



INDIGENOUS TOURISM: PAVING THE WAY FOR PROTECTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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Abstract-

Every person born on the planet has some fundamental rights, including the indigenous peoples. Numerous socioeconomic and cultural groups that share common genealogy links to the lands and natural resources they now inhabit or have been ejected from are referred to as 'indigenous peoples' by this phrase. A tourist-related activity is considered to be 'indigenous tourism' if the indigenous peoples are directly involved, have influence over it, or make their culture the main draw. Indigenous tourism presents an avenue for communities to produce earnings, combat poverty, broaden access to healthcare and education, and preserve natural and cultural resources. Indigenous peoples have a right to maintain and carry on their cultural customs and practices. Their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and cultural expressions, as well as their genetic resources, seeds, medicines and knowledge of the peculiarities of flora and fauna, are all things that they have the right to maintain, control, safeguard, and advance. The aim of the paper is to draw attention towards indigenous tourism and indigenous peoples' rights and suggest solutions to protect them through indigenous tourism. It also seeks to examine the advantages that indigenous peoples have gained from indigenous tourism. The paper also tries to provide few recommendations for using indigenous tourism to uphold indigenous peoples' rights.

Keywords: Indigenous tourism, tourism, human rights, indigenous peoples.

INTRODUCTION-

'Indigenous peoples' refer to a number of socioeconomic and cultural groups that had ancestors who were stewards of the lands and natural resources that they now occupy or have been evicted from. They depend on the land and natural resources for their identities, cultures, ways of life, and general physical and spiritual well-being. They usually adhere to the representation provided by their traditional leaders and groups, which are distinct from those of the dominant community or culture. Indigenous Peoples are thought to number 476 million worldwide. They represent around 19% of the extremely poor, although making up only 6% of the world's population. Indigenous peoples' average lifespan is as much as twenty years lesser than that of non-indigenous people globally. Indigenous Peoples usually encounter significant obstacles in fully engaging in the mainstream economy, seeking justice, and partaking in political procedures and decision-

making processes. They typically lack official recognition over their lands, territories, and natural resources, frequently receive public expenditures in infrastructure and basic services last, and frequently do so after other groups.

Indigenous peoples are more susceptible to the effects of climate change and natural disasters, including disease outbreaks like COVID-19, as a result of the legacy of injustice and marginalisation. Even though they only own, occupy, or use a quarter of the world's landmass, indigenous peoples are in charge of 80% of the biodiversity that is still there. They have innate knowledge and abilities that are crucial for coping with, minimising, and reducing the risks associated with natural disasters. Even while many governments recognize only a small portion of the land as formally or legally belonging to Indigenous Peoples, a large portion of the land occupied by indigenous peoples is under customary ownership. Even when indigenous territories and lands are acknowledged, there are frequently problems with resource extraction and boundary protection. Conflict, environmental deterioration and sluggish economic and social progress are all caused by insecure land tenure.

MEANING OF 'INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'-

Indigenous peoples are culturally distinct ethnic groups that, to some extent, still speak the same language and practise similar cultural practices as the first known residents of a particular geographic area. The term 'indigenous' was originally employed in its current sense by Europeans, who did so to distinguish between the Native Americans and the European immigrants in the Americas as well as between the Africans who were brought to the continent as slaves. Sir Thomas Browne may have been the first person to use the phrase in this sense when he wrote in 1646, "for although in various places thereof there is at present swarms of Negroes serving under the Spaniard, yet were they all carried from Africa, since the discovery of Columbus; and are not indigenous or proper natives of America," despite the fact that many of them were slaves.

When a group of people upholds customs or other elements of an ancient culture that are linked to the original occupants of a particular area, they are typically referred to be 'indigenous'. Not all Indigenous peoples share this trait because many of them have incorporated significant aspects of colonial culture into their dress, religion, or language. Indigenous peoples may be sedentary in a certain area, have nomadic lifestyles over a wide area, or be resettled, but they are typically historically connected to a particular land on which they rely. Except for Antarctica, every inhabited climate zone and continent has an indigenous population. There are over 5,000 Indigenous nations worldwide. Larger ethnic groups have traditionally invaded the territories of indigenous peoples, justifying their actions with notions of racial and religious superiority, land use or economic opportunity. There are currently thousands of indigenous tribes living in nations where they do not constitute the dominant ethnic group.

