no sufficient food, cloth, medicine etc in their household. Islanders didn't get proper treatment. There is a 10 bedded and two stored government hospital, which is situated in the opposite side of 6 no Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad Complex. But, sufficient doctor is not working in this modern equipped government union level hospital at this moment. The hospital has run by one doctor, one nurse, one technician and three family planning field workers; who have no relevant training and working experiences. As a result, the pregnant mother and serious ill patient have to go Teknaf Upazila hospital or Cox's Bazar district hospital or private clinic in Cox's Bazar for delivery purposes or other emergency medical services.

In April-September (*In Bengali Months: Chaitra-Boishakh to Bhadra-Ashayin*); that means in the off season or rainy season when Saint Marin's Island is staying in vulnerable position because the weather was fluctuating at that time. In maximum day the Bay of Bengal shows 1-3 no signals normally. It has also sometimes the Bay of Bengal shows 4-7 no signals. A few of times, Bay of Bengal shows 8-10 no danger signals. In rainy season, Bay of Bengal has creates dangerous conditions. Different types of (Small, medium and high scale) Cyclone and Storm Surge has occurred in the Bay of Bengal regularly at that time. In this time, no ship didn't running in the Teknaf-Saint Martin's route. As a result, tourist didn't visit St. Martin's Island frequently. It has also the people of St. Martin's Island have no scope to go to Teknaf main land or Cox's Bazar. In the off season, if the ship will run, then tourists visit this panoramic island in the whole year. As a result, the tourism industry of St. Martin's Island will more developed. But, if this is not possible because of the devastating disaster situation, so, we can say that, Disaster has creates impact on the livelihood pattern and also tourism development in St. Martin's Island from April-September in the off season of every year.

6.7 Major Geographical Characteristics Linked to Coastal Disaster of Saint Martin's Island

Chart-6.4: Major Geographical Characteristics Linked to Coastal Disaster of St. Martin's Island

Geographical Characteristics	Natural Disaster							Man-made Disaster
	Cyclone and Storm Surge	Flood and Water Logging Problem	Sea Bank Erosion	Drought	Salinity Intrusion	Tsunami	Earthquake	
Tropical Location	•			•				
Hot and Humid Climate	•			•				
Monsoon Climate	•	•	•					
Sea Shore Island	•		•		•			•
Deltaic Location	•		•		•			
Funnel Shaped Coast	•		•					
Longest Sea Beach		•	•		•	•		•
Bounded by Plates Border						•	•	
Dense Settlement					•			•
Agrarian Country				•	•			•
Long and Wide Continental Shelf	•		•		•			

Source: Fieldwork, 2018 and Case Study, 2018.

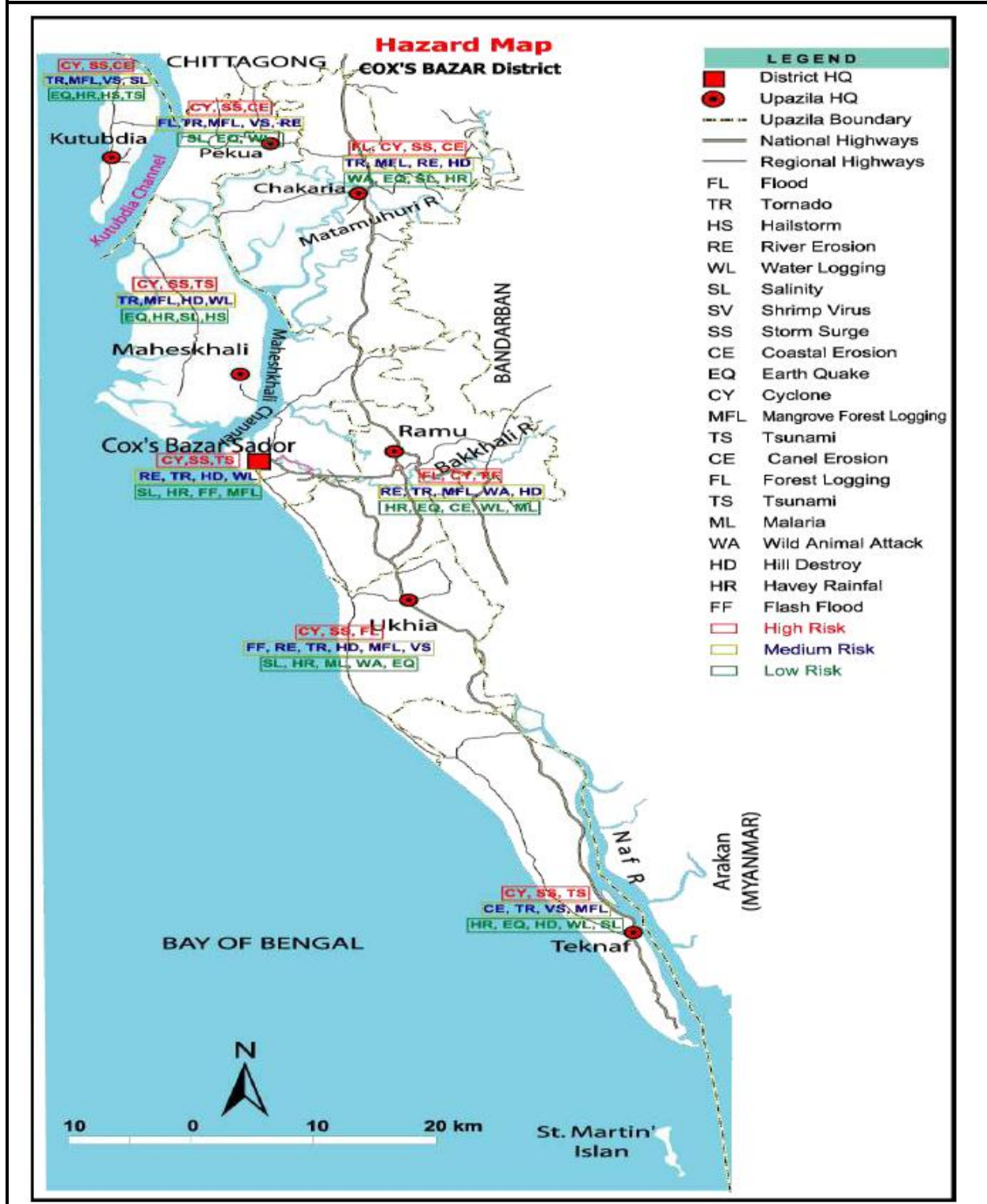
6.8 Different Disasters and its Impact on Saint Martin's Island

Chart-6.5: Different Disasters and its Impact on Saint Martin's Island

Sl	Disaster	Identified Vulnerable Social Elements												
		House	Communication	Crops	Trees	Environment	Livestock	Drinking Water	Sea	Market	Fisheries	Education	Health	Cyclone Shelter
A.	Natural													
	Cyclone and Storm Surge	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■
	Flood and Water Logging Problem	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■		■	■	■
	Sea Bank Erosion	■		■	■	■			■					■
	Drought			■		■		■						
	Salinity Intrusion			■	■			■					■	
	Tsunami	There is no effect of Tsunami in St Martin's Island. It has a vulnerability in the island												
	Earthquake													
B.	Man-made													
	Technological	No Technological Man-made disaster have found in St. Martin's Island												
	Social												■	

Source: Fieldwork, 2018 and Case Study, 2018.

Map-6.6: Disaster Map of Cox's Bazar District Highlighting Saint Martin's Island



Source: District Disaster Management Plan, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2014. www.coxsbazar.gov.bd

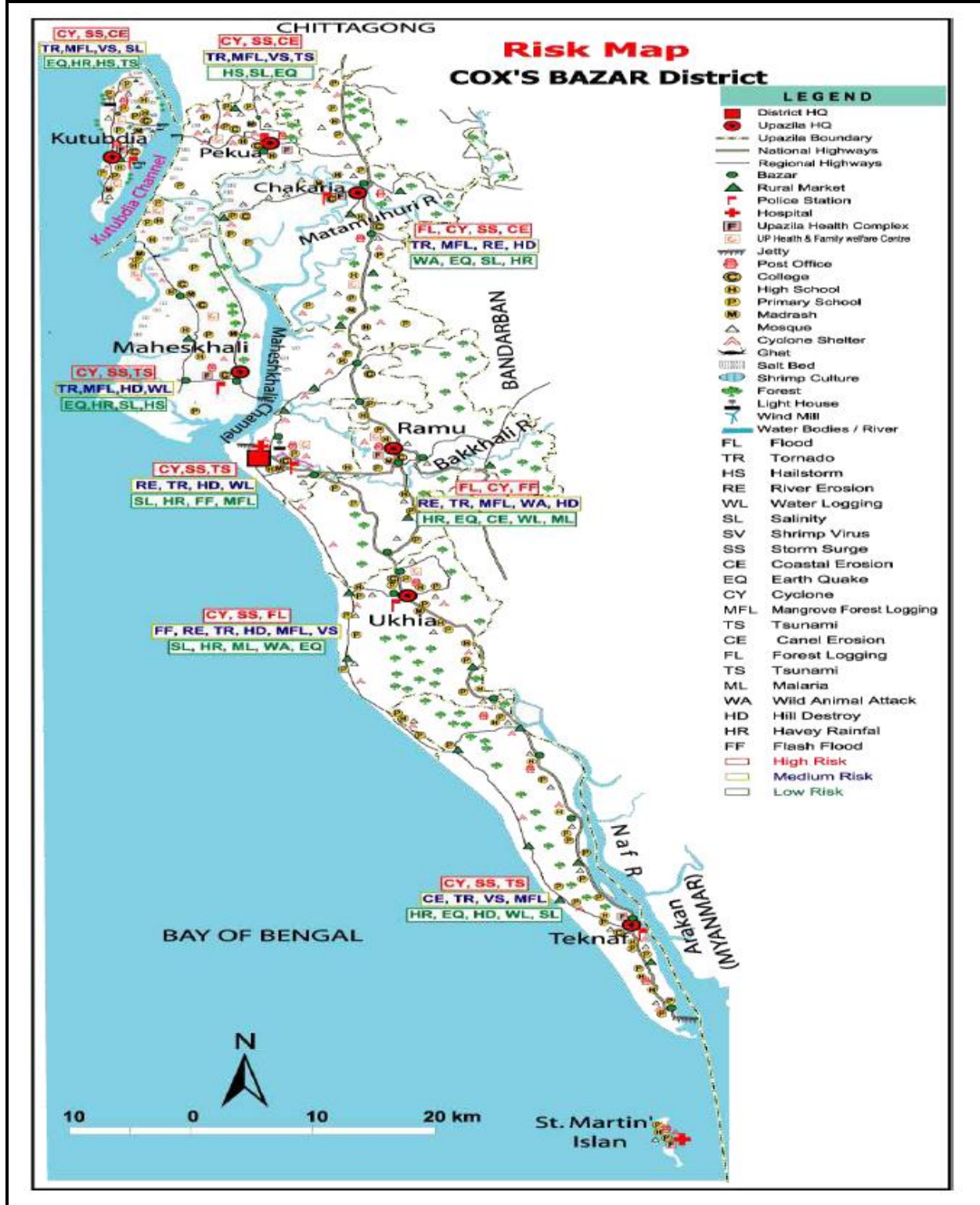
6.9 Disaster Risk Calendar of Saint Martin’s Island

Chart-6.6: Disaster Risk Calendar of Saint Martin’s Island

Disaster	Month (Bengali-English) Wise Disaster in Saint Martin’s Island											
	Boish	Jaist	Asha	Shra	Bhad	Ash	Kar	Agr	Pou	Magh	Fal	Chait
A. Natural	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	Mar-April
Cyclone and Storm Surge												
Flood and Water Logging Problem												
Sea Bank Erosion												
Drought												
Salinity Intrusion												
Tsunami								Vulnerabilities of Smt Island				
Earthquake								Vulnerabilities of Smt Island				
B. Man-made												
Technological												
-Industrial Diffusion	Have not found in Saint Martin’s Island											
-Environmental Deterioration												
Social												
-Criminal Acts												
--Smuggling												
--Drug (Yeaba) Business												
--Human Trafficking												
-Refugee (Rohingya Problems)												

Source: Fieldwork, 2018 and Case Study, 2018.

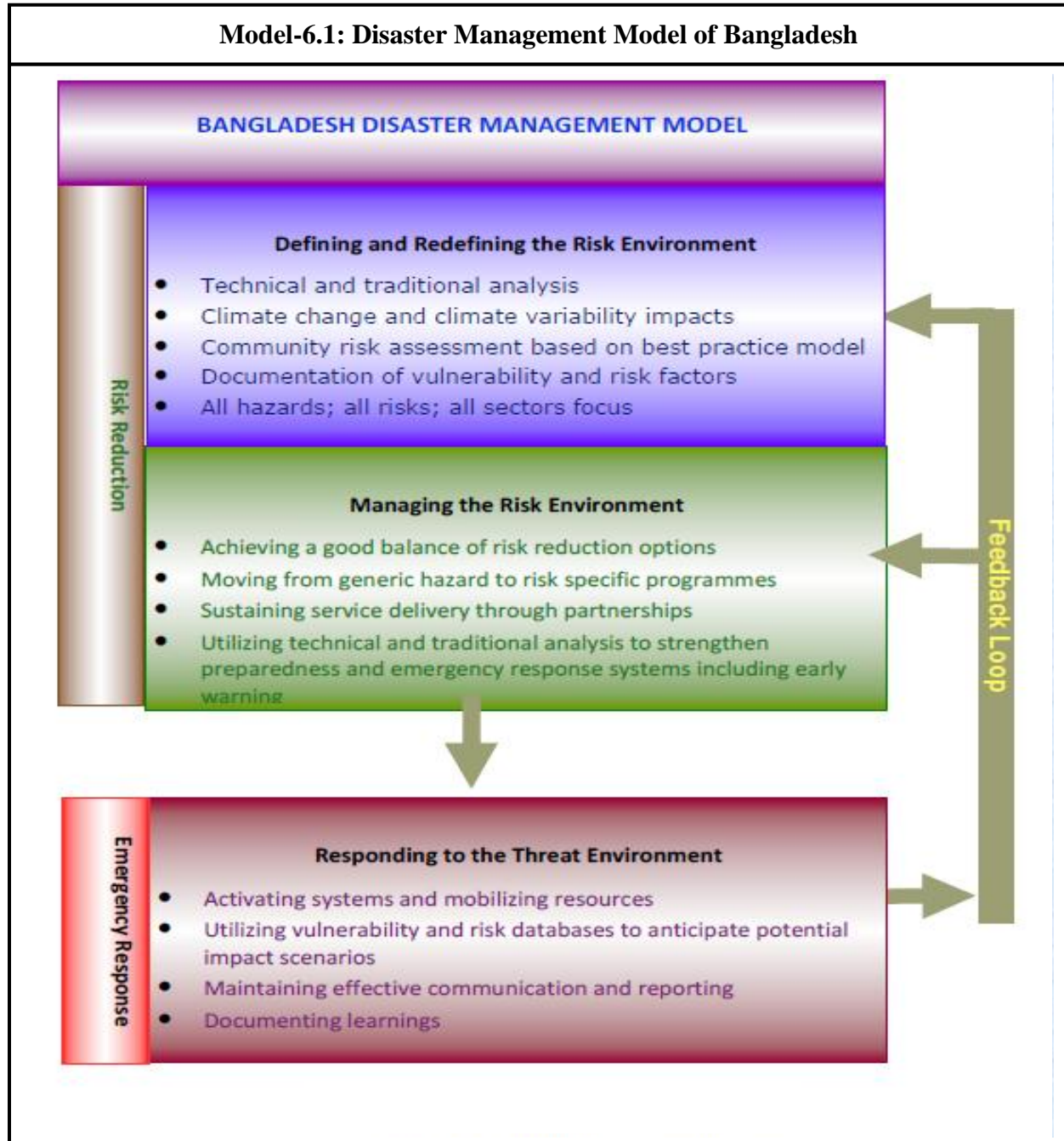
Map-6.7: Risk Map of Cox's Bazar District Highlighting Saint Martin's Island



Source: District Disaster Management Plan, Cox's Bazar Zila, 2014. www.coxsbazar.gov.bd

6.10 Disaster Management Model of Bangladesh

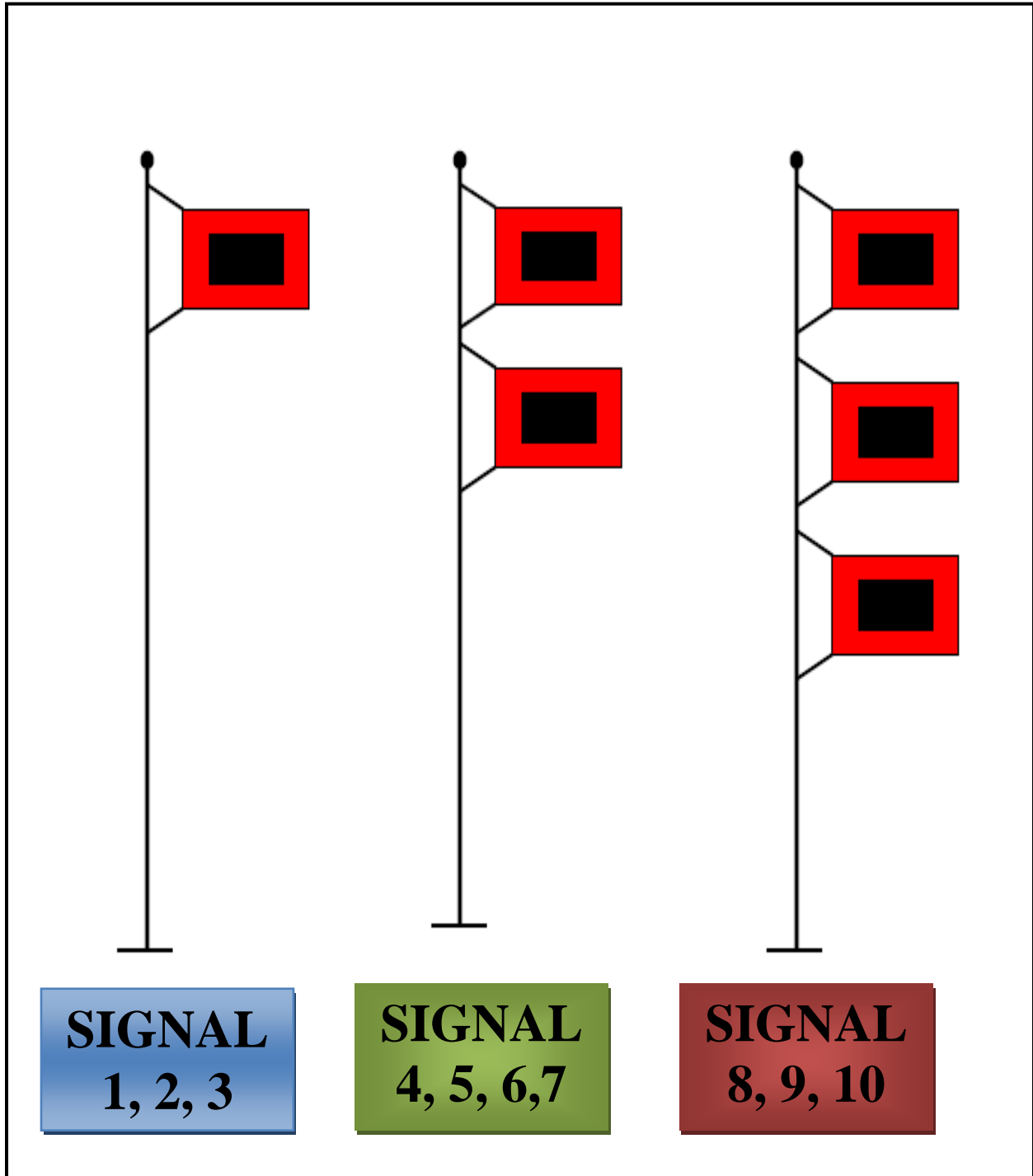
Bangladesh has created a simplistic model to guide disaster risk reduction and emergency response management efforts in Bangladesh. The model (6.1) has three key elements and ensures that the move to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture remains central to all efforts.



Source: National Plan for Disaster Management, 2010-15.

6.11 Procedure for Hoisting Cyclone Warning Flags

Figure-6.1: Procedure for Hoisting Cyclone Warning Flags



Source: *Standing Orders on Disaster (SoD)*, April, 2010: 197.

CHAPTER – 7

DATA ANALYSIS ON- TOURISM, ETHNOGRAPHY AND DISASTER RELATED ISSUES

7.1 DATA ANALYSIS

The research, ‘Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island: An Ethnographic Study’ has conducted on the basis of both Primary and Secondary Data. For different types of data collection; at first researcher has prepared three types of Questionnaire:

- (i). Questionnaire for the Islander (Tourism, St Martin’s Island Disaster and related information)
- (ii). Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourist (Tourism and Domestic Tourist related information)
- (iii). Questionnaire for the Foreign Tourist (Tourism and Foreign Tourist related information)

By using above the three types of Questionnaire; researcher has collected different information- which is related to this study. By using all the collected data; researcher has prepared some table and graph for graphical presentation; which are described bellow here:

7.1.1 Socio-Demographic Profile of the ISLANDERS (Social Survey Method)

7.1.1.1 Permanent Address of the Household’s Head of Saint Martin’s Island

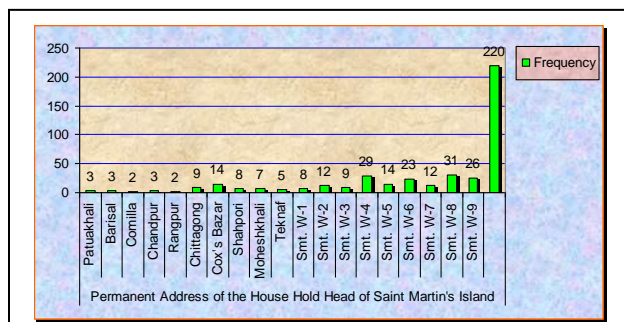
By using the questionnaire ‘Questionnaire for the Islanders’, researcher has collect Saint Martin’s Island related information, tourism and disaster related information and islander’s information. For graphically presentation I have prepared some table and graph; which are bellow here:

Table-7.1: Permanent Address of the Household’s Head of Saint Martin’s Island

Area	Frequency	Percentage
Patuakhali	03	01.36%
Barishal	03	01.36%
Cumilla	02	00.90%
Chandpur	03	01.36%
Rangpur	02	00.90%
Chattogram	09	04.09%
Cox’s Bazar	14	06.36%
Shah Pari Island	08	03.63%
Moheshkhali Island	07	03.18%
Teknaf	05	02.27%
Smt Island, Ward No.-1	08	03.63%
Smt Island, Ward No.-2	12	05.45%
Smt Island, Ward No.-3	09	04.09%
Smt Island, Ward No.-4	29	13.18%
Smt Island, Ward No.-5	14	06.36%
Smt Island, Ward No.-6	23	11.50%
Smt Island, Ward No.-7	12	05.45%
Smt Island, Ward No.-8	31	14.09%
Smt Island, Ward No.-9	26	11.81%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.1: Permanent Address of the Household’s Head of Saint Martin’s Island



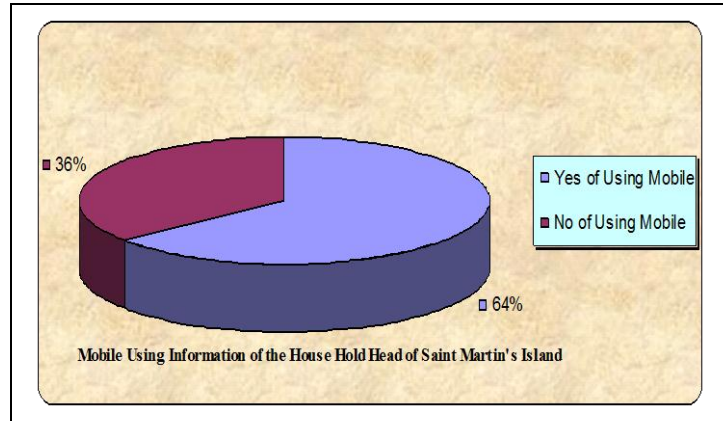
Analysis: All the Household Head of Saint Martin’s Island is not the permanent inhabitants of the island. Maximum of them are born in the island. But a few of them have migrated in this island from Patuakhali, Barishal, Cumilla, Rangpur, Chattogram, Cox’s Bazar, Shah Pari Island, Moheshkhali Island and Teknaf. The internal migration from one ward to another ward of the island also found. Here, we found that, permanent address of household head is highest in ward no.-8 and lowest in ward no-1: Paschim Para. The maximum household head of this Para have migrated from others places to this island.

7.1.1.2 Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.2: Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Mobile Using Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Use Mobile	141	64%
No of Use Mobile	79	36%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data



Gra-7.2: Mobile Users Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Analysis:

Among the household's head of Saint Martin's Island; there are 64% house hold's head use Mobile Phone as a mode of communication. 36% house hold's head didn't use any Mobile. There are three Mobile operating company in Saint Martin's Island; namely Robi, Grmeen Phone and Banglalink. The three Mobile operating company has own Mobile Tower in Saint Martin's Island. A few of the household's head use internet in their Mobile.

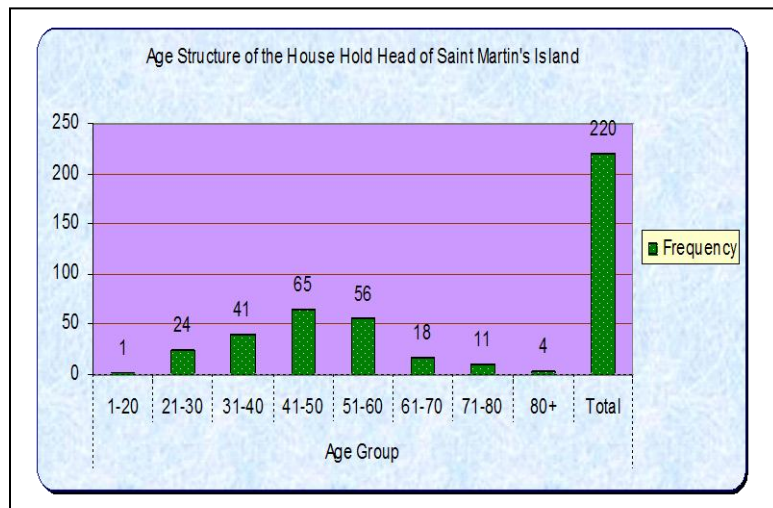
7.1.1.3 Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.3: Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1-20	01	0.45%
21-30	24	10.90%
31-40	41	18.63%
41-50	65	29.54%
51-60	56	25.45%
61-70	18	8.18%
71-80	11	5%
80+	04	1.81%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Gra-7.3: Age Structure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

We have seen in the above table and graph; that the highest number of household's head stand on the 41-50 years age group. Their ratio is 30%. 51-60 years age group people are on second position. There are 25% household's head staying in this level. The old age people (80+) ratio in St Martin's Island is 2%. As a result we can say that, the maximum number of household's head age structure is below less than 50 years.

7.1.1.4 Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

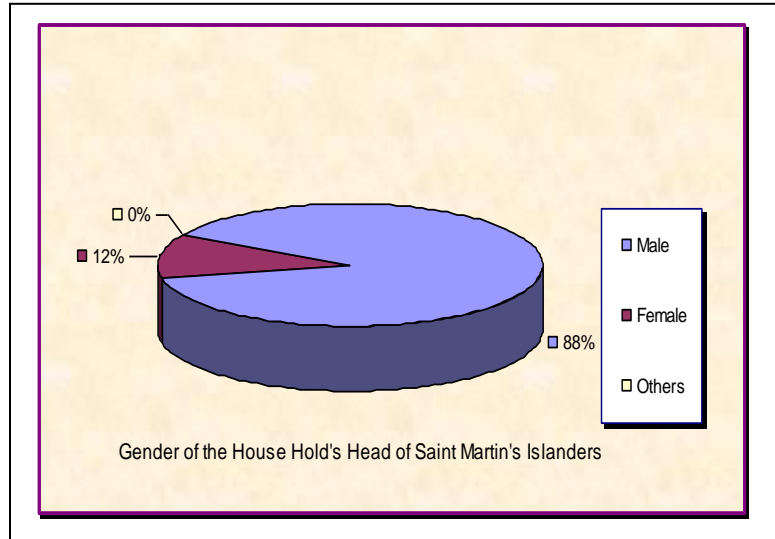
Table-7.4: Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Types of Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	194	88.18%
Female	26	11.81%
Others	00	00.00%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:
We have seen in the above table and graph; that the male household's head is 88% and female household's head is 12% in St Martin's Island. The picture said that, we have found the Gender Discrimination in this island.

Gra-7.4: Gender Ratio of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island



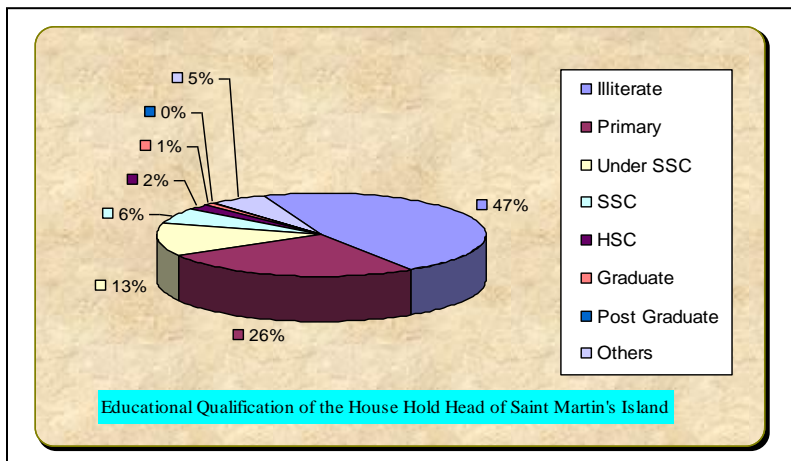
7.1.1.5 Educational Qualification Status of Saint Martin's Islanders

Table-7.5: Educational Qualification Status of Saint Martin's Islanders

Types of Degree	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	102	46.36%
Primary	57	25.90%
Under SSC	28	12.72%
SSC	13	5.90%
HSC	05	2.27%
Graduate	02	0.90%
Post Graduate	01	0.45%
Others	12	5.45%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Gra-7.5: Educational Qualification Status of the St Martin's Islanders

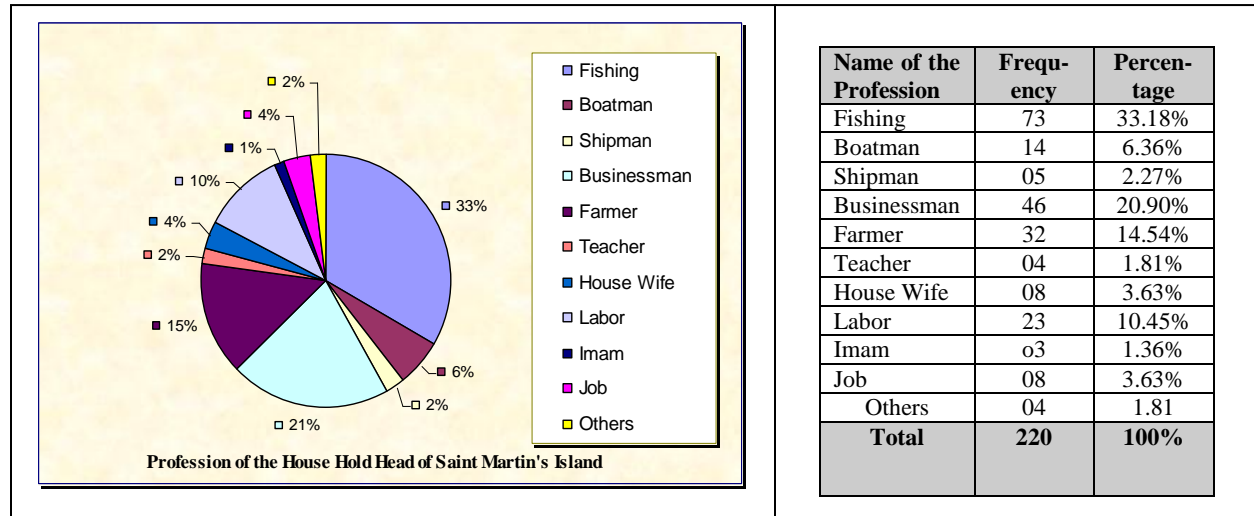


Analysis:
The maximum people of Saint Martin's Island are Illiterate. Their ratio is 46%. The Primary pass islander's ratio is 26%. Under SSC passed islanders ratio is 13%. The graduate pass islander's ratio is below 1% and Post Graduate pass islanders ratio is also below 1%. The Educational Qualification picture of Saint Martin's Islanders is not staying in a satisfactory level. Because, there is lacking's of educational institute in Saint Martin's Island. It has also Maximum islanders are poor. As a result; they have lacking of proper education. There is a Primary School, One High School & College, 8 Moktob and 4 KG School have found in the island. Though the maximum islanders are illiterate but a few of them are can read Arabic.

