

**PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT NORTHEAST REGION OF VIETNAM**

**Ngo Thi Huyen Trang**

*TNU- University of sciences, Thai Nguyen Province, Viet Nam.*

*Email: [trangnth@tnus.edu.vn](mailto:trangnth@tnus.edu.vn)*

**Le Ngoc Nuong**

*Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, Thai Nguyen City, Viet Nam.*

*Email: [ngocnuong85@tueba.edu.vn](mailto:ngocnuong85@tueba.edu.vn)*

**(Corresponding Author)**

**Pham Minh Huong**

*Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, Thai Nguyen Province, Viet Nam.*

*Email: [pmhuong@tueba.edu.vn](mailto:pmhuong@tueba.edu.vn)*

**ABSTRACT:** *This study examines people's participation in rural tourism development management in Northeast Vietnam. Using survey data from 508 households and local officials in five provinces, the research applies Cronbach's Alpha, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), and multiple regression analysis to identify factors influencing community participation. The results show that four factors significantly affect participation: perceived benefits, participation barriers, people's perspectives, and state policies. Among these, perceived benefits have the strongest positive impact, while barriers negatively influence participation. The regression model explains 37.1% of the variation in community participation. The study highlights the important role of local communities in sustainable rural tourism development and provides policy implications for enhancing community engagement and improving rural tourism management in Northeast Vietnam.*

**KEYWORDS:** *People's participation, Rural Tourism, Perceived benefits, Participation barriers, People's perspectives, and State policies*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Vietnam is a developing country starting from an agricultural country, with residents mainly living in rural areas with tourism resources such as land, people and cultural values. history,... favorable for developing diverse types of tourism, especially rural tourism. In developing countries, tourism is seen as an opportunity to improve people's lives by providing jobs, increasing income, helping to protect the environment and improving people's understanding. Meanwhile, in Vietnam, people's infrastructure and knowledge about tourism are still limited, along with the trend of urbanization and restructuring activities that have placed on the tourism industry in general and rural tourism in particular face new challenges. The planning for Vietnam's tourism development to 2020 vision to 2030 shows that the State encourages tourism development by region. Thereby, the Northeast region of Vietnam is one of seven regions included in the State's development planning with tourism products that are unique to the region. The Northeast region is considered an area with potential for developing diverse types of tourism, but has a high rate of poverty and near-poor households, so it is necessary to focus on finding a new direction for economic development, in it pays special attention to tourism development, because tourism is always considered a spearhead in economic sectors. Nowadays, with the trend of "urbanization", finding a balance to balance urban life is considered necessary and this has opened up opportunities to develop diverse types of tourism. Among them, rural tourism is a fairly new direction. Rural tourism is seen as an effective means to energize the rural economy. Although rural tourism in the Northeast has only been formed for more than a decade, it has brought significant benefits to participating households in some villages of Ha Giang, Cao Bang, and Bac Kan,... However, in general, rural tourism in the Northeast region of Vietnam has not really developed commensurate with the inherent potential of the region, with the unique features of long-standing traditional culture such as the culture of ethnic groups and traditional craft villages. Developing rural tourism in the Northeast needs a correct and long-term direction, in which the relationship between parties involved in rural tourism development is considered the key to success. Stakeholders involved in developing various types of tourism include the State, travel businesses, people and tourists. In particular, especially with rural tourism, local people and communities play a key role. The Vietnam Tourism Law clearly states that the community has the right to participate and enjoy legal benefits from tourism activities, and is responsible for protecting tourism resources. Accordingly, the residential community is created with conditions to invest in tourism development, restore and promote various types of culture. This shows that the Party and State have been highly appreciating the role of people in developing all types of tourism, including rural tourism. Because experiential services provided in rural areas connect tourists' interests and preferences with people's daily activities. In addition, people are considered to play an important role in preserving and promoting cultural and traditional values in the area. Therefore, in the coming time, localities need to focus on the main factors to develop rural tourism, of which the core is community factors and building the traditional cultural identity of each people, each locality; the participation of rural communities and people as subjects of rural tourism, highlighting the role of forming value chains in the process of developing rural tourism. In recent times, people in rural areas of the Northeast have gradually had access to rural tourism - a type considered quite new in Vietnam. Accordingly, each locality has a number of potential tourist destinations to develop this type of tourism and those localities, through support from the government and sponsored international organizations, have begun to succeed in this project. attracting domestic and foreign tourists. Along with other types of traditional tourism, rural tourism has been established and is contributing to bringing in income, creating jobs, promoting the development of related industries and fields, and contributing to the transformation of tourism, economic restructuring, improving social life. Besides, the important role in preserving and promoting national cultural values and environmental protection has gradually made tourism in general and rural tourism in particular become a key economic sector of the country. However, the development of agricultural and rural tourism in our country still has many shortcomings, limitations, is "fragmented" and has no depth, lacks sustainability, lacks methodical methods to attract and "retain" tourists. Many rural tourism activities are still spontaneous and lack connection planning. In addition, promotion and advertising activities for this new type of tourism have not received much attention, and there is a lack of coordination between sectors. In general, the development of agricultural and rural tourism has not been invested properly and is not commensurate with the potential and advantages of each locality as well as the whole country. Because of the necessity for people's participation in rural tourism development, researching the topic of people's participation in rural tourism development management in Northeast Vietnam is considered important to clarify the content, level and factors affecting their participation in rural tourism development management in Northeast Vietnam in the coming years.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research by Cevat Tosun et al has provided arguments for the participation of local communities in the tourism development process. This study focuses on positive perspectives and advocacy approaches to highlight the benefits of participation in tourism development, thereby attracting the attention of tourism scholars, people involved in the tourism development process. Accordingly, seven arguments are built (Community is an important factor in tourism development; Community participation contributes to sustainable development in many ways; Community participation increases the level of satisfaction of tourists; The community helps experts access better tourism plans; The community participates in the redistribution of tourism development costs and benefits; The community helps determine the level of satisfaction local satisfaction; Community participation helps strengthen people's character owners) and the results show that local community participation is positive for development. However, the biggest limitation of this study is that tourism development through participation may not be feasible in tourism destinations located in rural areas or outside the scope of economically developed areas. (In other words, economically underdeveloped areas).

