



Cultural Heritage and Identity: An Anthropological Study of Hill Tribe Communities in Northern Thailand

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Abstract: This study explores the intricate relationship between cultural heritage and identity among hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand. Facing external pressures from globalization, tourism, and government policies, these communities are adapting to preserve traditional practices while reshaping their cultural identities. Through ethnographic analysis, the research highlights how cultural expressions like language, art, craftsmanship, and ritual practices serve as dynamic frameworks for identity preservation amidst social change. Findings emphasize that these communities' heritage is a vital resource, fostering resilience and unity as they navigate complex challenges. This research also reflects on the role of anthropologists in ensuring culturally sensitive representation, advocating for authentic depictions and sustainable cultural preservation strategies.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, identity, hill tribes, Northern Thailand, cultural preservation

1. Introduction

When looking at the complex link between cultural heritage and identity, especially in the hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand, one must deal with globalization and modernization that put traditional practices at risk. These communities, full of various cultural expressions and social structures, offer important insights into how heritage influences identity. As people in these groups face outside pressures - like tourism, economic growth, and changing cultural standards - their reactions show important adaptive methods that reflect both strength and change. This duality emphasizes the need to see heritage not just as an unchanging artifact but as an active part of identity that changes with new situations. Also, studying the many facets of these identities leads to a deeper look into the larger issues of cultural preservation and the moral duties of anthropologists in promoting authentic representation and understanding of hill tribe stories.

Understanding cultural heritage and identity requires examining how history and contemporary society intersect to foster a sense of community. For hill tribe groups in Northern Thailand, this idea goes beyond just objects or customs; it includes the everyday experiences and actions that shape who they are. Language and culture play key roles in this heritage, affecting social relationships and political involvement within these communities. As noted in Caitlyn Jenkins et al. (2023), the complex link between politics, language, and culture highlights the need to see how politics shapes group identity. Also, looking at the effect of government actions, as mentioned in Gwen McCaw (2023), shows external influences can alter





resource accessibility and cultural expression for these marginalized upland communities. This highlights that cultural heritage and identity are not static but evolve through interactions with broader societal systems, emphasizing the need for an anthropological perspective to fully grasp their complexities. In the mountains of Northern Thailand, hill tribe communities show a rich culture that is closely connected to their history and economic situations. These groups, mainly including the Karen, Hmong, and Mien, keep unique traditions that have changed over the years. The Mien is notable for their silverware making, with Kamphaeng Phet being the biggest place for production in Thailand. This lively cultural expression highlights their craftsmanship and is important for their identity, as they both preserve old patterns and adapt them to new styles (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). Additionally, the fight for citizenship by groups such as the Dara'ang reveals the complex issues of social ranking and access to resources, showing how identity is tied to political recognition and power (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)). Thus, recognizing these details is important for understanding the wider socio-cultural scene of the hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand.

Anthropological studies play a crucial role in understanding cultural dynamics, offering insights into how communities navigate their identities amidst internal and external influences. For instance, in Northern Thailand's hill tribe communities, documenting traditional practices such as silverware crafting by the Mien ethnic group reveals both their historical significance and their strategies for preserving heritage in the modern era. Research shows that the Mien's incorporation of modern tools into traditional silver crafting demonstrates their adaptability and innovation, challenging simplistic narratives that overlook these nuanced approaches (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). Additionally, anthropological research emphasizes the role of local knowledge systems, showing how these communities maintain and share their cultural heritage. In conclusion, such studies reveal the need to see cultural dynamics as changing and connected, linking historical background with present-day situations.

The social structures and traditions of hill tribe groups in Northern Thailand are closely linked to their cultural background, which shapes their identity and adaptability to modern changes. These communities show a resilience that is influenced by their history and unique languages, creating a robust sense of community. As modern influences, especially through globalization, come into these societies, they must find a way to balance old customs with new trends. Social businesses, for example, are important in this situation, helping to keep cultural items safe while making sure that artisans can earn a living, similar to what is seen in the Assamese handloom sector (Oorja Kapoor et al., [2024](#)). Furthermore, the valuable traditional knowledge regarding healing practices in these tribes faces threats from modern healthcare systems, highlighting the urgent need to rethink how this knowledge is safeguarded and blended into present health approaches (Sanjeev Kumar Ningombam et al., [2024](#)). The interplay between tradition and modernity compels hill tribe communities to navigate these challenges while actively preserving and reinforcing their cultural identity.

