

An Analytical Study On The Interrelationships Between Tourist Influx And Prevailing Security In The Kamalabari Area Of Majuli District, Assam

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Abstract:

Tourism inflow and outflow can be significantly impacted by prevailing security in a place. The present study is an attempt to address the condition of security condition in Kamalabari region of Majuli. The current research is encompassed along with qualitative method of analysis. The primary data are gained through a schedule and secondary data are also collected to fulfill the objective. Remote sensing techniques and GIS have been applied to get better understanding about the study area. The study endeavors to find out whether security condition impact on tourist inflow or not. The findings suggest that improving and solve the tourism related problems will lead Majuli to be a finer tourist place. The present study cleared that the relationship between the tourist influx and the tourist security in the Kamalabari area, Majuli is directly proportionate rather than inversely proportionate.

Keywords: Tourist influx; Security condition; Suggestions.

1. Introduction:

Tourism as an important factor, impacts on the growth and development of the national prosperity of a country (Kalita, 2016). Tourism is a significant global business with significant potential for economic growth (Khalil et al., 2007). Due to the expanding global affluence, increasing of accessible transportation and the satisfying and substantial

leisure periods of mankind, the tourism activities have been heading towards increase at an accelerated rate over the years (**Mishra et al., 2008**). The tourism activities related to persons travelling to and staying in a place outside their usual environment not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes (**Gol, 2013**). Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and can be fully understood only by adopting a multidisciplinary approach (**Candela et al., 2012**). Recent advancements in communication, networking, and e-marketing brought up a number of new prospects for tourism that have a significant impact on growth of the tourism industry in a country (**Labanauskaitė et al., 2020**).

Assam, a North-Eastern state of India provides the great historical, ecological, spiritual and cultural tourism opportunities (**Basak et al., 2023**). One can experience the awesomeness of Assam like art, culture, heritage, natural beauty, Assamese hospitality etc. (**Hazarika, 2016**). The state is the home of wild forests, mighty rivers and acres and acres of tea plantations and is one of the top biodiversity hotspots in the entire world (**Baruah, 2015**), (**Chutia, 2015**), (**Das, 2017**). With mighty Brahmaputra River, magnificent hills, rich flora and fauna, the state becomes as every tourist's paradise (**Sarmah et al., 2019**), (**Haloj et al., 2010**), (**Saikia, 2020**). Majuli is the largest river island in the world located on the upper Brahmaputra River, which has a great potentiality for different growing segments of tourism like Eco-tourism, Cultural tourism, Agri-tourism and religious tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, farm tourism, nature base tourism (**Hazarika, 2016**), (**Konwar et al., 2014**). This island district is also called as "Cultural Museum of Assam" (**SDI & PRO, 2009**). Majuli is the nerve-Centre of Neo-Vaishnavite Hindu religion, art and colorful culture for which, it is considered as the "Vatican of Neo-Vaishnavism" (**Pegu, 2013**). The Kamalabari as our study area located in the lap of South-West majuli is a great tourist attractional place. Kamalabari Satras are the foremost allure for the visitors. Tourists and visitors can experience its scenic view, art, satriya culture and can see the cane, wood and bamboo products at the Kamalabari Kutir Shilpa Kendra at the Uttar Kamalabari Sattra (**Kalita, 2016**). So, many devotees from both local and foreign come every year, where security and welfare significantly impact on tourist attraction to the area (**Safarov, 2022**) like Kamalabari, Majuli.

Although tourism experiences are primarily about the pursuit of pleasure of tourists, there are considerable elements of risk associated with tourism activities. Travel and tourism have always required a high level of safety and security (**Fuchs et al., 2011**). The issue of safety and security has been considered as a critical condition of tourism (**Payam, 2016**). Terrorist attack, local war, natural disaster, disease and pandemic have all contributed to a severe decline in security (**Maditinos et al., 2008**), (**Ulak, 2020**). Political security, public safety, health and sanitation, personal data security in communication, catastrophic protection, environment security, getting authentic informations all have become complex multidimensional nation's security keys with a wide variety of components (**Radović et al., 2017**), (**Elbe, 2010**).