Wen Jun Li conducted an assessment of the benefits that tourism development brings to people through studying participation in China's Jiuzhaigou Biosphere Reserve. Accordingly, research has proven that participating in the tourism development process there brings great benefits, specifically, the local community has a voice in the management field, receiving income from tourism and promoting local culture,...

Additionally, this study demonstrated that local residents feel they have received adequate benefits from tourism development and believe that only by participating in tourism can the benefits be distributed harmoniously.

Besides, research results show that although people do not participate in the decision-making process, tourism development activities here are still quite successful. This contradicts current research that suggests that if local people want to benefit from tourism, they must participate in the decision-making process in tourism activities. However, this research only stops with theoretical arguments, while the underlying theory for its arguments and specific ways of participation have not been mentioned.

Tulay Cengiz and colleagues studied local community participation in sustainable tourism development in Gokceada - Türkiye's largest island. Adopting a participatory planning approach allows communities to benefit from the positive impacts of tourism, while reducing the negative effects. Within this framework, the opinions of the local community about this tourist island were solicited using the RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal - RRA) method - a form of participatory

approach, the results of which are only It turns out that tourism has a positive impact on income, employment, the environment and society, and directly affects the management object, which is the local government. However, this study only stopped at subjective assessment and did not provide a theoretical basis for the research problem.

Pretty researches types of community participation in tourism development. Research results have shown the levels at which the community participates in tourism activities: active participation, passive participation, consultation participation, information provision participation and participation in performing development functions. tourism development. However, the disadvantage of this study is that it is only a list and has not analyzed the types of activities in which people participate the most.

Next, Garrod researched community participation in ecotourism planning and management activities. By approaching local participation through planning activities, the study has shown the benefits and limitations of people's participation. Some benefits are listed such as increasing development project efficiency, increasing the power of local communities, sharing costs while contributing to sustainable tourism development. Besides, putting pressure on the community, creating potential conflicts are the limitations of this study. Besides, the research has not yet provided specific indicators to evaluate and compare the benefits and costs of community participation.

Mastura Jaafar et al pointed out that developing rural tourism is the key to improving the local economy and enhancing the social life of people. This study conducted a survey of local community participation in rural tourism development in Kinabalu National Park, Sabah. The combination of using both qualitative and quantitative analysis methods with 378 observation samples shows that people here are aware of their important role in participating in tourism as well as the economic benefits. economic benefits that participating in tourism brings. Besides, the positive impacts of tourism development on their lives have been confirmed. However, the weakness of this study is that it has only shown the close relationship between participation and rural tourism development but has not clearly stated the specific impacts in this relationship.