2. Historical Context of Hill Tribe Communities

The past relationships between hill tribe groups and government officials have greatly influenced their cultural identities and social-political situations. Old practices and beliefs mix with current government policies, affecting resources and citizenship. For example, the Dara'ang people show the difficulties they face dealing with the Thai government, where their ethnic, gender, and social identities make it hard for them to assert their citizenship and stability (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)). Moreover, the Mien ethnic group's development in silverware making reveals a careful celebration of their heritage despite modern challenges. Their traditional craftsmanship, known for ancient designs, is kept alive but also changes to fit modern markets



through new methods (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). This intricate blend of tradition and modernity underscores the historical roots of hill tribe communities and highlights the importance of addressing these dynamics when exploring cultural heritage and identity.

Origins and migration patterns of hill tribe groups

The origins and migration patterns of hill tribe groups in Northern Thailand show how culture, identity, and socio-political factors work together. Studies show that these communities have changing relationships with the Thai government, which reflect larger historical trends influenced by globalization (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)). Groups like the Mien, formed under distinct socio-political conditions, have maintained their cultural traditions while also facing modern challenges. Their migration due to environmental and economic reasons has moved from traditional ways to new practices, such as making silverware that connects to their identity and culture (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). Examining these migration patterns highlights the strength of hill tribe communities and emphasizes the role of local knowledge and cultural continuity in defining their identities amidst the rapidly changing environment of Northern Thailand.

Historical interactions with neighboring cultures and governments

Interactions between Hill Tribe groups in Northern Thailand and nearby cultures and governments have shaped their identity and cultural practices historically. These exchanges have sometimes been cooperative and sometimes conflictual, affecting things like economic approaches and social structures. For instance, trade with neighboring ethnic communities facilitated the exchange of farming techniques and art forms, fostering a rich cultural blend that strengthens their community resilience. On the flip side, attempts by central Thai authorities to promote assimilation have often threatened these tribes' independence, leading to resistance and changing cultures as survival methods. The complexity of these past interactions highlights not just the changing nature of cultural identity but also the ongoing struggle of power relations. As Hill Tribe communities deal with modern challenges, recognizing their historical interactions with neighboring cultures is key to understanding their cultural legacy and lasting identity (Julie Koppel Maldonado et al., [2014](#)).

Impact of colonialism and globalization on cultural practices

Colonialism and globalization have changed the cultural practices of hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand a lot, causing both loss and change in identities. In the past, colonial forces pressured native customs, creating a system that prioritized dominant cultures and suppressed traditional identity expressions. This marginalization allowed local practices to be taken away and cultural elements to be turned into products for the global market. Nowadays, globalization adds to this situation; it encourages cultural sharing but also poses risks to traditional practices. Some hill tribe groups use globalization to improve their visibility and financial situation, but they still face the challenge of keeping their heritage true despite outside influences (Julie Koppel Maldonado et al., [2014](#)). In the end, the effects of these past and present issues show a complex relationship where cultural strength and change must work together to deal with the challenges of a connected world.

Preservation of traditional knowledge through generations

In Hill Tribe communities of Northern Thailand, keeping traditional knowledge is very important not just for cultural identity, but also for keeping unique practices alive that shape these communities. Involving younger generations in traditional activities helps ensure that cultural stories, rituals, and skills are preserved and passed down, which creates a feeling of





belonging and self-esteem. Just like in a study about the Panay Bukidnon and Ati-indigenous peoples, where cultural practices were found to be vital for identity, Hill Tribe communities also depend on passing down knowledge through generations for cultural survival (Leo Andrew B. Bicular, [2025](#)). Additionally, the example of Wanuskewin Heritage Park's UNESCO nomination shows how physical heritage, including rituals and farming skills, supports ongoing cultural practices and strengthens community bonds (Tara Alisha Janzen, [2023](#)). Therefore, creating spaces that promote involvement in traditional activities is essential for maintaining and renewing cultural knowledge in Hill Tribe groups.