2. Statement of the Problem:

Tourism infrastructure is a broad category which includes accommodation, event venues, parks facilities, cultural and arts amenities, transport networks and interchanges, aviation, maritime and roads infrastructure etc. However, this infrastructure benefits more than visitors with improved amenities and greater economic and employment opportunities for local residents (**Tarlow, 2014**). Tourism security is an important part of both security management and tourists. Private security professionals and police departments in tourism cities as well as hotels, major attractions and parks have come to realize that tourism security and safety issues, which are essential for survival and success of tourism industry. The huge numbers of tourists in one particular area made it difficult for the police to perform their task (**Warakulwit, 2003**). Tourists undertake a tour to recharge their energy, enjoy eternal peace and tranquility and for go on adventure in a safe and secure environment (**Garg, 2013**). So, they don't travel a place which is affected by political upheavals and social, environmental instability. These are the first preferences of a tourist that, is the selecting tourist spot under security and safety or not. Safety and security can be predicted and explained with security and tourism issues through identification of relationships among a number of factors such as crime, terrorism, civil war, and street riots which influence insecurity (**Bailey, 1982**).

India as well as the tourist destination of Assam also have enormous tourist's attractional sources. Every year a

large number of visitors and tourists come to Assam. Rural tourism is currently a popular mode of tourism all over the world (**Kajanus et al., 2004**). The beautiful natural environment, farms, rural life system, various colorful cultures art and crafts, weaving art and most remarkably hospitality of the people in the rural areas of Assam is all at the sources of tourist attraction. Kamalabari area is also an important tourist's place having enormous tourist attractional sources viz: its scenic beauty of Majuli as well as Kamalabari region, namghar, satras and its different satriya cultures, mask making, handloom and weaving art, boat making, pottery making etc. This tourist spot is a unique amalgamation of culture and heritage. Kamalabari Satra including Uttar Kamalabari, Natun Kamalabari, Sri Sri Auniati Satra are the most visited tourist destination in Majuli after Dakhinpat Satra. Tourist information centre is located at kamalabari where people can visit to get more information as well as a proper guidance for their trip (**Bordoloi J, Das M.**). Tourist can easily get accommodation hub here to stay and easily can roam around nearby all adjacent area including satras. Tourist can experience the local cuisine in many resturants, hotels as well as in the rural households. The sheer tranquility and picturesque natural beauty of this location are truly spellbound looking look. Hence, it is common that the local as well as foreign visitors and tourist come every year to this region. So, there is a need to expand rural tourism in terms of tourism economy, employment and income growth in Assam. The present study analyses the interrelationships between the tourist influx and tourist security prevailing in the Kamalabari area of Majuli.

3. Description of the Study Area:

Majuli is the India's first island district and the world's largest river island, located in the Upper Brahmaputra River in Assam. It extends from 26°50' to 27°10' N latitude and 93°30' to 94°35' E longitude. In the altitude of 84.5 meters above sea level, the river island covers about 352 square kilometers area (**Roy et al., 2020**). Majuli was identified as a newly formed district in 2016 (**Sharma et al. 2016**). According to the 2011 census, Majuli has a total population of 1,67,641 and 364 people live per square kilometers (**Hazarika, 2016**). The district comprises 99.04 per cent of The Hindus, and a home of different ethnic groups viz: the Mishing, Deori, Sonowal Kachari, Brahmin, Kalita, Koch, Ahom and Kaivarta communities, making the district

ethnically diverse (Bora, 2020), (Kumar et al., 2018). The area of current research is of Kamalabari area ($26^{\circ}56'52''N$, $94^{\circ}09'52''E$), such a great historical tourist destination and the home of many satras, which is famous for great spiritual practices. Kamalabari is surrounded by Ujani Majuli Tehsil in the North, North-West Jorhat Tehsil towards South, Jorhat Tehsil towards South, Jorhat Central Tehsil in the South.