MEANING OF 'INDIGENOUS TOURISM'-

'Indigenous tourism' is characterized as tourism that incorporates indigenous peoples, either by granting them authority over the historic landmarks of a region or by rendering Indigenous culture the centrepiece of the visitor experience. An international or domestic traveller with an Indigenous focus typically engages in or completes at least one indigenous tourism activity while on vacation, such as visiting cultural sites or indigenous communities, taking part in traditional dances and arts and crafts, or visiting isolated Indigenous areas. Indigenous tourism, when regulated effectively, may enable Indigenous peoples to appropriately exhibit their traditions, the environment, customs, and other elements of their way of life.

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), with whom Ecotourism Australia has recently partnered, is true when it states that tourism is one of the most dynamic economic sectors through which the indigenous peoples can raise their living standards. Indigenous tourism has the potential to boost employment, reduce poverty, stop rural flight migration, empower women and youth, promote product diversification, and instil a feeling of pride among Indigenous people provided it is appropriately and sustainably managed. But this kind of tourism also brings up a number of moral, social, economic and human rights issues that require attention from policymakers of this sector.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

The case study businesses help in ensuring equitable sharing and communal benefits. The indigenous communities involved in tourism share the benefits of tourism and share all kinds of benefits including environmental, economic, spiritual as well as socio-cultural. Indigenous tourism is not only a business activity but is also meant to ensure sustainable development of the indigenous peoples. (Scheyvens et al., 2021)

The traditional lands of the indigenous peoples are critical for the survival of their culture, therefore the legal status of these properties need to reflect this vital purpose. The management of indigenous property rights require to be guided by the culture of the people holding the properties. (Wiessner, 2011)

The tourism industry require to adopt ethical code of practice that would take into consideration the ethical concerns of indigenous peoples regarding their intellectual property rights and culture. It is critical that visitors, the tourism industry and government tourism authorities follow an ethical code developed by a nationally recognized body of indigenous peoples in the tourism industry. (Trau & Bushell, 2008)

Indigenous tourism, underpinned by sustainable development principles, arguably provides opportunities to realise unique, often innovative, developments or management approaches that can be extremely beneficial to indigenous peoples. The establishment of sustainable indigenous tourism communities, enterprises, and products, the conservation of natural resources, whether via economic, environmental, social, political, or cultural approaches, necessitate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of such concerns. (Carr et al., 2016)

The effects of tourism are complex, indirect and spatially and temporally variable. Things that are blamed on tourism and benefits that are attributed to tourism development can be misplaced and misinterpreted. The overall outlook for indigenous tourism is likely to be positive, both in terms of participation and hopefully, indigenous control and management of such development. (Butler, 2021)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

- (i) To discuss the rights of indigenous peoples under International and Indian law.
- (ii) To explore the benefits attained by indigenous peoples through indigenous tourism.
- (iii) To provide suggestions for safeguarding indigenous peoples' rights through indigenous tourism.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY-

The present study is essential as it focuses on indigenous tourism and the benefits that can be attained by the indigenous peoples through it. The study also aims at suggesting ways for safeguarding the interests and rights of the indigenous peoples with the help of indigenous tourism. The study is vital as indigenous tourism provides them a way to generate income, fight poverty, increase access to healthcare and education, and protect natural and cultural resources. Indigenous peoples have a right to sustain their cultural customs and practices. Their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions, as well as their genetic resources, seeds, medicines and knowledge of the peculiarities of flora and fauna, are all things that they have the right to maintain and safeguard. The ways suggested would be beneficial for further promoting the indigenous tourism, keeping in mind the interests and rights of the indigenous peoples.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-

The present study is based on secondary data collected from the relevant sources related with the objectives of the study. The secondary data have been collected from different sources related to indigenous peoples, indigenous tourism, the rights of the indigenous peoples and other associated areas.

(I)RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW-

In 1957, the International Labour Organization (ILO) enacted Convention No. 107 for unification of indigenous peoples and formulated measures for their protection. After two years, ILO Convention No. 169 was adopted in Geneva for providing respect to the aspirations of indigenous peoples and their identity. Article 5 of the Convention deals with safeguarding cultural, spiritual, social and integrity values of the indigenous peoples. Article 6(1) deal with the duties of the Government to ensure participation of indigenous peoples in decision making and helping them in their advancement. Article 8(1) deal with providing right to the indigenous peoples for safeguarding their customs, for this purpose national laws require to be formulated accordingly. Article 13(1) deals with providing respect to the culture and customs of indigenous peoples while making the constitutional provisions. The Convention No. 169 also deals with providing the right to decide to the indigenous peoples regarding their priorities and way of living.

