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Tourism and Security in Nepal

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Abstract

This paper discusses the concept of tourism and security in Nepal and focuses on the association in between tourism and security aspects. Tourism is important for leisure, business, education, culture and recreation. Tourism industry is a fast developing sector for the economy worldwide and becoming a popular global leisure activity. As a fast growing industry in the today's world, tourism industry events are getting more attraction for study and appropriate intervention. The key question this paper raises is whether there is association between tourism and security in Nepal. It answers rationally to its prime research questions like; what are the dimensions of tourism and security in Nepal? what is the association in between tourism and security in Nepal? In order to look for the answers of these questions, Thamel area was chosen for study site as it is popular among people and the major tourism hub in Nepal.

The findings of the study show varied association in between tourism sector and tourism security sector on the specifics such as tourism, hospitality, events and security in Nepal. Although tourism enterprises increasingly realize the aspects of tourism, hospitality, events management and relevant security parameters, but the extent to which they are strategically used varies. The assessment revealed the impacts of tourism on security aspects and vice versa. So, the impacts of security situation on tourism sector have a certain and intermingled association. Even the findings aligned with above said statement which reflects the limitations and gap in between the tourism sector and tourism

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security sector in term of setups, coordination and execution. That is why, it roves and looking for the rational, empirical and cognitive improvement and development on those identified aspects which are keenly observed during the research process.

Introduction

 Nepal, a small country with an area of 147,181 square kilometers, has a population of 28.98 million (WB, 2016). Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio-diversity due to its geographical position (NTB, 2003). The elevation of the country ranges from 70 m above sea level to the highest point on the earth, Mt. Everest at 8,848 m, all within a breadth of 150 km with climatic conditions ranging from subtropical to arctic. The wild variation fosters an incredible variety of ecosystems, the greatest mountain range on the earth, thick tropical jungles teeming with a wealth of wildlife, thundering rivers, forested hills and frozen valleys. Nepal's natural attractions are ranging from physical, historical, cultural monuments, temples, art treasures and festivals (DOT, 1972).

Nepal's diversity attracts tourists. Its physical uniqueness offers a wide scope of activities that range from jungle safaris to trekking in snow-capped mountains. Tourism is important to Nepal as a source of foreign exchange and a major employment generator. For a country like Nepal, which lacks abundant resources, the tourism sector is expected to continue to play an important role in the country's development, but not without negative consequences (Kunwar & Pandey, 1995).

Himalayas and their scenic beauty are also the prominent attraction to the visitors. Nepal is the country of Mount Everest, the land of Yeti, and the land of Buddha. Its various snow peaked mountains, lakes and river, conducive climate and mysterious 3 charms are inviting the visitors of the world. Cultural, religious and natural resource are the three major attractions of Nepal, which have cultural, and natural World Heritage Sites. It offers nature based tourism activities like trekking, mountaineering, rafting, rock climbing, jungle safari and wildlife sanctuaries as well as man-made attractions (Dev, 2010).

Etymologically, the word tour is derived from the Latin 'tornare' and the Greek 'tornos', meaning a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis. This meaning changed in Modern English to represent one's turn. The suffix 'ism' is defined as 'an action or process; typical behavior or quality', while the suffix 'ist' denotes 'one that performs a given action'. When the word tour and the suffixes 'ism' and 'ist' are combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that circle represents a starting point, which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle tour represents a journey that is a round- trip, i.e., the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore, one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist (Theobald, 1997).

Generally, tourism denotes the movement or journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it is within own country or other countries, for various purposes. The popular word 'tourism' of the present day is derived from the French word *tourisme* is related to travel or travel related activities. Later, this word was popularized in the 1930s, but its significance was not fully realized until recent times when tourism has a wider meaning and significance (Satyal, 1988).

Hospitality has been one of the most pervasive metaphors within tourism, referring in one sense to the commercial projects of the tourist industry such as hotels, catering, and tour operation, and in another sense, to the social interactions between local people and tourists, i.e., hosts and guests (Germann & Gibson, 2007).