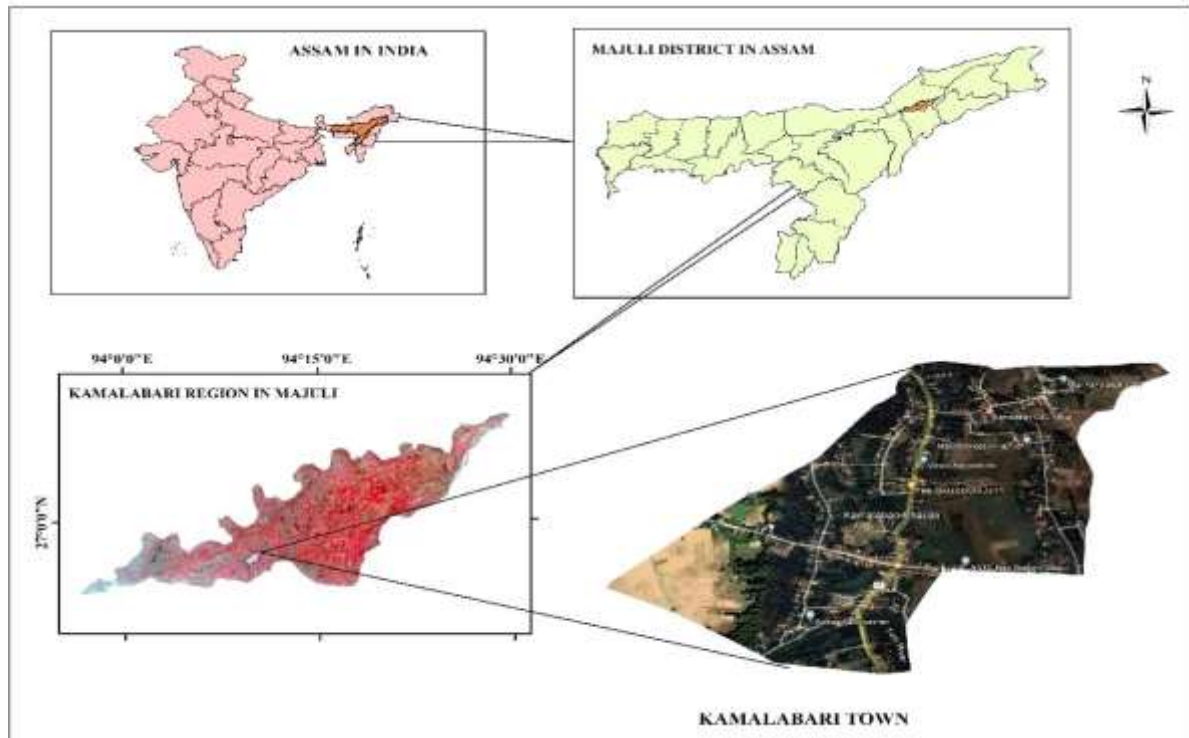


Figure 2.1: Study Area Map of Kamalabari area of Majuli District

4. Objectives of the Study:

- i) To ascertain the prevailing status of tourist safety infrastructure and the tourist inflow into Kamalabari area of Majuli District.
- ii) To gain a better understanding of the existing state of tourist security as well as to assess the opportunities for improving security perspectives in Kamalabari area of Majuli District.
- iii) To highlight the various challenges faced by the tourist and providers of tourism services in the study area.

5. Methodology:

Both primary and secondary data has been used to fulfill the objectives of the present study. In the study, primary data sources were used to analyze the challenges faced by the tourism industry in the study area. A schedule was prepared

for the collection of primary data and to collect information from private enterprises like travel agents, tour operators, hoteliers, house boat owners and the habitants of the Kamalabari area of Majuli District. Field visit observation and personal interview was conducted for the same. The secondary sources of information have been taken as aids for the study from Government publications or records, Periodicals, reports, Documentary evidence telecast in Audio-Visual Media, several research papers, articles. web publications and published and unpublished reports of study carried on similar areas. To study the relationship between tourist influx and tourist security of Kamalabari, Majuli, an inductive approach of research has been used along with a combination of qualitative method of analysis. The GIS, Remote sensing technology have been used to prepare the study area map, Landsat-8 (OLI) with 30m resolution in the year of 2021 image downloaded from USGS Earth Explorer and administrative boundaries has been downloaded from Diva-GIS. The final map was prepared using Google Earth and Arc GIS10.3.