3. Cultural Practices and Identity Formation

The link between culture and identity development is clear in the Hill Tribe groups in Northern Thailand. These groups use various traditional rituals, festivals, and crafts that show their unique histories and strengthen their shared identity. When individuals take part in these cultural activities, they adopt the values and stories that help shape how they see themselves, creating a feeling of belonging within the group. Additionally, passing down knowledge and skills from one generation to the next helps keep their culture alive, even with outside challenges like globalization and economic changes. This situation shows that identity is not fixed but a changing process shaped by active participation in cultural traditions, which can help protect against cultural loss. Therefore, understanding how identity develops in these communities requires a complex view that looks at both individual and group aspects of cultural practices (Coeli Barry, [2013](#)).

Role of language in cultural identity among hill tribes

Language is important for showing and keeping the cultural identity of hill tribes in Northern Thailand. It reflects not only the special traditions and histories of these groups but also their close connection to the land and their relationships with others in their social and political situations. For example, the Dara'ang people use their traditional language to discuss their lives and deal with issues related to citizenship and access to resources, highlighting their outsider position in greater Thai society (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)). Additionally, in tourism, the need for English among local people shows the problems created by language barriers when interacting with tourists. This reliance on a worldwide common language can lessen genuine cultural expressions, emphasizing the necessity for encouraging multilingualism among community members. By creating a language-friendly environment that appreciates indigenous languages, hill tribes can strengthen their cultural identities while managing modern economic challenges (Singhanat Nomniam et al., [2020](#)).

Significance of traditional rituals and festivals

Traditional rituals and festivals are important parts of cultural identity, strengthening ties within Hill Tribe communities in Northern Thailand. These occasions reflect the history and spiritual beliefs that define the unique identities of these groups, helping to share the heritage through generations. For example, the Mien ethnic group's silverware skills are highlighted during several festivals, where detailed designs and methods are displayed, representing cultural pride and continuity (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). In addition, culinary tourism is becoming an important way to promote local traditions, especially for the Khamti and Mising communities, where food acts not only as nourishment but also as a story that shows their cultural path (Banani Saikia et al., [2023](#)). By joining in these rituals and festivals, community members pay tribute to their ancestors and help maintain and value their cultural practices in a more globalized world, which supports the sustainability of cultural heritage.





Influence of art and craftsmanship on community identity

The connection between art and craftsmanship plays a vital role in shaping and preserving community identity, particularly among Hill Tribe communities in Northern Thailand. By creating unique textiles, intricate carvings, and vibrant ceramics, artisans sustain traditional techniques while conveying a collective narrative rooted in their shared history and cultural values. These artistic works create real links to the past, adding cultural importance to daily life and strengthening the feeling of belonging among members of the community. In addition, taking part in crafting helps bring people together and strengthens bonds between generations, as younger artisans learn skills and stories from their elders, helping to keep cultural traditions alive. Thus, the arts are not just for beauty but are crucial for the passing down of identity, helping communities deal with modern changes while staying connected to their important heritage (UNESCO, [2016](#)).

Gender roles and their impact on cultural expression

Cultural expression in Hill Tribe communities in Northern Thailand is greatly influenced by strong gender roles, which outline how individuals can be creative and share cultural traditions. Typically, men are given roles that focus on leadership and keeping customs alive, while women are often limited to home tasks, leading to their artistic contributions being seen as less important. This split not only limits women's voices in cultural stories but also reinforces a cycle where gender expectations are upheld and celebrated through art forms like textiles and ceremonies. The complicated relationship between these roles also mirrors wider societal expectations, pushing cultural aesthetics towards tradition, which can hinder new ideas. Thus, discussions about gender roles and cultural expression are essential, as they highlight the need for reassessment to promote inclusion and support a wider range of identities in these communities (UNESCO, [2014](#)).

4. Challenges to Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage preservation has many challenges, especially in marginalized communities. In examining hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand, one sees the strong impacts of globalization that often endanger traditional practices and identities. For example, ethnographic studies about the Mien ethnic group show that modern technology in silverware making has led to new methods while also weakening ancestral skills (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)). Moreover, places like Wanuskewin Heritage Park highlight how outside economic interests can take precedence over local cultural values, which harms the community's connection to its heritage (Tara Alisha Janzen, [2023](#)). This situation shows a broader issue for many indigenous groups: the need to adapt for survival in a fast-changing world while trying to keep their cultural identity intact. Therefore, proactive steps must be taken to protect both tangible and intangible heritage from ongoing sociocultural erosion threats.

