CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

“If you can’t measure it you can’t manage it”

A Newzaland Adage
1.0 Study Background

“Terrorism may have temporarily hit tourism in this metaphorical battle between the two. But tourism will make a major contribution to the eventual defeat of terrorism and all other manifestations of fanaticism.”

(Vajpayee, quoted in Singh & Singh, 2009)

Kashmir Valley is Globe’s most distinctive landmark. The magical beauty of lovely lake-dotted Valley, located at five thousand feet above sea, carpeted by snow, is no doubt a “Paradise on Earth” The Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal, surround the Valley from north and south respectively, different mountain passes provide only entrance and exist to this Valley. Thus mighty Himalayan ranges provide a natural protection from invaders. Despite such natural barriers and isolation, invaders are often attracted towards this Valley for rich wealth, mysterious beauty, true knowledge, exquisite artisanship and cultural heritage.

Land of such strategic location with rare amalgamation of positive aspects, scenic beauty and splendid seasons must be flocked by tourists from all over the world year around. No doubt, tourists flocked this land of unending glory since time immemorial. Unfortunately outbreak of terror incidents from 1989 toppled tourist inflow towards Valley. Network and support for terrorism had been spun in the Kashmir Valley by ISI and its agents (Jagmohan, 2008) during early 1990 have made it unsafe for the tourists to visit.

Incapable of military victory over India, to weaken the influence of India on Kashmir, Pakistan devised terrorism as a key strategy (Karnad, 2001) Frequent occurrences of terror incidents with varying intensity created an irreparable damage to tourism sector, as a result of which Kashmir Valley lost its unique position from the international as well as domestic tourist map. Terrorism can never be accepted as a valid and legitimized tool for the enforcement of changes in people. Not understanding this, Pakistan’s support to terrorism in Kashmir made situation more complex. Terrorists operate and judge on the basis of idiosyncratic code of norms and values causing unavoidable destruction to the potential victims (Wilkinson, 1986a). In such situations, absence of non military tools forced the State to use regular army in order to bring the situation under control. Ever changing dimensions and strategies of
terrorism compelled security forces to adopt knee-jerk operations and attack specific responses as preventive counter-terrorism initiatives to bring back normalcy. Stringent measures adopted by security forces to control terrorism and to save human lives are often viewed with suspicion creating more hurdles in solving the problem. Absence of a long term strategy and non-military tools to combat terrorism increased the agony and alarm created by terrorism resulted in decreasing tourist inflow particularly towards Kashmir Valley which will take considerable time to recover.

As the centre of gravity of terrorism in Kashmir is found across the border, purely from military standpoint security experts has no other option except to use more number of troops to bring the situation under control. Moreover, absence of a non-military tool to counter terrorism extended the stay of security forces and paved the way for special powers such as Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA). Such acts though provided extra edge for Armed Forces in controlling the situation it created more problems to common people as a result of which the support for security forces from the people dried up. Unpopular search operations created more alienation exposing strategic blunder as forces fighting terrorism in such rugged terrain and in cultural sensitive area cannot afford to alienate local people. Understanding this on own experience and continuous revival of ground realities helped security forces in adopting ‘iron first in velvet gloves’. Though the situation seems to improve, none can guarantee that the attacks will not happen in future, which in turn led to slackness devising an effective and efficient non-military tools to counter terrorism. Counter insurgency scholars often refers “80/20” ratio between non-military and military approaches as a successful counter insurgency strategy (Bowman, 2007) implying grand non-military strategy is the need of the hour. Though, people have massive interest in solving the problem of terrorism, little expertise in understanding ground realities and slackness in arriving at a common point left the prevailing scenario unaltered. Well co-ordinated and target oriented armed struggle has to be carried out to solve the issue (Salahuddin as quoted in Hameel, 2010). Such prevailing ideas will exert pressure and extend the presence of security forces in counter-terrorism duties with high alertness which in turn create more trouble to common man and increase the misunderstandings.
The continuing failure of our state in designing and implementing non-military measures to eradicate terrorism still remains a greatest handicap in solving the problem. Unexpected and repeated terror incidents have lowered society’s standard and undermined the capabilities of security forces. Healing touch to the troubled societies is possible only through non-military approaches rather than military approaches. Two decades amidst frequent outbreak of terror activities with varied intensity crippled tourism industry. Revival of tourism industry is viewed as a key option to rejuvenate positive social conditions and to push terrorism away from this land to an ultimate end.