On September 13, 2007, the General Assembly approved the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, i.e., UNDRIP. The Declaration is the largest body of international law addressing the rights of indigenous peoples. It explains the fundamental freedoms and current standards of human rights as they apply to indigenous peoples and suggests a global framework of essential conditions for their survival, worth, and wellbeing. The Declaration holds importance because indigenous peoples, especially Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, played a part in its formulation.

The Declaration safeguards the rights of indigenous peoples to their whole collective bio-cultural legacy, including their traditional territory, knowledge, and resources, as well as their cultural, spiritual, and legal beliefs.

The Declaration has been ratified by 146 nations, who have agreed to uphold it despite the fact that it is not legally obligatory. When a Declaration is approved by Congress in Peru, for instance, it becomes a set of rules and guidelines that must be followed. National governments that have endorsed the Declaration have an obligation to uphold any provisions that indigenous peoples utilise to implement in their local governance systems.

Communities can employ a number of measures in the UNDRIP to bolster their legal standing and bio-cultural legacy, including:

1. According to **Article 26** of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, indigenous peoples have a title to the lands, regions, and resources that they have historically possessed, occupied, or otherwise utilised. They are free to possess, make use of, create, and oversee these. These regions, territories, and resources must be publicly recognised by the state and protected.
2. Indigenous peoples have a right under bio-cultural rights to uphold and practise their cultural traditions and customs (**Article 11**). Indigenous peoples have the right to administer, protect, and enhance their cultural legacy, traditional knowledge, and artistic expressions and their genetic resources, seeds, medicines and understanding of the peculiarities of flora and fauna (**Article 31**).
3. Indigenous peoples enjoy the freedom to practise, display, propagate and share their spiritual and religious practices (**Article 12**). The lands, territories, oceans, coastal seas and other resources that indigenous peoples have historically held or occupied and used are theirs, and they have the right to protect and strengthen those ties. (**Article 25**)
4. Indigenous peoples have the right to take part in decision-making processes that could have an impact on their rights (**Article 18**).
5. Indigenous peoples have the right, with their free beforehand and informed consent, to establish priorities and construct plans for the advancement or utilisation of their territories, land, and other endowments. States must consult with indigenous peoples through their own representative institutions before approving any project that will affect their lands, territories, and other resources, particularly in relation to the exploitation of mineral, water, or other resources. This is to obtain their free prior informed consent (**Article 32**).

6. Indigenous peoples have the right to exercise their rights without being subjected to any kind of discrimination, especially when those rights are based on their indigenous background or identity. They are liberated as well as equal to everyone else. (**Article 2**).
7. Indigenous peoples are provided the right to self-determination. They are free to select their political status and to create their own economies, communities, and cultures as a result of that right (**Article 3**).
8. While exercising their right to self-determination, indigenous peoples have the right to autonomy or self-government in areas relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous duties (**Article 4**).
9. Indigenous peoples have the right to have their completely different political, social, judicial, economic and cultural centres protected and the freedom to take an active part, if they wish to choose, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the State (**Article 5**).
10. Indigenous peoples enjoy the right to liberty, personal security, and the preservation of their physical and mental integrity. They are not to be the victims of crimes of genocide or other acts of violence, such as forcibly relocating their children to another group, and they collectively have the right to exist in freedom, peace, and security as distinct peoples (**Article 7**).
11. Indigenous peoples have the right to uphold and follow their cultural practices and traditions. The freedom to conserve, advance, and preserve historical and archaeological sites, artefacts, rituals, technologies, literary creations and other past, present and developing representations of their cultures are all included in this (**Article 9**).
12. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise, share, and teach their spiritual and religious practices, including their customs, rites and rituals. Additionally, they are entitled to private access, preservation and protection of their sacred and cultural sites. Additionally, they have the right to control the things used in their rituals and to utilise them as they see fit. They also have the right to receive their own human remains back (**Article 12**).
13. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain their own names for communities, places and people and also to protect, advance and use their oral histories, languages, philosophies, writing systems, and literatures for future generations (**Article 13**).
14. Indigenous peoples are entitled to unlimited access to all non-indigenous media as well as the ability to establish their own media outlets in their original languages (**Article 16**).
15. Under applicable domestic and international labour law, indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to fully exercise all of their legal rights. States must take special measures to protect indigenous children from being used for commercial gain and from engaging in any employment that could be hazardous, interfere with their education, or be harmful to their health or general physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development, taking into account their particular vulnerability and the significance of education for their empowerment. Indigenous peoples are entitled to a workplace free from all forms of discrimination, including wages and employment (**Article 17**).
16. Indigenous peoples have the right to retain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions as well as the right to choose the representatives who will represent them in decisions that could affect their rights (**Article 18**).
17. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and advance their political, social and economic structures, to have secure access to their own means of support and advancement and to freely carry out all customary and other economic activities. If indigenous peoples are deprived of their means of survival and development, they have a claim to equitable and fair reparation (**Article 20**).