6. Findings and discussion

6.1 Accommodation service:

Accommodation service includes a variety of accessibility features and can be conveniently adopted by tourists (**Camilleri M A. 2018**). Location is considered as an important factor with respect to the profitability of accommodations. Affordable prices and facilities are considered important in the hospitality sector. There may be limited price factors for many travelers. Sometimes selecting accommodation may be a constraint. Many tourists travel to budgets. So, it is essential for them to have affordable prices in fooding and lodging system. Out of entire numbers of accommodations at whole Kamalabari, there are around 20 hotels about 15 restaurants that are managed by the local owner. The hotels are situated close to the region's primary tourist attraction. The hotels are well equipped with amenities such as Wi-Fi, Safety Locks, AC, emergency power generator, bar, drinking water 24 hours check in and also use online booking systems which provide different services to tourist anytime. These hotels are available for last minute booking at apps such as MakeMyTrip, Agoda, Booking.com, Cleartrip.com,

Tripadvisor.in, Hotels.com etc. the main hotels, restaurants, lodge and homestay of Kamalabari are as below:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Phu-ke Bamboo cottage | 9. Rupali Tat Ghar and Homestay | 17. Hotel Janata |
| 2. Brahmaputra lodge | 10. Hotel Bikash | 18. Naba sweet |
| 3. Phooke Bamboo cottage | 11. Niribili homestay | 19. Madhumita restaurant |
| 4. Hotel Monalisha | 12. Majuli eco camp | 20. Bitupan Bhujanalaya |
| 5. River queen lodge | 13. Hotel madhumita | 21. Nam-Da-Pha |
| 6. Madhuban lodge | 14. Hazarika Homestay | 22. MP fast food |
| 7. Pulu restaurant | 15. Jonki Pani bamboo cottage | |
| 8. Dutta hotel | 16. Uttar Kamalabari Satra guest house | |

6.2 Financial safety:

The economic development and growth of a country depends on the ability of other countries to narrow the economic gap, the means of economic solutions and the effectiveness. This paves the way for solving problems such as unemployment, balance of payments, economic imbalances in fiscal and monetary sector (**Kum et al., 2015**). More investment is required for the growth of any sector of the economy. The tourism sector is no exception. Nepal is a developing country. The tourism sector has grown with limited infrastructure and accumulated capital (**Gautam, 2008**). The bank provides us with transaction services as well as short term and long-term loans. Through banking services, we are able to pay bills by cheque or credit card. The Reserve Bank of India has facilitated import exports as well as electronic transactions. In the selected study area, the service of SBI, Canara Bank, PNB, UCO Bank, HDFC Bank, AGVB are also available. The Customer Credit Service (Mini Bank), ATM also seen. The ATM service is sufficient and banks also provide good services to the people of that area. The customers have no issues regarding money transactions in the bank. 80% of the respondents preferred to use e-banking service while 20% of the respondents don't prefer to use e-banking facility mainly due to poor network condition in some areas. Tourists face difficulties in accessing e-banking service because of network issues.

6.3 Transport and Communication Security:

The transportation system of Kamalabari, Majuli is yet to be under developed. Majuli Island is a popular tourist destination but there are no concrete roadways connecting Majuli Island to the national highway. Tourism increases the transport demand (**Mammadov, 2012**). Majuli can be

reached from both Jorhat and Lakhimpur districts through both riverway and roadway. The southern gateway to Majuli Island is the Kamalabari Ferry Terminal. The majority of the village roads are composed of pebbles and covered by dirty dust. Motorbikes and bicycles are used by the local people for personal mobility. Bamboo bridges are used to traverse small rivers. No railway tracks have been installed yet there. Journey has to be made by ferry from Nimati Ghat on the outskirts of Jorhat town to the banks of the Brahmaputra River. Ferry facilities are available from Nimati to Kamalabari also. There are two ghats: Luit and Khablu have to be crossed from Lakhimpur district. There is another way to communicate with Kamalabari via Bihpuria in Lakhimpur district.