This research is a sincere attempt to throw light on impact of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir on Kashmir Valley domestic tourism. Security is after all a pre-requisite for tourism to flourish (Report of the Task Force on Development of Jammu and Kashmir, 2006a) especially in a state like Jammu and Kashmir. So presence of security forces and the ultimate effect, if any, on tourist inflow towards Kashmir Valley is estimated, and to device non-military approach with tourism as a principle actor to eradicate terrorism from this land is attempted.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

“Unless terrorism is viewed as a crisis by the tourism industry, energy and resources cannot be effectively channeled into its management”

(Sonmez, 1999)

Jammu and Kashmir is regarded as Switzerland of East for its enchanting beauty. Tourism was known as backbone of its economy as earnings through tourism was considerably more from other sectors of the economy. Despite its importance, tourism especially in the valley region lost its charm, as increase in terror incidents posed a variety of complex challenges.

Terrorism is not a simple social problem; it has deeper structural causes that have to be understood in a wider sense. Terrorism is likely to be exacerbated rather than resolved when tough security measures are adopted for a long period of time especially in region like Jammu and Kashmir. Poor handling of terrorism by the State generate mass mobilization of the public resulting in popular insurgency, probably accompanied by terrorism (Gray, 2007a). So deployment of more troops alone is not an alternative measure to bring back normalcy. Aura of the army could diminish if
army is used for prolonged internal security (Kadyan, as quoted in Kumaraswamy, 2008). This has to be kept in mind by the policy makers while inducting security forces to solve the problem. Arrival of more tourists in 1998 and before Kargil conflict of 1999, towards Kashmir valley frustrated Pakistan, which was probably one of the causes of the Kargil Intrusion of 1999 (Bammi, 2007). So a cautious approach has to be followed keeping safety and security of the people while planning for increased inflow of tourists towards Kashmir Valley.

With a broad intention to mitigate challenges thrown by terrorism, various studies were conducted to investigate the root causes of terrorism, to design counter-terrorism policies, and to develop strategies to eradicate terrorism efficiently and effectively. An in-depth analysis with a sharp focus on impact of terrorism on Kashmir Valley tourism is found missing in many of the studies.

While assessing the demand for tourism, it is very essential to consider native opinion and to understand visitor behaviour at that particular destination. Rapid changes in motivation, goals, support, methods of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir strongly affected tourism demand from 1989 to 2008 in Kashmir valley. Though studies were conducted by the researchers for various destinations of the world affected by terrorism, study of impact of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir on Kashmir Valley domestic tourism has not been attempted so far.

With reduction in number of terror incidents and normalcy returning in phased manner, native population feels presence of security forces and infrastructure raised by security forces as main hindrance for tourist inflow. Whereas, tourists arriving at Kashmir valley feel presence of security forces psychologically motivates them to arrive at Kashmir Valley. The most important challenge for J & K on tourism front is to inspire the confidence of potential tourists as a safe and secure destination (Report of the Task Force on Development of Jammu and Kashmir, 2006b). The issue necessitates a deep study on safety and security of destination in general. Presently our main challenge is to promote tourism and bolster our counter-terrorism efforts without restoring much pressure on security forces. Re-establishing pride and faith in our democratic system in terror affected regions through non-military approaches will help to nab and foil future terror attacks. Terrorism researchers and military experts globally admit no amount of security can prevent terrorism. Apart from this, our own
experience reveals a more accommodative approach desirable to combat terrorism. At this juncture, complete or partial withdrawal of security forces is not possible from the state particularly due to infiltration attempts from Pakistan. Troops are well deployed to meet challenge and keep infiltration under check (Deepak Kapoor, as quoted in Radhakrishnan, 2009) it implies future reduction in troop level is impossible. This situation thus calls for a search for area specific approaches which give a refreshingly new look and fetch deep understanding of unsolved issues involved in the existing problem. While anticipating the endgame of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir an inevitable shift in the method to bring ever lasting peace must be developed to satisfy all involved in the issue. Our focus must be on formulating a strategy to minimize the terror activities and create conditions to increase the inflow of tourists towards Kashmir Valley with full co-operation from host community.