7.1.1.6 Profession of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Gra-7.6: Profession of the Household's Head of St. Martin's Island

Table-7.6: Profession of the Household Head of St. Martin's Island



Source: Sample Household Data

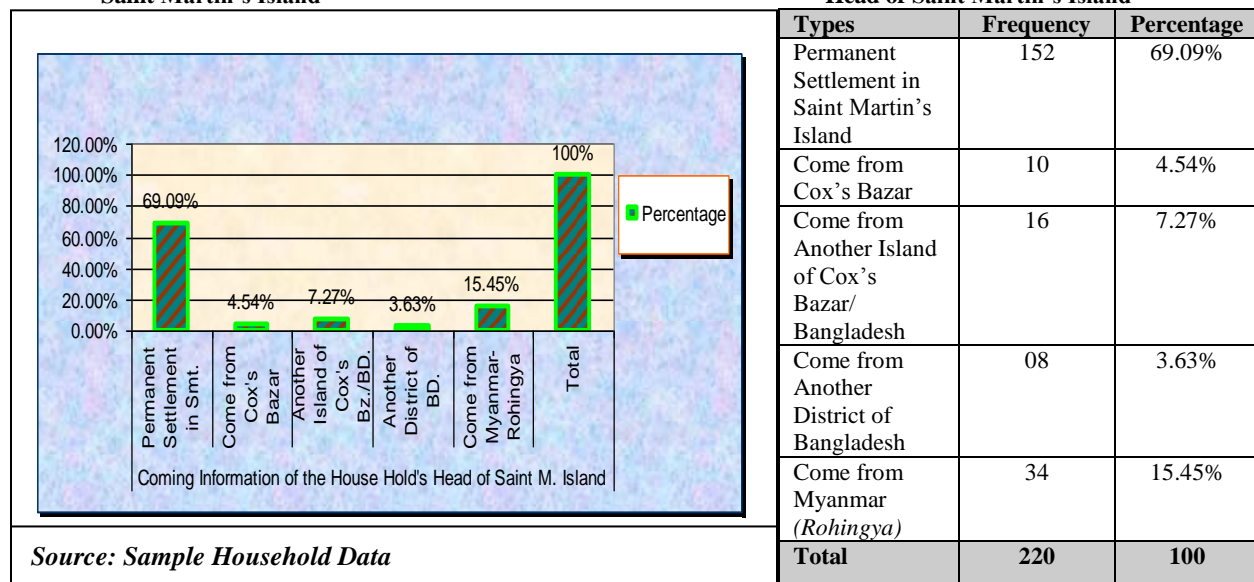
Analysis:

Fishing is the main profession of the 33% people's of Saint Martin's Island. They catch fish in the sea and led their life by fishing. 6% Islander's profession is boatman. They are driving boat in Naf River, for tourist carrying. In the off season they also catch fish in the sea. 2% islander's led their life by Shipman or shipping activities. 21% islander's profession is Businessman. They are doing different types of business. 15% islanders are farmer. They are engaged with different crop production in the island. 4% household's head's profession is house wife. They are widow. It has also 11% household's head profession is labor. They led their life as a day laborer. Rest of them are engaged with others profession in Saint Martin's Island.

7.1.1.7 Coming Information (Where Comes) of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Gra-7.7: Coming Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.7: Coming Information of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island



Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

In the above Table and Graph-7.7; have shown the Coming Information (Where Comes) of the household's head in St. Martin's Island. If we analyze the table and graph we have seen that, 69% people are by born citizen of this island. 5% islanders come to this island from Cox's Bazar. They catch fish in the sea. They are the citizen of this island by marriage purposes. 7% islanders Comes from another island of Cox's Bazar for working purposes. 4% islanders come from another district of Bangladesh (except Cox's Bazar district). 15% permanent islanders of St. Martin's Island come from Myanmar before 10 years. Once upon a time they were *Rohingya* but now they are Bangali. They are voter of St. Martin's Island. Local permanent people of St. Martin's Island called them *Bormaiyah*.

7.1.1.8 Marital Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

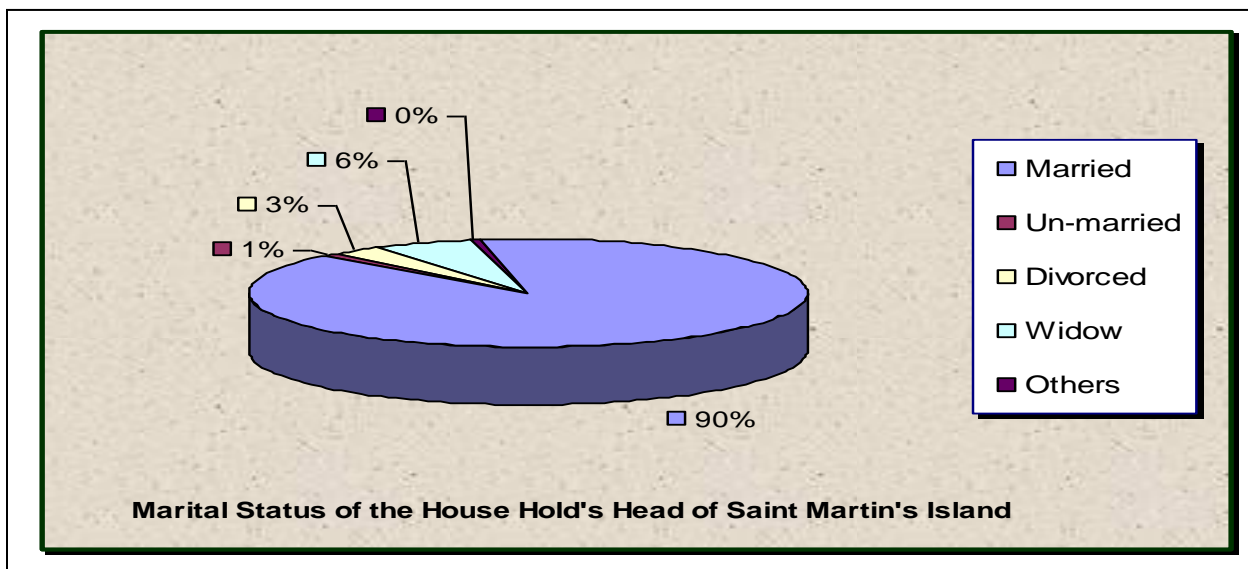
Table-7.8: Marital Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	198	90%
Un-married	02	0.90%
Divorced	06	2.72%
Widow	13	5.90%
Others	01	0.45%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

In the Table and Graph 7.8; has shown the marital status of the household's head of St Martin's Island. Here, we can see that, 90% household's head are married. Below the 1.00% household's head are un-married. About 3% household's head are divorced. 6% household's head are widow. If we can analysis these data; then we have said that, maximum household's head of St Martin's Island are married. The average population size of every family of this island is 7. They are doing marriage in their early life. The population growth rate of this island is very high among the other areas of Bangladesh.



Graph-7.8: Marital Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

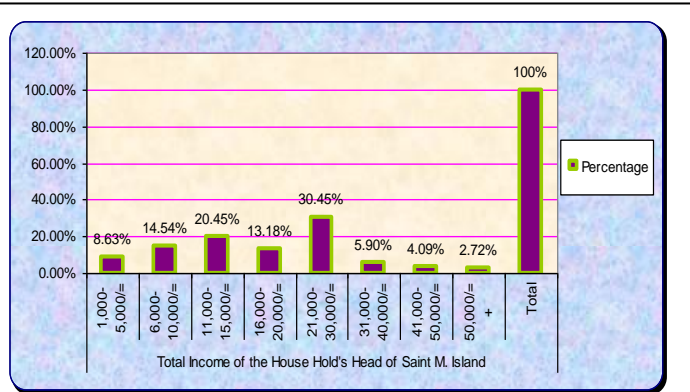
7.1.1.9 Monthly Total Income of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.9: Monthly Total Income of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Range of Income (Taka)	Frequency	Percentage
1,000-5,000/=	19	08.63%
6,000-10,000/=	32	14.54%
11,000-15,000/=	45	20.45%
16,000-20,000/=	29	13.18%
21,000-30,000/=	67	30.45%
31,000-40,000/=	13	05.90%
41,000-50,000/=	09	04.09%
50,000/= +	06	02.72%
Total	220	100%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.9: Monthly Total Income of the Households Head of Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

In the Table and Graph 7.9; has shown the Monthly Income Scenario of the household's head of Saint Martin's Island. Here, we can see that 30% household's head's monthly income is in 21,000-30,000/- range. They are middle class household's head of the island. In second stage we have seen that, in 11,000-15,000/- range; there are 20% islanders have stay in this level. 13% household's head stay in the range of 16,000-20,000/-. The lowest monthly income household's head in the island is about 9%. They are staying in 1,000-5,000/- range; they are fisherman and the highest monthly income of the household's head is 50,000+; where is staying about 3% household's head in Saint Martin's Island.

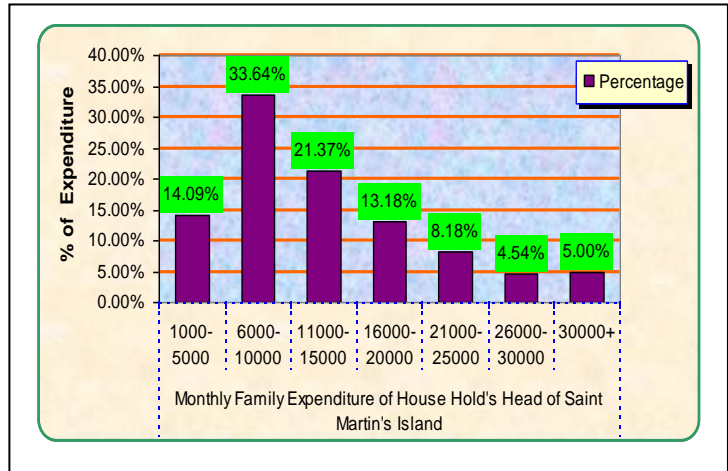
7.1.1.9 Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.10: Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Range of Monthly Expenditure (Tk)	Frequency	Percentage
1,000-5,000	31	14.09%
6,000-10,000	74	33.64%
11,000-15,000	47	21.37%
16,000-20,000	29	13.18%
21,000-25,000	18	08.18%
26,000-30,000	10	04.54%
30,000+	11	05.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.10: Monthly Family Expenditure of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

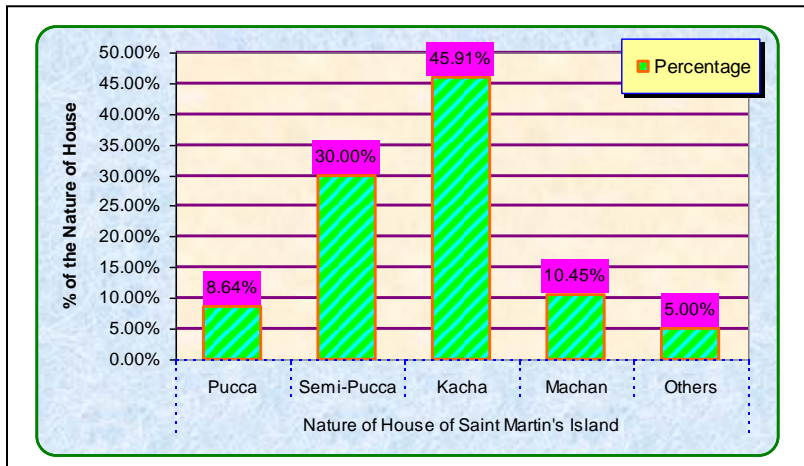
In the above table and Graph 7.10 has shown the Monthly Family Expenditure of the household's head in Saint Martin's Island. The maximum number of household's head's Monthly family expenditure is 21% that on staying from 11,000-15,000/- range. The lowest 14% household's head' monthly family expenditure is in 1,000-5,000/- range. It has also the highest 30,000/- Islanders expenditure ratio is 5%. They are rich in the island.

7.1.1.11 Nature of House of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.11: Nature of House of Smt Island

Nature of House	Frequency	Percentage
Pucca	19	08.64%
Semi-Pucca	66	30.00%
Kacha	101	45.91%
Machan	23	10.45%
Others	11	05.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Graph-7.11: Nature of House of Saint Martin's Island



Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

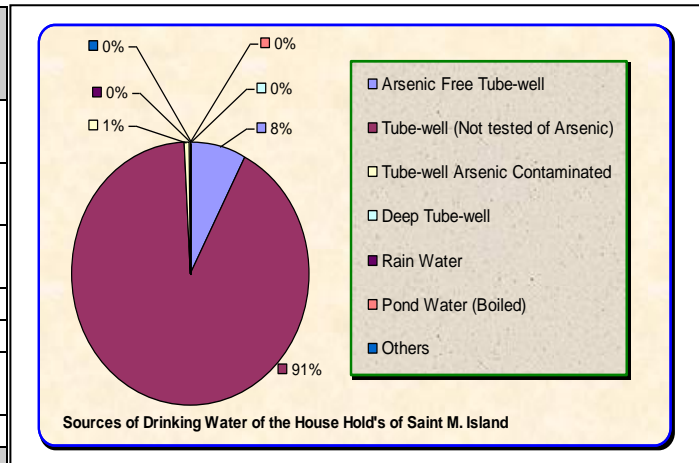
In the above table and graph 7.11 has shown the Nature of House of St. Martin's Island. In the island maximum house are kacha; which ratio is 46%. Then, semi-pucca house is staying on second position. The ratio of semi-pucca house is 30%. There are 10% machan or jhupri *ghar* in St. Martin's Island. Among the total house of this island; there are 9% pucca *ghar*. 5% house is made of others materials, e.g. polythene, tin, wood and bamboo etc. It has shown that; the maximum people of this island are very poor.

7.1.1.12 Sources of Drinking Water in the Households of St. Martin's Island

Table-7.12: Sources of Drinking Water in Smt. Island

Types of the Sources of Drinking Water	Frequency	Percentage
Arsenic Free Tube-well	17	07.73%
Tube-well (Not tested of Arsenic)	201	91.37%
Tube-well Arsenic Contaminated	02	00.90%
Deep Tube-well	00	00.00%
Rain Water	00	00.00%
Pond Water (Boiled)	00	00.00%
Others (Specify)	00	00.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Graph-7.12: Sources of Drinking Water in St. Martin's Island



Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

In the above table 7.12 has shown on-Sources of Drinking water Scenario of Smt Island. In the above Table and Graph we have seen that; Tube-well water (Not tested of Arsenic) has used as drinking water of the maximum houses. Arsenic free Tube-well water users are 8% of the island. It has also less than 1% islander use Arsenic Contaminated Tube-Well water. Basically, Tube-well are the main sources for drinking water in Smt Island.

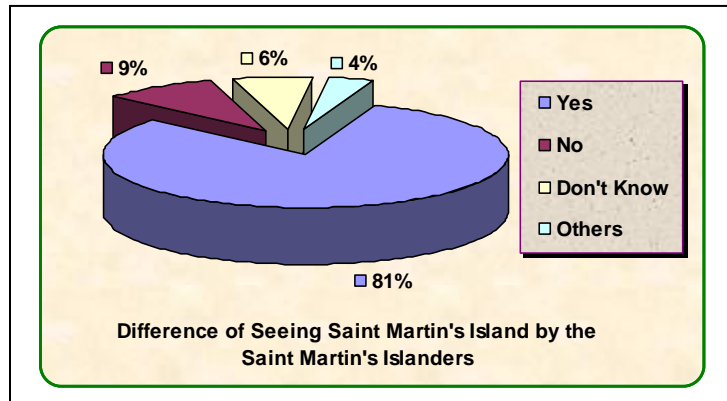
7.1.1.13 Difference of St. Martin's Island by the observation of the Islanders

Table-7.13: Difference of St. Martin's Island by the observation of the Islanders

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	178	81.00%
No	20	20.00%
Don't Know	14	14.00%
Others	04	04.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.13: Difference of St. Martin's Island by the observation of the Islanders



Analysis:

In the above table 7.13 has shown on-Difference of Saint Martin's Island's information. Here, we have seen that, 81% islanders said that St Martin's Island have Changed. In previous Condition and present condition of this island are not same. 20% islanders said that they did not see any change of the island, because they are not conscious about this matter and also they are young in age. There are 14% islanders said that, they have no idea about these. It has also 4% islanders have no opinion. The island has changed for human interference and climate change impact.

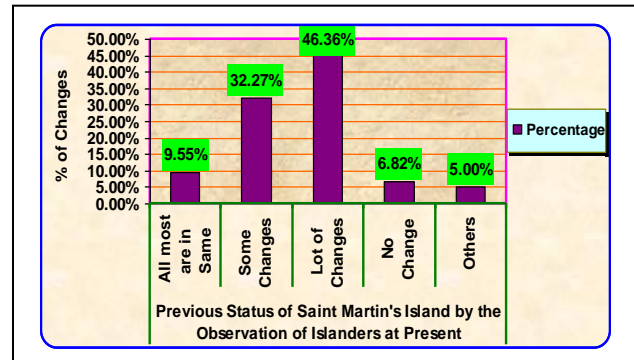
7.1.1.14 Previous Status of St. Martin's Island by the Observation of Islanders at Present

Table-7.14: Previous Status of Smt. Island by the observation of the Islanders at Present

Types	Frequency	Percentage
All most are in Same by the Observation of the Islanders	21	09.55%
Some Changes by the Observation of the Islanders	71	32.27%
Lot of Changes by the Observation of the Islanders	102	46.36%
No Change by the Observation of the Islanders	15	06.82%
Others	11	05.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Gra-7.14: Previous Status of Smt. Island by the observation of the Islanders at present



Analysis:

In the above table and Graph 7.14 have shown on-Previous Status of St. Martin's Island by the observation of the islanders at present. In here, there are 46% islanders said that they have observed lot of changes in the Island. 10% islanders said that the island is all most in same. It has also there are 32% islanders said that, the island's has some changes, by their observation. St. Martin's Island is changing day by day for climate changing impact.

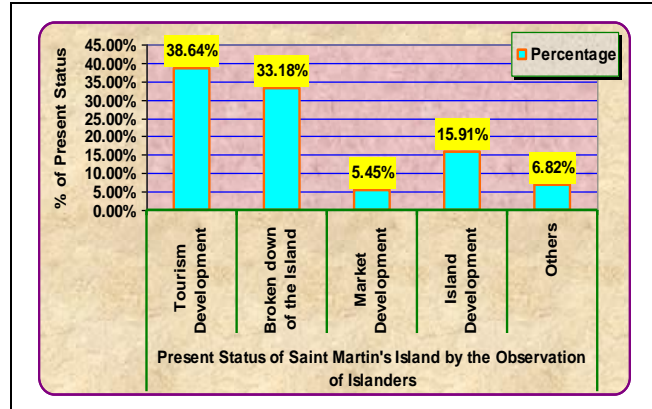
7.1.1.15 Present Status of St. Martin’s Island by the Observation of the Islanders at Present

Table-7.15: Present Status of St. Martin’s Island by the observation of the Islanders at Present

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Tourism Development (Build up Cottage and Restaurant)	85	38.64%
Gradually Broken down of Saint Martin’s Island	73	33.18%
Market Development of Saint Martin’s Island	12	05.45%
Island Development e.g. Build up Weather Station, Hospital etc	35	15.91%
Others	15	06.82%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Gra-7.15: Present Status of Smt. Island by the observation of the Islanders at present



Analysis:

In the above table and Graph 7.15-has shown on-Present Status of St. Martin’s Island by the observation of the islanders at present. In here, there are about 39% islanders said that they St. Martin’s Island has changed by tourism development. 33% has observed that the island has broken down gradually. 16% islanders said that, the island is changing by development works. 7% islanders have no opinion about this matter. But, my observation is- the island is gradually changing for climate change impact, in the context of sea level rise.

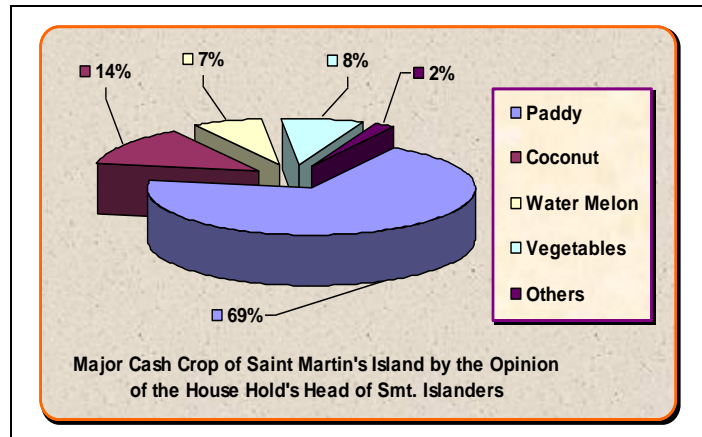
7.1.1.16 Major Cash Crop of St. Martin’s Island by the Opinion of the Islanders

Table-7.16: Major Cash Crop of St. Martin’s Island

Name of the Crops	Frequency	Percentage
Paddy	152	69.09%
Coconut	31	14.09%
Water Melon	15	06.82%
Vegetables	18	08.18%
Others	04	01.82%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.16: Major Cash Crop of St. Martin’s Island



Analysis:

In the above table 7.16-has shown the Major Cash Crop Scenario in St. Martin’s Island. According to opinion, 69% islanders-Paddy is the major cash crop of St. Martin’s Island. 14% islanders said that Coconut is the major cash crop of Saint Martin’s Island. 7% islanders said that, Water Melon is the major cash crop of Smt Island. But, according to analyze all the getting data and documents from the island as a researcher I have said that, Paddy is the major cash crop of St. Martin’s Island. But, once upon a time Coconut was the major cash crop of St. Martin’s Island. Day by day the Coconut trees are decreasing for natural calamities.

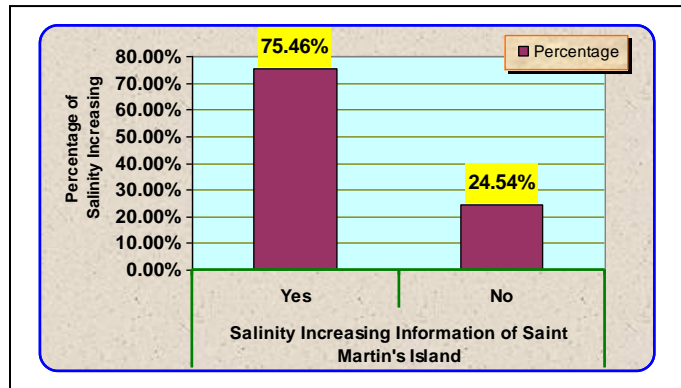
7.1.1.17 Salinity Increasing Information of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.17: Salinity Increasing Information of St Martin's Island

Salinity Increasing Information	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	166	75.46%
No	54	24.54%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.17: Salinity Increasing Information of St. Martin's Island



Analysis:

In above table and Graph 7.17 has shown Salinity Increasing information of St Martin's Island. There are 75% islanders said that, Salinity is increasing. It has also 25% islanders said that, Salinity has not increase in the island. But, picture of St. Martin's Island; Salinity are increasing day by day. And as a result, the crop production rate is decreasing of the island.

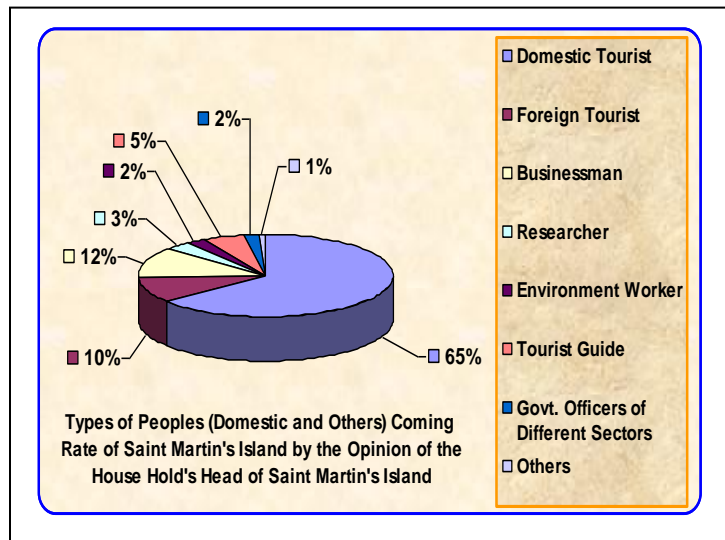
7.1.1.18 Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.18: Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of St Martin's Island

Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of St. Martin's Island	Frequency	Percentage
Domestic Tourist	141	64.09%
Foreign Tourist	22	10.00%
Businessman	27	12.28%
Researcher	07	03.18%
Environment Worker	05	02.27%
Tourist Guide	11	05.00%
Govt. Officers' of Different Sectors	05	02.28%
Others	02	00.90%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Data from Questionnaire Survey

Graph-7.18: Types of Peoples (Tourists and Others) Coming Rate of Saint Martin's Island



Analysis:

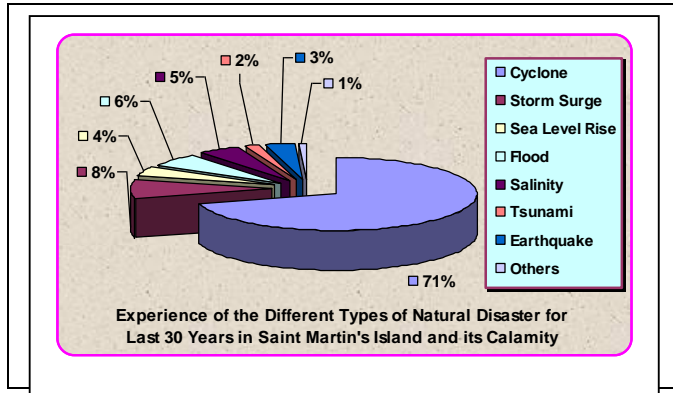
In the above Table and Graph 7.18 has shown the Tourists and others peoples coming information of Saint Martin's Island. Among the coming people of this island; there are 64% is Domestic Tourist. 10% is Foreign Tourist, 12% is Businessman, 3% is Researcher, 2% is Environment Worker, 5% is Tourist Guide, 2% is Government Officer, and 1% is others. The number of Domestic tourist is increasing in this island.

7.1.1.19 Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin’s Island

Table-7.19: Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin’s Island

Different Types of Natural Disaster Devastating for Last 30 Years in Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Cyclone	156	70.91%
2. Storm Surge	18	08.18%
3. Sea Level Rise	09	04.09%
4. Flood	13	05.91%
5. Salinity	11	05.00%
6. Tsunami	04	01.81%
7. Earthquake	07	03.18%
8. Others	02	00.90%
Total	220	100.00%

Graph-7.19: Experience of Natural Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin’s Island



Source: Data from Questionnaire Surveying

Analysis:

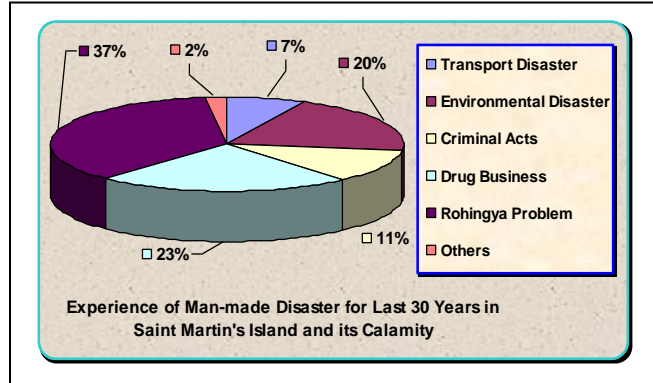
In the above table 7.19 has shown the Natural Disaster Picture for last 30 years in Smt Island. There are 5 natural disaster have occurred in this island. It has also 2 different disaster’s vulnerability have found in the island. Cyclone is identified as the major natural disaster in Saint Martin’s Island. In the last 30 years, about 150 cyclone and storm surge hit Saint Martin’s area. Side by side sea level rise, flood and salinity have found the island. Tsunami did not hit this area. But the island is vulnerable for Tsunami. Earthquake hit this island sometimes.

7.1.1.20 Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in Saint Martin’s Island

Table-7.20: Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in St. Martin’s Island

Different Types of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in St. Martin’s Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Transport Disaster	16	07.27%
2. Environmental Disaster	44	20.00%
3. Criminal Acts	25	11.36%
4. Drug Business	51	23.18%
5. Rohingya Problem	80	36.37%
6. Others	04	01.82%
Total	220	100.00%

Gra-7.20: Experience of Man-made Disaster for Last 30 Years in St. Martin’s Island



Source: Data from Questionnaire Surveying

Analysis:

In the above table and Graph 7.20 has shown the Man-made Disaster picture for last 30 years in St. Martin’s Island. There are 5 natural disaster have occurred in this island. Among them, we have seen *Rohingya* problem at large scale in the island; which ratio is 36%. Drug business is staying in second position. It has creates 23% man-made disaster of the Island. Environmental disaster is staying in third position; which ratio is 20%. It has also different types of transport disaster and criminal disasters have found in St. Martin’s Island.