18. Without discrimination, indigenous peoples have a right to an improvement in their economic and social situation, including, but not limited to, in the areas of social security, housing, sanitation, health, and education (**Article 21**).
19. When putting this Declaration into practise, special consideration must be given to the rights and unique requirements of indigenous elders, women, girls, young people, and people with disabilities. States must work to ensure that indigenous women and children are properly safeguarded from all forms of violence and discrimination in cooperation with indigenous peoples (**Article 22**).
20. Indigenous peoples have the right to independently set goals and carry out development-related activities. Indigenous peoples, specifically, have the right to be involved in the formulation and selection of housing, health, and other economic and social programmes that influence them, and to operate such programmes through their own institutions to the greatest extent practicable. (**Article 23**).
21. Indigenous peoples possess the right to benefit from traditional medicines and practice traditional medicine, including ensuring the longevity of key medicinal wildlife, plants, and minerals. Additionally, all social and health services are open to all indigenous peoples without any restrictions. Indigenous peoples also have the same entitlement to the best possible state of bodily and mental health. In order to gradually realise this right to its full extent, states must take the appropriate actions (**Article 24**).
22. Indigenous peoples are entitled to uphold their responsibilities to current and future generations in order to preserve and deepen their special spiritual ties to the lands, territories, waters, coastal seas, and other resources that they have historically owned or otherwise occupied and utilised (**Article 25**).
23. The lands, territories and natural resources that indigenous peoples have historically owned, occupied, or otherwise acquired are their property. Both those lands, territories, and resources that indigenous peoples already have access to due to traditional ownership or other forms of occupation or use, as well as those that they have otherwise obtained, are theirs to keep, utilise, develop and manage (**Article 26**).
24. Indigenous peoples have the freedom to select their own identity or membership based on their customs and practices, according to **Article 24**. This has no bearing on the capacity of indigenous peoples to acquire citizenship in the nations in which they presently reside. They have the right to choose the criteria for selecting members of their institutions and to establish the procedures for doing so (**Article 33**).
25. Indigenous peoples have the right to support, develop and maintain their institutional structures as well as their distinctive rituals, spiritual practices, traditions, techniques, and, where appropriate, legal systems or customs, in line with international human rights standards (**Article 34**).

(II) RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNDER INDIAN LAW-

After many debates over the topic of including Scheduled Tribes of India under Indigenous Peoples list, The Indian Council of Indigenous and Tribal People (ICITP) established in 1987, organized a symposium on the same topic and it was finally agreed that the Scheduled Tribes of the country will be considered as 'indigenous peoples'. In India, there are around 461 ethnic groups that are considered to be indigenous peoples of the country. India through the constitutional laws have recognized the rights of indigenous peoples in the following manner-

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes- This commission got established by Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003 and has the duty of inquiring into complaints of cases where the Scheduled Tribes have been deprived of their rights and also indulges in taking steps to protect their rights and help in the development of the Scheduled Tribes of the country.