Effects of modernization and urbanization on traditional lifestyles

Modernization and urban growth have a big effect on old ways of life, especially for Hill Tribe groups in Northern Thailand. These groups are facing pressures from quick urban progress, causing their cultural practices and social systems to change a lot. In Laos, for instance, rising land needs are harming traditional farming methods, which disrupts the community ties built over years (Andreas Heinimann et al., 2012). This change endangers local food sources and weakens the identities linked to these ways of living. Additionally, globalization is changing eating habits, further weakening local traditions, such as in Mymensingh, Bangladesh, where traditional foods are being swapped out for fast food and processed choices (Md. Ruhul Amin Sarker, 2011). Ultimately, the forces of modernization





and urbanization place significant pressure on Hill Tribe communities, compelling them to strike a delicate balance between preserving their cultural heritage and adapting to an ever-evolving economic and social landscape.

Threats posed by tourism and commercialization of culture

The growth of tourism in hill tribe areas has caused real problems for cultural integrity and social unity. As tourists come to see the appeal of these cultures, commercialization acts as a sneaky force that turns traditions and rituals into products, taking away their real meaning. This change affects how culture is displayed and leads to a reliance on tourist money, which can damage local values and customs in favor of more market-friendly versions. Moreover, the large number of visitors often results in harm to the environment, as natural resources are used up to satisfy a consumer-driven market, putting the cultural landscapes of these communities at risk. If these issues are not addressed, they could lead to cultures becoming more alike, endangering what makes these hill tribes unique and weakening their ability to handle globalization (Michelle Whitford et al., [2017](#)).

Environmental changes and their impact on cultural practices

Fast changes in the environment create big problems for the cultural ways of hill tribes in Northern Thailand. Their farming methods connect closely with their local identities. These groups, with their special traditions, are feeling more pressure from climate change, which changes weather and impacts harvest amounts. The Thai Rice: Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming Project shows a way to adapt and strengthen these communities; it aims to involve around 253,400 small rice farmers, including women, showing the importance of including culture while boosting sustainable farming. Yet, as these new strategies grow, they might push aside traditional practices that depend on old knowledge and methods. Therefore, while strategies to adapt to climate change are important, they need to also focus on keeping cultural heritage alive so that these communities can maintain their identity during environmental change.

Government policies and their implications for cultural preservation

The link between government policy and cultural preservation is very important for the Hill Tribe communities in Northern Thailand. Here, laws often favor development instead of traditional ways. These policies are meant to modernize and integrate these groups into the national economy, but they often harm their cultural independence and heritage. As noted in (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)), the quest for citizenship and rights by those living in upland areas is a tricky process, showing the larger issues, they deal with in keeping their distinct identity despite state pressures. Additionally, the Mien ethnic group's silverware craft, mentioned in (Ogama Jakae, [2022](#)), shows how current policies can both pose threats and create chances for cultural expression. Good governance should focus on protecting cultural practices while also valuing their economic roles. This approach would help create a space where heritage and modern life can exist together, ultimately benefiting both the communities and the nation.

5. Conclusion

When looking at how cultural heritage and identity mix in hill tribe communities of Northern Thailand, it's important to see that social identities are not just markers of difference but are important parts of accessing resources and power. The complex ties formed by gender, ethnicity, and citizenship, discussed in (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)), show how changing government policies and social rankings make these issues more complicated. These identities help



communities tell their histories and assert their rights in the larger political scene. Additionally, when looking at cultural heritage for possible UNESCO World Heritage status, as highlighted in (Tara Alisha Janzen, [2023](#)), the unique archaeological and living traditions of these communities are proof of their strength and important expressions of who they are. In the end, understanding these connected elements reveals the ongoing difficulties and chances these communities have in maintaining their cultural heritage.