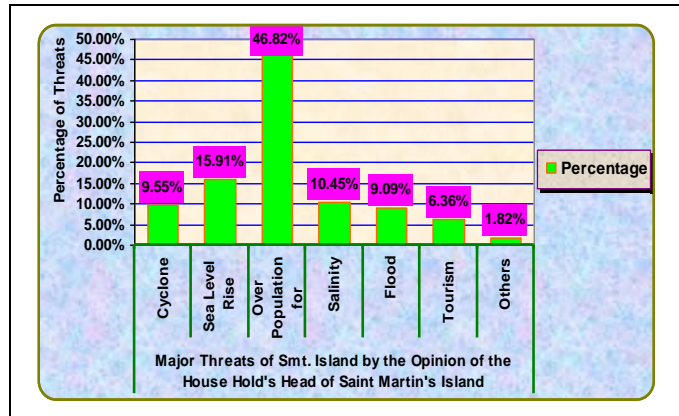
7.1.1.21 Identifying Major Threats for Saint Martin’s Island

Table-7.21: Major Threats for St. Martin’s Island

Major Threats for St. Martin’s Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Cyclone	21	09.55%
2. Sea Level Rise	35	15.91%
3. Over Population for Rohingya Crisis	103	46.82%
4. Salinity	23	10.45%
5. Flood	20	09.09%
6. Tourism	14	06.36%
7. Others	04	01.82%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.21: Major Threats for St. Martin’s Island



Analysis:

In the above table and graph 7.21 has shown the major threats for St. Martin’s Island. There are six threats have been identified during the Questionnaire survey period in St. Martin’s Island. Among the six threats; *Rohingya* crisis has identified as the major threats for St. Martin’s Island. There are 47% islanders said that *Rohingya* crisis is the main threat for the island. It has also there are some natural disaster have identified as threats for St. Martin’s Island and also the islanders.

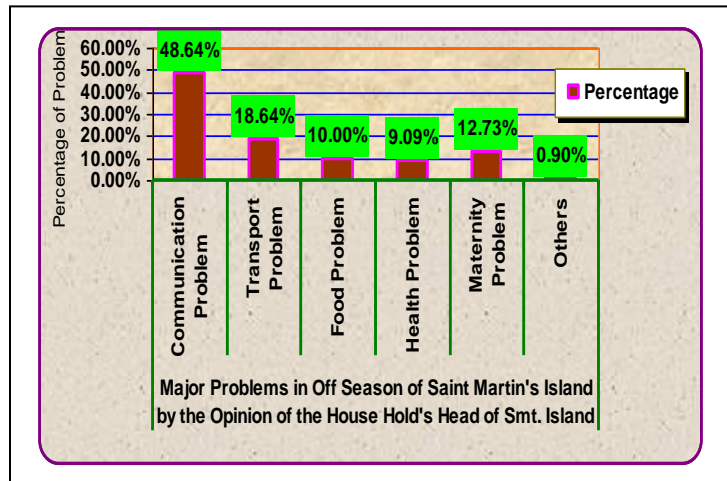
7.1.1.22 Major Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint Martin’s Island

Table-7.22: Major Problems in Off Season of St. Martin’s Island

Major Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Communication Problem	107	48.64%
2. Transport Problem	41	18.64%
3. Food Services Delivery Problem	22	10.00%
4. Health Related Problems	20	09.09%
5. Maternity Problem	28	12.73%
6. Others	02	00.90%
Total	220	100.00%

Source: Sample Household Data

Graph-7.22: Major Problems in Off Season of St. Martin’s Island



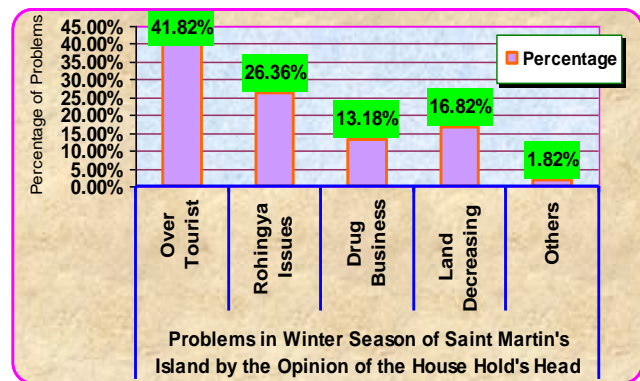
Analysis:

In the above table and graph 7.22 has shown the identifying major problems in Off Season/Rainy Season. In the Off Season/Rainy Season; communication problem has been raised as no-1 problem of Saint Martin’s Island. At that time, for launch crisis; tourists did not go to the island and islanders does not come to the main land of Teknaf and Cox’s Bazar. At that time; transport related problems, food service delivery problem, health related problem and maternity problem have arises in St. Martin’s Island. For those problems, islanders led their life in a difficult situation.

7.1.1.23 Identifying Major Problems in Winter Season of Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.23: Major Problems in Winter Season of Smt. Is. Gra-7.23: Major Problems in Winter Season of Smt Island

Problems in Winter Season of Smt Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Over Tourist Problem	92	41.82%
2. Rohingya Problem	58	26.36%
3. Drug Business Problem	29	13.18%
4. Land Decreasing Problem	37	16.82%
5. Others	04	01.82%
Total	220	100%



Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

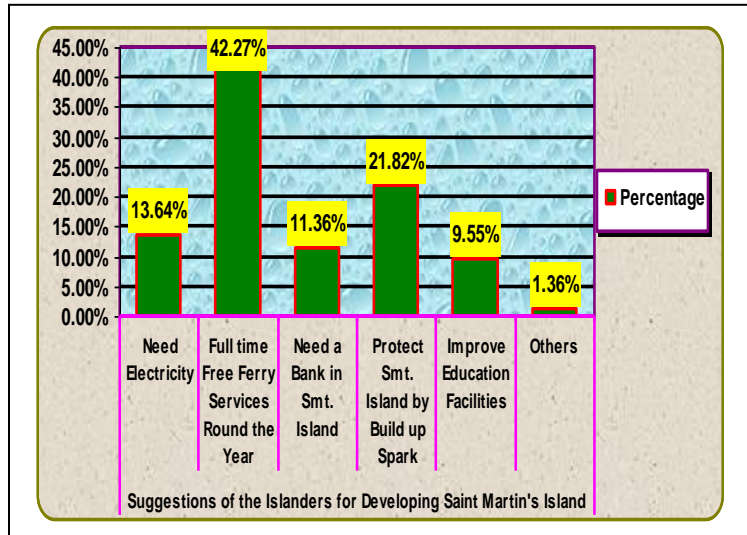
In the above table and graph- 7.23 has shown the identifying major problems in winter season of Saint Martin's Island. Tourist season has starts in winter; from October and it has ends on March. At that time, a huge number of tourist visit Saint Martin's Island in every year. There are a large number of permanent population, A lot of *Rohingya* people and huge number of tourists; has jointly creates pollution related vital problems in Saint Martin's Island. It has also drug business problem arising by the *Rohingya* people and some local smugglers. There is a lot of hotel; motel, guest house and high rise buildings in the island we have seen. These cannot bears positive sign for the environmental condition of the only coral island of Bangladesh.

7.1.1.24 Suggestions for Developing Saint Martin's Island by the Islanders.

Table-7.24: Suggestions for Developing Smt. Is.

Graph-7.24: Suggestions for Developing St. Martin's Island

Suggestions for Developing Smt Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Need Electricity	30	13.64%
2. Full Time Free Ferry Services Round the Year	93	42.27%
3. Need a Bank in Smt Island	25	11.36%
4. Protect Smt island by Build up Spark	48	21.82%
5. Improve Education Facilities	21	09.55%
6. Others	03	01.36%
Total	220	100.00%



Source: Sample Household Data

Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.24 has shown some suggestions, which has given by the islanders for developing Smt Island. 42% islanders suggest that, they have needed full time ferry services round the year in Teknaf-Saint Martin's-Teknaf water ways route, 22% islanders suggest that, build up spark round the island for protection of sea bank erosion, 14% islanders suggest that, they need electricity or central generator services in the island. 12% islanders suggest that, they need a bank in the island, so that, they can done financial transactions easily and also saving in that Bank. 10% islanders suggest that, the educational facilities of the island should improve.

7.1.2 Profile of DOMESTIC TOURIST of Saint Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method)

By using the questionnaire 'Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourists,' researcher has collect Domestic Tourists as well as tourism related information of Saint Martin's Island. For graphically presentation, by using the collected data and documents, I have prepared some table and graph; which are bellow here:

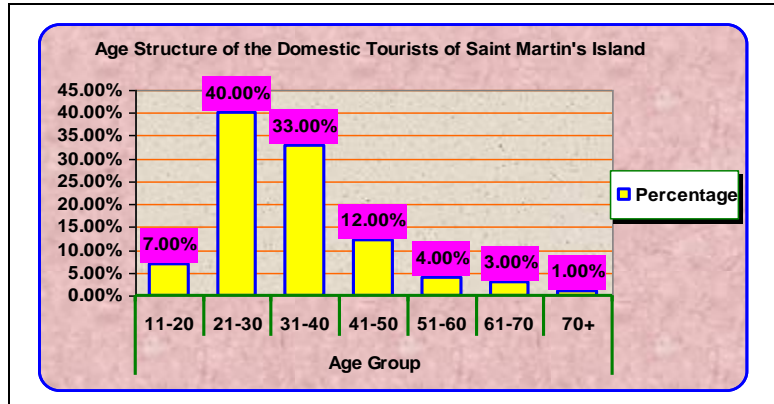
7.1.2.1 Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island.

Table-7.2.1: Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Smt. Island

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
11-20	07	07.00%
21-30	40	40.00%
31-40	33	33.00%
41-50	12	12.00%
51-60	04	04.00%
61-70	03	03.00%
70+	01	01.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Graph-7.2.1: Age Structure of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Smt Island



Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.2.1 has shown the Age Structure of the visiting domestic tourist in St. Martin's Island. Maximum tourists are young and they are staying in 21-30 years age group. Then 31-40 years age group domestic tourist and their ratio is 33%. It has also 70+ domestic tourists have found in St. Martin's Island.

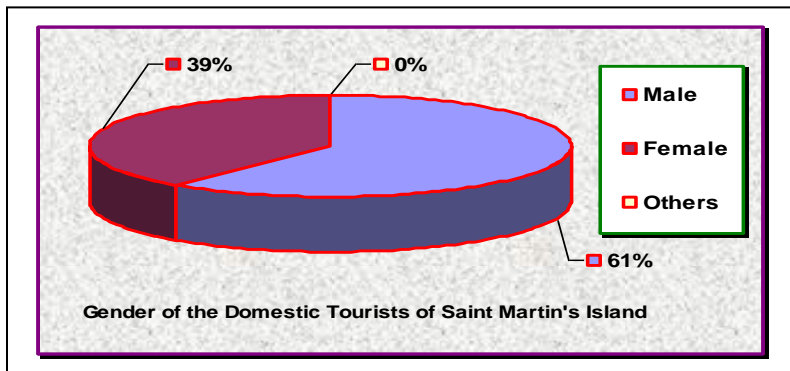
7.1.2.2 Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin's Island

Table-7.2.2: Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Smt. Island

Types of Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	61	61.00%
Female	39	39.00%
Others	00	00.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Gra-7.2.2: Gender Ratio of the Visiting Domestic Tourist in Smt Island



Analysis:

In the above table and graph 7.2.2 has shown the gender ratio of the visiting domestic tourist in St. Martin's Island. The visiting male gender in this island is 61% and visiting female gender ratio is 39%. It has proved that, in tourism purpose the female are back warded from male tourist visiting in St. Martin's Island.

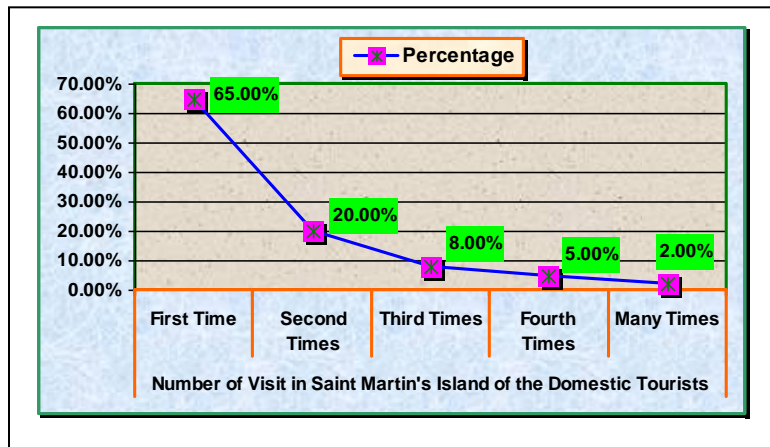
7.1.2.3 Number of Visit in Saint Martin’s Island by the Domestic Tourist

Table-7.2.3: Number of Visit in Smt. Island

Number of Visit	Frequency	Percentage
First Time	65	65.00%
Second Times	20	20.00%
Third Times	08	08.00%
Fourth Times	05	05.00%
Many Times	02	02.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Gra-7.2.3: Number of Visit in St. Martin’s Island of the Domestic T.



Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.2.3 has shown number of visit of the domestic tourist in St. Martin’s Island. 65% domestic tourist said that, this visit is their first time visit of St. Martin’s Island. 20% tourist said that this is their second time visit. Only 2% domestic tourists visit this island for many times means above fourth times. This figure indicates that, visiting domestic tourist of St. Martin’s Island is increasing day by day.

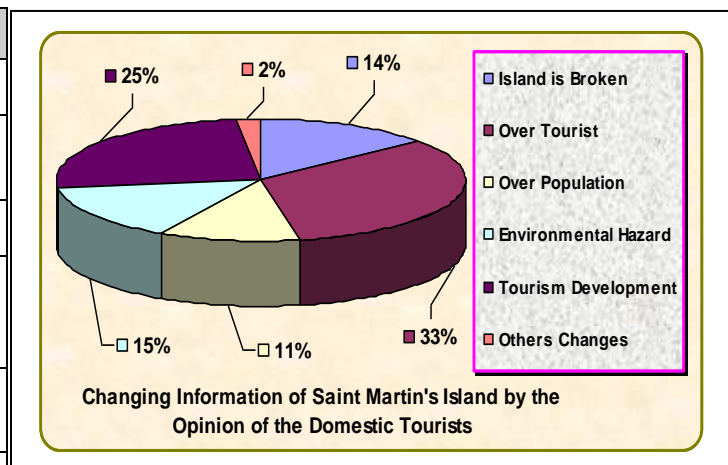
7.1.2.4 Changing Information of Saint Martin’s Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourists

Table-7.2.4: Smt. Island Changing Information opinion of the Domestic Tourist

Changing Information of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
Smt. Island is Broken	14	14.00%
Over Tourist Coming in Tourist Season of the Island	33	33.00%
Over Population of Smt Island	11	11.00%
Environmental Hazard Creates Pollution of Smt. Island	15	15.00%
Tourism Development of Smt Island	25	25.00%
Others Changes of Smt Island	02	02.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Gra-7.2.4: Smt. Island Changing Information of the Domestic Tourist



Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.2.4 has shown the changing information of St. Martin’s Island. There are 33% tourist has said that, over tourist is the main cause for changing St. Martin’s Island. 25% tourist said that for the causes of tourism development (build up hotel, motel etc); the island has changed. It has also the over population and disaster is also the another cause for changing St. Martin’s Island.

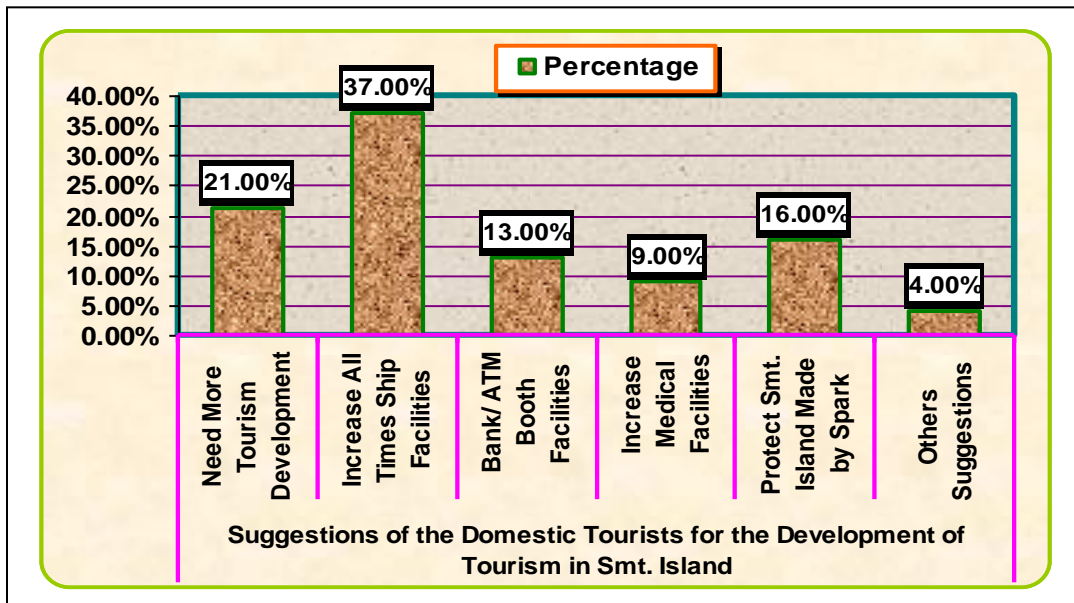
7.1.2.5 Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Development of Tourism Industry in Smt Island

Table-7.2.5: Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Tourism Development in Smt, Island

Suggestions of the Domestic Tourists	Frequency	Percentage
Need More Development of Tourism in Smt	21	21.00%
Increase All Times Ship Facilities for the Tourists of Smt Island Is.	37	37.00%
Need Bank/ ATM Booth Facilities in Smt Is.	13	13.00%
Increase Medical Facilities for the Tourists of Smt Is.	09	09.00%
Emergency Need for Protect Smt island by buildup Spark	16	16.00%
Others Suggestions	04	04.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Graph-7.2.5: Suggestions of the Domestic Tourist for Tourism Development in St. Martin’s Island



Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.2.6 has shown some suggestions given by domestic tourists in their visiting time of St. Martin’s Island. 37% tourist said that, the ship facilities should increase for all times round the year. 21% tourist said that, tourism development facilities should more increase in the island. 13% tourist said that, there is an urgency to establish a Bank in St. Martin’s Island. 9% tourists said that increase emergency medical facilities for the visiting tourists in St. Martin’s Island.

7.1.3 Profile of FOREIGN TOURIST of Saint Martin's Island (Questionnaire Survey Method)

By using the questionnaire namely 'Questionnaire for the Foreign Tourists,' researcher has collected some information related to Foreign Tourists as well as tourism related information of Saint Martin's Island. For graphically presentation, by using the collected data and documents, I have prepared some table and graph; which are bellow here:

7.1.3.1 Country of the Foreign Tourists Visited in St Martin's Island during the Study Period

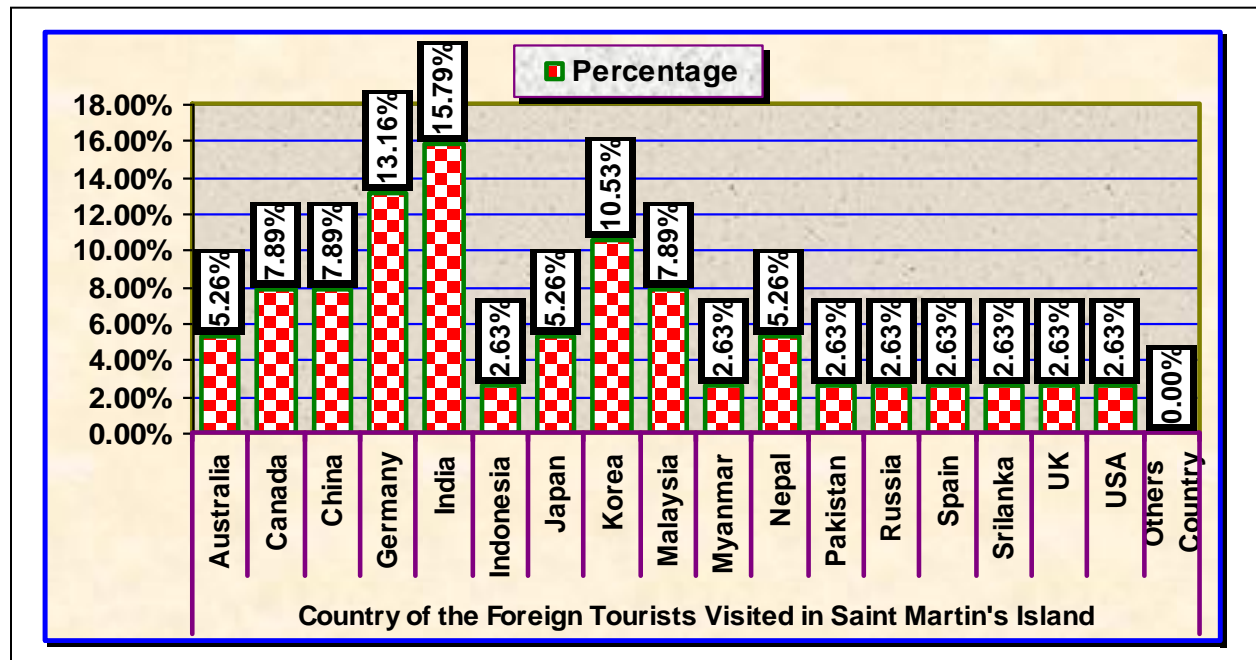
Table-7.3.1: Country of the Foreign Tourists Visited in St. Martin's Island during the Study Period

Country	Frequency	Percentage
1. Australia	02	05.26%
2. Canada	03	07.89%
3. China	03	07.89%
4. Germany	05	13.16%
5. India	06	15.79%
6. Indonesia	01	02.63%
7. Japan	02	05.26%
8. Korea	04	10.53%
9. Malaysia	03	07.89%
10. Myanmar	01	02.63%
11. Nepal	02	05.26%
12. Pakistan	01	02.63%
13. Russia	01	02.63%
14. Spain	01	02.63%
15. Srilanka	01	02.63%
16. UK	01	02.63%
17. USA	01	02.63%
18. Others	00	00.00%
Total	38	100.00%

Analysis:
 In the left side table and bellow graph-7.3.1 has shown-country of the foreign tourists visited in Saint Martin's Island. In this table and graph we have seen that, the large number of foreign tourist comes in Saint Martin's Island from India during their visiting times in Bangladesh. Their ratio is 16%. German foreign tourist comes to this island; which ratio is 13%. In every year 10% Korean tourist visit Saint Martin's Island. The maximum Korean Tourist is living in Bangladesh for job purposes; and for recreation purposes they have visit Saint Martin's Island. It has also Australian, Canadian, Chinese, Japanese, Malaysian, Pakistani, Russian, Sri Lankan, British, American and Nepali foreign tourist have visit Saint Martin's Island for recreation and research purposes.

Source: Sample Survey Data

Graph-7.3.1: Country of the Foreign Tourist Visited in St. Martin's Island during the Study Period



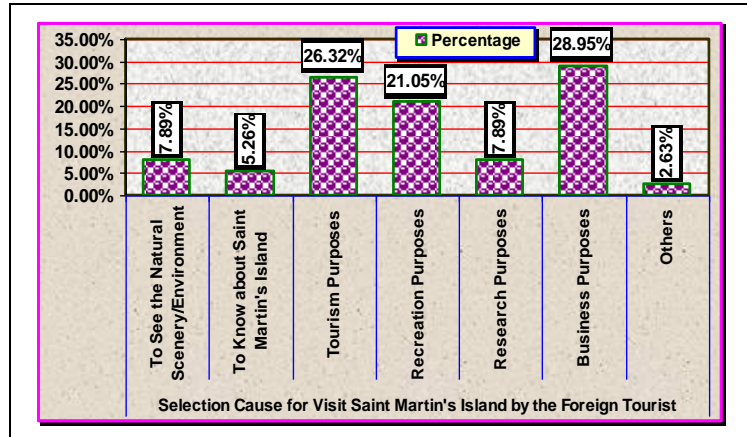
7.1.3.2 Selection Cause for Visit Saint Martin's Island by the Foreign Tourist

Table-7.3.2: Selection Cause for Visit Smt. Island by the Foreign Tourists

Selection Cause for Visit Smt Island	Frequency	Percentage
To See the Natural Scenery/Environment	03	07.89%
To Know about Smt Island	02	05.26%
Tourism Purposes	10	26.32%
Recreation Purposes	08	21.05%
Research Purposes	03	07.89%
Business Purposes	11	28.95%
Others	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Gra-7.3.2: Selection Cause for Visit Smt. Island by the Foreign Tourist



Analysis:

In the above table and graph 7.3.2 has shown selection cause for visit Saint Martin's Island of the foreign tourists. 29% foreign tourist comes to this island for business purpose. Basically, those foreign tourists are living in Bangladesh for job purposes; and they have come to this island particularly in recreation purposes. 26% foreign tourist comes to this island for tourism purposes. 8% foreign tourists visit this island for see the natural environment of the island.

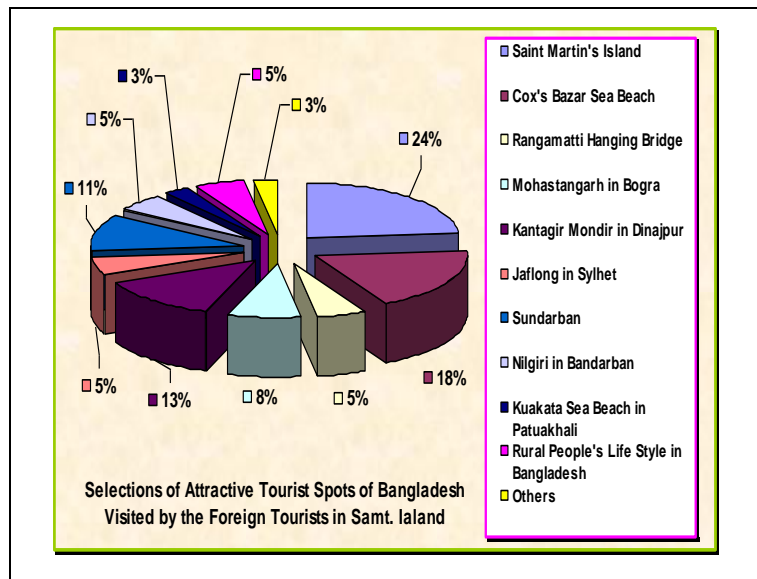
7.1.3.3 Selections of Attractive Tourist Spots of Bangladesh Visited by the Foreign Tourist in Smt Is.

Table-7.3.3: Selections of Attractive Tourist Spots of Bangladesh Visits in Smt. Island

Attractive Tourist Spots in Bangladesh	Frequency	Percentage
Saint Martin's Island	09	23.68%
Cox's Bazar Sea Beach	07	18.42%
Rangamatti Hanging Bridge	02	5.26%
Mahastangarh, Bogra	03	7.89%
Kantagir Mondir in Dinajpur	05	13.15%
Jaflong in Sylhet	02	5.26%
Sundarbans	04	10.53%
Nilgiri in Bandarban	02	5.26%
Kuakata Sea Beach in Patuakhali	01	2.63%
Rural People's Life Styles in Bangladesh	02	5.26%
Others	01	2.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Source: Sample Survey Data

Gra-7.3.3: Selections of Attractive Tourist Spots of BD. Visits in Smt. Is.



Analysis:

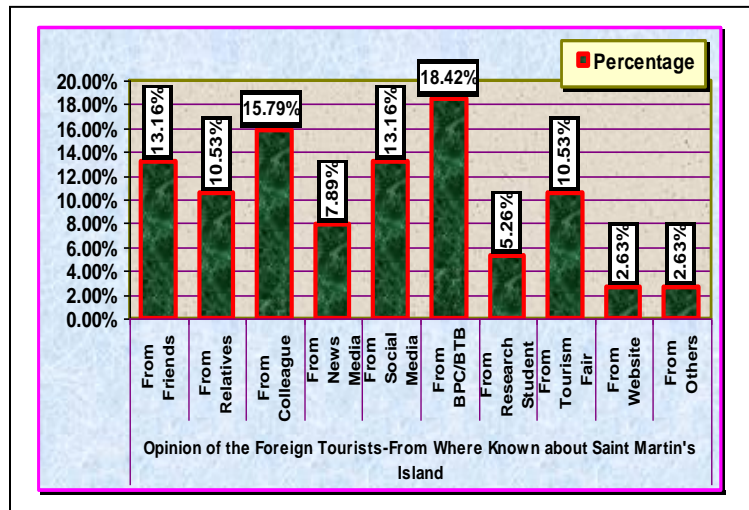
In the above table 7.3.3 has shown selections of attractive tourist spots in Bangladesh. According to their selection; 24% tourists said that, Smt Island is the No-1 tourist spot in Bangladesh, because of beautiful coral colony. They have selected another attractive tourist spots in Bangladesh; where they have visit in earlier.

7.1.3.4 Opinion of the Foreign Tourists – From Where Known about Saint Martin’s Island

Table-7.3.4: From Where Known about Saint Martin’s Island of Foreign Tourist.

From Where Known about Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
From Friends	05	13.16%
From Relatives	04	10.53%
From Colleague	06	15.79%
From News Media	03	07.89%
From Social Media	05	13.16%
From BPC/BTB	07	18.42%
From Research Student	02	05.26%
From Travel and Tourism Fair	04	10.53%
From Bangladeshi Websites	01	02.63%
From Others	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Gra-7.3.4: From Where Known about St. Martin’s Island of Foreign T.



Source: Sample Survey Data

Analysis:

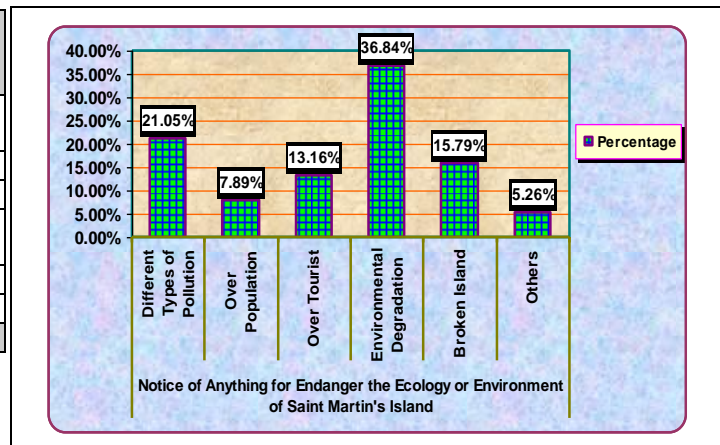
In the above table and graph-7.3.4 has shown opinion of the foreign tourists – From where known about Saint Martin’s Island. Among those table; data shown that- there are 19% foreign tourist got inspiration from tourism fair in their country by Bangladeshi BPC/BTB Stall. 14% foreign tourist got inspiration to visit the island from their friends. 3% foreign tourist got inspiration from Bangladeshi Tourism related websites. 5% foreign tourist got inspiration for this visit of Smt Island and also visits to Bangladesh from their Bangladeshi research students.

7.1.3.5 Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of Saint Martin’s Island.

Table-7.3.5: Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of Smt. Island

Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment	Frequency	Percentage
Different Types of Pollution	08	21.05%
Over Population	03	07.89%
Over Tourist	05	13.16%
Environmental Degradation	14	36.84%
Broken Island	06	15.79%
Others	02	05.26%
Total	38	100.00%

Gra-7.3.5: Notice of Anything for Endanger the Ecology or Environment of Saint Martin’s Island



Source: Sample Survey Data

Analysis:

In the above table and graph-7.3.5 has shown ‘Notice of anything for endangered the ecology or environment of Saint Martin’s Island’. Among the table we have seen that; most of the respondents say about the environmental degradation of Saint Martin’s Island. 21% respondents say about different types of pollution in the island. 7% islanders say about over population situation of this island. 16% foreign tourists say about the sea bank erosion of the island.