Social hospitality can be defined as the social setting in which hospitality and acts of hospitableness takes place together with the impacts of social forces on the production and consumption of food, drink and accommodation (Thio, 2005).

Event is an important motivator of tourism, and figure prominently in the development and marketing plans of most destinations. The roles and impacts of planned events within tourism have been well documented, and are of increasing importance for destination competitiveness. Yet it was only a few decades ago that 'event tourism' became established in both the tourism industry and in the research community, so that subsequent growth of this sector can only be described as spectacular (Getz, 2007).

Event management is the applied field of study and area of professional practice devoted to the design, production and management of planned events, encompassing festivals and other celebrations, entertainment, recreation, political and state, scientific, sport and arts events, those in the domain of business and corporate affairs (including meetings, conventions, fairs, and exhibitions), and those in the private domain (including rites of passage such as weddings and parties, and social events for affinity groups). Event tourism is both a sub-field within established academic streams, in realty at the nexus of tourism and event studies, and an area of destination management application. Therefore, we need to draw implications for event and destination managers, and for the academic and research community interested in tourism and event studies (Getz, 2007).

Security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against the forces of change, which they see as hostile. The bottom line of security is survival, but it also reasonably includes a substantial range of concerns about the conditions of existence. Quite where this range of concerns ceases to merit the urgency of the "security" label and becomes part of everyday uncertainties of life is one of the difficulties of the concept (Buzan, 1991).

Security implies a stable, relatively predictable environment in which an individual or group may pursue its ends without disruption or harm and without fear of such disturbance or injury (Fisher, 2004).

Since tourism essentially thrives under peaceful and secure environment, Nepal requires strengthening its coping strategies to prevent, reduce, manage and mitigate tourism crisis those emerge in the wake of various types of security incidences. Such strategies include formulating standardized tourism industry disaster response contingency plan, preparing nature and man-made hazards responsive (sensitive) Nepal type indigenous tourism strategies, applying safe trekking and mountaineering guidelines, developing early risk warning system for tourists in extreme weather conditions, reinforcing aviation and airport safety and security measures, effectuating tourist tracking and rescue system, excelling food and water safety and hygiene practices, applying tourist accommodation safe building code of conducts, and developing crisis communication skills, etc. The proper planning and management of these strategies are imperative for mitigating both effects and perceptions for a politically toppled tourist destination like Nepal (Upadhaya, 2016).

The interrelationships between tourism and security have been interpreted largely negatively. This is because as a universal phenomenon falling under the integral part of globalization, tourism seeks peace, stability and tranquility in guest, host and also transit destinations for its operations, managements, and growths (Hall & Sullivan, 1996; Tarlow, 2006).

As the home to world's highest mountains in a multi-ethnic federal democratic republic setup, Nepal is a popular tourist destination for adventure, recreation and ecotourism. Tourism is one of the most cherished inspirations for peace and prosperity in Nepal. Nevertheless, a number of security related factors. The sporadic political conflicts, instabilities, strikes, social unrest, and the disputes between Nepal-India at the border area at present are ongoing man-made security challenges appearing from wider external environments (Upadhaya, 2016).

To formulate and construct the basis for a theory of tourism security it is necessary, first, to define the major concepts that are derived from the relationship between tourism and security incidents. Once these concepts and their respective variables are defined they will lay the foundations for the theoretical development of empirical generalizations. This challenging task involved the creation of the first two fundamental building blocks of the theory. The chapter started with a construction of tourism and security concepts and their corresponding variables as the first building block. Subsequently, as the second block, it assembled a wide array of empirical generalizations that represent the current best practices in the field of tourism security (Mansfeld, 1996).