Based on the above set of problem, a focused study with clear objectives was planned to provide valuable suggestions to suit the present condition without affecting the sentiment and unity of Jammu and Kashmir people, interest of tourists, and the morale of security forces.

1.2 Need for the Study

“A well handled crisis should not be defined by mere survival, but by seizing opportunities to rebuild, educate and even to enhance.”

(Seymour & Moore, 2000)

Globally, muscular counter-terrorism strategies often failed to curb terrorism and restore order in the long run. In countering terrorist threats, deterrent strategies as formulated for conventional warfare have no significant role to play (Subramanian Swamy, 2008). Terrorism is a mode of irregular combat. Though regular forces are stronger, rapid shift in fighting techniques by irregular and absence of large scale open combat make the job difficult for regular army (Gray, 2007b). Therefore, conventional strategies alone will not be effective in eliminating terrorism. Absence of clarity and cohesion for tackling a menace as serious as terrorism (Jagmohan, 2008) extended the stay of security forces for a long period in J & K without any major changes in our strategies. Moving away from militarised strategies towards more socio-political, economic, development oriented approaches paying more attention to cultural, institutional, and ideological factors is essential to ease the
situation and to increase tourist inflows. A range of unconventional tools with comprehensive approach that blends different elements into a single, pointed sustained campaign is required rather than setting up defensive military measures (Chellaney, 2008).

Tourism is a complex process involving visitor’s interest, physical movements, use of facilities, infrastructure and involvement of host community. Domestic tourism worldwide is in terms of volume and value much more important than international tourism (Latham and Edwards, 2006). It highlights the importance to be accorded for the deep statistical analysis of domestic tourism at destination. Kashmir valley being a beautiful destination attracts tourists, but a sudden fall in domestic tourist arrival is found after year 1989. This has induced the researcher to make an in-depth study of the problem and reasons behind such drastic fall in domestic tourist inflow. Though nations worldwide are realising the potential of domestic tourism recently, WTO in 1981 identified four main uses of domestic tourism statistics as:

1. To measure the contribution of tourism to the overall economy;
2. For promotion and marketing policies;
3. To assist area development policies; and
4. To aid social policies.

Owing to the importance and benefits that can be derived from domestic tourism, it can no longer be ignored. Hence, revival of domestic tourism in Kashmir Valley has to be addressed on war footing with full interest and cooperation of the host community which is possible only when impeding factors are carefully analysed and mitigated at the earliest.

Terrorism, on the other hand, regardless of the intensity and type has emerged as a major impeding factor of tourism inflow and sustaining tourism in Kashmir Valley. Terrorism incite hatred, provoke intercommunal conflict, increase violence activities, scare away investment, disrupt industry and commerce, damages the society experiencing it (Wilkinson, 1986b) Kashmir Valley is not exempted from this evil effects of terrorism. As the intensity of terrorism is not unique, exploring how to cope with such situation becomes a major drawback as cyclical decline affecting tourism demand, sales and profit margin is observed. The main challenge to
researcher is therefore to develop methods of impact evaluation which will provide a sound understanding about the impact.

The dynamic and interdisciplinary character of tourism is found useful by the social science researchers globally for constructing bridges between alienated societies and to establish everlasting peace. Hence, there arises a need to use non-conventional areas of knowledge emerging in countering terrorism to solve the problem of mutual distrust and deep animosity created by terrorism.

1.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

“An important part of the maturing process for any science is the development or adaption of consistent and well tested measurement techniques and methodologies which are well-suited to the types of problems encountered in practice”

(Ritchie, 1975)

Tourism will thrive at any destination only if tourists and host community understand each other’s requirements, fulfill them and derive mutual benefits. While identifying ways to increase inflow of tourists towards Kashmir Valley, specific issues underpinning the growth of tourism must be identified, measured and evaluated with clarity. Quantitative predictions cannot normally be made, nor hypotheses tested, without a firm foundation in measurement (Beanlands & Duinker, 1983). Keeping this in mind and owing to the complexity and multidimensional nature of terrorism and tourism, this study was designed to bring out the qualitative as well as quantitative aspects associated with the topic.

1.3.1 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To measure the impact of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir on Kashmir Valley domestic tourism;
2. To analyse the effect of the presence of security forces on domestic tourist inflows to Kashmir Valley; and
3. To explore the possibilities of utilising tourism as one of the non-military tools to eradicate terrorism from Jammu and Kashmir.
1.3.2 Structure of the Study

Terror attacks may have happened so far only in some locations. But the negative fallout of terror attacks was pervasive on the entire Valley. Therefore, it was felt that the study of terrorism and tourism cannot be complete, if it does not focus on both the segments associated with tourism, namely tourists and the host community.