7.1.4 Profile of FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) by the Participation of the Islanders

By using the questionnaire ‘**Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**’ researcher has discussed with a group of permanent local people in St. Martin’s Island; and have collect some important information related to this study, e.g. tourism development of St. Martin’s Island, impact of disaster on the development of tourism in St. Martin’s Island and ethnographic Information from the islanders. After analyzing all the collected data and information; I have prepared ‘FGD Conducting Data Sheet’. The important information related to this study is discusses here as follows:

7.1.4.1 Opinion of the Islanders ‘about Visit More Tourist’s in Saint Martin’s Island’

A large number of tourists visit in St. Martin’s Island, every day. The incoming rate of tourist in the island is increasing day by day. Islanders are facing many problems for coming a lot of tourist. They have positive and negative response about the large number of incoming tourists in this island. Now, I have discussed about the positive and negative response of the islanders, here as follows:

7.1.4.1.1 Positive Response of the Islanders for Visit More Tourists of Smt. Island

70% islanders are positive about the visit of a large number of tourists in St. Martin’s Island. They said that, if more tourists will come to the island; then tourism industry in this island will more developed; and they will be more benefited. For six Months (October-March) of every year, four launches overloaded with tourists, researchers, government officers and local peoples fall down. People in St. Martin’s Island moved financially, round the year, based on the Six Months Economy. During the tourist season; few cores of taka have earned from the tourism sector. Basis on the six Month’s economy, people of St. Martin’s Island are survive whole year. If tourist will not visit the island; then islanders will be super economically. As a result, 70% islanders (lower and middle class people of Saint Martin’s Island), have positive response about more tourists visit in Saint Martin’s Island.

7.1.4.1.2 Negative Response of the Islanders for Visit More Tourists of Smt Island

30% islanders are negative about the visit of a large number of tourists in Saint Martin’s Island. They said that, if huge tourists will visit this island; they are facing different problems; e.g. the high food value, environmental pollution, over population, different new crimes, drug business and human trafficking. As a result, they are not satisfied for more tourists visit in the island.

7.1.4.2 Suggestions to Improve Facilities for the Development of Tourism Industries in Smt. Island

Islanders have given some suggestions to improve facilities for the development of tourism industries in Saint Martin's Island; which are bellow here:

- (i). A developed and well equipped secured ships has to provide in Saint Martin-Teknaf water route for the islanders immediate; so-that, they can travel round the year smoothly and also safely.
- (ii). Internal road networks of the island should be developed immediately.
- (iii). To ensure another transport facilities for the foreign tourists except van in the island; more tourists visit Saint Martin's Island and their income will increase more.
- (iv). Develop an Exclusive Tourist Zone for the foreign tourist in the island.
- (v). Ensure electricity supply facilities of the island.
- (vi). Established a Bank and ATM Booth in Saint Martin's Island.

CHAPTER – 8

FINDINGS RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Findings of the Research

The research 'Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island: An Ethnographic Study' has conducted in the basis of primary and secondary data. Primary data were generated mainly conducted of household survey by using questionnaire of the household's head of Saint Martin's Island and also the visiting domestic and foreign tourist. It has also On the other hand; secondary data has used this study to follow the different techniques by the collection of different sources. By analyzing all these data, documents and information, researcher has got some findings; which are described here as follows:

- (1). According to the Objective No.-1: '**To study the ethnographic profile (life and living pattern) of the people of Saint Martin's Island**'- from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:
 - (i). People of Saint Martin's Island are living in a single family. But the existence of joint family is also found in some cases. The islander's family is patriarchal type. In maximum cases the household head is male. But a few of the families household head is female. In these cases the household head is divorced or widow.
 - (ii). The kinship is important for family bonds. In this island kinship means a network of people, related primarily by common heritage and marriage. It has also said that, the kinship system of Saint Martin's Island has formed by the source of birth or marriage.
 - (iii). Maximum islanders have done their marriage in one *Para* to another *Para* in St. Martin's Island. But, few islanders who are in rich; they have married out of the island. In maximum cases, after first time of marriage male are staying of their own house or father's house with his wife. But in second, third and fourth marriage male have staying in his wives father's house. Second, third and also fourth marriage has accepted here. According to surveying data; among the 220 respondents 95% household head is married. For early marriage, the population size of maximum household is in average 6-7. The population is increasing day by day for their early marriage.

- (iv). The community people of Saint Martin's Island are ethnically Bengali and Muslim. But a few of the islanders are *Rohingya* Muslim. Islam is the only religion of the island. The islanders are very much pious. Islanders go to Mosque five times in a day for their prayer daily prayer. During the disaster period, islanders have done special *Namaz* and *duah* in the Mosque from removing the present natural disaster.
- (v). Four types of house have found in Saint Martin's Island, which is: pucca, semi-pucca, kacha and machan/jhupri. Most of the house of St. Martin's Island is kacha. Some of them are semi-pucca, a few of them are machan/jhupri and the rest of the house of St. Martin's Island is pucca. Based on surveying data; 46% are kacha *ghar*, 30% house is semi-pucca, 9% house is pucca and rest if the 10% is jhupri/machan in St. Martin's Island.
- (vi). There are four classes of people lives in Saint Martin's Island. Their housing patterns are not same. According to surveying data; among the islanders 9% are rich and they are living in pucca house in Saint Martin's Island. 30% islanders are staying in middle class family and they are living in semi-pucca house. 46% islanders are poor and they are living in kacha *ghar* of the island. It has also, there are 15% islanders are very poor and they have no own land in St. Martin's Island. So, they are living in the *khas* land made by machan/jhupri *ghar*.
- (vii). St. Martin's Island is populated by Muslim inhabitants to whom their religious values and cultures are very dear. According the BBS Population Data-2011; among the 6703 populations; there are 6,702 peoples living in St. Martin's Island who are following Islamic culture to their personal daily lives. The culture of St. Martin's Island has expressed a reflection of the local Chittagonian and Arakanian language and culture.

- (viii). The people of St. Martin's Island speak in local dialect, which is Bengali in main with an admixture of Arabic, Persian, Arakanese, Portuguese and several indigenous words. But they have written the standard Bengali. The *Rohingya* people who are staying in Saint Martin's Island, they speak in Arakanian or Burmese language.
- (ix). 99.54% of the peoples of Saint Martin's Island are Muslim and 0.46% people are Hindu. The Community people of Saint Martin's Island are strictly following Islamic code of conduct in their daily lives. Mosque is their main prayer centre; where they get spiritual inspiration. The Muslim boys or girls at first take in lesson from *Nurani Kayeda*. Then they are reading *Ampara* and then the Holy Al Quran in the nearest Mosque or Madrasha. The Holy Al Quran learning is compulsory in every family for the boys and girls of the island. Maximum household head of Saint Martin's Island have no general education. But they have some Arabic (The Holy Al Quran learning) knowledge. After passing class five at the age of 10-11; the girls of the island does not go to high school. Their guardian arranged his/her daughter's marriage by maintaining *pardah*. It has said islanders follow Islamic culture to their lives.
- (x). Staple food in the people of St. Martin's Island is simple rice which is supplemented by sea fish, different types of vegetables and pulse. In the tourist season; meat (chicken in maximum cases) has taken in some times and in the rainy season it has taken on occasionally by the islanders. By using dry fish; islanders are cooking different types of curry and *bhorta* in their food menu. In every Muslim festivals/occasion; cows has slaughtered in the island; cooked into an ordinary curry in big or small *deghs* and serving the peoples' *plates* with plain rice is made from *atap chaal* and liquid *dal*; are locally known as *Mezban*; which is very much favorite of the islanders. They are eating different types of seasonal fruits of their own garden. Islanders drink cows and buffaloes milk and also tea.

- (xi). Islanders dress pattern is very simple but traditional. Maximum male of Saint Martin's Island wears *Lungi, Panjabi, T-Shirt, Shirt* and *Fatua*; but the Moulvi/Huzur wears *Loose Pajama/Loose Trousers* with *Panjabi* and *Round shaped white color Cap*. The Male islanders who are young & rich and also engaged in different types of job, they wear *Pant, T-Shirt, Half Shirt* and different types of modern colorful *Full Shirt*. In the Muslim occasion; maximum islanders wear *Pajama* and *Panjabi* with white and colorful *Cap*. Women islanders wear *Shari* with *Blouse* and *Long Worna*. The old aged women in the island wore *Maxi* with *Worna*. When the women islanders have go to outside of their residence; they wear *Borka/Hijab* for maintaining *pordah*. The young girls who are under 15 years aged; they wear *Salowar-Kamiz* with *Long Worna*.
- Female household members of Saint Martin's Island wore ordinary ornaments and jewelleryes, namely *Necklace, Ear-Ring, Nose-Pin, Nose-Ring (Noth), Bangle (Bala), Sintipati, and Ring (Ungty)*.
- (xii). St. Martin's Islanders have a number of festivals. Islanders perform different types of festivals round the year; namely *Bangla Naboborsho, Nabanno Utshab, Shab-i-Brat, Eid-ul-fitr, Eid-ul-adha* and *Eid-i-Miladun Nabi (Sm.)* etc. Islanders celebrate these festivals according to their abilities.
- (xiii). The recreation systems of the islanders are: traveling in the sea beach, watching television, homestead gardening, fishing, sports of the young children's in the sea beach, cycling in the sea beach etc. Recently, scuba diving and speedboat sailing has been added as a new dimensional recreation systems of Saint Martin's Island.
- (xiv). Football is the most popular game in St. Martin's Island. During summer season; islanders have arrange the Football tournament. Cricket and Ha-do-do is also the another popular games of the islanders. The School and College going boys are playing Cricket and the islanders who are in between 20-40 years age; they are playing Ha-do-do in occasionally. School going Boys and Girls has participate in different types of sports e.g. *Long Jump, High Jump, Cock-Fighting, Dour Protijogita, Biscuit Dour, Bang Dour, Bosta Dour, Globe Nikkhep, Chakti Nikkhep* and *Buddhir Khela*.

(xv). The people of St. Martin's Island are following some taboos in their daily lives; that's are:

- During the pregnancy period; women cannot go outside of her residence at mid noon and at deep night. It has also she cannot go to market and graveyard alone during the pregnancy period. Because, islanders believed that, devil may destroy her upcoming baby at that time; if go outside of their residence.
- During the pregnancy period; women cannot eat *Boal* fish, *Churi* fish and *Hangor* fish etc. It has also they cannot eat Cabbage, Papaya and Pine Apple during pregnancy period. To protect health properly, at the time of pregnancy, the women's of Saint Martin's Island are eating *Dumur*, *Tulshir Gura* (Herbal Medicine), *Kochu Shak*, *Til Bhorta* and *Kalizira Bhorta*.
- After starting journey of their residence; when islanders have left their house, no body didn't call him/her from the backside. If anybody called backside of the people; islanders think that, then his/her journey will not be safe. Because, they believed that, devils disturb them and they face many hazards in that journey.
- Before starting the journey; if they can see the face of old aged people and baby, they think that, their journey will be successful without any hazard. Because, the old aged people and baby has treated as a symbol of good recommendation.
- Before participate any Examination, the student of Saint Martin's Island didn't eat egg, potato, banana and sugarcane. Because they have known for a long time that egg, potato, banana and sugarcane didn't carry on good result for the students.
- Saturday and Tuesday in the morning and afternoon and also at the night of *Amaborsha*; islanders didn't go to sea alone in the way/path of graveyard. Because, they believed that in that time the *pretatta* of the dead body in the graveyard and devil disturb them in this area.

(xvi). St. Martin's Islanders maintain some rituals in their daily lives; that's are:

- In the fishing season; before starting the journey for catching fish in the deep sea, boat owners arranged *Milad mahfil* and make *special duah* in the Mosque by the *Imam*. Because, they believed that, if they can satisfy Almighty Allah by arranging *Milad Mahfil* and making *Special Duah*; then Allah will save them from different hazard and natural calamities when they catch fish in the deep sea.
- Before going to catching fish in the deep sea, maximum fisherman doing special prayer (*Nafol Namaz*) and *Zikir*- in the name of 'Almighty Allah' and make a special *duah*. They have left their house by remembering the name of Almighty Allah. Because, they believed that, if they remember the name of Allah in the time of left their house; then they will come back safely from the deep sea after completing catching fish without any disturbance.
- After making a new home, when islanders entering this new residence with his/her family members; they have invite their neighbors, friends, relatives, pious man's and *Imam* of the Mosque and arranged a *Milad & Duah Onusthan* in their new house. Without maintaining this formality, they didn't enter the new home. Because they believed that, if they can satisfy Almighty Allah by arranging *Milad & Duah Onushtan before entering the new home*; then Allah will save their family members from any kind of *Bipodapod* and *Bala Musibot*. They believed that they will live this house with peace & prosperity and also the *rahmat* of Almighty Allah.

- (xvii). From the BBS data, researcher has seen that there are 6,703 populations living in Saint Martin's Island. Among them 3,000 (2,500 are regular and about 500 are seasonal) islanders are directly involved with fishing and about 1,000 islanders are involved with fish (frozen fish and dry fish) processing activities. Among the total population of Saint Martin's Island; there are 33% islanders engaged with fishing activities. Fishing is their main profession. But, side by side a few of them are engaged in farming, animal rearing, boating, van driving and tourism related activities.

Generally, there are more than fifty types of fish has caught by the fisherman from the deep sea at the time of 'Peak/ Haba' season. The most popular sea fish is: *Hilsha, Kalo Chanda, Rup Chanda, Lal Chanda, Hyel Chanda, Makhon Chanda, Bashmoti Chanda, Koral/ Vetki, Chapila, Vul Kural, Shada Datina, Kalo Datina, Bash Pata, Pani Pata, Dewah Pata, Sada Poua, Lal Poua, Puti Poua, Chompa, Lottiya, Faisha, Hangor, Iccha, Lob Star, Churi, Datina, Sagor Koi, Korati, Bagdha Chingri, Lachu Mach, Shurma Mach, Ayair Mach, Ritha Mach* etc.

Most of the fishermen of Saint Martin's Island are poor. They have no own fishing boat, net and other necessary fishing tools. As a result, they are working in other's fishing boat as a labor. They earned 400/= - 500/= (four hundred to five hundred) taka as daily wages in the peak season and 200/= - 300/= (two hundred to three hundred) taka in the off peak/rainy season per day. They are living from hand to mouth. So, fishermen community in St. Martin's Island has sufferings malnutrition. Fisherman community of Saint Martin's Island has no recreation facilities; except maintaining the sexual relationship of their more than one wife. On and average every family has 5-7 family members. Maximum fishermen of the island didn't use any birth control plan. Because, the family planning field workers doesn't visit the household's regularly. As a result, populations of St. Martin's Island are increasing day-by-day.

(2). According to the Objective No.-2: **‘To study the tourism development scenario of Saint Martin’s Island in the context of Bangladesh’**-from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(i). Tourism has identified as a major industry, which is growing very fast in many countries of the world. Bangladesh is a developing country and going to be a middle income country with her natural beauty, where tourism can play a vital role in its GDP growth.

Bangladesh as a developing country is moving towards facing challenges of globalization. It has beautiful sights and historical places which are able to grow attention to international tourists. But this industry failed to grow properly because of lack of sustainable and effective tourism marketing strategies (Hussain, 1999, p. 1) and (Sarker & Begum, 2013, p. 104). People travel on foot, by vehicle and air from one part of the earth to another to watch the natural beauties that are surrounded to them. Being curious, they always want to get the flavor of unseen and unknown for pleasure. People get depressed of their monotonous workloads and want to escape from the pressures of work-deadlines, avoid crowd city life, break traditional daily life and thus enjoy some time in a new place having natural and cultural significance. A new place can relieve the monotony of one’s existence and fill on mind with joy. A tour is very helpful to widen the wisdom of a person. (Aladdin, *et. al.*, 2014, p. 68).

(ii). Saint Martin’s Island is a popular tourist spot of Bangladesh. It is a small island which is situated in the north-east part of the Bay of Bengal and south part of Bangladesh. The 7.315 km long and 975 to 1,890 m wide of the only coral island of Bangladesh; St Martin’s Island is now a well-accepted tourist destination of domestic and foreign tourists at present. The island received about seven to eight thousands tourists per day at every tourist season or peak season (October-March). Among the incoming tourists of the island; there are about two thousands have stay in overnight of the different hotels, motels and guest houses. There are about two hundred hotels, motels and guest houses of the island; where tourist can get all kinds of modern residential facilities. St. Martin’s Island has exists only because of its coral based geological structure and beautiful scenery. The island is locally known as Narikel Jinjira; since a huge number of coconut trees are available of the island. There is a beautiful coral reef adjoining the island that contributes in extending the island known as the Chera Dwip. It is an extension part of St. Martin’s Island which has separates in high tides. As a result, the tourism of St. Martin’s Island is developing day by day.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’ - the trend of tourist inflow to Saint Martin’s Island-** from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

- (i). Over the past 20 years, tourism has become one of the most dynamic elements of the global economy. Tourism accounted for over 9% of global GDP and almost 3% of employment in 2009. International tourism has grown by an average of 4-5% a year over the past decade (Richards, 2011, p. 23). Bangladesh is a developing country; which has bright prospects of tourism in future. The country is blessed with four key tourism products; e.g., Beaches, Forest, Hills and Islands, Historical Places and Archaeological Sites that are mostly pleasing to many tourists (Sarker and Begum, 2013, p. 103). Tourism appeal includes natural places like eco-parks, lakes, valleys, rivers, canals, haors, baors, mountains, beaches and offshore islands (Shamsuddoha & Chowdhury, 2010).

There are many offshore islands in coastal district of Cox’s Bazar; which is-Maheshkhali, Kutubdia, Matarbari, Sonadia, Shah Pari and St. Martin’s or Narikel Jinjira. Among them St. Martin’s Island is my study area; which is a coral island of Bangladesh and where we have found the blue water into the Bay of Bengal. People of St. Martin’s Island are very cordial. For this reason, now St. Martin’s Island is identify as a well accepted tourist spot of the visiting tourist. There are about seven to eight thousand tourist visit St. Martin’s Island every day in tourist season; for the attraction of coral scenario, turtle shells, light house and attractive rural life styles. It also another tourist spot Chera Dwip; which is an extension part of St. Martin’s Island but has divided in high tide from the main land. As a result, the trend of tourist inflow to St. Martin’s Island is increasing day by day.

- (3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’ - cause of visit in Saint Martin’s Island-** from this point of view; the findings which are described below here:

(ii). **Cause of Visit for the Tourist in Saint Martin’s Island:**

There are two types of tourist namely domestic and foreign has visit St. Martin’s Island during tourist season in every year. A large number of domestic tourists have visited this panoramic island for different purposes. For conducting this study properly, researcher has collect different types of data from the visiting domestic tourists by using a questionnaire, namely-‘Questionnaire for the Domestic Tourist’. In this questionnaire, there was an important question for the domestic tourists; which is-‘Cause of Visit for the Domestic Tourist in Saint Martin’s Island.’ There are six answer options in this question; which is- Tour/Picnic Purpose, Recreation Purpose, Business Purpose, Job Purpose, Research Purpose and Others (Specify). The visiting domestic tourists of St. Martin’s Island help me positively for collecting data. This study has conducted in total of 100 respondents from January to March in 2018 in St. Martin’s Island. After surveying, the data has analysis in a descriptive manner. The processed data has analyzed using SPSS software, Version 20.0. By analyzing the collecting tourism data; the findings are described below here:

(A). **Cause of Visit of the Domestic Tourist in St. Martin’s Island:**

Domestic tourist visit St. Martin’s Island in following causes: tour/picnic purpose, recreation purpose, business purpose, job purpose, research purpose and others purpose. The highest number of tourists (45%) said that, they are visiting this island for recreation purpose. 32% tourists said that, they are visiting St. Martin’s Island for tour/picnic purpose. 11% tourist said that, they are visiting the island for business purposes. 4% tourists has given their opinion for visit St. Martin’s Island in the cause of their job purposes. It has also 5% tourist said that they are visiting this island for research purpose. 3% tourist visit St. Martin’s Island for others purposes. On a talk, I can say that, maximum tourist visit St. Martin’s Island for recreation purpose.

(B). Cause of Visit of the Foreign Tourist in Saint Martin's Island:

Foreign tourist visit St. Martin's Island in the following causes: to see the natural scenery/environment purpose, to know about St. Martin's Island purpose, tourism purpose, recreation purpose, research purpose, business purpose, to know about Bangladesh and St. Martin's Island and others purposes. The highest number of tourist (45%) said that, they have visit this island for business purpose. 21% tourists said that they have visit St. Martin's Island for recreation purpose. 13% tourist said that they are visiting Bangladesh for to know about Bangladesh, to See natural scenery/environment and research purpose. It has also 3% foreign tourist said that they have visit this island for to know about Bangladesh and also St. Martin's Island purpose. On a talk, I can say that, maximum foreign tourist visit St. Martin's Island for business purpose.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: 'To study the nature of tourism in relation to' - number of visit in St. Martin's Island- from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(iii). Tourist visit St. Martin's Island for different purposes in several times. We have seen that, among the visiting tourists of St. Martin's Island; 47% tourist said that, they are visiting this island for first time. 23% tourist said that they have visiting St. Martin's Island for second times. 12% tourists said that they have visited this island for third times. It has also 8% tourists are visiting the island for fourth times. It has also 5% tourists are visiting the island for many times. Researcher has collect 4% data from the respondents; who are working in St. Martin's Island as a government job holder not as a tourist. As a result, I have shown them in the related table and figure as N/A. Most of the visiting tourist in St. Martin's Island has come to this island for first time. Tourist who said that, they are visiting St. Martin's Island for many times; basically they are researcher. For doing their research purposes, they are visiting St. Martin's Island for many times.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’- visit with company; for the tourists during the visiting times in St. Martin’s Island-** from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(iv). The visiting tourist visit St. Martin’s Island with company in maximum cases. The highest number of tourists which is 52% has said that, they are visiting St. Martin’s Island with family members. In second position; 20% tourist given me the information that they have visit St. Martin’s Island with their friends. There are 11% tourists said that they are visiting St. Martin’s Island with their colleagues. 6% tourists visit with children and rest of the 4% with others. Most of the tourist visit St. Martin’s Island with family members. It has represented that tourism industry in St. Martin’s Island is developing gradually.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’ - length of stay for the visiting tourist in St. Martin’s Island-**from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(v). The visiting tourist visit St. Martin’s Island for time being. Among the visiting tourist of St. Martin’s Island; 47% tourist said that, they are visiting this island just for this day. 23% tourist said that they are visiting in this island for 2 days. Among the visiting tourist of St. Martin’s Island, 17% tourists said that they are visiting St. Martin’s Island for 3 days. It has also 8% tourist visit the island for more than 3 days but less than 7 days. Basically they are visiting St. Martin’s Island for 5 days by attending a training program. 3% tourist said to me that, they are visiting this coral island for 7 days by attending firing program, which is a part of their government service. Basically, they are the employee of Bangladesh Navy, Coast Guard and Biman Bangladesh Air lines. On a talk, I can say that, the tour program for the tourist in St. Martin’s Island basically for 1 day. But, the package tour program is for 2-3 days. It has said that, in special cases, researchers are staying in St. Martin’s Island for many days or long times conducting research purposes.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’ - visiting inspiration for the tourist to visit St. Martin’s Island** -from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(vi). The visiting tourist visit St. Martin’s Island with inspiration. Among the visiting tourist of St. Martin’s Island; 37% tourist said that, they got inspiration for visit St. Martin’s Island from their friends. 25% tourist said that they got inspiration for visit St. Martin’s Island from - to see the news published in print and electronic media and also advertisement in social media. 13% tourist said that they got inspiration for visit this island from Travel Agency. They also said that, in this visit of St. Martin’s Island they came from a package tour programme. 8% tourist said to me that, for visiting St. Martin’s Island they got inspiration from Tourism fair in Dhaka. 11% tourists said to me that, they got inspiration for visit St. Martin’s Island from their office colleague. Exactly they have visited this Island with their colleagues in an official tour. On a talk, I can say that, maximum tourist got inspiration for visit St. Martin’s Island from their friend circle.

(3). According to the Objective No.-3: **‘To study the nature of tourism in relation to’ - interest of further/again visit of the tourists in St. Martin’s Island**-from in this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(vii). The visiting tourist visit St. Martin’s Island with satisfaction. Among the visiting tourist of St. Martin’s Island; 31% tourist said to me that, they think they will further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of natural scenery. The highest number of tourist which is 48% has said that, they have interest for further/Again visit of St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of Sea and attractive sea beach. 4% tourist said to me that, they have interest for further/Again visit in St. Martin’s Island for their research purpose. It has also 10% have business purposes, 5% are islanders hospitality and 2% for others causes. On a talk, I can say that, maximum tourist have interest for further/again visit of St. Martin’s Island for the attraction of Sea and attractive sea-beach.

- (4). According to the Objective No.-4: ‘**To study the Scopes and Challenges for tourism development in St. Martin’s Island**’-from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(A). **Scopes for Tourism Development in St. Martin’s Island:**

St. Martin’s Island is situated in the deep sea, location in the Bay of Bengal which is about 470 km south-east of the capital-Dhaka, 227.6 km to the south of Chattogram, 78.8 km to the south-west of Cox’s Bazar, 9 km south of the tip of the Teknaf peninsula and 64.37 km north-west of Akyab in Myanmar at the mouth of the Naf river. St. Martin’s is a wonderful coral island of Bangladesh; where we have found the blue water into the Bay of Bengal. About seven to eight thousand tourist visit St. Martin’s Island every day in the tourist season (October-March) only for the attractions of coral colony and beautiful natural scenario. As a result St. Martin’s Island has identified as a popular tourist spot for the visiting domestic and foreign tourist. So, we can say that there is huge scope for tourism development in St. Martin’s Island.

There is a great scope for tourism development in St. Martin’s Island. Because, the sea beach is passing out on many districts of Bangladesh like Chattogram, Cox’s Bazar, Patuakhali and Barishal; but there is no coral and such kind of natural beautiful island in Bangladesh like St. Martin’s. In the tourist season, a huge number of tourists visit the island every day; which is increasing day by day. As a result, the scope for tourism development in the only coral island-St. Martin’s is staying on high level in any other tourist spot of Bangladesh. If all kinds of tourism development related facilities have ensure for the domestic and foreign tourists; then Saint Martin’s Island will be identified as the most attractive and No-1 tourist spot in Bangladesh as well as in South Asia with in a very short time. Bangladesh will be benefited financially form this attractive tourist spot.

- (4). According to the Objective No.-4: ‘To study the scopes and challenges for tourism development in St. Martin’s Island’-from this point of view; the findings are described bellow here:

(B). Challenges for Tourism Development in St. Martin’s Island:

Bangladesh is a potential tourism developed countries in South Asia as well as the whole world. There are many tourist spots in our country. St. Martin’s Island is one of them. It is a coral island of Bangladesh; where we have found differentiate characteristics. The tourism industry of St. Martin’s Island is growing slowly. Because, we have found some problems for tourism development in St. Martin’s Island. The identifying Challenges for development of tourism in St. Martin’s Island are described here as follows:

- (i) Tourists cannot visit this island smoothly round the year; except tourist season/peak season (from October-March). Because, full time ferry services is not available round the year from the route of Teknaf-Saint Martin’s waterways.
- (ii). In the tourist season, the launch ticket getting facilities for the tourists are not available in every times. As a result, many tourists go to Saint Martin’s Island by using wooden troller with risk; which is not safe journey for the tourist.
- (iii). The internal transport and communication facilities (road network) is not good for travelling of the tourists.
- (iv). Lack of modern transport facilities for the VIP and Foreign tourists except van for travelling in the island.
- (v). Pure drinking water facilities is not available in everywhere of the island; because salinity is increasing now-a-days. So, tourist didn’t get fresh drinking water in the whole island during their visiting time.
- (vi). Large number of permanent population and also a huge number of *Rohingya* people’s lives such kind of a little island. Their regular activities has pollutes the environment of the island. So, tourism frankly environment in the island is decreasing day by day. It’s a challenge for tourism development of St. Martin’s Island.

- (vii). There is a lacking's of smart tourist guide who can speak English fluently for the guidance of the foreign tourists during the visiting time of the island.
- (viii). Social security for the foreign women tourists is not sufficient in this island. In the visiting time of the foreign tourist when they are staying in the sea-beach, especially in their bathing time into the beach, local young people disturbed them in many ways. It has also there is a lacking's of sufficient modern tourism development related facilities of St. Martin's Island. So, the percentage of incoming foreign tourist of this island is decreasing day by day.
- (ix). Sometimes different natural disaster has identified as an impact on the development of tourism in St. Martin's Island. During the disaster period, local authority didn't get permission for running ship from Teknaf jetty *ghat* to St. Martin's Island. So, at that time tourist is not allowed for the visiting St. Martin's Island.
- (x). No Bank or ATM Booth have found in St. Martin's Island. So, tourists have to go to the Bank or ATM Booth in Teknaf or in Cox's Bazar in emergency cases for their financial transition purpose.
- (xi). Government has established a Health Care Centre (10 Bedded Union Hospital) with all necessary and modern equipment's; but the lacking of available doctor facilities, in the emergency cases tourist feel illness or sick then he/she will not able proper medical treatment of the local hospital of the island.
- (xii). There is a lacking's of food supply facilities in such kind of an island; as a result, the food cost is very high, which is a problem for the tourists.
- (xiii). Recreational facilities are not sufficient for the visiting tourists (especially in foreign tourists) of Saint Martin's Island.

(5). According to the Objective No.-5: **‘To study the disaster scenario that has shown impact to the livelihood pattern including tourism of Saint Martin’s Island’**- in this point; of view; findings are described bellow here:

(i). Disasters are generally classified two types. e.g.

(A). Natural Disaster

(B). Man-made Disaster

(A). **The identifying Natural Disaster of Saint Martin’s Island are:**

- Cyclone and Storm Surge
- Flood and Water Logging Problem
- Sea Bank Erosion
- Drought
- Salinity Intrusion
- Tsunami
- Earthquake

(B). **The identifying Man-made hazards of Saint Martin’s Island are:**

- Technological Man-made Disaster
 - Industrial Diffusion
 - Environmental Deterioration
- Social Man-made Disaster
 - Criminal Acts [Smuggling, Drug (Yeaba) Business, Human Trafficking etc]
 - Refugee Problems (Rohingya Issues).

(ii). **Disaster and Its Impact on the Livelihood Pattern:**

In every year, St. Martin's Island contains the best weather usually between October to March (In Bengali Months: *Ashshin-Kartik* to *Falgun-Chaitra*); where existing the winds flow from North to North-West portion in Bay of Bengal Basin. Basically, it is a major tourist season for of the visiting tourist in St. Martin's Island. Generally, islanders use wooden troller and tourist use ship for going to St. Martin's Island. The island has become a popular tourist spot in home and abroad now-a-days. In the tourist season; there are five ships namely *Keari Cruise & Dine*, *Keari Sindbad*, *L.C.T. Kajal*, *Eagle* and *M.V. Green Line-1* run daily in Teknaf-St. Martin's Island route. Many luxurious hotels, motels and guest houses have built in St. Martin's Island. As a result, there are about seven to eight thousand tourists visit St. Martin's Island daily in the tourist season. Among them, there are about two thousand tourists staying at night in different hotel, motel and guest house of the island. In tourist season; islanders didn't face any problem. But, they are facing many problems in off season or Rainy Season.