Occasional intra-organizational conflicts between management and labor in corporate tourism establishments (e.g. big hotels, casino, airlines) resulting in some kind of mild violence are the intra-tourism security challenges. Thus, tourism security appears as an integral part of social security system in Nepal. On the other side, sporadically occurring disastrous events like earthquakes, avalanches, landslides, floods, extreme snowfalls, etc. are nature borne security challenges for tourism in Nepal. However, such natural disasters are observed differently than man-made challenges as these (natural) incidents have evoked greater public, industry and outgoing tourists' understanding, tolerance, sympathy and supports. As a matter of fact for tourism security, Nepal is also victim of unsecured destination image with the "generalization" of the perceived risk and "spill over" effects of security incidents largely exaggerated by unrealistic media publicity and negative travel advisories even though there is no real security threats to tourists. Nepal's tourism sector experienced the impacts of such media behavior during the decade (1996-2006) long socio-political armed conflict and even experiencing today after the 25th April 2015 earthquake (Upadhaya, 2016).

Tourism and security in the world and Nepal

Tourism and security are the associated aspects which are moving together in order to intensify the economic development of any country especially like Nepal, which is full of tourism potentiality. Many scholars are involving in study, research and investigation in the tourism and its relevancy with security. After gone through the various literature copious information were found regarding this pertinent issue. Most of the scholars have wrote varied point of view on tourism along with hospitality, events, etc. from the relevant perspectives with security aspects.

Satyal (1988) expounded that, "generally, tourism denotes the movement or journey of Human beings from one place to another, whether it is within own country or other countries, for various purposes. The popular word Tourism of the present day is derived from the French word *tourisme* is related to travel and travel related activities. Later, this word was popularized in the 1930s, but its significance was not fully realized until recent times when Tourism has a wider meaning and significance".

According to Negi (1990), "Tourism is the movement of the people from one place to another or one country to another at leisure for the purpose of pleasure, business, religion, health treatment or visiting friends and relatives. Tourism is also mentioned in Sanskrit, in ancient times. In Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism, derived from the root 'atna', which means going or leaving home for some other place".

Buzan (1991) illustrated that, 'Security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent

identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile. The bottom line of security is survival, but it also reasonably includes a substantial range of concerns about the conditions of existence. Quite where this range of concerns ceases to merit the urgency of the "security" label and becomes part of everyday uncertainties of life is one of the difficulties of the concept'.

Mansfeld (1996) stated that, "to formulate and construct the basis for a theory of tourism security it is necessary, first, to define the major concepts that are derived from the relationship between tourism and security incidents. Once these concepts and their respective variables are defined they will lay the foundations for the theoretical development of empirical generalizations. This challenging task involved the creation of the first two fundamental building blocks of the theory. The chapter started with a construction of tourism and security concepts and their corresponding variables as the first building block. Subsequently, as the second block, it assembled a wide array of empirical generalizations that represent the current best practices in the field of tourism security".

According to Pizam (1996), "tourism security theory is a research agenda that develops scientific knowledge in two distinctive directions. The first research direction is to conduct a set of studies examining the relationship between tourism and security on a destination-specific basis. The aim of this direction is to further deepen the understanding of causes and effects in tourism and security relations. The second research direction is to encourage the conduct of comparative (i.e., local, regional, national, international) studies to test the level of universalism of the proposed tourism security theory".

Paudyal (1999) in his doctoral studies entitled " Factors Affecting Demand for Tourism in SAARC Region" has pointed out that there are many factors negatively affecting the tourism development in Nepal e.g. pollution problems, transport bottlenecks, skilled guide and low quality tourist products.

Shrestha (1998) in his doctoral studies on "Tourism Marketing in Nepal" has precisely highlighted the challenges of tourism marketing in Nepal. His main findings were that Nepal is extremely rich in tourism products and it exists all over the country. Natural wealth, cultural and monumental heritage bequeathed history are the principal tourism products of Nepal. Further he analyzed that tourism is a major source of foreign exchange of Nepal and it is playing an important role in the national economy. Tourism helps to promote balance of payment and balance regional development of the country as well.

Shrestha (1999) in his doctoral studies on "Tourism in Nepal: Problems and Prospects" has analyzed various problems and prospects of Tourism in Nepal. The main aim of her study is concerned with the problems and prospects of tourism in

Nepal. Her study identify the basic problems of tourism on the basis of its contribution to national economy, status of tourism infrastructure, review of the planning and policies of the government and as visualized by both tourist and the experts in the sample. She pointed out Nepal has not been able to introduce and diversity new tourism products.