Next, Michael M. conducted research on people's participation in rural tourism development in Tanzania, studying the case of local communities in Barabarani Village, Mto Wa Mbu, Arusha. This study was designed to explore three main issues: Community participation in the decision-making process for tourism development; Community participation in sharing tourism benefits and the contribution of tourism development to poverty reduction through five questions: (1) People's views on community participation in development rural tourism; (2) The appropriate role of local people in rural tourism development; (3) How do local people participate in the decision-making process of rural tourism development; (4) How tourism businesses have built programs to share benefits and (5) People's views on the contribution of rural tourism development to poverty reduction. Although the theoretical basis of the above research issues has not been built, the results have shown that local people want to play a role in the decision-making process of tourism development in the community.

Tosun has conducted research on people's barriers when participating in rural tourism development activities. This study shows that people will be influenced by three groups of barriers when deciding to participate: operational barriers, cultural barriers and structural barriers. The study has highlighted a number of obstacles related to people participating in rural tourism development such as the current management mechanism or lack of coordination between relevant parties, lack of available information locally. direction... This study concludes that the development of rural tourism when people participate will change the entire structure of development, which requires great unity in institutions and policies of the country. However, this study only stops at listing factors without testing the level of impact of the factors and analyzing the main barriers affecting people's participation.

Next, Latkova and colleagues studied people's attitudes when participating in rural tourism. This study shows the factors that influence people's decisions to participate. Accordingly, there are 3 groups of influencing factors: (1) People's awareness of tourism, (2) The role of barriers when participating in tourism, (3) Personal benefits received from travel. However, this study has not shown the level of impact of these factors on people's decisions to participate.

Along with that, Sirivongs and Tsuchiya researched the rights and responsibilities when participating in community tourism development activities. Accordingly, the responsibility and benefits that the community gets when participating in tourism are shown through (1) People are more responsible for the environment; (2) Benefits from tourism (Participate in training courses, Participate in decision making on tourism development, Participate in tourism-related jobs, Become become a volunteer). However, the biggest weakness of this study is just the listing of factors, there is no analysis and evaluation of these factors. Besides, the positive and negative impacts of participating in community tourism have not been shown.

Bengi Ertura et al determined the factors that promote people's participation in the development of community tourism products. In particular, it is emphasized that community-based tourism development is the right direction for sustainable tourism development. Along with that, the study also shows that the biggest difficulty is how to achieve widespread participation of stakeholders and the community in planning, organizing and implementing. The limitation of this study is that it only stopped at qualitative analysis (in-depth interviews) and did not clearly identify the factors that are the premise for the relationship between the community and rural tourism development.

Research by Sook-Fun Fong et al conducted this study with the purpose of examining the relationship between local community participation and rural tourism development. By investigating 113 households in a tourist city in Kuching, Malaysia. Four hypotheses are put forward based on the effectiveness of community participation in decision making, knowledge sharing, empowerment and supplementation of community knowledge. The results show that participation in decision making, empowerment and supplementing community knowledge are factors affecting sustainable rural tourism development. Research also shows that poor relationships between tourism-related parties reduce the effectiveness of sharing knowledge with the community. This is considered a research direction that will be discussed in the future. Most recently, Rasoolimanesh M. S has compared the influence of people's awareness on the impact of tourism on community participation and support for tourism development on world heritage sites in rural and urban areas (WHSs). Least squares modeling and structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) were used to perform the analysis. The results show a significant difference between the impact of people's awareness and community participation in supporting tourism development in urban and rural destinations. However, this study does not show a difference between the impact of positive perceptions on local community participation and the indirect effects of negative perceptions on tourism development. In addition, this study has built a theoretical framework on urban tourism and rural tourism and a theoretical framework on people's perceptions by comparing the perceptions of people in rural and urban areas. From there, we suggest some practical policies for local authorities to develop tourism in rural and urban areas.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **3.1. Method of selecting research points**

The Northeast region includes 07 provinces: Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Lang Son, Bac Giang. Among the total of 07 provinces in the Northeast region, the following locations have been researched and proven to have rural tourism activities, so the study will conduct surveys there including: Ha Giang, Bac Kan, Thailand Nguyen, Lang Son and Bac Giang.