Cyclone and Storm Surge has occurred on Bay of Bengal, generally from April-September; that means in the off season or rainy season. During the rainy season, the Bay of Bengal has creates dangerous conditions. Maximum time the Bay of Bengal has shown 1-3 no signal. So, islanders have no scope to go to Teknaf main land and Cox's Bazar. At that time, islanders face a lot of problems. They have no sufficient food, cloth, medicine etc in their household. Islanders didn't get proper treatment. There is a 10 bedded and two stored government hospital, which is situated in the opposite side of 6 no St. Martin's Island Union Parishad Complex. But, sufficient doctor is not working in this modern equipped government union level hospital at this moment. The hospital has run by one doctor, one nurse, one technician and three family planning field workers; who have no relevant training and working experiences. As a result, the pregnant mother and serious ill patient have to go Teknaf Upazila hospital or Cox's Bazar district hospital or private clinic in Cox's Bazar for delivery purposes or other emergency medical services.

(iii). **Disaster and Its Impact on Tourism in St. Martin's Island:**

In April-September (*In Bengali Months: Chaitra-Boishakh to Bhadra-Ashayin*); that means in the off season or rainy season when St. Martin's Island is staying in vulnerable position because the weather was fluctuating at that time. In maximum day the Bay of Bengal shows 1-3 no signal normally. It has also sometimes the Bay of Bengal shows 4-7 no signals. Sometimes the Bay of Bengal shows 8-10 no danger signal. In rainy season, the Bay of Bengal has creates dangerous conditions. Different types of (Small, medium and high scale) Cyclone and Storm Surge has occurred on the Bay of Bengal regularly at that time. In this time, no ship didn't running in the Teknaf-St. Martin's route. As a result, tourist didn't visit St. Martin's Island frequently. It has also people of St. Martin's Island have no scope to go to Teknaf main land or Cox's Bazar. In the off season, if the ship will run, then tourists visit this panoramic island in the whole year. As a result, the tourism industry of St. Martin's Island will more developed. But, if this is not possible because of the devastating disaster situation; so, we can say that, disaster has creates impact on tourism development in St. Martin's Island from April-September in the off season of every year.

Disaster Experience of Saint Martin's Islanders

- (iv). Experience of the occurring natural disaster for Last 30 Years of St. Martin's Island by the opinion of the islanders: Cyclone and Storm Surge- 70%, Flood and water logging problem 10%, Sea Bank Erosion-12%, Drought 3%, Salinity Intrusion 4%, Tsunami probability and Earthquake is-1%.
- (v). Experience of Man-made disaster for Last 30 Years of St. Martin's Island and its calamity by the opinion of the islanders: Transport disaster 7%, Environmental disaster 20%, Criminal acts 11%, Drug business 23%, Rohingya problem 37%, Others 2%.
- (vi). Major Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of St. Martin's Island by the Opinion of the community people of St. Martin's Island: Communication problem 49%, Transport problem 19%, Food services delivery problem 10%, Health related problem 09%, Maternity problem 12%, Others 01%.
- (vii). Problems in Winter Season of St. Martin's Island by the Opinion of the community People of St. Martin's Island: Over tourist problem 42%, Rohingya problem 37%, Drug business problem 13%, Land decreasing problem 6% and Others problem 2%.

8.2 Recommendations

During the study period; at the time of social surveying, conducting of case study and doing FGD with the islanders and related persons; a good number of suggestions have given to me by them. After compile the findings of present study, my field experience, observation and the respondent's opinion I have prepared some recommendations, which are as follows:

- (i). Ensure modern transport facilities in Cox's Bazar-Teknaf route for the incoming and outgoing islanders, researchers and tourists of St. Martin's Island.
- (ii). Provide a well developed and more equipped ships in St. Martin's-Teknaf water route for the frequent journey of the islanders, researchers and tourists round the year.
- (iii). The internal transport facilities and road networks of St. Martin's Island should be developed.
- (iv). To ensure another modern transport facilities for the VIP and Foreign tourists except van for travelling of St. Martin's Island.
- (v). Ensure drinking water facilities available everywhere in the island. It has also take necessary initiatives for reducing salinity in St. Martin's Island.
- (vi). Take necessary action for controlling the highly population growth of St. Martin's Island immediately.
- (vii). To protect St. Martin's Island; government should take necessary initiatives against the incoming *Rohingya* people in St. Martin's immediately.

- (viii). The exclusive tourist zone should open immediately for the foreign tourists; where they can get all kinds of tourism related facilities, so-that St. Martin's Island get more foreign tourist in every year.
- (ix). Develop an Endangered Zone for Bio-diversity Conservation.
- (x). BPC and NHTTI can take necessary initiatives to build up smart English knowing tourist guide for St. Martin's Island and also another tourist spots of Bangladesh; who has given service to the visiting foreign tourist during their visiting time.
- (xi). Security systems for the foreign tourists is not proper in this island. It should be increase and must be ensure for their protection.
- (xii). The weather station of St. Martin's Island should be open immediately; so-that islanders can get weather bulletin in due time and take safe protection during the disaster period.
- (xiii). Ensure electricity supply facility or big generator service in centrally for the islanders in full time basis.
- (xiv). To take necessary initiatives for establishing a branch of any Commercial Bank or Agent Banking Service or ATM Booth in St. Martin's Island; So-that, islanders can get financial transition and savings facilities easily.
- (xv). Local authority should take necessary initiatives for developing a jewelers shop in St. Martin's Island.
- (xvi). To take necessary initiatives for developing good quality educational institutions; e.g. School, College, Madrasha, Vocational institute, Hotel and Tourism Training Institute, Disaster Management Centre, Marine Technology Institute and Ethnographic Institute of this island.

- (xvii). At present *Rohingya* issue is a serious problem in this island and also Bangladesh. They have creates many problem. They pollute the environment and also broken social security. They are engaged in different criminal activities e.g. smuggling, drug (yeaba) business, human trafficking etc. Take emergency action, against these; so that it should be stopped.
- (xviii). The land of St. Martin's Island is decreasing day by day for tourism development purposes, e.g. build up hi rise hotel, motel, cottage etc. It should be stopped and make eco-friendly cottage for the visiting tourist of St. Martin's Island, following the Bali Island of Indonesia.
- (xix). Two cyclone shelters of the island is not sufficient for the islanders during the disaster period; It should be increased and at least 9 cyclone shelters in 9 different wards should have established in the island.
- (xx). Appoint at least five Doctors in the health care centre of St. Martin's Island for full time medical services of the islanders especially in pregnant women, children and old aged peoples.
- (xxi). For climate changing impact; sea bank erosion has identifying as a serious natural disaster in Saint Martin's Island at present. For the devastating activities of sea bank erosion; the Dakkhin *Para* of the island is very much vulnerable. Government should take immediate necessary action for the protection of St Martin's Island from sea bank erosion by buildup spark in around the whole island.

8.3 Conclusion

Bangladesh has upgrade from the low-middle income countries to middle income country in 2021 for the glorious 50 years celebrations of our great independence, depends on different development indicators and various industries. Today tourism has identified as an important development indicator and as an industry in 1999 according to the industrial policy of Bangladesh. Tourism industry of Bangladesh was identified as a ‘Thrust Sector’ bearing in mind of its stable growth. Tourism plays a vital role for the growth of Bangladesh in her natural beauties with several tourist spots which has attracts the domestic and foreign tourists. There are several tourist spot in Bangladesh; where’s visit a lot of domestic and foreign tourist in whole year. Among all other tourist spots of Bangladesh; St. Martin’s Island is a popular tourist destination for visiting domestic and foreign tourists. Saint Martin’s Island has a great potentiality, because there is no coral island except St. Martin’s in Bangladesh. But, we have found that, there is some lacking for the development of tourism in St. Martin’s Island. As a result, the tourism industry of St. Martin’s Island doesn’t flourish as our satisfaction. If local authority and govt. should take necessary initiatives in planned way for the development of tourism in St. Martin’s Island; then it will identify as a number -1 tourist spot in Bangladesh and as well as south Asia and south-east Asia within a short time. To achieve 8.25% GDP growth in the time of COVID-19, it’s a great challenge for Bangladesh; where tourism sector especially in beach tourism of Cox’s Bazar and the only coral island-St. Martin’s can plays an important role. Tourism plays a significant role for changing the socio-economic growth of Saint Martin’s Island. As a result, we can say that, the tourism industry of Saint Martin’s Island is not well-developed. Because of some natural disaster, especially in cyclone and sea bank erosion and community people’s and also land owners unplanned tourism related development activities. The tourist season in Saint Martin’s Island has starts in October and it has ends on March of every year. In another time of the year; during April-September, the weather of Saint Martin’s Island has fluctuated. Sometimes cyclone and storm surges hit this island. As a result, government has to take necessary initiatives for the development of tourism in Saint Martin’s Island in a planned way following Bali Island of Indonesia, Santos Island of Singapore, Pattaya Beach of Thailand, Langkawi Beach of Malaysia and Tangalle Beach of Sri Lanka.

REFERENCES

References

- Abdullah, Mamun., Chowdhury, Miraj Ahmed., Hossain, Aharar., & Rana, Abdul Kuddus. (2010). Research Report On- *Cleaning up of Saint Martin Coral Island*. Under the Project of Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty. Implemented by Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI). Supported by Manusher Jonno. p. 3.
- Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development*. (2010). Asian Development Bank. Oxford University Press. New Delhi, India.
- Ahmed, Asib. (2011). Some of the major environmental problems relating to land use changes in the coastal areas of Bangladesh: A review. *Journal of Geography and Regional Planning*. Vol. 4(1), p. 1-8. <http://www.academicjournals.org/JGRP>.
- A Hoey, Brian. (1980). *Ethnographic Interpretations*. Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology. Kolkata, India.
- Ahmed, Faruq. & Bhuiyan, M. Hafiz Uddin. (2003). Tourism in Bangladesh: The problems and Potentials. *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 8& 9, No. 1, June 2002-June 2003, p. 99-117.
- Akehurst, J. (1992). European Community Tourism Policy (in) *Perspectives on Tourism Policy*. Edited by Peter Johnson and Barry Thomas. London: Mansell. p. 217.
- Akteruzzaman & Ishtiaque (2001). Potenga Seashor, A Rising Horizon for Tourism: Problems and Prospects. *The Chittagong University Journal of Commerce*. vol. 16, p. 109-111.
- Alauddin, Md., Shah, Md. Gaffar Hossain. & Ullah, Habib. (2014). Tourism in Bangladesh: A Prospects Analysis. *Journal of Information and Knowledge Management*. ISSN 2224-896X (On line). Vol. 4, No. 5 [Online Journal].
- Ali, A. (2000). Seminar Paper On-*Vulnerability of Bangladesh to Climate Change and Sea Level Rise*. Paper Presented in the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction Seminar. 11 October, 2000. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Ambrosie, Linda M. (2015). *Sun & Sea Tourism: Fantasy and Finance of the All-Inclusive Industry*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. London, UK.

- Andersen, A.N. (1993). *Ecotourism*. Commonwealth Publishers. 4831/24, Prahlad Street. Ansari Road. Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002, India.
- Asian Development Bank. (ADB). (1991). *Disaster Management: A Disaster Manager's Handbook*. Asian Development Bank. Manila, Philippines.
- Atkinson, Paul., Coffey, Amanda., Delamont, Sara., Lofland, John., & Lofland, Lyn., (Eds.). (2001). *Handbook of Ethnography*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, UK.
- Aung, Than, Tin., Satake, Jenji., Okamura, Yukinobu., & Shishikura, Masanobu. (2008). Geologic Evidence for Three Great Earthquakes in the Past 3400 Years of Myanmar. *Journal of Earthquake and Tsunami*. Vol. 2, No. 4. p. 259-265.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2005). *Hand Book on Environment Statistics*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Population and Housing Census-2011. National Report: Volume-2; Union Statistics*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2014). *Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh -2013*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2015). *Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh -2014*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI). (2015). *Annual Report-2014*. Ministry of Fisheries and Live Stocks, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2016). *Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh -2015*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2017). *Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh -2016*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2019). *Small Area Atlas. BBS District Report. Cox's Bazar Zilla-2018*. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). (2019). *Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh -2018*. 38th Edition. Published: May 2020. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Gazette. (May 10, 2016). List of Elected Chairman and Members of 6 No. Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Upazila-Teknaf, District-Cox's Bazar. Prepared by Election Commission of Bangladesh. Election Commission Secretariat. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, p. 7275-7276.
- Bangladesh Economic Review* (2014). English Version. Economic Advisor's Wing. Finance Division. Ministry of Finance. GoB. Bangladesh Secretariat. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Economic Review* (2016). Bangla Version. Economic Advisor's Wing. Finance Division. Ministry of Finance. GoB. Bangladesh Secretariat. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh Environmental Statistics Framework (BESF)*. (2016-2030). (2017). Published: May 2017. Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Statistics (ECDS) Cell. National Accounting Wing. Dhaka.
- Banglapedia* (2008). National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh. <http://www.banglapedia.org>
- Badan, B. S. & Bhatt, Harish. (2007). *Ecotourism*. Commonwealth Publishers. 4831/24, Prahlad Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002, India.
- Barton A. H. (1969). *Communities in Disaster, A Sociological Analysis of Collective Stress Situations*. SI: Ward Lock.

- Beteile, Andre. (1969). *Caste, Class and Power*. University of California. California, USA.
- Bertocci, P.J. (1979). *Elusive Village: Social Structure and Community Organization in Rural East Pakistan*. Michigan State University, USA.
- Bhowmick, P. K. (1976). *Socio-Cultural Profile of Frontier Bengal*. Punthi Pustak. Kolkata, India.
- Bhuiyan, Md. Anowar Hossain. (2011). Problems and Prospects of Eco-tourism Development in Bangladesh. *Green University Review*. Vol. 2, No. 2, December 2011, 220/D, Begum Rokeya Sharani. Mirpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.
- Bhuiyan, Mohammad Badruzzaman. (2016). PhD Dissertation On- *Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism In Cox's Bazar: A Study of Local Residents' Attitude*. Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Faculty of Business Studies. University of Dhaka.
- Biswas, Prof. Dr. Abdul Awwal. (2010). *Rakkhains of Bangladesh-An Ethnographic Study*. The Institute of Social Research & Applied Anthropology. BIDISHA. P.O. Bulgaria. Dist-Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India.
- Blaikie, P., Cannon T., Davis I., & Wisner B. (1994). *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters*. Routledge, London, UK.
- Brammer, H., Asaduzzaman M. & Sultana, P. (1993). *Effects of Climate and Sea-Level Changes on the Natural Resources of Bangladesh*. Briefing Document No.-3. Bangladesh Unnyan Parishad (BUP). Dhaka.
- Brammer. Hugh (1996). *The Geography of the Soils of Bangladesh*. University Press Limited. Dhaka.
- Brown, A. R. Radcliffe. (1948). *The Andaman Islanders*. University of Chicago. The Free Press. Glencoe, Illinois, USA.
- Brunt, P. (1997). *Market Research Methods in Travels and Tourism*. Oxon: Butterworth-Heinemann. London, UK.
- Brunt, Prof. Paul., Horner, Dr. Susan., & Semley, Dr. Natalie. (2017). *Research Methods in Tourism, Hospitality & Events Management*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, UK.

- BS Map of Jinjira Dwip Mouza.* (2001). Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Upazila-Teknaf. District-Cox's Bazar. Date of Collection 30.11.2013. DC Office, Cox's Bazar.
- Bruner, Edward. & Beyond. (2019). *The Ethnography of Tourism*. Edited by Naomi M. Leite, Quetzil E. Castaneda, and Kathleen M. Adams. Lexington Books. Maryland 20706, New York, USA.
- Butler, R.W. (1980). *The Concept of A Tourist Area Cycle of Evolution: Implications for Management of Resources*. *Canadian Geographer*. 24, p. 5-12. Adapted from *Tourism: the Butler Model - Geography @ NumptyNerd*. <https://www.numptynerd.net › tourism-the-butler-model>.
- Butler, R. W. (2011). *The Concept of Tourist Area Cycle of Evolution: Implications on Community Resources*. *Canadian Geographer*. 24 (3), p.58-73.
- B. Walker. (1997). An Overview of the Implication of Global Change for Natural and Managed Terrestrial Ecosystems. *Journal of Ocean & Coastal Management*. Ocean & Coastal Management 44 (2001). p. 261–282.
- Cadastral Map (CS Map) of Jinjira Dwip Mouza.* (1980). Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Upazila-Teknaf. District-Cox's Bazar. Date of Collection 30.11.2013. DC Office, Cox's Bazar.
- Calhoun, C. J. (2002). *Dictionary of the Social Sciences*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Caretr, W. Nick. (1991). *Disaster Management: A Disaster Manager's Handbook*. Asian Development Bank. Manila, Philippines.
- Chawla, Romila. (2011). Ecotourism Development in India: A Critical Analysis. *Journal of the Sustainable Tourism*. Vol.-2, No.-2, June-December, 2003, p. 112-128.
- Chowdhury, Prof. Dr. Anwarullah. (1978). *Bangladesh Village: A Study of Social Stratification*. Dhaka: Centre for Social Studies. Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Chowdhury, M.H.K. (1981). Aridity and Drought Conditions of Bangladesh. *Journal of Tropical Metrology*. New Delhi, India. p. 73-80.
- Chowdhury, Anwarullah. (1985). *Pains and Pleasure of Field Work*. National Institute of Local Government (NILG). Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- Chowdhury, Anwarullah. & Rashid, Saifur. (1995). *Anthropology: Origin, Development and Research Methodology (In Bangladesh)*. Bangla Academy. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Chowdhury, Prof. Dr. Anwarullah. (2011, February, 5). *Applied Anthropology, Action Research & Development*. Paper presented at the National Seminar on- “Applied Anthropology, Indigenous Knowledge and Development,” at Institute of Applied Anthropology. IAA Complex. Kapasia, Gazipur, Bangladesh.
- Chowdhury, et. al., (2013). Impact of Tourism in Bangladeshi Economy. *International Journal of Ethics in Social Sciences. Vol.-1, No.-1*, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Christensen. (1995). Tourism Development, A Viable Long-term Economic Strategy. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism Development. Vol-XII, No. II*, New York, USA.
- Climate Change, Gender and Vulnerable Groups in Bangladesh*. (2009). Climate Change Cell. Department of Environment. Ministry of Environment and Forests. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Coleman, J.M. (1969). *Brahmaputra River Channel Processes and Sedimentation*. Sedimentary Geology. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP). (2018). *Bangladesh Multi Hazard Map*. Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban. 92-93, Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.
- Cudmore, H. & Sondermeyer, J. (2007). Through the looking glass: being a critical ethnographic researcher in a familiar nursing context. *Journal of the Nurse Researcher. Vol. 14, No. 3*, p. 25-35.
- CWBMP (2006). *Project Document*. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management at Cox’s Bazar Project (BGD/99/G31). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Cyclone Preparedness Programme. (CPP). (2018). *Map of Districts Vulnerable to Cyclone in Bangladesh*. Bara Maghbazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- De Graff, M. R. (1996). *Conservation of Faunal Diversity in Forested Landscapes*. New York, USA.
- De Graff, M. R. & Miller, R..I. (1996). *Conservation of faunal diversity in forested landscapes*. Chapan & Hall. New York, USA. p. 407-507.

- Disaster Dictionary*. (2009). Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme. (CDMP). Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban. 92-93, Mohakhali C/A. Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.
- Dictionary of Geography* (1984). Editor: Jackie Smith B.A., Arnold-Heinemann Publishers, New Delhi-110029, India.
- Disaster Management Bureau. (1997). *Duryog Bishoyok Adeshabali*. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- District Statistics-2011. Cox's Bazar District*. (2013). Published: December 2013. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207. <http://www.bbs.gov.bd>.
- District Wise Preparing Disaster Management Plan* (2014). *District: Cox's Bazar*. Part-I & II. Prepared by District Disaster Management Committee, Cox's Bazar. Coordinated by: Bangla-German Somprity (BGS). In the Support of: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-2) & Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Government of Bangladesh. Dhaka.
- Draper, J. (2015). *Ethnography: Principles, Practice and Potential*. Nursing Standard. 29, 36, 36-41. Arts & Science research series: 10, May 6:: Vol 29, No. 36:: 2015.
- DoE (1996). Plant Biodiversity. *Pre-Investment Facility Study: Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project*. (Project BGD/94/G41). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- DoE (1999). GIS and Cartographic Services. *Final Report, Pre-Investment Facility Study: Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project*. (Project BGD/94/G41). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Economic Modeling of Climate Change Adaptation Needs for Physical Infrastructures in Bangladesh*. (2009). Climate Change Cell. Department of Environment. Ministry of Environment and Forests. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Emergency Preparedness Plan for Cyclone-Bangladesh*. (April 2013). Department of Disaster Management. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka.

- Estayo, John Edward. (1992). Principles of Tourism 1. http://www.unique_places.com/principles_of_tourism_1–Slide Share. Net/Principles of Tourism. Accessed: 24 February, 2021.
- Etsuko, Okazaki. (2008). A Community-Based Tourism Model: Its Conception and Use. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 16, No. 5, 2008, p. 511-529.
- Feeroz, Mohammed Mostafa. (2009). Project Final Report (Final Report CF # 12/07) On, - *Effects of Environmental Degradation on Food Security in the St. Martin's Island of Bangladesh*. Department of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka.
- Forestal International (1966). *Soil and Land Use Survey of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. 9 Vols*, Forestal Forestry and Engineering International Ltd. Vancouver, Canada.
- Geer, B. (1964). *Sociologists at Work*. First days in the field in P. Hammond. New York: Basic Books. p. 322
- Good Practice of CPP. (2014). *Brochure*. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). Bara Maghbazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Government of India. (GoI). (2001). Report of the High Powered Committee on Disaster Management. *Classification of Disaster*. Disaster Management Division. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.
- Haider. T. (2008). *Saving the Coral Biodiversity of St. Martin's Island*. Ground Report. http://www.groundreport.com/World/Saving-theCoral-biodiversity_of_St._Martin's_Island. [Accessed 23 February 2021].
- Haque, Md. Amdadul and Islam, Fakhrul (2015). Problems and Prospects of Tourism Industry at Sylhet Region in Bangladesh. *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JMRE)*. e-ISSN:2320-7388, p.ISSN:2320-737X Volume 5, Issue 5 Ver. III (Sep. – Oct. 2015), p. 23-32. www.iosrjournals.org
- Haque, Sakiba. (2011). Social Hierarchy in a rural community of Bangladesh. *Green University Review*. Vol. 2. No. 2. December 2011. Green University of Bangladesh. 220/D, Begum Rokeya Sharani, Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh..
- Hamond, Peter, B. (1971). *An Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology*. The Macmillan Company. New York, USA. [[http:// www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org)].

- Handbook on Environment Statistics*. (2005). SEMP Component 1.3. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Planning Division. Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, [http://www.bbs.gov.bd.]
- Harman, Ruth Margaret., & Harklau, Linda. (2013). *Ethnographic Research*. University of Georgia. USA. Copy from: <https://researchgate.net/publication/289801679>. p. nil.
- Hassan, Azizul. (Ed.). (2021). *Tourism Marketing in Bangladesh: An Introduction*. Routledge. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, USA.
- Hasan. Mohammad Mahmudul. (2009). Tourism and Conservation of Biodiversity: A Case Study of St. Martin's Island. *Journal of Law, Social Justice & Global Development (An Electronic Law Journal)*. UK. http://www.go.warwick.ac.uk/elj/lgd/2009_1/hasan. [Accessed 23 February 2021].
- Health, S.B. & Street, B.V. (2008). *On Ethnography: Approaches to language and literacy research*. New York: Teachers College Press. NCRL/National Conference on Research in Language and Literacy. New York, USA.
- Holloway, J. Christopher. & Humphreys, Claire. (2020). *The Business of Tourism*. SAGE Publications Ltd. 1 Oliver's Yard, 55 City Road, London, UK.
- Hossain, Farooq. (2014-2015). *PhD Thesis On- Green Tourism Practices in Cox's Bazar*. Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Faculty of Business Studies. University of Dhaka.
- Hossain, Md. Sahadat (2001). *Biological aspects of the coastal and marine environment of Bangladesh*, Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Hossain, M.S., (1970). Biological aspects of the coastal and marine environment of Bangladesh. *Ocean & Coastal Management Journal*. New York, USA. Vol-44, No.-1, p.261-282.
- H. Odum. (1992). *An Introduction to Social Research*. 4835/24, Ansari Road, New Delhi, India.
- Hussain, Lt Colonel Sharif Md. Abul (1999). *Challenges of Globalization: How Bangladesh Can Adapt Itself to Reap the Best Benefits in the 21st Century*. Director, Planning and Development, Bangladesh University of Professionals, Dhaka. p. 1-10.
- Iqbal, A. (2000). *Personal Communication on the Ensuring Publication on Drought in Bangladesh Agriculture*. BARC. Khamarbari, Farmgate, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- Islam, Md. Khairul. (2014). *A Study on Development Strategies of Tourism in Bangladesh*. [Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka]. Dhaka-1000. Bangladesh.
- Islam, M.R. and M. Ahmed. (2004). *Living in the Coast, Problems, Opportunities and Challenges*. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Ministry of Water Resources. Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Islam, M. S. (1997). *Study on the catch-ability of bottom set gillnet (Dubajal) in marine waters off St. Martin's Island*. Marine Fisheries Survey Management Unit. Department of Fisheries. Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
- Islam, M. S., Huda, M. M., Noman, M. N. Al-, & Hussaini, T. M. Al-. (2010, March 5-6). Attenuation of Earthquake Intensity in Bangladesh. *Proceedings, 3rd International Earthquake Symposium*. Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- Islam, M. Shafi Noor. (2003). *Sustainable Eco-tourism: As a practical Site Management Policy*. AH Development Publishing House. Dhaka. p.108-129.
- Islam, M.Z. (2001). *Draft Final Report. St Martin Pilot Project*. National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project-1. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- Islam, M. Z. (2001). *St. Martin's Pilot Project, National Conservation Strategy (NCS) Implementation Project-1*. Final Report. Ministry of Environment and Forest. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- ITIC. (2009). *Report on-Cyclone Shelter Information for Management of Tsunami and Cyclone Preparedness*. Main Report. April 2009:25. CEGIS. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- IUCN (1998). *Report on Conservation Management*. In category V-Protected Landscape or Seascape. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Report Downloaded on 22 February, 2021.
- IUCN (2000). *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. World Conservation Union: Gland, McNeely, J.A. and S.J. Scherr, 2003. *Eco agriculture: Strategies to Feed the World and Save Wild Biodiversity*. Island Press, Washington D.C., USA.
- Karmakar, S. (January 7-8, 1989). *Natural Disasters in Bangladesh: a Statistical Review*. Paper presented at the *Seminar on Impact of Information towards Mitigation of Natural Disasters*. BANSDOC. Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- Khan, M. Anisuzzaman. (2000). *Red Book of Threatened Birds of Bangladesh*. IUCN Bangladesh. Dhanmondi, Dhaka.
- Khan, Md. Azizur Rahman. (2018). *SPSS for Windows*. Version-20.0. Gyankosh Prokashoni. Bangla Bazar, Dhaka.
- Khan, S.M. Munjurul Hannan. (2000). *Red Book of Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh*. IUCN Bangladesh. Dhanmondi, Dhaka.
- Komogucgi, Yoshimi. (Ed.). (1995). Socio-Economic Changed in FELDA: A Case Study of Felda Ayer Hitam, Johor State, Malaysia. *Human Ecology in Rural Malaysia*. Institute for Applied Geography. Komazawa University. Tokyo, Japan.
- Kothari, C. R. (2001). *Research Methodology, Methods & Techniques*. Wishwa Prakashan. 4835/24, Ansari Road, Darayganj, New Delhi-110 002, India. p. 140-141.
- Lickorish, Leonard J. & Jenkins, Carson L. (1997). *An Introduction to Tourism*. Butterworth-Heinemann. Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford, UK.
- Lincoln, Zakaria. (2019). PhD Thesis On-*Sustainable Tourism Development In Bangladesh: An Empirical Investigation*. Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Faculty of Business Studies. University of Dhaka.
- Macdonald, Sharon (2001). *British Social Anthropology*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, UK.
- Maggs-Rapport F. (2000). Combining methodological approaches in research: ethnography and interpretive phenomenology. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*. 31, 1, p. 219-225.
- Majumder, D.N. (1980). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. National Publishing House. New Delhi, India.
- Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. London University of London Press. London, UK.
- McIntosh, R.W., Goeldner, C.R., & Ritchie, J. B. (1995). *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies*. (7 th ed.). John Wiley and Sons.
- Mead, Margaret. (1928). *Coming of Age in Samoa*. William Morrow and Co. New York, United States of America.

- Miller, David (1997). *Ethnography*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, UK.
- Mills, William., Dicson, Richard., & Gliff, Emit. (2008). *Beach Management: A Sound Way*. Earthscan in London, UK.
- Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. (1992). *National Tourism Policy, 1992*. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka, Bangladesh. (In Bangla).
- Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. (2010). *National Tourism Policy, 2010*. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka. Bangladesh.
- Ministry of Finance. (2018). *Bangladesh Economic Review*. Government of the People's
- Minar, M.H., Hossain, M. Belal. & Shamsuddin, M.D. (2013). Climate Change and Coastal Zone of Bangladesh: Vulnerability, Resilience and Adaptability. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research*. Vol. 13 (1), p. 114-120. ISSN 1990-9233. [Online Journal].
- MoEF (2001a), *Survey of Flora*, National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project-1, Dhaka.
- MoEF (2001b), *Survey of Fauna*, National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project-1, Dhaka.
- MoEF (2005a), *National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)*.
- MoEF (2005b), *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Bangladesh*.
- Molony, Lee-Anne. (2003). *Report on Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP), Cox's Bazar*. UNV Conservation Management Planner & National Project Professional Personnel. Cox's Bazar. Bangladesh.
- Molony, Lee-Anne. (2006). *Report on Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP), Cox's Bazar*. UNV Conservation Management Planner & National Project Professional Personnel. Cox's Bazar. Bangladesh.
- Molony, Lee-Anne. (2006). *St. Martin's Island ECA Conservation Management Plan*. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project, Cox's Bazar. Bangladesh.
- Monthly Bulletin*. (March, 2018). Bangladesh Metrological Department. Agargaon. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh. [http:// www.bmd.gov.bd](http://www.bmd.gov.bd).

- Morino, J I., Miyama, S. & Mayama, S. (2013). *Report of active fault mapping in Bangladesh: Paleo-seismological study of the Dauki fault and the Indian-Burman plate boundary fault*. Res. Inst. Univ., Tokyo, Japan. 81, p. 276–287.
- Morshed, Dr. M. Mahbubur Rahman. (Ed.). (2006). *Bangladesh Tourism Vision 2020*. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation. Dhaka, Bangladesh. (2006).
 Republic of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Secretariat. Dhaka, Bangladesh. English version.
- National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015* (2010), Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- New Age International (2005), Govt plans to turn St Martin’s into exclusive tourist zone, 17 January ’05.
- Oxford University Press (7th Edition). *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. 2006-2007. London, UK, p.1624.
- Paramanik, M.A.H. (1991). *An Article On-Natural Disaster*. Article Prepared for Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- POUSH (2006a). *Land Use Survey Report*. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project. St Martin’s Island ECA Draft Conservation Management Plan.
- POUSH (2006b), *Reconnaissance Social Survey*, Community Mobilization for Biodiversity Conservation at Cox’s Bazar, Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project, Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project BGD/99/G31, St Martin’s Island ECA Draft Conservation Management Plan.
- Powdermaker, H. (1966). *Stranger and Friend*. New York, W.W. Norton.
- Quadir, Raihan. (2009). *Prospects and Problems of Tourism Sector in Bangladesh: A Focus on Sreemangal*. A Project Report. Department of Business Administration. East West University. Dhaka.
- Rahman, Dr. Md. Atiur. (2001). *Bangladesh: State of the Environment*. United Nations Environment Programme. Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP RRC. AP). Outreach Building. Asian Institute of Tecgnology. P.O. Box 4. KlongLuang. Pathumthani 12120, Thailand.