Research in anthropology about Hill Tribe communities in Northern Thailand shows a strong connection between cultural heritage and identity. It points out how traditional practices and shared stories influence how individuals and groups see themselves. Important findings suggest that cultural heritage serves as a storage of history and helps shape identity, affecting areas like language, religion, and social organization. Additionally, the ability of these communities to keep their unique cultural features in the face of globalization highlights the importance of heritage as a source of strength and unity. Despite challenges like economic development and cultural mixing, these tribes work to shape their identities, often blending modern aspects with traditional ones to deal with present-day issues. Therefore, the relationship between heritage and identity not only keeps cultural differences intact but also encourages adaptive ways to thrive in a rapidly changing environment (Stefan Disko et al., [2014](#)).

The ability of hill tribe groups in northern Thailand to handle outside pressures shows a strong resilience based on their cultural background and adaptive methods. Even though they face socioeconomic issues, like the impact of modern life and environmental harm, these groups have kept their traditional ways and strong community ties. Passing down knowledge, rituals, and customs through generations enhances their identity and helps maintain strong group connections when facing difficulties. Moreover, combining traditional farming methods with modern techniques shows how these communities use resources from both the past and present to support their livelihoods, which helps ensure food availability and economic stability. This resilience goes beyond just reacting to outside issues; it shows their active involvement with their surroundings as they deal with the challenges of modern life while keeping their distinct cultural identities (Julie Koppel Maldonado et al., [2014](#)). Ultimately, the balance between tradition and adaptation reveals the lasting strength of hill tribe communities.

Cultural preservation projects are important for protecting the identity and heritage of smaller communities, like the hill tribes in Northern Thailand. These projects help create a sense of belonging and self-esteem by allowing local people to share and celebrate their unique traditions, as shown by the traditions of the Panay Bukidnon and Ati peoples, which rely on oral storytelling and everyday practice (Leo Andrew B. Bicular, [2025](#)). It is also important to see that citizenship and cultural identity are closely connected; local groups see citizenship not just as a legal aspect, but as a real experience shaped by their cultural stories (Gwen McCaw, [2023](#)). Supporting cultural preservation builds strength and flexibility against modernization, making sure important customs are passed down to future generations while also connecting the community to larger social and political systems. In the end, promoting these projects is crucial for maintaining cultural diversity and improving social unity.

As globalization changes culture, future studies of hill tribes need to focus on the relationship between tradition and modern life. Scholars should use a participatory method, working with local communities not just as research subjects but as partners in the research. This change allows anthropologists to better understand the subtle expressions of cultural identity that arise from outside factors like tourism and economic growth. Additionally, using different methods, such as digital ethnography and visual anthropology, can improve the understanding of how hill tribes maintain their heritage in changing environments. By looking at current practices alongside historical backgrounds, future studies can show how hill tribe communities are strong and adaptable, helping to better grasp how cultural heritage changes

and stays the same in a fast-changing world. This broad view will help ensure that anthropological discussions stay relevant and reflect the complicated realities these communities face.

Originality & Body of Knowledge

Originality: This paper offers a unique anthropological exploration of the relationship between cultural heritage and identity among hill tribe communities in Northern Thailand. Unlike conventional studies that often focus on static traditions, this research highlights the dynamic nature of cultural expressions, such as language, art, and rituals, as adaptive mechanisms for identity preservation amidst globalization, tourism, and policy challenges. By emphasizing both the resilience and transformation of these communities, the paper provides an innovative perspective on how cultural heritage serves as a living resource for navigating social change. Its integration of ethnographic evidence with interdisciplinary insights positions the study as a significant contribution to the understanding of cultural sustainability.

Body of Knowledge: This study significantly advances the discourse on cultural heritage and identity by uncovering the adaptive strategies employed by hill tribe communities to sustain their traditions in the face of external pressures. It deepens the understanding of how cultural practices, such as craftsmanship and rituals, are not merely historical artifacts but active frameworks for community resilience and social cohesion. The paper also bridges gaps in literature by analyzing the intersections of gender, policy, and environmental challenges with cultural preservation. By advocating for inclusive approaches to heritage management, it provides actionable insights for anthropologists, policymakers, and cultural practitioners seeking to support the cultural and social well-being of marginalized communities.

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Declarations

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical treatment of experimental subjects (animals & human): The research was conducted in compliance with the principles of the Helsinki Declaration regarding human subjects, so formal ethical approval was not required.

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