#### **3.2. Survey sample size**

- For management officials, for each village or hamlet, the author selected 2 people to conduct the investigation. Thus, the research sample is  $20 * 2 = 40$  people (Including village heads, officials in charge of the commune's cultural and social affairs).

- As for people, the total population of provinces implementing rural tourism in the Northeast region by the end of 2023 is 18,475 households. Therefore, the sample size will be calculated according to Slovin's formula with 392 votes. Thus, at the research sites, due to the large number of people and to avoid a low probability of ballot recall, the author will distribute 510 survey questionnaires to households (30% additional ballots compared to the formula count). In addition, based on the population number of each locality, the author will divide the number of survey samples according to the percentage of the population in the area.

#### **3.3. Survey method and survey time**

Through the results of the group discussion, the study will proceed to develop an official questionnaire. The questionnaire was built with content about basic information of the survey subjects such as gender, education level, ethnicity, age, number of household members and household income. In particular, the main content focuses on the opinions and judgments of the interviewees about people's participation in rural tourism development management through their level of agreement. The regression model used to analyze factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management has the following form:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon_i$$

+ Dependent variable (Y): People's participation in rural tourism development management

+ Independent variable (X) include:

X1: Benefits

X2: Barriers

X3: People's perspectives

X4: Policies of the State

- Hypothesis testing

+ Evaluate the appropriateness of the multivariate regression model: R<sup>2</sup>

+ Test the fit of the model

+ Check the assumption of multicollinearity (correlation between independent variables) through the tolerance value or the variance inflation factor VIF

(Variance Inflation Factor): VIF > 2 can be recognized. Consider the phenomenon of multicollinearity.

+ Determine the level of influence of factors affecting people's participation. The larger the coefficient β is, the more likely it is that that factor has a higher level of influence than other factors in the research model.

**4. RESEARCH RESULTS**

**4.1. Results of model analysis of factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management in the Northeast region**

**a, Test the reliability of the scale**

To test the reliability of the scale, we will consider Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which is used to test the reliability of the variables. If Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is in the range of  $0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.8$ , it is acceptable, from  $0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$  is good and  $\alpha \geq 0.9$  is perfect.

The results of Cronbach's Alpha analysis show that the observed variables of the scale Benefits derived from participating in rural tourism development activities (LI) have low variable-total correlation coefficients (less than 0.4), These are variable LI1 ("Benefits from tourism services", total correlation = 0.232), variable LI2 ("Improving foreign language skills", total correlation = 0.363), variable RC9 ("Consciousness of people about rural tourism development activities" is still low") of the barrier scale when participating in rural tourism development (variable-total correlation = 0.346). Therefore, these 4 variables were eliminated. Continue running Cronbach's Alpha for the second time.

The final results show that all scales meet the requirements for Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient: Of which, the lowest is 0.840 (Benefits derived from participating in rural tourism development activities). - LI) and the highest is 0.918 (Scale of People's Viewpoints on Rural Tourism Development Management - QD).

Thus, the scale of factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management has 36 observed variables. After testing the reliability of Cronbach's Alpha, 4 variables were removed, leaving 32 variables. Variables were included in exploratory factor analysis (EFA).

**b, Exploratory factor analysis (EFA)**

**Table 1. Summary of EFA analysis results of variables**

Observation variable	KMO	Eigenvalue	Variance	Note
Benefits	0,866	3,787	57,343	Accepted
Barriers	0,856	3,852	58,149	Accepted
People's perspectives	0,907	4,227	60,390	Accepted
Policies of the State	0,855	3,212	80,311	Accepted
Participation	0,764	3,448	68,968	Accepted

(Source: Analysis of investigation results)

Independent concept scale (Benefits derived from participating in management activities, Barriers to participating in tourism development management, People's perspectives on tourism development management and Government policies country) after testing Cronbach's Alpha, variables that meet the requirements will continue to be included in exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The purpose of EFA is to explore the structure of the scales in the research model.