- Rahman, Md. Anisur. (Session: July, 2008-09). PhD Dissertation *On-Development of Tourism Industry in Bangladesh: Issues and Strategies*. Department of Marketing. Faculty of Business Studies. University of Dhaka.
- Rahman, Md. Lutfur., Hossain, S. M. Nawshad., Miti, Sania, Sifat., Kalam, A. K. M. Abdul (2010) . An Overview of Present Status and Future Prospects of the Tourism Sector in Bangladesh . *Journal of Bangladesh Institute of Planners*. Vol. 3, Deember 2010. p. 65-75. ISSN 2075-9363. Retrieved from http://www.bip.org.bd/SharingFiles/journal_book/20130722134114.pdf.
- Rajotte. (1980). *Environmental Ecology*. Rajat Publications. New Delhi-110 002, India.
- Rappaport, Roy A. (1979). *Ecology, Meaning, and Religion*. University of Michigan. North Atlantic Books. Berkeley, California, United States of America.
- Rashid, H. (1991). *Geography of Bangladesh*. The University Press Limited (UPL). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Richards, G. (2011). Cultural tourism trends in Europe: a context for the development of Cultural Routes. In: Khovanova-Rubicondo, K. (ed.). *Impact of European Cultural Routes on SMEs' innovation and competitiveness*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. p. 21-39. http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/routes/StudyCR_en.pdf
- Robinson, P. (Ed.). (2013). *Routledge Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*. Cambridge, Francis, Taylor.
- Rock, Paul. (2001). Symbolic Interactionism and Ethnography. (Ed.). *Handbook of Ethnography*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, UK.
- Rome, Abigail. (1999). *Ecotourism Development*. Commonwealth Publishers. 4831/24, Prahlad Street, Ansari Road, Datya Ganj, New Delhi, India.
- RS Map of Jinjira Dwip Mouza*. (1990). Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Upazila-Teknaf, District-Cox's Bazar. Date of Collection 30.11.2017. DC Office, Cox's Bazar.
- Sarker, Mohammad Amzad Hossain & Begum, Sumayya (2013). Marketing Strategies for Tourism Industry in Bangladesh: Emphasize on Nice Market Strategy for Attracting Foreign Tourists. *Journal of Arts, Science and Commerce*, Vol. IV, Issue-1(1), January 2013, E-ISSN-2229-4686, p.104.

- Services and General Administration Department. (1970). *East Pakistan District Gazetteers-Chittagong*. Government of East Pakistan. East Pakistan Government Press, Dacca (Dhaka), Bangladesh.
- Seventh Five Year Plan. FY 2016-FY 2020*. (2015). Published by: General Economics Division (GED). Bangladesh Planning Commission. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.
- Shamsuddoha, Mohammad. & Chowdhury, Md. Tayub. (2010). Opportunities of Developing Tourism Industry in Bangladesh. *Journal of Tourism*. No. 8. [http://www.revista de tourism.com].
- Sharmin, Sonia. (2013). Research Article On-Climate Change and its Effect on Coastal Area of Bangladesh. *Asian Journal of Science and Technology*. Vol. 4, Issue 12, p.015-020, December, 2013. <http://www.journalajst.com>
- Shishikura, M. (2003). Cycle of interplate earthquake along the Sagami Trough. *Deduced from tectonic geomorphology*. Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst. Univ., Tokyo, Japan. 78, p. 245–254.
- Siddique, Md. Abu Bakr. (2016). *Evaluation of National Tourism Policy 2010, With the Context of the Development of Sea Beach and Natural Tourism*. 77th Senior Staff Course. Roll No. - 106. Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center (BPATC). Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Small Area Atlas of Bangladesh. Mauzas and Mahallas of Cox's Bazar Zila*. (2017). Published: June 2017. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207. [http://www.bbs.gov.bd.]
- Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI). (2014). *Thana Nirdeshika*. Teknaf Thana, Cox's Bazar. Bangladesh. <http://www.srdi.gov.bd>. [Accessed 23 February 2021].
- Special Branch of Bangladesh Police, <http://www.sb@police.gov.bd>
- Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization. (SPARRSO). (2018). *Map of the Cyclone Affected Areas of Bangladesh*. Agargaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD)*. (April 2010). Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. Disaster Management & Relief Division. Disaster Management Bureau. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.

- Statistical Bulletin of Bangladesh*. 2007-2012. BBS, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2011* (2012), Published: October 2012, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics & Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207.
- Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2015*. (2016). Published: September 2016. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207. [http:// www.bbs.gov.bd](http://www.bbs.gov.bd).
- Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2016*. (2017). 36th Edition. Published: May 2017. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar. Dhaka-1207, BANGLADESH. <http://www.bbs.gov.bd>
- Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh-2016*. (2017). Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Statistics & Informatics Division (SID). Ministry of Planning. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Agargaon. Sher-E-Bangla Nagar. Dhaka-1207. <http://www.bbs.gov.bd>
- Steckler, Michael S., Akhter, S. Humayun., & Seeber, Leonardo. (2008). Earth and Planetary Science Letters. *Collision of the Ganges–Brahmaputra Delta with the Burma Arc: implications for earthquake hazard*. 273 (2008). p. 367–378. [Online Journal]. <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/epsl>.
- Structure of Union Parishad*. (2016). Ministry of LGRD/Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Teknaf Upazila. Cox's Bazar District.
- Suchi Boi of Jinjira Dwip Mouza*. (2001). Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad. Upazila-Teknaf, District-Cox's Bazar. Date of Collection 17.01.2017. Upazila Land Office. Teknaf, Cox's Bazar.
- The Bangladesh Observer, Dated on 22-6-2004, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- The Independent, Dated on 16-07-2004, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- The Daily New Age, Dated on 16-07-2004, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Thompson, P.M. & Islam, M.A. (Eds.). (2010). *Environmental Profile of St. Martin's Island*. United Nations Development Programme, Dhaka.

- Titan's Atlas* (2018). Titan Ahmed Bhuiyan, Purana Palton, Dhaka.
- Tomascik, T. (1997). *Management Plan for Coral Resources of Narikel Jinjira (St. Martin's Island)*: Final Report. National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project-1. Ministry of Environment and Forest. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka.
- Tourist Attractions of Bangladesh*. (2006). External Publicity Wing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. GoB.
- Tourism Data Sheet*. (from 2009-2016). (2017). Tourism Statistics of Bangladesh. PTS Division, Bangladesh Tourism Board, Dhaka.
- Tourism Statistics of Bangladesh-2006*. (2007). Published by Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, Dhaka.
- Uddin, Nasir. (2000). *The Fisherman Community of Moheskhali Island: An Anthropological Study*. Environmental Conservation Management Centre. Dhanmondi, Dhaka, BD.
- Union Disaster Management Committee Operation Manual*. (2013). Department of Disaster Management and CDMP-II. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka.
- United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). (1989). *Climate Changing Impact of Bangladesh*. Retrieved from <http://www.grida.no>. Accessed : 28 February, 2021 and 27 April, 2021.
- United Nations Environment Programme. (2001). *Bangladesh: State of the Environment-2001*. UN Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific. Thailand.
- United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), (2006), *Report on South East Asia*.
- United Nations World Tourism Organization. *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics*. (2006). Series M, No. 83 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6). (Para. 29).
Copy from: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail>.
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2018). *Tourism Highlights*. Available online at: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284419029> [Accessed 22 February 2021].
- Vedder, A. and Weber, A.W. (1990), *The Mountain Gorilla Project*, Rwanda, World Bank.
- Voter List of 6 No. Saint Martin's Island Union Parishad*. (2013-2017). Upazila-Teknaf. District-Cox's Bazar. District Election Office, Cox's Bazar.
- Williams, Allan. & Micallef, Anton. (2009). *Beach Management, Principles & Practice*. Earthscan in London, UK.

- World Bank (2000), “Bangladesh: Climate Change & Sustainable Development.” Report No. 2104, BD, Dhaka.
- World Travel and Tourism Council (2015), “Travel and Tourism Economic Impact 2015 Bangladesh”, p. ii.
- WTO. (1981). *Technical Handbook on the Collection and Presentation of Domestic and International Tourism Statistics*. World Tourism Organization: Madrid.
- World Tourism Organization (2008), UNWTO, PR No.: 13033, Madrid 15 May, 2013; Retrieved August 03, 2013 from [http:// media.unwto.org/en/press-release/2013-05-15/Tourism related different important terms](http://media.unwto.org/en/press-release/2013-05-15/Tourism-related-different-important-terms).
- Ziffer, A. H. (1996). *Resource Management*. Rajat Publications. New Delhi-110 002, India.
- Zelenka, Josef and Kacetl Jaroslav. (2014). The Concept of Carrying Capacity in Tourism. *Journal of Economic Interference*. Vol. XVI, No. 36, The University of Hradec Kralove, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic.

Internet Sources

- About Ethnography. (2021). <https://www.slideshare.net/ethnographic-research>. Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- About Ethnographic Study. (2021). <https://www.slideshare.net/ethnographic-research>. Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- About Tourism Development. (2014). [http://www.repository.library.du.ac.bd/handle/Khairul Islam. Net/ Development Strategies of Tourism in Bangladesh](http://www.repository.library.du.ac.bd/handle/Khairul-Islam.Net/Development%20Strategies%20of%20Tourism%20in%20Bangladesh). Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- Bangladesh Tourist Map. (2018). Available [https://www.tourismboard.gov.bd/Net/Bangladesh Tourist Map](https://www.tourismboard.gov.bd/Net/Bangladesh%20Tourist%20Map). Accessed: 24 February, 2021.
- Concept of Tourism. (2021). Available, [https://stats.oecd.org/glossary>detail. Net/Tourism/Definition](https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail/Net/Tourism/Definition). Accessed: 05 May, 2021.
- Definition of Tourism in the Rome conference-1963. (2021). [https://www.tourismnotes.com. Net/Tourism/Definition of tourism in Rome Conference](https://www.tourismnotes.com/Net/Tourism/Definition%20of%20tourism%20in%20Rome%20Conference). Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- Definition of Tourism in the World Tourism Organization of 1993. (2021). [https://www.tourismnotes.com. Net/Tourism/Definition of tourism in the World Tourism Organization/United Nations](https://www.tourismnotes.com/Net/Tourism/Definition%20of%20tourism%20in%20the%20World%20Tourism%20Organization/United%20Nations). Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- Definition of Tourism in the World Tourism Organization of 1993. (2021). [https://www.tourismnotes.com. Net/Tourism/Definition of tourism in the World Tourism Organization/United Nations](https://www.tourismnotes.com/Net/Tourism/Definition%20of%20tourism%20in%20the%20World%20Tourism%20Organization/United%20Nations). Accessed: 20 February, 2021.

- Definition of Tourism in International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST). (2021). <https://www.tourismnotes.com>. Net/Tourism/Definition of tourism in the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism. Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- Elements of Tourism. (2018). Available <https://www.unwto.org/tourism/elements> of tourism Net/Elements of Tourism. Accessed: 24 February, 2021.
- History of Case Study. (2021). Available, <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjLqZ2F9cDwAhWaaCsKHbF6AEEQFjAAegQIBRAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com%2Fbiography%2FFrederic-Le-Play&usg=AOvVaw3H0kMKjuTCYkGk0ISSvPap>, Accessed on: 11 May 2021).”
- Literacy rate of Saint Martin’s Island. (2021). <https://www.bbs.gov.bd> and <https://www.en.m.wikipedia.org/statistics> of Cox’s Bazar District/Teknaf Upazila/Saint Martin’s Island Union. Accessed: 22 February 2021.
- Major wetlands distribution of Bangladesh. (2021). Available, <https://www.wri.org>. Net/wetland/wetlands distribution list of Bangladesh. Accessed: 20 February, 2021.
- Meaning of Ethnography. (2021). Available, <https://www.brianhoey.com> › research Net/Meaning/Ethnography. Accessed: 24 February, 2021.
(<https://en.wikipedia.org> › wiki › St._Martin's_Island).
- Saint Martin’s Island-Wikipedia. (2021). Available, <https://www.en.wikipedia.org> › *wiki* › *St.Martin's_Island*
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (IPCC). (2004). Retrieved from <http://www.ipcc.ch>. Accessed: 28 February, 2021.
- Trobriand Island-Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org> › wiki › Trobriand_Islands. Accessed on: 02 May, 2021.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX- A:

CHECK LIST

Check List

A

◆ Tourism Development and Related Other Things:

■ Facilities for Development of Tourism

- Transportation
- Accommodation
- Catering Services/ Food & Beverage
- Entertainment/Attractional Activities (Attractional Activities consists 9's)
 - ☛ Sea
 - ☛ Sex
 - ☛ Sun
 - ☛ Sand
 - ☛ Show
 - ☛ Snow
 - ☛ Scenery
 - ☛ Shopping
 - ☛ Sight-Seeing
- Ecology and Ecosystem/Ecological Balance
- Environmental Condition
 - ☛ Pollution
 - ☞ Water Pollution
 - ☞ Soil Pollution
 - ☞ Air Pollution
 - ☞ Noise/Sound Pollution
- Ancillary Services
 - ☛ Florists
 - ☛ Launderette
 - ☛ News Agents &
 - ☛ Duty Free Shops etc.
- Carrying Capacity of the Saint Martin's Island in Everyday, Monthly and Yearly.
- Saint Martin's Island's Safety & Security for the Tourists
- Exclusive Tourist's Zone for the Foreign Tourists
- Incoming Rate of Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island
 - ☛ Participant Observation Method
 - ☛ Case Study
 - ☛ Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/ Focus Group Method (FGM).
 - ☛ Interview to the respective persons
 - ☞ Respective Officer of BPC, BTB and Tourism related personnel s.
 - ☞ Respective Officer of SB. of Bangladesh Police for Foreign Tourists.
- Incoming rate of foreign tourists in Saint Martin's Island
 - ☛ Participant Observation Method
 - ☛ Case Study
 - ☛ Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/ Focus Group Method (FGM).
 - ☛ Interview to the respective persons
 - ☞ Respective Officer of BPC, BTB and tourism related personals.
 - ☞ Respective Officer of SB. of Bangladesh Police for foreign tourists

■ FGD with the local old ages peoples for knowing the settlement history of St Martin’s Island

■ FGD with the Ecotourism and Tourism related persons

- ☛ Hotel-Motel-Guest House Owners
- ☛ Domestic Tourist
- ☛ Foreign Tourists
- ☛ Travel Organizers/ Travel Agents
- ☛ Others people who are engaged with the profession of Tourism.
- ☛ Media Specialist
- ☛ Tourism related Researchers
- ☛ Local Fisherman/ Boatman
- ☛ Local Land Owners
- ☛ Local Law and forcing agencies/ Police *Fari*.

■ Impact of Tourism and Ecotourism

① On the Local People:

- ☞ Socio-cultural
- ☞ Economical
- ☞ Educational
- ☞ Livelihood
- ☞ Economic Activities
- ☞ Ethnographical Accounts
- ☞ Various Professions

② On the Nature:

- ☞ Tree Species
- ☞ Animal Species
- ☞ Fish Species
- ☞ Soil Degradation/Sea Level Rise
- ☞ Sea Bank Erosion
- ☞ Deforestation
- ☞ Coral Collection & Selling
- ☞ Sound Pollution
- ☞ Environment Pollution
- ☞ Bio-Medicine
- ☞ Biodiversity Changing Condition



■ Privatization

- ☛ Attraction of Investment
- ☛ Sector of Investment

■ Others Tourist Spot near Saint Martin’s Island

■ Prospects of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island

■ Others information related to Tourism of Saint Martin’s Island.

B.

◆ Saint Martin's Island:

- Various Using Purposes of Saint Martin's Island
 - for Settlement purposes
 - for various profession purposes
 - Tourist Spot-the only coral island of Bangladesh which is called Narikel Jinjira.
 - Smt Island is a union of Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh.
- The actual beginning history of Saint Martin's Island
- House Hold's Pattern of Saint Martin's Island
- Land owner types of the people's of Saint Martin's Island
- Kitchen building structures and cooking systems
- Life style of the islanders

Source of Energy	Source of Light	Transport Systems	Modern Livelihood Using Products	Source of Recreation for the Leisure Period
Wood Kerosine Others	Kerosiner Bati Electric Lamp Solar Energygy	Troller Ship Boat Others	Not at all Hand Watch Wall/Table Clock Radio Television Fridge Blendar Machine Iron Machine Singer Machine Air Cooler	Time Pass -Sea Beach To see Cinema in Computer/DVD Singing Song Travelling Zuyah Gossiping Others

- Characteristics of Household or Household's Pattern
 - Structure of the Household
 - ☛ Kacha
 - ☛ Pucca
 - ☛ Semi Pucca
 - ☛ See the Floor Condition of the House
 - ☛ See the Roof Condition of the House
 - ☛ See the Wall Condition of the House
 - ☛ Others
- Sources of Water
 - Drinking Purposes
 - Others (Cooking, Bathing, Washing etc) Purposes
- Sanitation Systems
 - Structure of the Latrine
 - ☛ Kacha
 - ☛ Pucca
 - ☛ Semi Pucca
 - ☛ Open
 - ☛ Roof Condition
 - ☛ Wall Condition
 - ☛ Sanitary Latrine

- Medical Facilities
 - Government Hospital (Union Health Centre=UHC)
 - Medicine Shops
 - Quack Doctor
 - MBBS Doctor
 - Specialized Doctor
 - Homeo
 - Ayurvedhic
 - Tabiz-Kaboz
 - Others
 - ☛ Tickwa
 - ☛ Different Vaccines
 - ☛ Family Planning
 - ☞ Tablet
 - ☞ Vaccine
 - ☞ Others Method
 - ☞ Not at all
- Details about family planning
 - Beginning History
 - Present Condition
 - Future Plans about controlling the population of Saint Martin's Island
- NGO Activities
 - Medical Treatment Facilities
 - Activities
 - Loan
 - Providing Other Facilities
 - Provides different kinds of training facilities for the islanders
- Family Members/ Population Condition of the Islands
- Education Facilities
 - Rate of Literacy
 - Report of the Previous Population Census
 - Teaching Facilities
 - Life Style of the Teachers and Students
 - Old ages Peoples School and their Education Facilities
 - Maternity Leave and Others Facilities.
- List of the Government Offices in Saint Martin's Islands
- List of the Non-Government/ Private Offices of the Island
- About the Ownership of Fishing Net and Boats
- Law and Order Situation of the Island
- Types of Business of the Islands
- Islander's Religion Systems
- Religious Facilities in the Island
- Land Formation
- Information about the Hotel-Motel and Guest Houses of the Island
- Restaurants of the Island
- Food habit of the islanders and tourists
- Dress Pattern and Ornaments

- Agricultural Crops
 - Productivity
 - Land fertility
 - Vegetables (including short time vegetables) Make Crop Calendar
 - Soil Types (Sandy Soil/ Sandy Loam)
 - Cropping Intensity
 - Soil Fertility (including organic neutrants)
 - Soil P^H (7.00-7.5)
 - Soil Organic Matter
 - Soil Types
 - AEZ – What type of zone-Saint Martin?
 - According to AEZ what type of trees?
 - ☛ Bonozo
 - ☛ Folozo
 - ☛ Vesozo (Herbal)
 - ☛ Owshodhi (Medicinal/ Herbal)
- How to remove the neutrants of Soil Deficiency?
- What are using techniques of removing the neutrants of soil deficiency?
- Condition of Drinks
- Name of the Producing Agricultural Crops
- Variety of Different Production
- Pesticides Using Systems
- Agricultural Product Marketing Systems
- Using Different Kinds of Seeds and their Variety
- Different types of Trees in the island
- Different types of Fish in the island
- Different types of Corals in the island
- Different Festivals
- Land distribution/Using Pattern
- Changing Ecology
- Travel and Transport
- Way of Cultivation
- Prospects of Tourism of the island
- Way of Cultivation
- Annual Rearing
- Land Fragmentation
- Year Round the Agriculture Practices of Saint Martin's Island
- Agricultural Tools
- Farming Technology
- Gender Issues
- Industry (Dry Fish)
- Work Cycle of the Islanders
- Islander's Musical Instrumental Condition
- Islander's Sports and Games
- A few Constructive Measures of the Islands
- Kinship Pattern in the island
- Kinship Terms
- Property Inheritance
- Marriage
- Women's Right

- Political Activities
- Functions of the Local Administrators
- Graveyards
- Other Religion...
- Major Income
- Taboo

C

◆Identifying Hazard/Impact of Disaster/Disaster Vulnerabilities/Disaster Management Systems:

■ Hazard of Saint Martin’s Islands

- Natural Hazard
 - ☛ Flood and Water Logging Problem
 - ☛ Cyclone and Wind Storm
 - ☛ Salinity Intrusion

- Vulnerabilities of Natural Hazard
 - ☛ Earthquake
 - ☛ Tsunami

 - ☛ Others
- Man-made Hazard
 - ☛ Transport related Hazard
 - ☛ Environmental Hazard
 - ☛ Criminal Acts
 - ☛ Drug Business
 - ☛ Rohingya Crisis
 - ☛ Others

■ What are the Major Threats for Environment of Saint Martin’s Island?

Threats	When happened	Causes	Results
Cyclone/Storm			
Tourism			
Over Population			
Salinity Intrusion			
Rohingya Crisis			
Drug Business			
Others			

- Pre Disaster Condition of the Island?
- Post Disaster Condition of the Island?
- Major Diseases of the Island
- During Disaster what are the problems buying essentials from the market or mainland?
- Comments about Disaster
- In the time of Disaster what are the role of local government administration?
- Others

APPENDIX- (B-E):

QUESTIONNAIRES

APPENDIX- B:

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ISLANDERS

1. Name of Head of the Family:
2. Address of the Family:
3. Q-2. A. Permanent Address: Ward No.:..... . Name of the Ward:
4. Q-2. B. Present Address: Ward No.: Name of the Ward:
5. Q-2. C. Mobile Using Information: Yes of Using Mobile=1, No of Using Mobile = 2.
6. Age of House Hold Head: 0-20=1, 21-30=2, 31-40=3, 41-50=4, 51-60=5,
 61-70=6, 71-80=7, 80+ = 8.
7. Gender (Sex) of House Hold Head: Male=1, Female=2.
8. Educational Qualifications of House Hold Head: Illiterate=1, Primary=2, Under SSC=3,
 SSC=4, HSC=5, Graduate=6, Post Graduate=7, Engineering=8, MBBS=9,
 Diploma=10, Others=11(Specify):
9. Profession of Head of the House Hold: Fishing=1, Boatman=2, Shipman=3, Businessman=4,
 Farmer=5, Teaching=6, House Wife=7, Labor=8, Imam=9, Job=10, Others=11.Specify...
10. How long you have been here? : <10 years=1, 20 years=2, 30 years=3, 40years=4,
 (Staying Information of Smt. is) 50years=5, 60years =6, 100 years + =7.
11. Where have you comes from this island? Saint Martin's Island=1, Cox's Bazar=2,
 Another Island of Cox's Bazar=3, Myanmar=4, Bangladesh=5, Others (Specify)=6:
12. What is the actual cause for your coming in this island?: N/A (By Born in Saint M. Island)=1,
 By the Source of Marriage =2, By the Source of Relatives =3, By Rohingya Issues =4
 By the Source of Fishing =5, Others (Specify)=6 :.....
13. Marital Status: Married=1, Un-married=2, Divorced=3, Widow=4, Others (Specify)=5.....
14. Religion: Islam=1, Hindu=2, Christian=3, Buddhist=4, Others (Specify)=5.....
15. Information about your Family Members: Yes=1, No=2.
16. Q-1: Total Earners of House Hold:
17. Q-2: Total Dependents of House Hold:
18. Q-3: Total Income of House Hold (House Hold Head's and including other member's total income):
 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- =2, 11000-15000/- =3, 16000-20000/- =4,
 21000-30000/- =5, 31000-40000/- =6, 41000-50000/- =7, 50,000/- + =8.
19. Q-4: Total Expenditures of House Hold: 5000-10000/- =1, 11000-15000/- =2, 16-20000/- =3,
 21000-25000/- =4, 26000-30000/- =5, 30000-40000/- =6, 40,000+ =7

- 20. Q-5:** Monthly total savings of House Hold Head: 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10,000/- =2
 11000-15000/-=3, 16000-20000/- =4, 20,000/- + =5, No Savings=6.
- 21.** Income of House Hold Head: 1000-5000/-=1, 6000-10000/- =2, 11000-15000/-=3,
 16-20,000/- = 4, 21-25,000/-=5, 26-30,000/- =6, 30,000/- + =7, Others (Specify)=8:
- 22.** Supplementary income of House Hold Head: 1-5000/- =1, 6-10,000/- =2, 11-15000/- =3,
 16-20,000/-=4, 20,000/- + =5, No Supplementary income=6.
- 23.** House Hold Information:
- 24. Q-1:** Age of Household Members: 1-10 Years=1, 11-20 Years=2, 21-30 Years=3,
 31-40 Years=4, 41-50 Years=5, 51-60 Years=6, 60 Years + =7.
- 25. Q-2:** Gender of most of the House Hold Members: Male=1, Female=2.
- 26. Q-3:** Marital Status of most of the House Hold Members: Married=1, Un-married=2.
- 27. Q-4:** Educational Qualification of House Hold Members: Illiterate=1, Primary=2, Under SSC=3
 SSC=4, HSC=5, Graduate=6, Post Graduate=7, Engineering=8, MBBS=9,
 Diploma=10, Madrasha=11, Others (Specify)=12:
- 28. Q-5:** Occupation of most of the House Hold Members: Fishing =1, Boatman=2, Shipman=3,
 Businessman=4, Farmer=5, Teacher=6, Housewife=7, Labor=8, Imam=9,
 Job=10, No Works=11, Others (Specify)=12:
- 29.** Physical Assets of the House Hold Head: Yes=1, No=2.
- 30. Q-1:** Information of own house of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes Own House=1, No Own House=2
- 31. Q-2:** Information of own Land (Bosot Vita) of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes Own Land=1, No Own Land=2
- 32. Q-3:** Information of own Fishing Instruments of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes Own Fishing Instrument=1, No Own Fishing Instrument=2
- 33. Q-4:** Information of own Shops or Business of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes Own Shops or Business =1, No Own Shops or Business =2
- 34. Q-5:** Information of own Bank Deposit of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes Own Bank Deposit =1, No Own Bank Deposit =2
- 35. Q-6:** Information of own others Property (Except Bosot Vita) of the House Hold Head in Smt. Is.:
 Yes Own others Property (Except Bosot Vita) =1, No Own others Property (Except Bosot Vita) =2
- 36.** Statement of Household Assets of House Hold Head
- 37. Q-1:** Information of own House of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own House=1, No I have Own House=2

- 38. Q-2:** Information of own Tube-Well of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Tube-Well=1, No I have Own Tube-Well=2
- 39. Q-3:** Information of own Radio of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Radio=1, No I have Own Radio=2
- 40. Q-4:** Information of own Television of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Television=1, No I have Own Television=2
- 41. Q-5:** Information of own Bi-cycle of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Bi-cycle=1, No I have Own Bi-cycle=2
- 42. Q-6:** Information of own Motor Cycle of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Motor Cycle=1, No I have Own Motor Cycle=2
- 43. Q-7:** Information of own Boat of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Boat=1, No I have Own Boat=2
- 44. Q-8:** Information of own Troller of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Troller=1, No I have Own Troller=2
- 45. Q-9:** Information of own Fishing Instrument of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Fishing Instrument =1, No I have Own Fishing Instrument =2
- 46. Q-10:** Information of own Agricultural tools of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Agricultural Tools =1, No I have Own Agricultural Tools =2
- 47. Q-11:** Information of own Mobile of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Mobile=1, No I have Own Mobile=2
- 48. Q-12:** Information of own Animal (s) of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Animal (s) =1, No I have Own Animal (s) =2
- 49. Q-13:** Information of own Plantations/Trees of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Plantations/Trees=1, No I have Own Plantations/Trees=2
- 50. Q-14:** Information of own Solar Panel of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Solar Panel=1, No I have Own Solar Panel=2
- 51. Q-15:** Information of own Generator of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes I have Own Generator =1, No I have Own Generator =2
- 52. Q-16:** Information of Ornaments (Gold) of the House Hold Head in Saint Martin's Island:
 Yes we have Ornaments (Gold)=1, No we have Ornaments (Gold)=2
- 53. Q-17:** Information of own Other Assets (Furniture's) of the House Hold Head in Saint M. Island:
 Yes I have Own Assets (Furniture's)=1, No I have Own Assets (Furniture's)=2
- 54. Nature of House of the House Hold Head of Saint Martin's Island**
 Pucca=1, Semi-Pucca=2, Kacha=3, Machan=4, Others =5 (Specify):

55. Family Expenditure of the House Hold Head

- 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- = 2, 11000-15000/- = 3, 16000-20000/- = 4,
 21000-25000/- = 5, 26000-30000/- = 6, 30000/-+ =7, Others (Specify)=8:

56. Pure Water for Drinking Purposes and Others using Purposes in the House Hold's of Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

57. Q-1: Information of Drinking Water Sources of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- = 2, 11000-15000/- = 3, 16000-20000/- = 4,
 21000-25000/- = 5, 26000-30000/- = 6, 30000/-+ =7, Others (Specify) =8:

58. Q-2: Information of Cooking Water Sources of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- = 2, 11000-15000/- = 3, 16000-20000/- = 4,
 21000-25000/- = 5, 26000-30000/- = 6, 30000/-+ =7, Others (Specify) =8:

59. Q-3: Information of Washing Water Sources of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- = 2, 11000-15000/- = 3, 16000-20000/- = 4,
 21000-25000/- = 5, 26000-30000/- = 6, 30000/-+ =7, Others (Specify) =8:

60. Q-4: Information of Bathing Water Sources of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- 1000-5000/- =1, 6000-10000/- = 2, 11000-15000/- = 3, 16000-20000/- = 4,
 21000-25000/- = 5, 26000-30000/- = 6, 30000/-+ =7, Others (Specify) =8:

61. Latrine using information of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Male=1, Female = 2, Children = 3,

62. Q-1: Pucca Sanitary Latrine using information of Male of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

63. Q-2: Pucca Sanitary Latrine using information of Female of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

64. Q-3: Pucca Sanitary Latrine using information of Children of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

65. Q-4: Latrine made by Ring-Slub use of Male of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

66. Q-5: Latrine made by Ring-Slub use of Female of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

67. Q-6: Latrine made by Ring-Slub use of Children of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

68. Q-7: Pucca-Sanitary Latrine use of Male of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

69. Q-8: Pucca-Sanitary Latrine use of Female of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island

- Yes=1, No=2

- 70. Q-9:** Pucca-Sanitary Latrine use of Children of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 71. Q-10:** Hanging Latrine use of Male of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 72. Q-11:** Hanging Latrine use of Female of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 73. Q-12:** Hanging Latrine use of Children of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 74. Q-13:** Open Air Defecation use for Latrine Purposes of Male of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 75. Q-14:** Open Air Defecation use for Latrine Purposes of Female of the House Hold's in Saint M. Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 76. Q-15:** Open Air Defecation use for Latrine Purposes of Children of the House Hold's in Saint M. Is.
 Yes=1, No=2
- 77.** Have you seen any difference between the previous and present status of Saint Martin's Island
 Yes=1, No=2
- 78. Q-1:** Previous Status of Saint Martin's Island of your observation
 Almost are in same=1, Some Changes= 2, Lot of Changes=3, No Change= 4,
 Others (Specify) =5:
- 79. Q-2:** Present Status of Saint Martin's Island of your observation
 Tourism Development=1, Gradually Broken down of Smt=2, Market Development= 3,
 Island Development, e. g. Weather Station, Hospital etc.=4, Others (Specify) =5:.....
- 80.** NGO Activities in Saint Martin's Island
 Yes=1, No= 2,
- 81.** Activities of those NGO's in Saint Martin's Island
 Environment Protection=1, Island Protection=2, Bio-diversity Conservation= 3,
 Education Development=4, No Activities =5, Others (Specify) =5:.....
- 82.** Business Condition of Saint Martin's Island
 Good=1, Very Good=2, Bad= 3, Very Bad=4, Average=5,
 Others (Specify) =6:.....
- 83.** Major Cash Crop in Saint Martin's Island
 Paddy=1, Coconut=2, Water Melon = 3, Vegetables=4, Others (Specify)=5.
- 84.** Changes of Cropping Pattern in Saint Martin's Island
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 85.** Changes of Tree Pattern in Saint Martin's Island
 Yes=1, No=2,