As such, the study was designed to cover both the tourists and host community. Accordingly, a sample of 283 representatives from the host community representing general public of the Valley and 318 tourists were selected at random. Following Figure 1.1 presents the structure of the study.

Figure 1.1. Structure of the Study

1.3.3 Primary Data

The primary data was collected from 318 tourists, who visited the Kashmir Valley during the survey period and from 283 respondents from the general public living in the Kashmir Valley. The researcher met tourists and native people in person for collection of primary data with independent questionnaires. The First part of questionnaire includes the personal profile of the respondents and Second part comprises the variables pertaining to various aspects of Terrorism and Tourism. Time based sampling was adopted to collect primary data.

1.3.4 Secondary Data

In order to validate and substantiate the primary data, a few sources of secondary data was also relied upon. Relevant published information from various
Documents and Reports of the State as well as Central Government, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs, data from various agencies associated with tourism and travel trade were collected and collated.

1.3.5 Use of Statistical Tools

The data collected from the above sources were analyzed. Relationships were established among the related variables. Appropriate statistical tools such as Pearson’s Correlation, Regression, Kruskal-Wallis test, and Friedman Rank Test were used with the help of SPSS 11.5 version (Statistical Package for Social Science Research).

I. Unobtrusive Observation: This method is widely adopted to collect qualitative information, as it helps in estimating the behaviour of visitor in an inexpensive and reliable manner which supplements quantitative information. This method is very helpful, especially when researchers are dealing with a sensitive subject like terrorism and faces an adverse condition. On understanding the baseline affecting tourism, in Kashmir Valley through this method an effort was made to predict the extent to which the inflow has been affected by using the following methods.

II. Pearson Correlation Method: In order to establish the nature of the relationship between terrorism and tourism this method was adopted and secondary data was analysed. Straight forward techniques of ‘correlation’ and ‘description’ can play an important role (Treweek, 1999). Hence for impact calculation this method was widely utilised by the researcher. The main advantage of using this method is it allows the examination of relationship. By examining the correlation coefficient, we can express the extent to which terrorism affects Kashmir valley domestic tourism. When the coefficient is closer to +1, it implies the relationship is large and in positive direction. When the coefficient is closer to – 1, it implies the relationship is large and in negative direction. When the correlation coefficient is closer to 0 irrespective of positive or negative sign, it indicates less relationship.
III. **Linear Regression:** Statistical analysis reveals the relationships between two variables. Linear Regression analysis mainly is used as a tool in this research as it has several applications as mentioned below;

a. Helps in testing hypotheses concerning the relationship between two numerical variables;

b. Helps in estimating the specific nature of such relationship; and

c. Helps to predict the value of one variable, if the value of another variable is known.

IV. **Friedman Rank Test:** Friedman test is used to determine whether the median score of various opinions in using tourism as a non-military tool in eradicating terrorism are equal. From the test, overview of mean ranks for each opinion is calculated. If medians are equal, mean rank for each opinion will be equal. The Friedman Statistics approximately matches Chi-Square distribution.

V. **Kruskal - Wallis Test:** While performing the analysis of tourists’ opinion and native people opinion on safety while on tour and their opinion about the presence of security forces in J & K and its influence on domestic tourists’ arrival, it was observed that the distribution was not normal. As a result, nonparametric equivalent of the one-way between subjects ANOVA namely Kruskal-Wallis was used.

1. 3. 6 Hypotheses

1. **H0:** Repeated outbreak of terror incidents with varying intensity has no impact on domestic tourism at Kashmir valley.

2. **H0:** Presence of security forces has negative impact on domestic tourist inflow towards Kashmir Valley.