**Table 4.24. Overall analysis table of the research model**

	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
QD7	.874				
QD5	.844				
QD3	.838				
QD1	.826				
QD4	.799				
QD6	.560				
QD2	.550				
LI8		.713			
LI3		.698			
LI4		.689			
LI10		.687			
LI7		.682			
LI5		.644			
LI9		.635			
LI6		.607			
RC3			.727		
RC8			.704		
RC5			.695		
RC7			.691		
RC1			.690		
RC6			.683		
RC2			.674		
RC4			.647		
CS4				.892	
CS2				.881	
CS3				.870	
CS1				.868	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.  
 Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.  
 a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

(Source: Analysis of investigation results)

In this analysis, the Principal Components factor extraction method with Varimax rotation is used with stops when extracting factors with Eigenvalue ≥ 1 and the scale is accepted when the total extracted variance is ≥ 50%. As a result, the factors included in the analysis all have factor loadings > 0.5. Thus, conducting factor analysis to explore factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management in Northeast Vietnam is satisfactory and statistically significant. The analysis results show that the KMO value is 0.861 (between 0.5 and 1) and sig = 0.000 is a sufficient condition to conclude that factor analysis is appropriate for the survey data. At the same time, the stopping point at Eigenvalues = 4.886 and the total cumulative variance = 58.464 (total explained variation) indicate that the items in this scale can explain 58.464% of the variation in the data.

Thus, through preliminary assessment using the second Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient and exploratory factor analysis (EFA), the scales of the research concepts all met the requirements. Factors continue to be included in correlation analysis and research hypotheses tested using regression models.

**c, Analyze the correlation coefficient between research concepts in the model**

**Table 4.25. Test the correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variables**

		LI	RC	QD	CS	DD
LI	Pearson Correlation	1	-.054	.103*	.145**	.525**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.245	.025	.002	.000
	N	473	473	473	473	473
RC	Pearson Correlation	-.054	1	-.113*	-.091*	-.253**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.245		.014	.047	.000
	N	473	473	473	473	473
QD	Pearson Correlation	.103*	-.113*	1	.251**	.247**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.014		.000	.000
	N	473	473	473	473	473
CS	Pearson Correlation	.145**	-.091*	.251**	1	.252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.047	.000		.000
	N	473	473	473	473	473
DD	Pearson Correlation	.525**	-.253**	.247**	.252**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	473	473	473	473	473

(Source: Analysis of investigation results)

With the variable participation as the dependent factor. Turn the interests, barriers, perspectives and policies of the State into independent factors. Through the data table, we see that all sigs are equal to 0.000, less than 5%, then these values are qualified to run the next regression. Considering the dependent factors and independent variables in turn, we get the same results as above, all with sig less than 5%. This proves that the values we selected are qualified to run the next correlation regression and do not have multicollinearity.

**d. Multivariate regression model analysis of factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management**

To perform multivariate regression analysis to identify factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management including variables such as: Benefits, Barriers, Attitudes and Policies of the State by running the model and performing testing, the following results are obtained:

This result has an R2 value (adjusted R) of 0.371. The R2 value indicates that the independent variables in the model can explain 37.1% of the variation in the dependent variable, meaning that the variables in the model explain 37.1% of people's participation. price, the rest depends on other variables not included in the model.

The Durbin - Watson statistical quantity (d) of the regression function has a value of 1.695 < 3, showing that: there is no first-order serial autocorrelation phenomenon, or in other words: the estimated residuals of the model are independent. independent, there is no linear relationship with each other.

**Table 4.26. Regression analysis of factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management**

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolernace	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.316	.215		10.786	.000		
	Benefits	.400	.031	.481	12.951	.000	.973	1.028
	Barriers	-.176	.033	-.199	-5.385	.000	.982	1.019
	People's perspectives	.120	.032	.142	3.728	.000	.925	1.082
	Policies	.106	.031	.129	3.372	.001	.919	1.088

a. Dependent Variable: DD

(Source: Analysis of investigation results)

When considering the variance inflation factor (VIF) of each factor, the value from 1.019 to 1.088 is less than 10, proving that the regression model does not have multicollinearity phenomenon. The independent variables are closely correlated with each other.

According to the multivariate regression results table, we see that among the 04 factors considered, all 04 factors have a linear relationship with people's participation in rural tourism development management with a significance level of sig <5% (P - value <0.005) includes benefits, barriers, People's perspectives and policies of the State. This means that we have a basis to reject the hypothesis H0 that there is no linear relationship between Benefits (hypothesis 1), Barriers (hypothesis 2), People's perspectives (hypothesis 3) and State policy (hypothesis 4) with people's participation in rural tourism development management; accept H1 (alternative hypothesis) - there is a positive relationship between these factors and people's participation in rural tourism development management.