- 86. Changes of Land Pattern in Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 87. Changes of Fertility in Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 88. Changes of Productivity in Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 89. Changes of Salinity in Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 90. Fertilizers used in cropping of Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 91. Pesticides used in cropping of Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2,
- 92. Crop Productivity increasing of Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2, Same=3, Others (Specify)=4:
- 93. Land Fertility increasing of Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No=2, Same=3, Decreasing=4, Don't Know=5
 Others (Specify)=6:
- 94. Types of peoples (Tourists & Others) coming rate of Saint Martin's Island**
 Domestic Tourist=1, Foreign Tourist=2, Businessman= 3,
 Researcher=4, Environment Worker=5, Others (Specify) =6:.....
- 95. Q-1: Coming rate of Domestic Tourists in Tourist Season of Saint Martin's Island**
 1500-2000 =1, 2000-3000 = 2, 3000-4000 = 3, 4000-5000 = 4,
 5000-6000 = 5, 6000-7000 = 6, 7000-8000 =7, 8000-10000=8
 10000+ = 9, Others (Specify)=10:
- 96. Q-2: Coming rate of Foreign Tourists in Tourist Season of Saint Martin's Island**
 2-5 =1, 5-7 = 2, 5-10 = 3, 10-15 = 4,
 15+ = 5, Others (Specify)=6:
- 97. Q-3: Coming rate of Businessman in Tourist Season of Saint Martin's Island**
 10-20=1, 20-30 = 2, 30-40 = 3, 40-50 = 4,
 50-100 = 5, 100+ = 6, Others (Specify)=7:
- 98. Q-4: Coming rate of Researcher in Tourist Season of Saint Martin's Island**
 1-5=1, 5-10 = 2, 10+ = 3, Others (Specify)=4:.....
- 99. Q-5: Coming rate of Environmental Specialist in Tourist Season of Saint Martin's Island**
 1-5=1, 5-7 = 2, 7-10 = 3, 10+ = 4,
 Others (Specify)=5:
- 100. Available facilities for the tourist of Saint Martin's Island**
 Yes=1, No= 2, Don't Know= 3, Others (Specify)=4:

- 101. Q-1:** Available of Residential facilities: Hotel/Motel/Guest Houses in Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes=1, No=2
- 102. Q-2:** Available of Tourist Guide facilities in Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes=1, No=2
- 103. Q-3:** Available of Transport facilities in Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes=1, No=2
- 104. Q-4:** Available of Food and Beverage facilities in Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes=1, No=2
- 105. Q-5:** Is Saint Martin's Island attractive the tourist?
 Yes attractive=1, No: Non attractive =2
- 106.** Do you think that tourism is a problem of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes=1, No =2
- 107.** According to your opinion are there any prospects of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes=1, No =2
- 108.** Have you any experienced of Natural Disaster for the last 30 years in Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes I have experienced=1, No I have no experience =2
- 109. Q-1:** Devastating of Cyclone in last 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 110. Q-2:** Devastating of Storm in last 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 111. Q-3:** Devastating of Sea Level Rise in last 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 112. Q-4:** Devastating of Flood in 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 113. Q-5:** Devastating of Tsunami in 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 114. Q-6:** Impact of Salinity in 30 years of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 115.** Have you any experienced of Man-made Disaster for the last 30 years in Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes I have experienced=1, No I have no experience =2
- 116. Q-1:** Have you any experience about Transport Disaster in Saint Martin's Island of last 30 years?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 117. Q-2:** Have you any experience about Environmental Disaster in Saint M. Island of last 30 years?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 118. Q-3:** Have you any idea about Criminal Acts in Saint Martin's Island of last 30 years?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 119. Q-4:** Have you any idea about Drug Business in Saint Martin's Island of last 30 years?
 Yes =1, No=2

- 120. Q-5:** Have you any experience about Rohingya Problems in Saint Martin's Island of last 30 years?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 121.** Do you think that is there any threats/major threats for Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 122. Q-1:** Cyclone is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 123. Q-2:** Sea Level Rise is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 124. Q-3:** Over Population is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 125. Q-4:** Salinity is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 126. Q-5:** Flood is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 127. Q-6:** Tourism is identified as a threat for environment of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 128.** What are the Major Problems in Off Season of Saint Martin's Island according to your opinion?
 Communication Problem=1, Transport Problem=2, Food Services Delivery Problem=3
 Health Problem=4, Others (Specify)=5:
- 129. Q-1:** Have you face Communication Problem in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint M. Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 130. Q-2:** Have you face Transport Problem in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 131. Q-3:** Have you face Food Services Delivery Problem in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint M. Is.?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 132. Q-4:** Have you face Health/ Health related Problems in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint M. Is.?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 133. Q-5:** Have you face Any Other Problem in Off Season (Rainy Season) of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 134.** Have you face any Problem in Winter Season of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 135.** Have you any Suggestions for developing Tourism of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 136. Q-1:** Have you need Electricity for the development of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2
- 137. Q-2:** Improve Communication Facilities for the development of Saint Martin's Island.
 Yes =1, No=2
- 138. Q-3:** Have you need a Bank/ Bank Facilities for the development of Saint Martin's Island?
 Yes =1, No=2

139. Q-4: Do you think that for the protection of Saint Martin's Island we have to need built up Spark on emergency basis for of the broken off the island of Saint Martin's?

Yes =1,

No=2

140. Q-5: Do you think that for the Development of Saint M. Is. we have to increase education facilities?

Yes =1,

No=2

[Thank You very much for giving your valuable time and cooperation]

(Signature of the Researcher)

Date: / /20.....

APPENDIX- C:

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DOMESTIC TOURIST

Questionnaire for Ph. D. Research
Dept. of Tourism & Hospitality Management
Faculty of Business Studies
University of Dhaka.

- 1. Name of the Domestic Tourist:
2. Address of the Domestic Tourist (District Name of the Domestic Tourist):
3. Permanent Address of the Domestic Tourist:
4. Present Address of the Domestic Tourist:
5. Age Group of the Domestic Tourist:
6. Gender (Sex) of the Domestic Tourist:
7. Educational Qualification of the Domestic Tourist:
8. Profession of the Domestic Tourist:
9. Marital Status of the Domestic Tourist:
10. Religion of the Domestic Tourist:
11. Monthly Income of the Domestic Tourist:
12. Visit with Company of the Domestic Tourist:
13. Cause of Visit of the Domestic Tourist:

14. Is this first time Visit of Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist: Yes=1, No =2
15. Number of Visit of the Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island 2 times=1, 3 times=2,
 4 times=3, Many times=4, N/A=5, Others (Specify) =6:.....
16. Any Changes of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourist: Island is Broken=1,
 Over Tourist=2, Over Population=3, Environmental Hazard=4, Tourism Development=5
 Other Changes=6, N/A=7.
17. Inspiration of Visit Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourist: From Friends=1,
 From Media=2, From Travel Agency=3, From Tourism Fair =4, From Colleagues=5,
 Others (Specify)=6:.....
18. Staying information of Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist: Just Visit for this Day=1,
 Two Days=2, Three Days=3, More than Three Days but less than Seven Days =4,
 Seven Days + =5, Others (Specify)=6:.....
19. Again Visit of Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist: Yes=1, No=2
20. Q-1: If Yes of Again Visit in Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist, What is the actual cause?
 Attraction of Natural Scenery=1, Attraction of Sea=2, Research Purposes=3,
 Business Purposes=4, Islanders Hospitality and Positive Attitude=5, Others (Specify)=6.....
21. Q-2: If No of Again Visit in Saint Martin's Island by the Domestic Tourist, What is the actual cause?
 Not the Attraction of Island=1, Communication System is not well=2,
 For the Harassment of Tourist=3, Food Price is High =4, N/A=5, Others (Specify)=6.....
22. Selection of Attractive Tourist Spot in Bangladesh by the Domestic Tourist: Saint M. Island=1,
 Cox's Bazar=2, Inani Beach=3, Nilgiri=4, Hanging Bridge=5, Sea Beach (Any)=6,
 Shirine of Hazrat Shah Jalal (R)=7, Shirine of Hazrat Garibullah Shah (R) =8,
 Shirine of Hazrat Baizid Bostami (R)=9, Mohastangarh=10, Sundarbans=11, Zaflong=12,
 Kuakata=13, Others (Specify)=14:
23. Have you face any problem in this tour? Yes=1, No=2
24. Q-1: Have you face any Transport Problem in this tour? Yes=1, No=2
25. Q-2: Have you face any Accommodation Problem in this tour? Yes=1, No=2
26. Q-3: Have you face any Food and Beverage related Problem in this tour? Yes=1, No=2
27. Q-4: Have you face Any Other Problem in this tour? Yes=1, No=2
28. Have you face any Problem in this tourist spot? Yes=1, No=2
29. Q-1: Have you face Human Trafficker's Disturbance in this tourist spot? Yes=1, No=2
30. Q-2: Have you face any Transport Problem in this tourist spot? Yes=1, No=2
31. Q-3: Do you have attacked by the Snatcher in this tourist spot? Yes=1, No=2

32. Q-4: Do you think that, the food cost of Saint Martin's Island is very high? Yes=1, No=2
33. Suggestions for the improvement of Tourism Industries in Saint M. Is. by the Domestic Tourist
 Yes=1, No=2
34. Q-1: Need more Development of Tourism in Saint Martin's Island. Yes=1, No=2
35. Q-2: Increase More Ship Facilities for the Tourist in Saint Martin's Island. Yes=1, No=2
36. Q-3: Need a Bank / ATM Booth in Saint Martin's Island. Yes=1, No=2
37. Q-4: Increase Emergency Medical Facilities for the Tourists of Saint M. Island. Yes=1, No=2.
38. Q-5: Emergency need for protect Saint Martin's Island by built up Spark. Yes=1, No=2.
39. Q-6: Others Suggestions for the Development of Smt. by the Domestic Tourist Yes=1, No=2.

[Thank you very much for giving your valuable time and kind Cooperation]

(Signature of the Researcher)

Date: / /20.....

APPENDIX- D:

**QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR THE FOREIGN TOURIST**

1. Name of the Tourist:
2. Address of the Tourist (Country Name):
3. Permanent Address (Country of the Foreign Tourist): USA=1, UK=2, Germany=3,
Australia=4, Netherland=5, Canada=6, Italy=7, Middle East=8, Russia=9
African Country=10, India=11, Nepal=12, Myanmar=13, Srilanka=14, Thailand=15,
Malaysia=16, Others (Specify)=17:.....
4. Present Address (Present Address of Foreign Tourist Staying in Saint Martin's Island):
Simana Perriye Cottage in Saint Martin's Island=1, Hotel Parashad Island in Saint M. Is. =2,
Blue Marine Resort of Saint Martin's Island=3, Sumoddro Bilas Cottage in Saint M. Is.=4,
Others Cottage in Saint Martin's Island=5, Hotel in Chittagonj=6, Hotel in Cox's Bazar=7,
Hotel in Dhaka=8, Others (Specify)=9:.....
5. Age: Age Group of Foreign Tourist in Saint Martin's Island: 10-20 Years=1, 21-30 Years=2,
31-40 Years=3, 41-50 Years=4, 51-60 Years=5, 61-70 Years=6, 71-80Years=7, 80+ =8
6. Sex: Gender of the Foreign Tourist of Saint Martin's Island
Male=1, Female=2.
7. Educational Qualification of the Foreign Tourist: SSC=1, HSC=2, Graduate=3,
Post Graduate=4, Ph. D.=5, Engineering=6, MBBS=7, Diploma=8, MBA=9,
Others (Specify)=10:.....
8. Profession: Profession of the Foreign Tourist in Saint Martin's Island.
Teaching=1, Research=2, Private Job=3, Govt. Job=4, Banker=5, House Wife=6
Doctor=7, Engineer=8, Lawyer=9, Traveler=10, Businessman=11, Nurse=12,
Secretary=13, Law n Forcing Agency=14, Others (Specify)=15:.....
9. Cause of Visit: What is the actual cause for visit Saint Martin's Island by the Foreign Tourist?
To see the Natural Scenery/Environment=1, To Know about Saint Martin's Island =2,
Tourism Purposes=3, Recreation Purposes=4, Research Purposes=5, Business Purposes=6,
To Know about Bangladesh=7, Others (Specify)=8:.....
10. In Bangladesh What Tourist Spot you have attracted?
Saint Martin's Island=1, Cox's Bazar Sea Beach =2, Hanging Bridge, Rangamatti=3,
Mohastangarh in Bogra=4, Kantajir Mondir, Dinajpur=5, Zaflong in Sylhet=6,
Madhabkunda Water Fall in Maulvi Bazar =7, Sundarbans =8, Nilgiri, Bandarban=9,
Kuakata Sea Beach, Patuakhali=10, Sonargaon in Narayangonj=11, Lalbag Fort, Dhaka=12,
Ahsan Monjil Museum, Dhaka=13, Rural People's Life Style in Bangladesh=14,
Haor (Mini Sea) Area in Sylhet Region=15, Archeological Sites in Bangladesh=16,
Any Other Tourist Spot in Bangladesh (Specify)=17:.....
11. Is Saint Martin's Island attract you? Yes=1, No=2.

12. Have you face any security problem in Saint M. Island as well as Bangladesh? Yes=1, No=2.
13. From where you have known Saint Martin’s Island for this visit?
 From Friend=1, From Relatives =2, From Colleague=3, From News Media=4,
 From Social Media=5, From Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation and B.Tourism Board=6,
 From Research Student=7, From Tourism Fair =8, From Bangladeshi Website=9,
 From Bangladeshi Student=10, Others (Specify)=11:.....
14. Notice of anything might endanger of ecology or environment in Saint Martin’s Island.
 Different types of Pollution=1, Over Population =2, Over Tourist=3,
 Environmental Degradation=4, Broken Island=5, Others (Specify)=6:.....
15. Have you any Suggestion (s) for the Development of Tourism in Saint Martin’s Island?
 Yes=1, No=2
16. Q-1: Suggestions for need more Development of Tourism in Saint M. Island. Yes=1, No=2
17. Q-2: Suggestions for need more Environmental Development of Saint M. Island. Yes=1, No=2
18. Q-3: Suggestions for Increasing Visa Facilities of Saint M. Island. Yes=1, No=2

**[Thank you very much for giving your valuable time and kind
Cooperation extended throughout the interview process.]**

(Signature of the Researcher)

Date: / /20.....

APPENDIX-E:

QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

Questionnaire for PhD Research
Dept. of Tourism & Hospitality Management
Faculty of Business Studies
University of Dhaka.

1. Do you want more tourists will visit Saint Martin’s Island?

Yes=1, No=2

2. If Yes:
.....
.....
.....

3. If No. :
.....
.....
.....

4. What are your suggestions to improve facilities for the tourism Development of Saint Martin’s Island:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)
- (i)
- (j)

[Thank you very much for giving your valuable time and kind Cooperation]

(Signature of the Researcher)
Date: / /20.....

APPENDIX-F:

EXTRA TABLE

Extra Table: Saint Martin's Islanders

Table-Ex-1: Present Address of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Islanders.

Area	Frequency	Percentage
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-1	14	06.36%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-2	26	11.81%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-3	15	06.81%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-4	27	12.27%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-5	19	08.63%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-6	33	15.00%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-7	22	10.00%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-8	41	18.63%
Saint Martin's Island, Ward No.-9	23	10.45%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-2: Staying Information of the Household's Head in Saint Martin's Island

Staying Years	Frequency	Percentage
< 10 Years	17	7.72%
20 Years	13	5.90%
30 Years	09	4.09%
40 Years	12	5.45%
50 Years	07	3.18%
60 Years	15	6.81%
70 Years	26	11.81%
80 Years	21	9.54%
90 Years	28	12.72%
100 Years	52	23.63%
110 Years	13	5.90%
110 Years +	07	3.18%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-3: Coming Information (Where Comes) of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent Settlement in Saint Martin's Island	152	69.09%
Come from Cox's Bazar	10	4.54%
Come from Another Island of Cox's Bazar/Bangladesh	16	7.27%
Come from Another District of Bangladesh	08	3.63%
Come from Myanmar (Rohingya)	34	15.45%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-4: Cause of Coming of the Household's Head in Saint Martin's Island

Coming Cause	Frequency	Percentage
By Born in Saint Martin's Island	149	67.72%
By the Source of Marriage	11	05.00%
By the Source of Relatives	05	02.27%
By the Source of Myanmar Conflict (Rohingya Issues)	31	14.09%
By Source of Fishing	21	09.54%
By the Source of Job Purpose	02	0.90%
Others	01	0.45%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-5: Religious Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Types of Religious	Frequency	Percentage
Muslims	219	99.54%
Hinduism	01	0.46%
Christian	00	0.00%
Buddhism	00	0.00%
Tribal	00	0.00%
Others	00	0.00%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-6: Total Savings of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island

Range of Savings (Taka)	Frequency	Percentage
No Savings	75	34.09%
100-1000	41	18.63%
1100-1500	33	15.00%
1600-2000	22	10.00%
2100-3000	11	05.00%
3100-5000	16	07.27%
5100-7000	07	03.18%
7100-10000	10	04.54%
10000+	05	02.27%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-7: Supplementary Income of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Islanders

Range of Supplementary Income (Taka)	Frequency	Percentage
No Supplementary Income	93	42.27%
1,000-5,000	54	24.56%
6,000-10,000	37	16.81%
11,000-15,000	20	09.09%
16,000-20,000	09	04.09%
20,000+	07	03.18%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-8: Occupation of the Household's Members of Saint Martin's Island

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
No Works	11	05.00%
Fishing	74	33.63%
Boatman	23	10.45%
Businessman	18	08.24%
Farmer	37	16.81%
Teacher	04	01.81%
House Wife	03	01.36%
Labor	26	11.81%
Imam	02	00.90%
Job	10	04.54%
Van Driver	12	05.45%
Total	220	100.00%

Table-Ex-9: Status of Own Land of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Islanders.

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Own Land of Saint Martin's Islanders	191	87.00%
No of Own Land of Saint Martin's Islanders	29	13.00%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-10: Fishing Instrument Status of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island.

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Own Fishing Instrument of the Saint Martin's Islanders	56	25.45%
No of Own Fishing Instrument of the Saint Martin's Islanders	164	74.55%
Total	220	100%

Table-Ex-11: Status of Own Shop/ Restaurant/Cottage Business/ Others Business of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island.

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Own Shop/ Restaurant/ Cottage Business/ Others Business of the Saint Martin's Island	159	72.27%
No of Own Shop/ Restaurant/Cottage Business/ Others Business of the Saint Martin's Island	61	27.73%
Total	220	100%

Table-ex-12: Own Tube-Well for Using Water of Different Purposes of the Household Members of Saint Martin's Island for their Daily Life

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Own Tube-Well for drinking Water of the Household Members of Saint Martin's Island for their Daily Life	178	81.00%
No of Own Tube-Well for drinking Water of the Household Members of Saint Martin's Island for their Daily Life	42	19.00%
Total	220	100.00%

Table-Ex-13: Using of Radio for knowing Weather Signal of the Saint Martin's Islanders

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of using Radio for knowing weather signal of the islanders	32	14.55%
No of using Radio for knowing weather signal of the islanders	188	85.45%
Total	220	100.00%

Table-Ex-14: Seeing of Television for Recreation of the Saint Martin's Islanders

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of seeing Television for recreation of the Saint Martin's Islanders	27	12.27%
No of seeing Television for recreation of the Saint Martin's Islanders	193	87.73%
Total	220	100.00%

Table-Ex-15: Fishing Instruments using for Fishing Business Purposes of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Islanders

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Yes of Fishing Instruments using for Business Purposes of the Saint Martin's Islanders	82	37.27%
No of Fishing Instruments using for Business Purposes of the Saint Martin's Islanders	138	62.73%
Total	220	100.00%

Extra Table: Domestic Tourist of Saint Martin's Island

Table-Ex-1: Educational Qualification of the Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island.

Types of Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	04	04.00%
SSC	08	08.00%
HSC	10	10.00%
Graduate	22	22.00%
Post-Graduate	27	27.00%
Ph. D.	08	08.00%
Engineering	12	12.00%
MBBS	04	04.00%
Diploma	02	02.00%
Others	03	03.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Table-Ex-2: Profession of the Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island.

Profession of the Domestic Tourists of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
Business	12	12.00%
Job	44	44.00%
House Wife	14	14.00%
Student	20	20.00%
No Work	03	03.00%
Others	07	07.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Table-Ex-3: Marital Status of the Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island.

Marital Status of the Domestic Tourists of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
Married	61	61.00%
Un-married	26	26.00%
Divorced	08	08.00%
Widow	04	04.00%
Others	01	01.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Table-Ex-4: Religion of the Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island.

Religion of the Domestic Tourists of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	85	85.00%
Hindu	10	10.00%
Christian	03	03.00%
Buddhist	02	02.00%
Others	00	00.00%
Total	100.00	100.00%

Extra Table: Foreign Tourist of Saint Martin's Island

Table-Ex-1: Residential Address of the Visiting Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island during their Visit Time.

Residential Address of the Foreign Tourists in Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
1. Hotel Simana Perry	05	13.16%
2. Sumoddro Bilas Cottage	02	05.26%
3. Hotel Parashad Island	07	18.42%
4. Hotel Blue Marine Resorts	05	13.16%
5. Hotel Labiba Bilas	04	10.53%
6. Hotel Prince Heaven	04	10.53%
7. Hotel Abakash	02	05.26%
8. Hotel Nil Diganto	03	07.89%
9. Govt. Dak Banglow	01	02.63%
10. Moynamoti Resort	02	05.26%
11. Hotel Sea Probal	02	05.26%
12. Others Hotel of Saint Martin's Island	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Table-Ex-2: Profession of the Visiting Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island during their Visit Time

Profession of the Foreign Tourists Visited of Smt. Island	Frequency	Percentage
Teaching	04	10.53%
Researcher	05	13.16%
Job	07	18.42%
Engineer	02	05.26%
Doctor	02	05.26%
Lawyer	03	07.89%
Traveler	02	05.26%
Banker/Financial Job Holder	03	07.89%
Businessman	09	23.68%
Others	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

Table-Ex-3: Suggestions of the Foreign Tourists for the Development of Tourism Industries in Saint Martin's Island as well as in Bangladesh.

Suggestions of the Foreign Tourists	Frequency	Percentage
Need More Development of Tourism	06	15.79%
Need Clean Environment of the Tourist Spot	10	26.32%
Increasing Visa Facilities	08	21.05%
Increasing Communication Facilities	03	07.89%
Increasing Transport Facilities	05	13.16%
Running Package Tour System	02	05.26%
Need Tourist Guide	03	07.89%
Others	01	02.63%
Total	38	100.00%

APPENDIX-G:

EXTRA GRAPH

Figure- Ex-1: Fishing Instruments Status of the Household’s Head of Saint Martin’s Island.

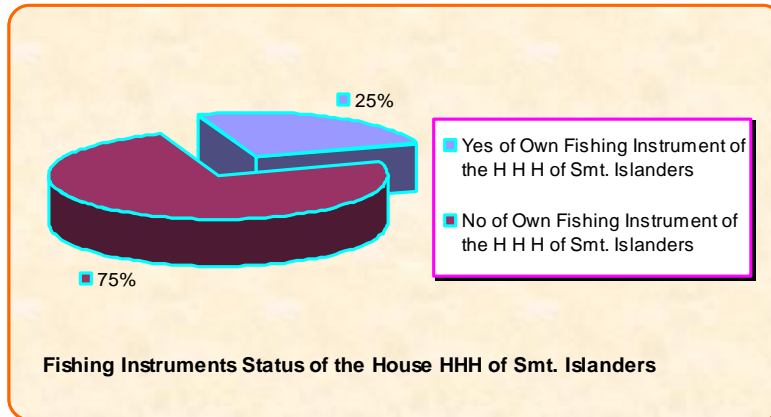


Figure-Ex-2: Using of Radio for knowing Weather Signal of the Saint Martin’s Island.

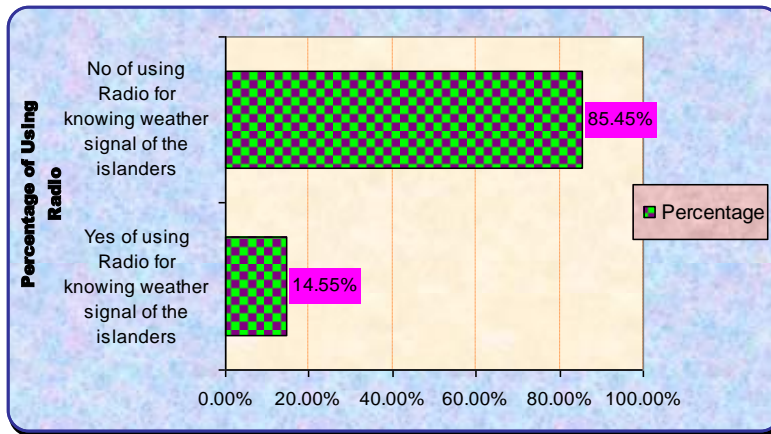


Figure-Ex-3: Own Boat/Troller using for Communication of Business Purposes of the Household Member of Saint Martin’s Island.

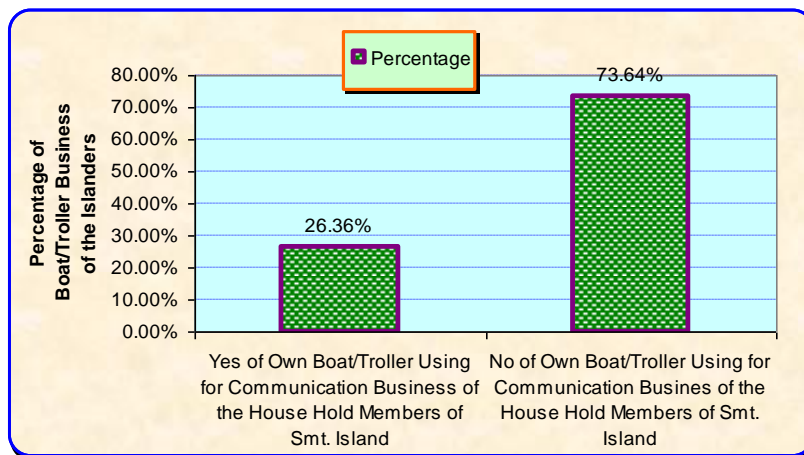


Figure-Ex-4: Fishing Instruments using for Fishing Business Purposes of the Household's Head of Saint Martin's Island.

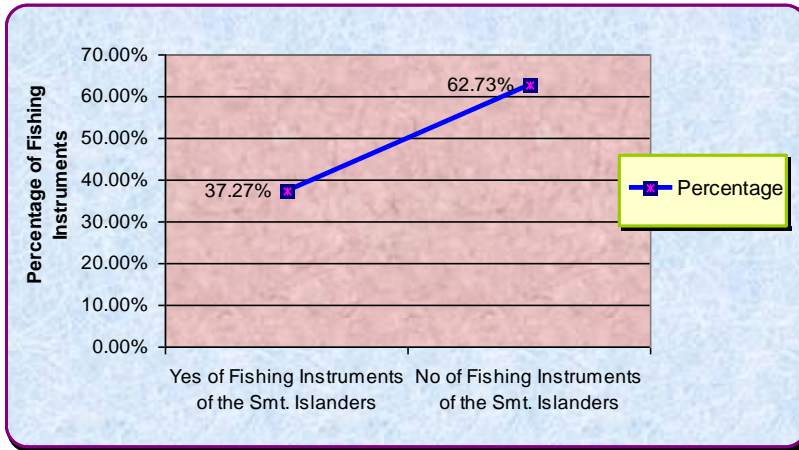


Figure-Ex-5: Animal Husbandry Information of the Household's of Saint Martin's Island.

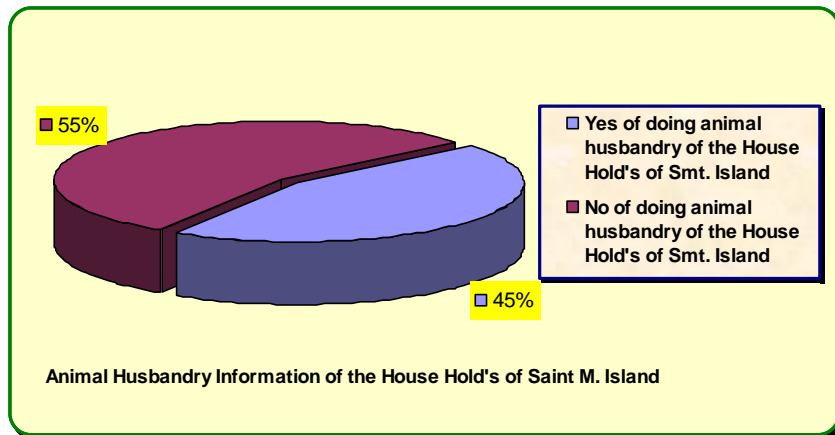


Figure-Ex-6: Solar Panel Using Information of the Household's of Saint Martin's Island.

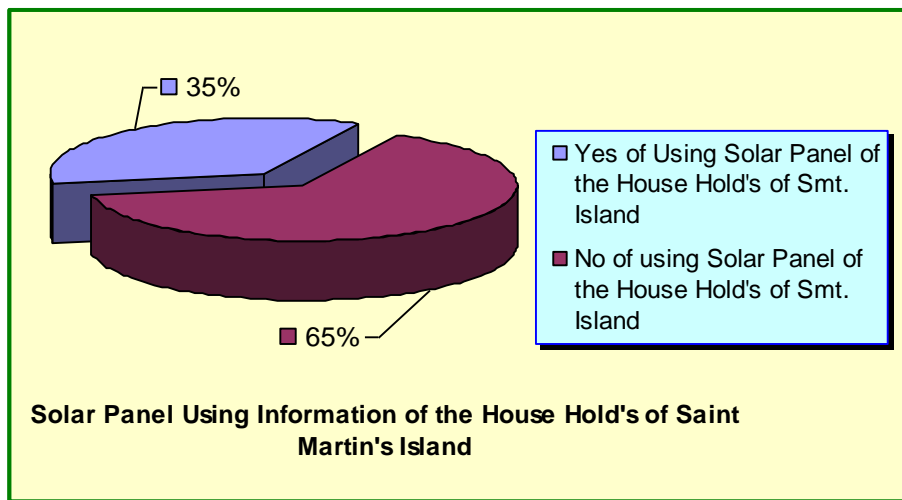


Figure-Ex-7: Latrine Using Information of the Household's of Saint Martin's Island.