The lack of transport infrastructure investment in developing countries, lack of capacity, lack of management, lack of coordination between methodology and challenges in supporting requirements have been affected (**Rodrigue, 2016**). 8th Sep, 2021 was really cursed for the people of Majuli as well as the passengers that a dangerous ferry accident at Nimati Ghat of Brahmaputra River took place. So that it is necessary to develop infrastructure and the Inland Water Transport Department always should be active. Even at present, the Jorhat-Majuli ferry service is running with the same weak infrastructure as before! It is also a matter of consideration how much innovation has come or reformed in the Inland Water Transport Department and ferries. In the month of June-July to September the due to the south west monsoon wind, heavy torrential rainfall occurs in Assam for which river discharge and water level rises in Brahmaputra, consequently the adjacent part is submerged under water so that the water transport department temporarily suspends all the ferry services which, create a panic situation among the passengers and visitors. In this case, questions regarding the visitors and tourist security arise. The availability of accessible transportation of an area increases the visitors and tourist inflow. Well maintained public transportation yet to be needed in the Kamalabari as well as Majuli district.

6.4 Life Security:

Life security usually means not feeling any threat to lives. Safety is one of the basic requirements for the success of tourism development (**Dwyer et al., 2009**). Majuli police station is located nearby Kamalabari Chariali. From that

standpoint the site is secure. Due to the active police service, crime rate is very low in Kamalabari area.

Kamalabari is flood effected area, hence flood affected people have to suffer flood related health problems. Floods pose a serious health risk to local communities, who struggle to access medical treatment. After the yearly floods malaria and typhoid in the region take a complicated turn. Kamalabari is located on a river island which makes the area prone to water related diseases. As per the survey, Malaria, Typhoid, Dengue, Jaundice, Diarrhea the diseases are recorded to be found in Majuli after flood. Although no severe threats to health are present in Kamalabari for tourists. The basic medical facilities or services are very poor in the area. The following table shows the number of hospitals present in the entire Majuli district. There are few sub- centers are also available than the mentioned one-

- i) Kamalabari CHC, Garmur
- ii) Jengraimukh model Hospital, Borpomua No.1
- iii) Chandrababha Eye hospital, Kamalabari Chari ali

7. Problems and serious weaknesses of tourist security in Kamalabari:

Tourist security is always been indispensable for travel and tourism. Tourism industry isn't free from negative effects. Moreover, some previous events manifested the vulnerability of tourism both on global and regional levels. So, it necessitates the research and study on the relationship between security issues and tourism.

i) The World Federation of Tourist Guide Associations, 2009 notes that a tourist guide is a person who guides visitors to communicate in the language of their own choice and explains a culture and natural heritage (**Sandaruwani et al., 2016**). A strategic tourist guide is the most valuable resource that can provide the ubiquitous and eternal visible role of a tourism company that interacts with visitors frequently and continuously (**Pond, 1993**). Kamalabari, Majuli is in the lack dedicated well equipped office to help tourist and tourist-centric activities. There is no availability of well organised tour operators, who can help tourists to gaining absolute information for their academic purposes.

ii) Accommodation service includes a variety of accessibility features and can be conveniently adopted by tourists (**Camilleri, 2018**). There is a lack of proper hotels or lodges to welcome tourists to Majuli. Currently there are a

few resorts and guest houses in Kamalabari which aren't sufficient for the tourism industry. So, most of the visitors used to go only during the day.

iii) The accessible transportation facilities also lead to tourism advantages (**Mammadov, 2012**). The significance of transportation is not only in the development of the National Socio-Economic Complex, but it also plays an essential role in the expansion or inter-state relations. The communication between the Kamalabari of Majuli and the mainland of Assam is very poor. Travelling by ferry from mainland Assam has been life threatening. Roads aren't constructed properly and all the roads aren't paved there, most of the roads are raw, soiled. However, recently the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is constructing a bridge over the Brahmaputra from Jorhat to Majuli.

iv) Flood is the common hazard and disaster in the Majuli, which have impact extremely on the tourism industry (**Hamzah, 2012**). Due to occurrence of flood every year specially in monsoonal season, tourism activity in Majuli comes to a halt for long periods, which leads to reducing the tourism activity in the island throughout the year.

v) There is also a lack of promotion about Majuli as a tourist destination in the international arena. The public is also not enthusiastic in this field.