According to the multivariate regression results table, we determine the following multivariate regression equation:

$$DD = 2,316 + 0,400*LI - 0,176*RC + 0,120*QD + 0,106*CS$$

Thus, we have the following regression equation: Participation = 2.316 + 0.400\*Benefits - 0.176\*Barriers + 0.120\*Attitudes + 0.106\*State policies.

Among the above factors, the benefits derived from participating in management activities have the strongest impact on people's participation in rural tourism development management, followed by people's views and local policies State.

**5. CONCLUSION**

The study has deeply analyzed and evaluated the current status of tourism development and factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management in Northeast Vietnam. Through the results of actual research on 508 households and by using the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) method combined with multivariate regression model, 04 factors summarized from the literature review have been demonstrated. Research and actual conditions all affect people's participation in rural tourism development management. These are the benefits gained from participating in rural tourism development management activities, barriers when participating in rural tourism development management, and people's views on rural tourism development management. villages and State policies, in which the benefit factor has the greatest influence on people's participation in rural tourism development management.

Based on the analysis of the current status of rural tourism development and factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development management, the study summarizes the achievements and remaining problems. in rural tourism development management in the study area. That will be the basis for proposing solutions to increase people's participation in managing rural tourism development in the next phase.

**REFERENCES**

- Andereck, K. L. et al. (2005), "Residents perceptions of community tourism impacts", *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(4), pp.1056-1076.
- Andereck, K. L. & Vogt, C. A. (2000), "The relationship between residents's attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options", *Journal of Travel Research*, 39(1), pp. 27-36.
- Atkoojee, S & McGrath, S (2008), *Skills development for Poverty reduction. Issues of poverty coherence*, Nottingham University, Nottingham
- Brandon, K. (1993) "Basic Steps Toward Encouraging Local Participation in Nature Tourism Projects in K. Lindberg and D.E. Hawkins (eds), *Ecotourism: A Guide for Local Planners*", *The Ecotourism Society: North Bennington*, pp. 134-151.
- Heinen, S. (2006), "Information and empowerment: The keys to achieving sustainable tourism", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*.
- Briedenhann, J. and Wickens, E (2004), "Rural tourism - meeting the challenges of the new South Africa", *International Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol 6 (3) pages 189-203, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. DOI: 10.1002/jtr.484
- Belisle, F. J. & Hoy, D. R. (1980), "The perceived impact of tourism by residents: A case study in Santa Marta, Colombia", *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), pp 83-101.
- Carol, K & Vijayan, K. P. (2006), "Community participation and tourism attitudes in Belize", *Interamerican Journal of Environment and Tourism*, 2(2), pp. 9-15.
- Cengiz T. et al. (2011), "Participation of the local community in the tourism development of Imbros (Gokceada)", *African Journal of Agriculture Research*,