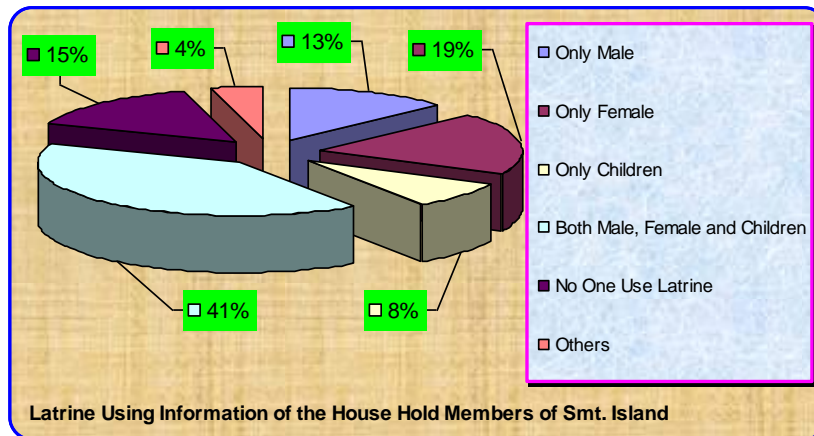


Figure-Ex-8: Pucca Sanitary Latrine Using Information of the Male Household Members of St. M. Island.

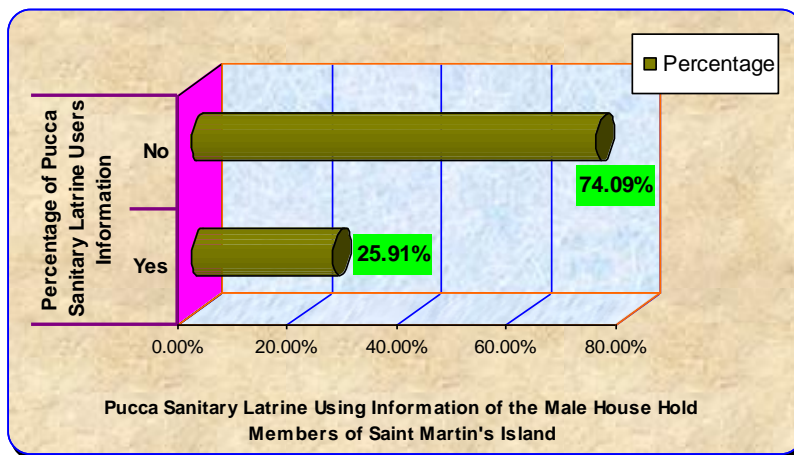


Figure-Ex-9: Ratio of Pucca Sanitary Latrine Users Information of the Household Member of Male, Female and Children of Saint Martin's Island.

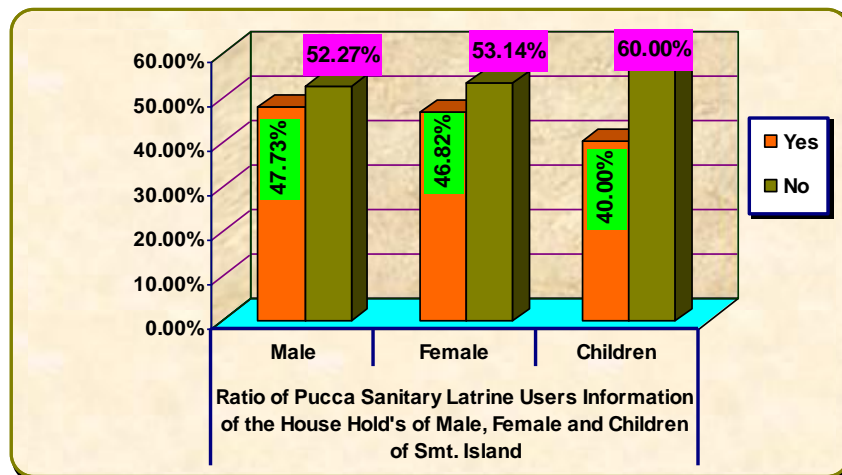


Figure-Ex-10: Ratio of Latrine Made by Ring-Slab Users Information of the Household Member of Male, Female and Children of Saint Martin's Island.

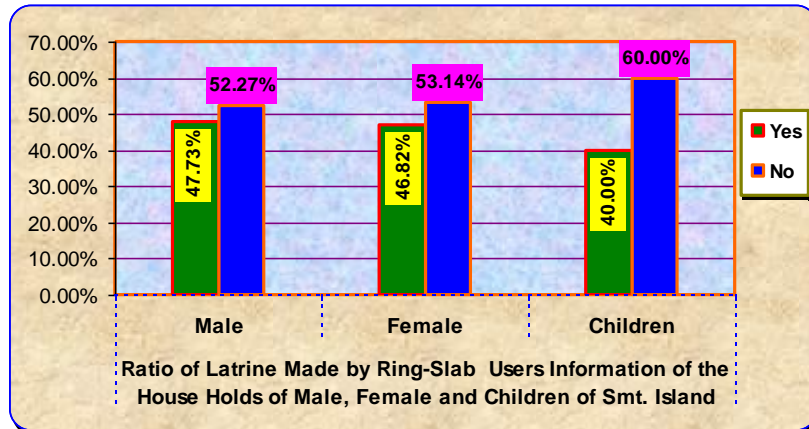


Figure-Ex-11: Previous Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of St Martin's Islanders.

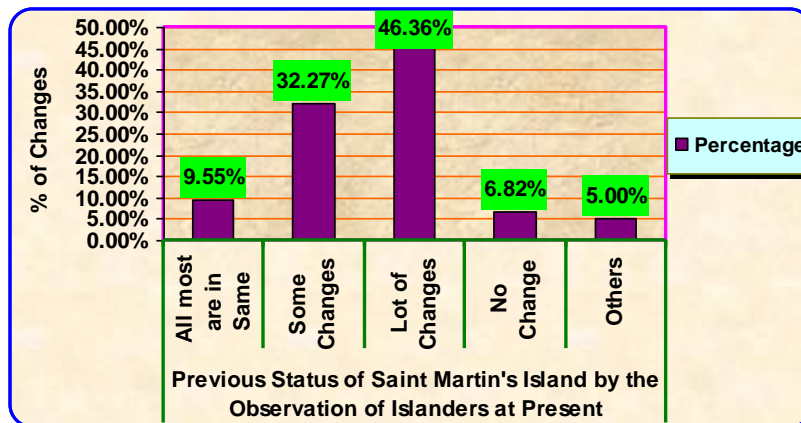


Figure-Ex-12: Present Status of Saint Martin's Island by the Observation of St Martin's Islanders.

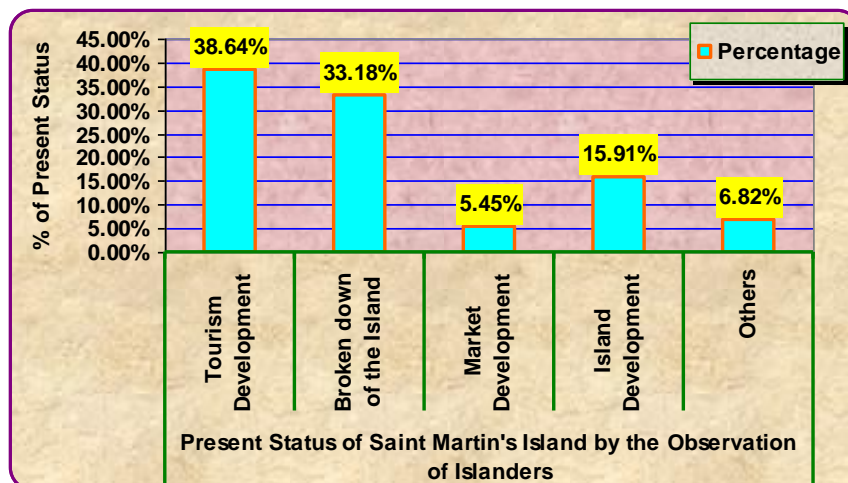


Figure-Ex-13: Present Address of the Visiting Domestic Tourists of Saint Martin's Island.

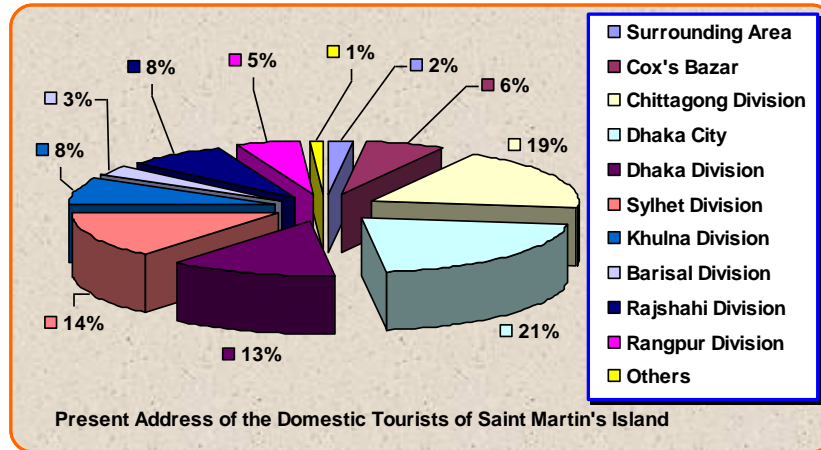


Figure-Ex-14: Age Group of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

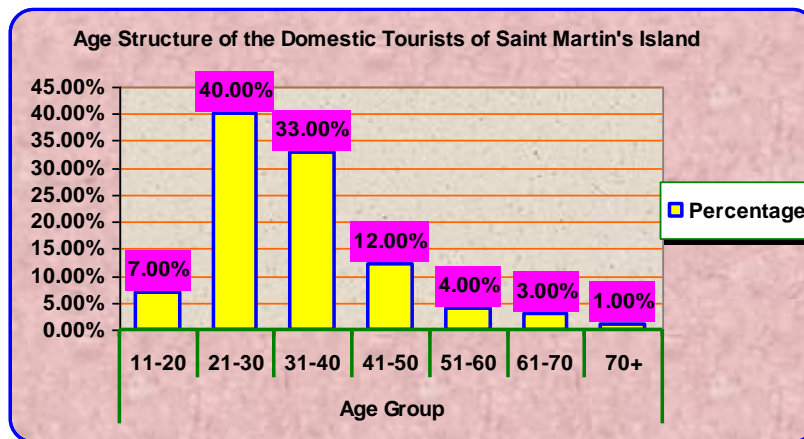


Figure-Ext-15: Educational Qualification of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in St Martin's Island.

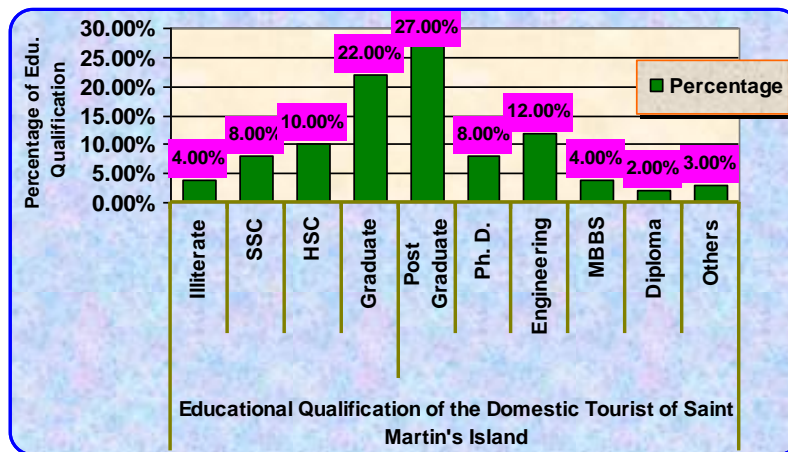


Figure-Ext-16: Profession of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

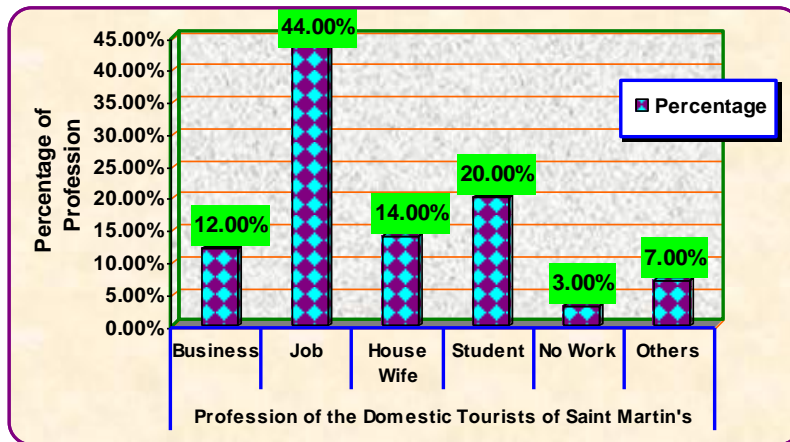


Figure-Ex-17: Marital Status of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

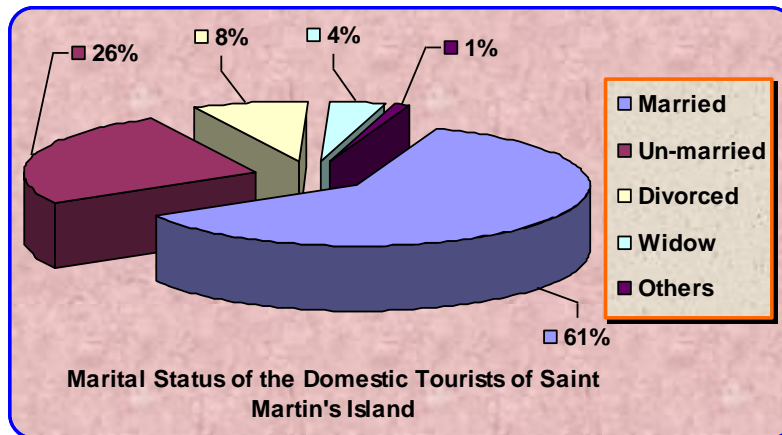


Figure-Ex-18: Religion of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

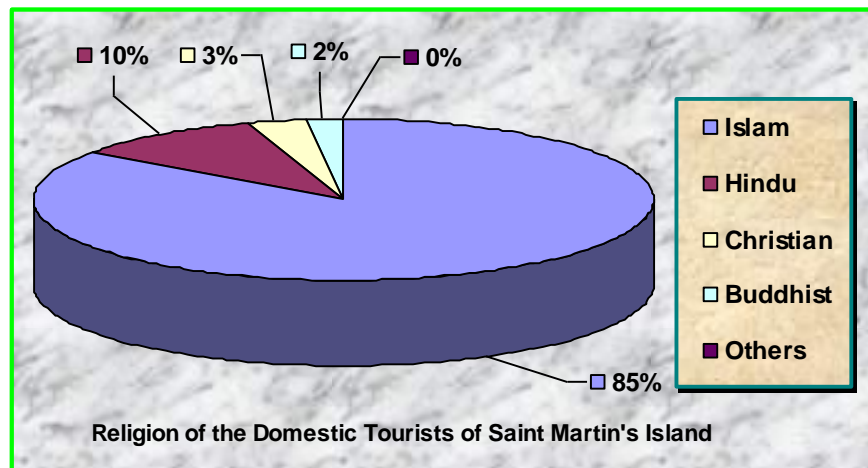


Figure-Ex-19: Monthly Income of the Visiting Domestic Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

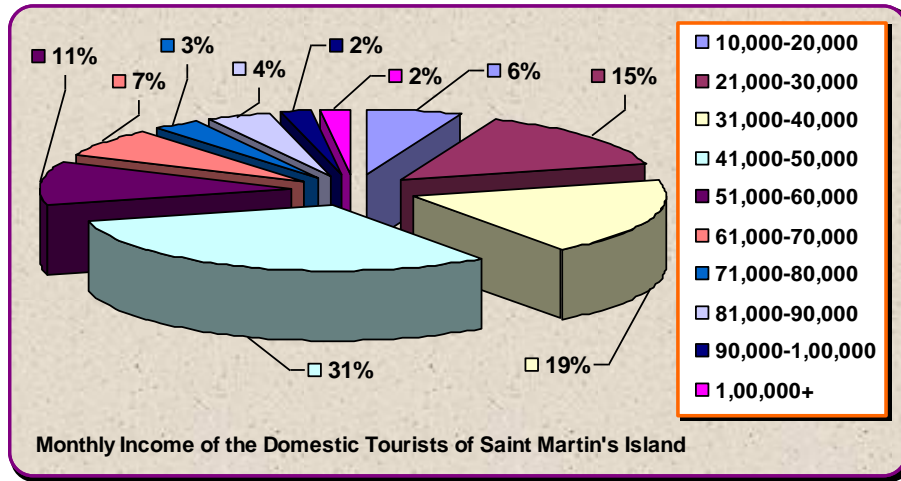


Figure-Ex-20: Cause of Again Visit of Saint Martin's Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourists

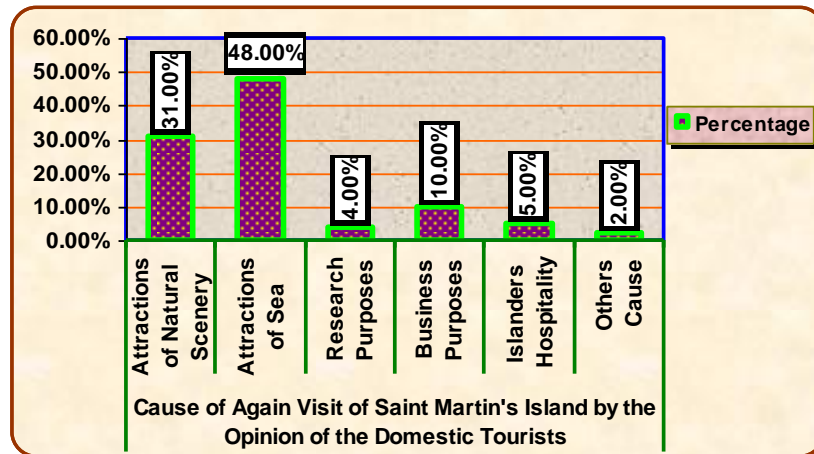


Figure-Ex-21: Causes of Not for Again Visit of Saint M. Island by the Opinion of the Domestic Tourists

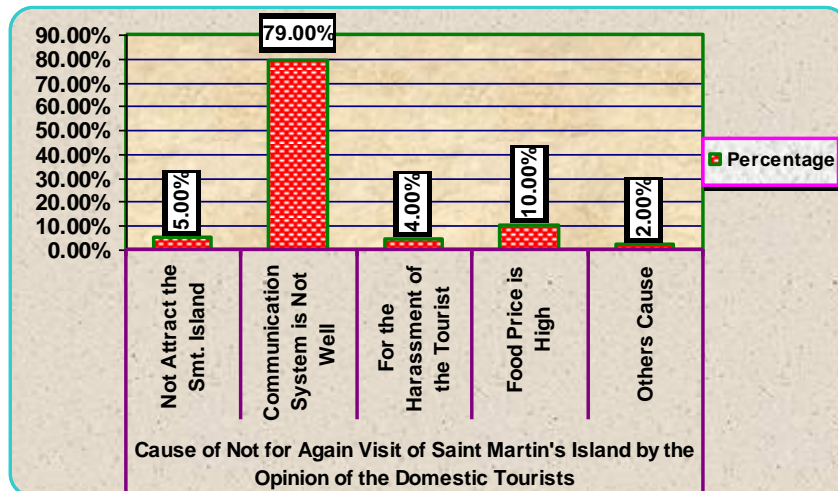


Figure-Ex-22: Facing Problems of Domestic Tourists for their Visit in Saint Martin's Island

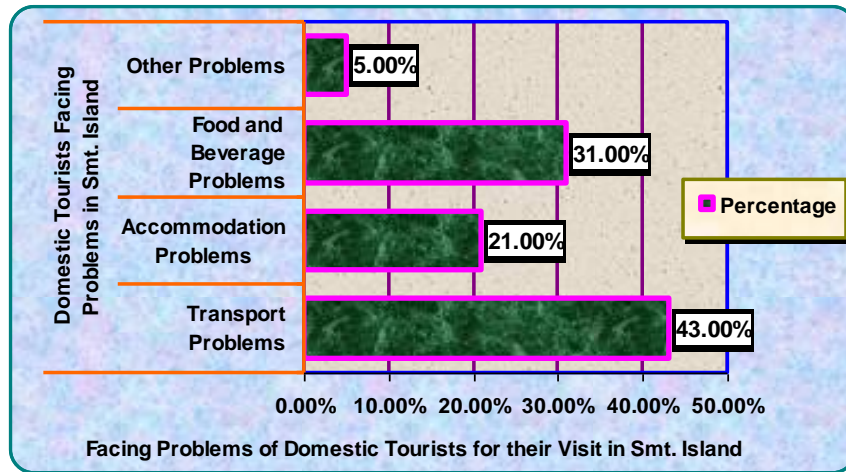


Figure-Ex-23: Residential Address of the Visiting Foreign Tourists During their Visiting Times in Saint Martin's Island.

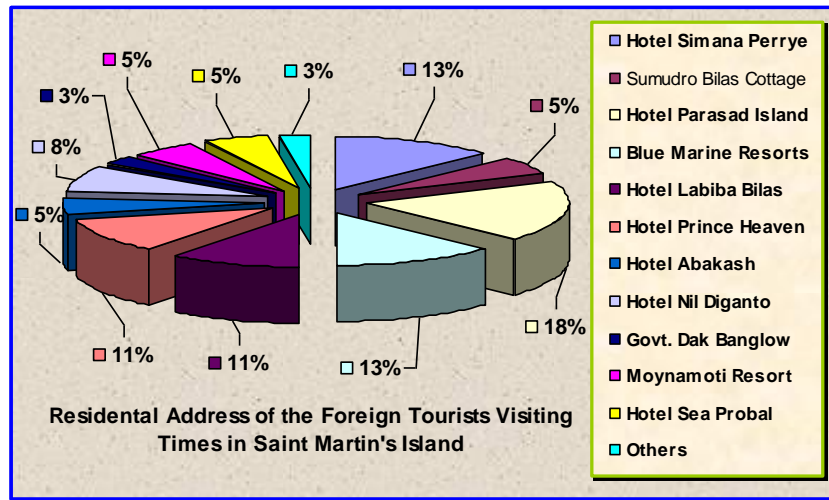
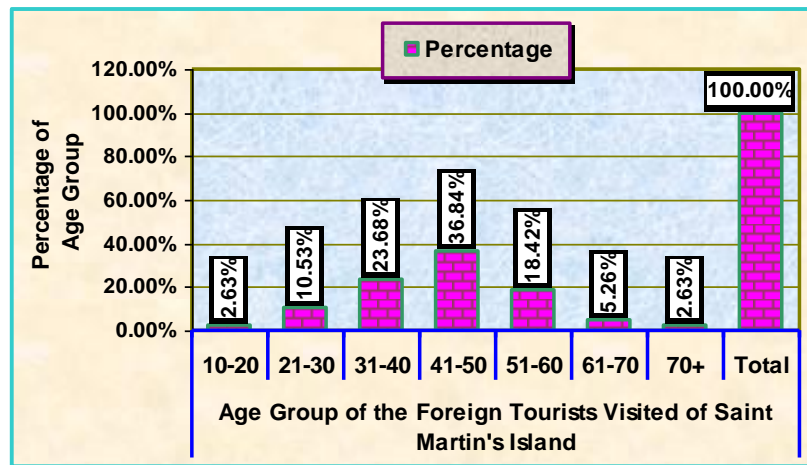


Figure-Ex-24: Age Group of the Visiting Foreign Tourists in Saint Martin's Island.

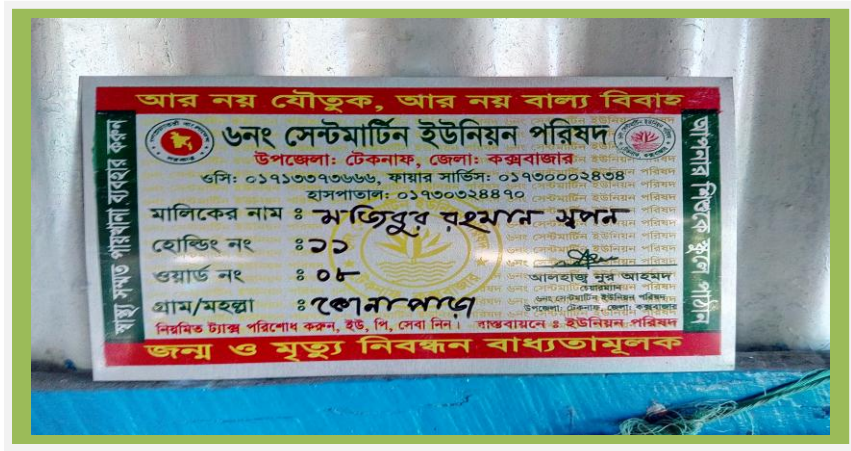


APPENDIX-H:

**SOME PHOTOGRAPHS
(RELATED TO THIS STUDY)
(ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES)**



Photograph-1: This type of Household have found large scale in Saint Martin's Island



Photograph-2: This type of holding no. based Sign Board have found in the houses of St. Martin's Island



Photograph-3: This type of Cottage have found in Saint Martin's Island where tourist have stay during the tourist season. Researcher has staying this Cottage sometimes, during the research period in St. Martin's Island



Photograph-4: This type of solar panel have found in maximum household of St. Martin's Island. Because, there is no electricity in this island. As a result islanders are dependent on solar panel or central generator services or kerosene *kupi* for source of energy.



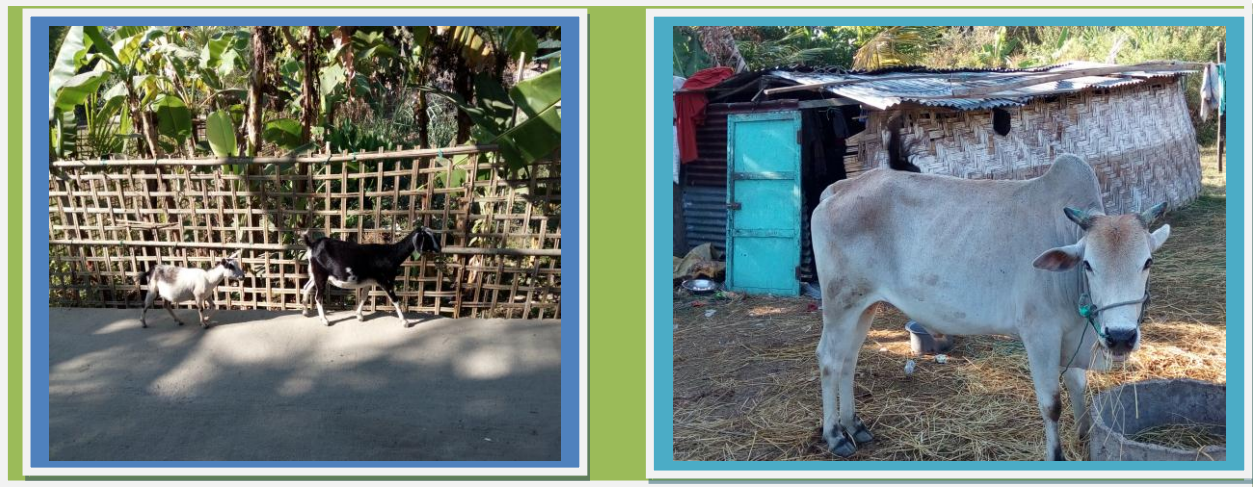
Photograph-5: Researcher has seen BS Map of Jinjira Dwip Mouza with the only *Amin* (Land Surveyor), Mr. Samsul Alam of Saint Martin's Island, in his residence during the research period at night.



Photograph-6: Keya Fruit (*kacha & pucca*) have found in Saint Martin's Island; which has attracts the tourists during the tourist season (October-March) in every year.



Photograph-7: Children's taught Arabic in a *Moktab* of Saint Martin's Island. There are 11 *Moktab* in the island; where children have taught Arabic in whole year.



Photograph-8: Animal rearing (Goat and Cow) have found in maximum household of St. Martin's Island.



Photograph-9: Different types of seasonal crop cultivation have seen in Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-10: Dry fish processing plant have seen in different areas of Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-11: Researcher has Collect Household Data from the Household Head of Saint Martin's Island during the research period.



Photograph-12: Postman has seen with letter bag in the Jetty *ghat* of St. Martin's Island. He bears letters and important documents for the islanders during the tourist season from Teknaf Post Office to Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-13: The beautiful scenery is seen in the Teknaf-Saint Martin's water route at Naf River near Teknaf launch ghat; which presents the tourism development scenario.



Photograph-14: Different machine have used in the ship of Teknaf-Saint Martin's water route at the sea for direction; GPS machine and Compass have seen in the picture.



Photograph-15: Captain's room of Keri Dine & Cruise Ship; where Master runs Ship from Teknaf-Saint Martin's water route in the sea. Captain is sitting here beside Ship Master; which has seen in the above photograph.



Photograph-16: A Lot of Tourist Visit the coral island during the tourist season that we have seen in the above picture; which has express the tourism Development scenario of Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-17: Tourists have use as a mode of transport-the luxurious launch and wooden troller for their visiting purposes of Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-18: The Jetty *ghat* of St. Martin's Island; where has shown the entrance portion of the Island.



Photograph-19: The East-West Sea Beach have found in the picture; which has represents the tourism Development Scenario of Saint Martin's Island.



Photograph-20: During the high tide, we have seen this types of natural scenery in St. Martin's Island; which has presents the tourism development scenario.



Photograph-21: Blue Water have found in Saint Martin's Island Sea areas; which has attracts the visiting tourists in this panoramic island.



Photograph-22: Picture of residential hotel and cottage bears tourism development scenario of Smt Island



Photograph-23: We have seen this type's of coconut garden in the whole island; which has attracts the visiting tourists in the island. For this reason the community people of Saint Martin's Island called this island 'Narikel Jinjira'.



Photograph-24: Natural Vegetation (key tree) have found in Saint Martin's Island; which attracts the visiting tourists in this island.



Photograph-25: Dead coral's have found in Saint Martin's Island; which is popularly known as the only coral island of Bangladesh.



Photograph-26: Bar-B-Q of different sea fish have found in the restaurant of Saint Martin's Island; which is the popular food for the visiting tourists of the island.



Photograph-27: The last part of Chera Dwip adjacent to Saint Martin's Island. The place is very much favourite for the visiting tourists of this island.



Photograph-28: After flood; we have seen these types of water logging problem in Saint Martin's Island. It's a natural disaster that has shown impact to the livelihood pattern including tourism development.



Photograph-29: Sea Bank Erosion is a great Natural Disaster in Saint Martin's Island; that we have seen in this picture.



Photograph-30: Saline water and mangrove forest have seen in Dakkhin Para of Saint Martin's Island; which has damage the crop production of the island.



Photograph-31: Climate Changing Impact has seen in this picture; which has creates more Vulnerable of the Island.



Photograph-32: Sea Bank Erosion, for the cause of large scale tourism development activities in Saint Martin's Island; that have seen in the above photograph. The island is going to gradually vulnerable for more tourism development activities. It should be controlled.



Photograph-33: These types of instruction based sign board have found in Saint Martin's Island.