8. Suggestions:

i) Adequate awareness education: Tourism is now a global industry in which hundreds of millions of people, both internationally as well as domestic, visit every year (**Cholik et al, 2017**). Therefore, people should be aware and enthusiastic about the tourism industry. They should understand the benefits, advantages and applications of the tourism industry that if the tourism industry is more developed, the local people will be benefited, the large range of employees will increase, the public may be involved in gaining economic strength. The new generation has to be taught and the tourism industry of educational institutions as well as discussions, awareness meetings have to be explained.

ii) Flood risk management: It is the most important paradigm has received attention within flood research (**Hall et al 2003, Hooijer et al 2004**). Proper embankment should

be constructed near the Brahmaputra River bank. Plantation is most important near the banks and should be adopted in the riverine areas to avoid the consequences of flood and landslide. A managing committee should be constituted and an awareness campaign should be arranged among them. The shrinking of the depth and extent of the wetlands should be prevented. Government should adopt new policies and projects for flood management. Modern scientific techniques should adopt to tackle the flood affected problems. Government should adopt new policies and projects for flood management. Modern scientific techniques should adopt tackle the problem.

iii) Improvement in Health Sector: It is very important to stay healthy while travelling. Protecting and caution with minimal lifestyle changes can be exciting, healthy, and rewarding adventures (**Canadian Agency for Public Health, 2005**). Health care system is an important determiner of tourist's safety. Health security and tourism safety closely related issues on all levels and that new, growing threats to public health, such as new infectious diseases (COVID-19) can threaten international health and the safety of tourism. As per the study, flooding increases the risk of suffering numerous diseases. The affected people should be given access to proper medical services, and steps should be taken to reduce flooding, make public spaces cleaner and more hygienic. The issue with the medical facility was the main security issue in the Kamalabari region. Locals and visitors to the area disagree over the quality of the local hospitals. It is possible to suggest that there is a need to upgrade the medical facilities by building new hospitals with all the necessary amenities and a sufficient number of physicians and personnel on duty. Since tourists may experience problems once they arrive at their destination owing to a shift in the local climate, proper medical facilities with high standards should be developed. Therefore, if there are inadequate amenities, the number of tourists may decrease.

iv) Promoting Tourism: Social networking sites have a huge impact on tourist place. Social networking sites are mainly used for recreational purposes. However, the increase in internet usage and information technology communication have made it possible to communicate with each other. Especially in the hospitality and tourism sector (**Assenov et**

al., 2012, Clark et al., 2010). Most tourists are influenced by social media when selecting their travel destination. Since entire Majuli district including Kamalabari Region is renowned for its cultural heritage and is also known as culture capital of Assam. The government should work to enhance that heritage. If information and communication technology (ICT) improves in a better way in Kamalabari, then there is potential for more increase in tourists because ICT enables direct communication with tour operators and so fosters the growth of the tourism sector. The expansion of electronic tourism in these areas is essential since it will enable tourists to book accommodations and services like hotels and transportation online. This should be attained, and the local network needs to be well-connected. The government should therefore priorities internet speed for this. Additionally, it is advised that thorough advertising and marketing be carried out to let people from all over the world know about the tourist location.

v) Enhanced Public Transportation:

Road infrastructure and tourism represent good implications. There is a positive relationship between environmental impacts for the development of road and transport infrastructure, the benefits derived from tourism, and local community satisfaction (**Kanwal et al., 2020**). Today, it's easier than ever to see how road infrastructure affects tourism and vice versa. Road infrastructure has a direct impact on tourism and vice versa and this is more apparent than ever. Intensive road building and modernization, an increase in the use of transportation methods, an increase in the volume of people and commodities, and other factors all have an impact on the road infrastructure. The area is not properly connected to the highway, and the roads are deemed to be excessively narrow, according to the results of the field survey. Therefore, if the area has a network of good roads, the number of tourists visiting will rise, which will ultimately aid in the region's GDP growth because good roads are easier to access, more attractive and better situated. The public and government transport facilities are not so well in the area. There are only 5 public buses and a small number of taxis. The number of public vehicles should increase and the booking of cars, taxis and buses should be accessible through online platforms. The mode of water transportation is also risky for which it should be developed.

vi) Information related to improved quality tourism:

Travellers are always keen to collect information about new tourist spots where they want to visit. The Tourism Information Centre can promote a positive experience by maintaining the visitor's schedule (**Muhunthan, 2017**). Many local and foreign tourists go to Majuli, especially to Kamalabari to enjoy the scenic beauty, study purpose and culture of Auniati Satra, North Kamalbari Satra and Natun Kamalabari Satra. There is lack of tourist guide to narrate the history of the satras and its all aspects. So, hiring a large number of tourist guides will lead to further enriching the tourism industry. A tourist information centre should be set up there to enhance the joy of visitors and provide more information for better comfort. Tourist safety is a relevant global issue affecting travellers and destinations. It presents a sense of security for tourists, including their expectations and experience protection. (**Zou Y et al, 2020**). Tourist awareness about various risks should be increased, including information and suggestions about units of accommodation and catering units, sanitary units, cab companies, modes of transport, roads, etc. Too much emphasis on safety information can create a sense of fear among tourists. The need for awareness programs and campaigns that can increase the value of tourism to the local economy as well as the safety of tourists will increase the number of visitors (**Mawby et al, 2016**) to the study area.

vii) Better guidance for stakeholders: There is also a need to focus on security consultancy for stakeholders. A good habit document was therefore seen as an invaluable aid to create a safe and high-quality tourism environment at the local level, where tourists can co-exist with local residents (**Zikargae et al, 2022**). For these efforts to be successful, close cooperation between public authorities, private sector operators (partners), residents of Majuli and all other interested institutions in tourist activities is very important. Locals have an important role to play in the security and development of tourism in the region. Men's behavior provides insight into a region of human culture and psyche. A tourist feels more relieved and comfortable when he displays product behaviour from the locals. Since the safety of tourists depends on the local population, the locals should work in the tourism industry. They will also have to

get training on how to communicate and handle tourists **(Mawby et al, 2016)**.

viii) Secured Habitat Augmentation: An effective safety and security system calls for an integrated system approach, which not only provides protection to hotel guests, staff and the general public for a particular institution, but also provides protection for all stakeholders in the hotel industry as well as tourist destinations **(Chiang, 2000)**. The human component is often cited as the most important factor in safety. A general security department of a hotel usually consists of security managers, security guards, security officers, timekeepers and courtiers. Restricting access to guest rooms to the main element of ensuring hotel safety. Types of entry systems to guest rooms that hotels arrange from keys to online key cards. The hotel that uses the key lock system manages the loss of keys by changing the lock and key at the door of that particular room. This is the most appropriate and efficient method to prevent any unauthorized access and protect guests. All the hotels should install different types of safety equipment in their premises to ensure the safety of their hotel guests. These include CCTV systems, secure deposit boxes, fire alarm systems and panic bolt crash bars. The person in charge of hotel safety training is usually the head of the safety training department, i.e., the director of security or the security manager. They should conduct training courses for hotel staff as per a safety training manual **(Ashley et al, 2007)**.

9. Conclusion:

The ability of a tourist spot to provide guests with a safe and secure environment determines whether it will succeed or fail. Majuli, the world's largest river island, has been a center of Assam's culture since the 16th century. Majuli is one of the most popular and largest tourist destinations in Assam. Therefore, proper measures should be taken for the development of the tourism industry in the region. Safety and security are key factors in the growth of tourism in Majuli. From the study, it is clear that the relationship between tourist entry and prevailing tourist safety is directly proportional rather than inversely proportional. Through the analysis of the study area, the research discovered an association between the level of safety and the number of visitors to the area. Though financial security in the region is in good shape but services are below expectations. Both

ATM and customer service have to be improved. Moreover, there is not much banking option in the rural areas of the district. Lack of doctors and medicines leads to health problems. Road network, communication and transport infrastructure are not all adequate. Despite these problems, Majuli's rich culture and natural beauty makes it a sought-after tourist destination. The tourism industry in this region could be one of the major industries in the world. There are many people who travel there from all over the world every year. If the security infrastructure is improved, the number of tourists will also increase, leading to better economic growth.

10. Declaration of Interests:

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest and no competing interests. We the authors and our immediate family members, have no financial interests to declare.

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