3. **H0:** The median of various opinions in using tourism as non-military tool in eradicating terrorism are equal.
1. 4 Scope and Importance of the Study

“The first condition for avoiding defeat is to refuse to confront the enemy on his own terms”

(Mack, 1987)

Diverse responses due to the dynamic nature of terrorism must continue in all fields with efforts focused to solve the problem of terrorism. Winning the battle against terrorism lies in degrading their capabilities, forcing them to change their intentions and denying them opportunities to strike (Doval, 2007). But, countering terrorism through military strategies has not yielded the desired result. Instrument of accession provided three areas of administrative responsibility namely foreign affairs, finances and communications of Jammu and Kashmir to India and Article 370, in 1950, gave considerable degree of autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir (Hewitt, 2003). This being the situation, evil designs of implacable enemy in the state of Jammu and Kashmir by increased infiltration through porous border prolonged the presence of security forces. Increased strike capabilities, new synergy, strength, logistics support for terrorism from outside the border destabilised the peace and unity of Jammu and Kashmir, resulted in swelling of security forces and their reliance on military technology.

Though, technological sophistication is not only a solution to terrorism, lack of counter-terrorism strategy leads to adopt anti-terrorism measures in controlling terrorism (Rane, 2007). Moreover, legal response to terrorism being ineffective, policy makers rely more on technology for combating terrorism forgetting certain caveats of military technology, as technology can solve problem while creating others (Betz, 2007). Jammu and Kashmir has relied heavily on the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) – an overworked organisation called upon to discharge a bewildering array of counter-terrorism, protection and riot-control duties (The Hindu, 2010). It vividly exposes the slackness in dealing such volatile situation in an efficient manner with non-military methods. Therefore, it has become imperative to design an alternate paradigm than depending on military strategy and technology to overcome terrorism. Hospitality is to the paradigm of peace what hostility is to the paradigm of war and violence (Thampu, 2008) indicating the need for designing new strategy in combating terrorism especially using hospitality as a tool to overcome hostility created by terrorism.

The fact that Kashmiri Muslims had been good hosts even during turbulent times and provided all possible facilities to the yatris (Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, as
quoted in Bukhari, 2010) reveal the hospitality nature of the people. But, not understanding the fact that psychological fear of terror attacks lurking in the minds prevent interested tourist from visiting Kashmir Valley. It is in turn a great hurdle for policy makers engaged in rebuilding tourism sector to attract tourists towards the Valley. In order to expose the damage created by terror activities to tourism it has become essential to measure the impact. Absence of a simple formula still remains the greatest handicap in analysing the impact of terrorism on tourism. Researchers are always tempted to construct bigger and more elaborate models, making it difficult for common people to understand it easily and use it in a routine manner when incidents take place. Keeping this in mind, an attempt was made to construct a very simple formula to detect the impact of terrorism on tourism apart from the existing methods. Though, various methods are available to calculate the impact, none of the methods are devised to calculate the impact of terror activities, especially on the effective demand (i.e. volume of tourists at destination). It is in this context, the present study assumes special significance and relevance. Terrorism is identified as a vital issue and various measures are identified and highlighted to insulate tourism activities from the evil effects of terrorism which is of immense importance to policy makers, researchers, academician, and military experts engaged in combating terrorism and in sustenance of tourism.

1.5 Period of Study

"Terrorist incidents cannot be understood and will not be prevented, if they are viewed in isolation"

(Richardson, 2003)

The main aim of the present research is to detect the impact of terrorism on Kashmir Valley tourism from 1989 to 2009. The researcher used structural trend line (Krampe & Muller, 1981, as quoted in Glaesser, 2004) for choosing the period of this study. The problem of terrorism started in 1989 and reached the peak during 1990-1993, and this reduced the inflow of tourist drastically. As the problem of terrorism continues till date with varying intensities over the years, it is felt that the impact of terrorism on tourism during the last two decades warrants a detailed and systematic study as tourism along with the other sectors was poised to grow at a faster rate during the era of globalization.
1.6 Area of the Study

“Although there may also be strikes outside that area, its major activities and support base would invariably be confined to a region which can generally identified geographically”

(Uberoy, 1989)

This study is mainly focused on the impact of terrorism on Kashmir Valley tourism. Though terror incidents happened in the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir, its impact is calculated on Kashmir Valley domestic tourism only for the following reasons:

1. WTO’s Global code of Ethics for tourism (Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 7) issued during their General Assembly Meet in Santiago, Chile mentioned “…. recommendations formulated should be strictly proportionate to the gravity of the situations encountered and confined to the geographical areas where the insecurity has arisen….” As the Kashmir Valley tourism is worst affected and insecurity is felt more in valley, the researcher focused on Kashmir Valley tourism alone rather than the impact on the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir tourism.
2. Tourists’ travelling towards Kashmir Valley especially by road has to pass through Jammu before entering Kashmir Valley. Terror incidents occurring outside the Kashmir Valley area also affect tourist movements towards Kashmir Valley both directly and indirectly. Keeping this in view, terror incidents in entire Jammu and Kashmir State is taken into account to assess the impact on the Kashmir Valley tourism.