2. Safeguarding the economic and political rights of Indigenous peoples of India- For safeguarding the political rights of the Scheduled Tribes of the country, there are various Articles including Article 244 which is regarding management of Scheduled and tribal regions. There are other Articles too for safeguarding the political rights including Article 330, Article 334, Article 371 and Article 164(1). Article 164(1) grants powers for forming special ministry for Scheduled Tribes by the government of the states including Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh. There is Article 275 also, which provide powers to the Parliament for providing special grants to the states that are working for ensuring welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, there are Fifth and Sixth Schedule that helps in proper management and control of Scheduled tribes and their regions.

3. Safeguarding the social rights of Indigenous peoples of India- Article 15 of the Indian Constitution deals with provisions regarding economic, social and educational advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. Article 19(5) restricts non-tribal people from owning properties in tribal regions. Article 23 deals with prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour. Article 24 prohibits child labour.

4. Safeguarding the economic and political rights of Indigenous peoples of India- Article 15(4) deals with development of other backward classes including the Scheduled Tribes. Article 29 deals with safeguarding interests of the minorities including the Scheduled Tribes. Article 46 deals with promoting economic and educational welfares of weaker sections including the Scheduled Tribes and safeguarding them from exploitation and social injustice. Article 350 deals with protection of distinctive language, culture or script. Article 350A deals with providing instructions in mother tongue at primary level.

5. Acts enacted for their protection- There have been various acts enacted from time to time to safeguard the indigenous peoples of the country including The Scheduled Tribes Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976 for safeguarding them from bonded labour activities. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the rules framed under the Act in 1995 for safeguarding them from discrimination and torture. Apart from this, there are other laws also that safeguard the Scheduled Tribes in the country including The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Forest Conservation Act, 1980; Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA Act, 1996; The Tribal Panchsheel Principles (1958) by the first Prime Minister of India Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and various state laws and regulations related to alienation and restoration of land of the Scheduled Tribes.

6. Ruling of the cases by Supreme Court and High Courts- In M.C. Valsala vs. State of Kerala, the Supreme Court abolished the rule which stated that if in the case of inter-caste marriage, any one of the parent belong to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes, then the children can claim reservation after showing that he/she has been born as handicapped or disadvantaged being a member of that family. Another case is of the State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorirajan, in which a government order was declared void for supporting the backward classes. A Clause 4 was also included in Article 15 for empowering the states to formulate provisions for development of those who are socially and educationally backward.

(III) BENEFITS ATTAINED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THROUGH INDIGENOUS TOURISM-

Indigenous tourism provides immense benefits to the indigenous peoples. It gives them a chance to make money, fight poverty, improve access to healthcare and education and protect cultural and natural resources. The following are the benefits attained by indigenous people through indigenous tourism which will also help them in safeguarding their basic human rights-

1. Disseminating awareness of indigenous culture- Indigenous tourism provides an opportunity to spread awareness among the tourists belonging to different sections of the society, thereby helping them to preserve their culture, traditions and identity.

2. Bestowing employment prospects for the indigenous peoples- Indigenous tourism employs the indigenous peoples and thereby provides an opportunity to them for earning a living.

- 3. Highlighting the indigenous peoples-** Indigenous tourism helps to highlight the indigenous peoples and their customs and traditions. This will not only help them preserve their age-old traditions but also help them in protecting their basic human rights.
- 4. Sustaining customs and traditions of indigenous peoples-** Indigenous tourism acts as a means of maintaining and preserving the customs and traditions of the indigenous peoples.
- 5. Encouraging reconciliation-** Indigenous tourism also encourages reconciliation of indigenous peoples with the other communities of the world.
- 6. Supporting local businesspeople-** Indigenous tourism paves a way to support the local art, crafts and other items produced by the indigenous peoples working as local entrepreneurs. This will provide them an opportunity to earn a living and raise their standards of living.
- 7. Solidifying ties between cultures and communities-** Indigenous tourism helps to bridge the gap and strengthen the ties between different cultures and communities. It provides an opportunity to the indigenous peoples to interact with other communities and establish good relations with them.
- 8. Training young individuals to acquire new skills-** Indigenous-led tourism can help the young generations to learn new skills and utilize it to become successful entrepreneurs in the future.
- 9. Stimulating the redevelopment of the land-** The land belonging to the indigenous peoples and communities can be redeveloped and revitalized through indigenous-led tourism which would be helpful to protect the right of the indigenous peoples to hold their land and properties.