- 6(16), pp. 3832-3840.
10. Cohen, J. M. & Uphoff, N. T. (1980), "Participation's place in rural development: Seeking clarity through specificity", *World Development*, 8(3), pp. 213-235.
  11. Chen, C. F. & Chen, P. C. (2010), "Resident attitudes toward heritage tourism development", *Tourism Geographies*, 12 (4), pp. 525-545.
  12. Choi, H. C., & Sirakaya, E. (2006), "Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism", *Tourism Management*, 27 (6), 1274-1289.
  13. Chandralal, K. P. (2010), "Impacts of Tourism and Community Attitude towards Tourism: A Case Study in Sri Lanka", *South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage*, 3(2), 41-49.
  14. Doreen, C. C. (2001), *Local participation in tourism planning: The case of Nueva Valencia (Guimaras, Philippines)*, Master in Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova -Scotia.
  15. Drake, S. P. (1991), "Local participation in ecotourism projects, nature tourism: Managing for the environment, Washington DC", *Island Press*, pp. 132-163.
  16. Ertuna, B. & Kirbas, G. (2012), "Local community involvement in rural tourism development: The case of Kastamonu, Turkey", *Special Issues*, 10(2).
  17. Eshliki, A. E & Kaboudi, M. (2012), "Community perception of tourism impacts and their participation in tourism planning: A case study of Rammar, Iran", *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 36, pp. 333-341.
  18. Guang Liu, Hong Liu, Hongzi Liu "Model building for community participating in rural tourism and Game analysis of Corestaken Holders, *Asia cural*, p 21-25.
  19. Katherine (2014), "Rural Tourism: An International Perspective Edited by Katherine Dashper", *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism Leisure and Events*.
  20. Látková, P. & Vogt, C. A. (2012), "Residents' attitudes toward existing and future tourism development in rural communities", *Journal of Travel Research*, 51(1), pp. 50-67.
  21. Latkova, P. (2008), *An examination of factors predicting residents' support for tourism development*, Ph.D, Michigan State University, United States - Michigan. Retrieved from: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304581814?accountid=16869> ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT) database.
  22. Li, W. (2005), "Community decision-making: participation in development", *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33 (1) 132-143.
  23. Liu, A. (2006), "Tourism in rural areas: Kedah, Malaysia", *Tourism Management*.
  24. Li, Y. (2004), "Exploring community tourism in China: the case of Nanshan tourism zone", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 12 (3) 175-193.
  25. Mastura Jaafar, Noor Liza Hasan, Osman Mohamad, & T. Ramayah. (2005). The determinants of housing satisfaction level: a study on residential development project by Penang Development Corporation (PDC). Retrieved on 07th/Nov/2012, from: [http://www.fppsm.utm.my/download/doc\\_view/73-the-eterminants-of-housing-satisfaction-level-a-study-on-residential-development-project-by-penang.html](http://www.fppsm.utm.my/download/doc_view/73-the-eterminants-of-housing-satisfaction-level-a-study-on-residential-development-project-by-penang.html).
  26. McGehee, N. G. & Andereck, K. L. (2004), "Factors predicting rural residents' support of tourism", *Journal of Travel Research*, 43(2), pp. 131-40.
  27. Michael M. (2009), *Community involvement and participation in tourism development in Tanzania: A case study of local communities in Barabarani village, MTO wa MBO, Arusha-Tanzania*, Master, Victoria University of Wellington.
  28. Perdue, R. R. et al. (1990), "Resident support for tourism development", *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), pp. 586-99.
  29. Peter Blau (1964), "Community participation in rural tourism: Towards a conceptual framework", *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 144, pp. 290 - 95.
  30. Pretty, J. N. (1995), "Participatory learning for sustainable agriculture", *World Development*, 23(8), pp. 1247-1263.
  31. Puczkó, L. & Rátz, T. (2000), "Tourist and resident perceptions of the physical impacts of tourism at Lake Balaton, Hungary: Issues for Sustainable Tourism Management", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 8(6), pp. 458-78.
  32. Pham Hong Long & Kayat, K. (2011), "Residents' perceptions of tourism impact and their support for tourism development: the case study of Cuc Phuong national park, Ninh Binh province, Vietnam", *European Journal of Tourism Reseach*, 4(2), pp. 123-146.
  33. Pham Minh Huong (2013), *Local residents' attitudes and participation in tourism development in Ba Be National Park, Vietnam*, Master, Daegu University.
  34. Sirivongs, K. & Tsuchiya, T. (2012), *Relationship between local residents' perceptions, attitudes and participation towards national protected areas: A case study of Phou Khao Khouay National Protected Area, central*.
  35. Taylor, G. (1995), "The community approach: does it really work?", *Tourism Management*, 16(7), pp. 487-89.
  36. Tosun, C. (1989), "Towards a typology of community participation in the tourism development process", *International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 10, pp. 113-34.
  37. Tosun, C. (2000), "Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 21, pp 613-633.
  38. Tosun, C. & Timothy, D. J. (2003), "Arguments for community participation in the tourism development process", *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 14 (2).
  39. Tosun, C. (2005), "Stages in the emergence of a participatory tourism development approach in the Developing World", *Geoforum*, 36, pp. 333-52.
  40. Tosun (2006), *Expected nature of community participation in tourism development*, School of Tourism and Hotel Management, Mustafa Kemal University, 31200 Iskenderun, Hatay, Turkey
  41. Wang, H., Yang, Z., Chen, L., Yang, J., & Li, R. (2010), "Minority community participation in tourism: a case of Kanas Tuva villages in Xinjiang, China", *Tourism Management*, 31(6), 759-764