3. Jammu and Kashmir being a border state and LOC running in the state, entry and exit to the Kashmir Valley is possible from one side only. Owing to the above reason, terror incidents occurring outside Kashmir Valley also have an adverse impact on Kashmir Valley tourism.

Source: (Gurung, 2006)

1.7 Chapterisation

The present research work on Impact of Terrorism on Kashmir Valley Tourism is presented in the following chapters, each devoted to specific issues:
- **Chapter 1** contains the introduction of the study along with statement of the problem, need for the study, objectives, hypothesis, methodology adopted, period of the study, structure and limitations.

- Review of earlier studies in tourism, terrorism, counter-terrorism strategies, psychology of terrorism, history of Jammu and Kashmir along with its geography and scenic beauty, and research methodology in tourism by the eminent scholars in their respective fields forms the content of **Chapter 2**.

- Kashmir Valley is well known for its spectacular scenic beauty and hospitality of the people right from prehistoric period. **Chapter 3** therefore, is constructed to reveal the enchanting beauty, rich art, culture and heritage, its role as a vital engine for further economic growth of entire Jammu and Kashmir.

- **Chapter 4** presents the causes and growth of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Special attention is paid to cross border support for terrorism and how it crippled the peace, safety and security of Jammu and Kashmir, especially the Kashmir valley.

- In **Chapter 5**, true to the title of the thesis, an attempt has been made to analyse the extent of damage inflicted on Kashmir Valley tourism by terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir with the help of suitable research methodologies.

- **Chapter 6** focuses on complexities of terrorism and the ways to mitigate it - the core of the research in order to make Jammu and Kashmir terror-free destination.

- While every incident presents distinctive challenges, experiences drawn from facing such challenges need to be applied in practice to cope with such complex situations. **Chapter 7**, thus covers the findings of the thesis, along with definition and formula for assessing the impact of terror incidents on tourism at a particular destination, and suggestions. Conclusions are drawn along with the options for further research in the field.

1.8 **Personal Bias**

The researcher is an Ex-serviceman having put up 16 years of service in Indian Air Force. Readers may feel the study is likely to get influenced in the direction in which the researcher wants. Such a bias was meticulously avoided from
writing this thesis. Utmost care was taken by the researcher to ensure not to affect the sentiments and unity of Jammu and Kashmir people, interest of domestic tourists, and the morale of security forces in any way.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

Similar to many research works involving field work spread over vast spaces and time, the present work also is not free from a few limitations. Notable among them are:

- The study was conducted in Kashmir Valley. The valley is known for its beauty and many tourists attractions. Conducting a study comprising whole population of Kashmir Valley is beyond the resources of this academic attempt.
- Domestic tourists’ inflow into the Kashmir Valley alone is taken into consideration, though terror incidents occurred in the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is taken into account while assessing the impact.
- The causes of terrorism vary from place to place. Therefore, the suggestions and conclusions drawn may not be relevant across all the places struck by terrorism.
- It was an uphill task for the researcher to establish his credentials with the respondents given the sensitive nature of the topic.
- As this is a time bound research program, given the spread of the region and the accessibility, the researcher has to race against time to complete the thesis.
- Impact of terror activities on domestic tourist inflow is alone assessed as the foreigners views on terrorism may vary.

Inspite of these limitations, the study is useful in examining the impact of terrorism on tourism, the presence of security forces and its effect on tourist inflow, and helps in designing a non-military tool to combat terrorism.

1.10 Important Definition

Terrorism: Terrorism is defined within the social and political context. This is the primary reason that no single definition of terrorism will ever be successful
(White, 2002), indicating the need for a new definition. Though there is no particular definition for terrorism which is universally accepted, combating terrorism cannot be postponed until a commonly agreed definition is arrived at. Hence for the purpose of this thesis terrorism is defined as “deliberately designed activity carried out for any purpose by individual or group of people creating terror and undermines the confidence of audience”.

References