(IV) SUGGESTIONS FOR PROTECTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS THROUGH INDIGENOUS TOURISM-

- 1. Focus on the most vital things-** Indigenous people cannot decide for themselves how to live, receive control over their own healthcare, education, and other services, without their lands being secure. That is the top priority by far. Everything else is secondary. Indigenous peoples prosper when their land rights are respected. If they're not, things won't go well.
- 2. Include indigenous people into account while considering land utilisation-** Indigenous peoples lack a means of support, an identity, and a chance of survival without their own territory. In this case, states must follow the concept of beforehand, free, and informed consent. Indigenous peoples must be involved in development procedures and consulted about how their land will be used. Companies must consider this as well and carry out appropriate due diligence both before and during investment projects.
- 3. Conform to the law to assure the preservation of land rights-** Even when land rights laws are in place, they are frequently broken. Brazil serves as an example; in accordance with the constitution, all Indian tribes in Brazil should have had their land legally protected by 1993, yet many are still waiting. Many people, including the Guarani, struggle to survive waiting for better times to come. They routinely camp along highways in deplorable conditions, with pandemic levels of illness and suicide. Furthermore, they frequently get gunfire when they attempt to retake little portions of their territories.
- 4. Ease the gap between policy and practice-** The mismatch between policy, legislation and practice is still another difficult issue. The Endorois case and other instances, like Saramaka in Suriname, are good examples of international court decisions on indigenous peoples' rights that are legally binding on governments. However, years later, many of these decisions are still not being executed. The similar gap exists at the level of multilateral organisations' policies and safeguards, which control how they can lend money for projects that have an impact on indigenous peoples. Instances include the World Bank and other international financial institutions. Although the policies frequently have flaws, they generally speak represent enormous gains over the scenario 20 or 30 years before. However, despite this, policies and safeguards are frequently ignored or not implemented in full.

- 5. Apprehend their contribution to conservation-** Recognizing indigenous peoples' crucial contribution to conservation is important because it is sometimes one of the justifications given for their relocation. Indigenous peoples have a great respect for the land and a need to preserve it as a result of their reliance on

it for food, shelter, identity, and life. Indigenous peoples are the ideal candidates to maintain that area since they often create a set of conservation practices that are passed down from one generation to the next.

6. Enhance general awareness- The realisation of indigenous peoples' rights depends on informed public education and awareness rising. All of us are accountable for this. There's a good explanation for the widespread scepticism. However, it is imperative that we educate ourselves and recognise our own involvement in consumerism and policies that support the demand for production, profit, and exploitation. The impact on indigenous peoples, their territories, and their lands can then be started to be understood. The connection with the land of indigenous peoples is vital to who they are, what defines them, and their capacity to thrive as indigenous peoples.

7. Discover from instances of advancement- There are some wonderfully motivating stories within the dreadful circumstances for many people. The narrative of the Achuar people in the north, who have banded together to defend their area and carry out their own vision for self-governance, comes from Peru. They have successfully withstood government and other oil company attempts to explore for oil on their land for more than 15 years.

8. Role of the state in defending more rights- Human rights include the right to an appropriate quality of living, the right to an education, and the right to participate in development processes that impact you. The realisation of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights and freedoms is part of the right to development. States have a responsibility to shoulder the cost of fostering an environment that is conducive to indigenous peoples' growth.

CONCLUSION-

Indigenous tourism provides immense opportunities for the indigenous peoples to generate income for themselves by getting employed in the sectors belonging to tourism industry. It also provides various other benefits such as it helps to reduce poverty level among the indigenous peoples and provides them access to healthcare as well as educational facilities. It also paves a way for them to conserve the cultural and natural resources belonging to them which would be helpful in protecting the basic human rights of the indigenous peoples, that is, right to hold land and property. Indigenous-led tourism also helps the indigenous peoples to preserve and promote their culture and traditions, thereby exercising their cultural rights. It is required that steps must be taken by the Government of different countries to recognize and safeguard their territories, to ensure that their cultural rights are being recognized and taken care of, to safeguard their human rights and involve them before taking any decision related to them. It is essential that the free and informed consent of the indigenous peoples must be taken before taking any decisions pertaining to them. Apart from this, initiatives related to the indigenous tourism industry should be developed and implemented in such a way that it takes care of the human rights of the indigenous peoples. Therefore, it will ensure that indigenous tourism helps in preserving and safeguarding the human rights of the indigenous peoples.

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