Shrestha (2000) in his book "Tourism in Nepal Marketing Challenges" outlines the need to set up marketing efforts for the development of tourism in the country. As marketing is the prime motivator for attracting greater number of tourists, the writer has taken painstaking efforts in identifying the marketing requirement, the present status, problems and suggestions for the development to tourism in Nepal.

Aryal (2002) in his thesis on the topics "The problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Nepal", he found from his study the total tourist arrival is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists arrived in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and mountaineering, Business, official, Pilgrimage meeting and Seminar and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal.

George (2003) described that, if a tourist feels unsafe or threatened at a holiday destination; he or she can develop a negative impression of the destination. This can be damaging to the destination's tourism industry and can result in the decline of tourism to the area.

Aryal (2005) made a study on the topic of "Economic Impact to Tourism in Nepal". His focus of study is as to study the trend of tourist arrivals in the country, contribution of tourism sector to the GDP, foreign currency earning through tourism and to review the tourism policy in Nepal. Aryal's study is completely based on the secondary information and uses regression analysis. This provided guidelines for development methodology for the present study.

According to Iswani (2006), Safety and security in tourism can be considered as safety in a destination either in urban area or rural area. In urban area, the case like crime, pick pocketing, kidnapping, rape and others always happen to people especially foreigner. While the safety in rural or natural area always exposed to natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and landslides.

Bentley (2006) illustrated that, 'in mountain based adventure tourism activity, tourist injuries are the major problems occur in this activity. For instance, New Zealand recorded the high number of death cases involving foreigners taking part in adventure and recreational tourism activities such as major incidents in scenic flights, white water rafting, jet boating and tramping and mountaineering'.

Gibson (2007) stated that, Hospitality has been one of the most pervasive metaphors within tourism studies, referring in one sense to the commercial project of the tourist industry such as hotels, catering, and tour operation, and in another sense, to the social interactions between local people and tourists, that is, hosts and guests.

Dahal (2007) described that, 'apart of attractions, proper accommodations, accessibility (convenient and easy access), and attractive tourism packages considering cost comparisons; safety and security are dominantly non-compromise-able elements for the tourists' visitation decisions. Tourism which is also called as a peace and development industry cannot thrive in insecure environment'.

According to Getz (2007), Events are an important motivator of tourism, and figure prominently in the development and marketing plans of most destinations. The roles and impacts of planned events within tourism have been well documented, and are of increasing importance for destination competitiveness. Yet it was only a few decades ago that 'event tourism' became established in both the tourism industry and in the research community, so that subsequent growth of this sector can only be described as spectacular.

Upadhayaya (2008) explained in his article "Rural Tourism to create equitable and growing Economy in Nepal" defines, "Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm based tourism. It concludes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism like, to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socioeconomic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation.

According to Upadhayaya (2013), 'the collection of efforts of all stakeholders like the political decision makers, planner, investors, government, tourism entrepreneurs, local people and the researchers are vital at this stage to develop Nepal as a prime tourism country, maximize the benefits and make tourism activities inclusion for all people and places'.

Tarlow (2014) truly brought out that, "the interrelationships between tourism and security have been interpret-rated largely negatively. This is because as a universal phenomenon falling under the integral part of globalization, tourism seeks peace, stability and tranquility in guest, host and also transit destinations for its operations, managements, and growths".

Upadhayay (2016) pleaded that, "as the home to World's highest mountains in a multi-ethnic federal democratic republic setup, Nepal is a popular tourist destination for adventure, recreation and ecotourism. Tourism is one of the most cherished inspirations for peace and prosperity in Nepal. Nevertheless, a number of security

related factors (natural hazards, human-induced incidences, and health related weaknesses) also confronts this nation. The sporadic political conflicts, instabilities, strikes and social unrest are ongoing man-made security challenges appearing from wider external environments".

Upadhyay (2016) stated that, the Tourism and security are conceptually and practically interwoven phenomenon. Tourism security in general means a state of safety and security dominantly non-compromise-able for the tourists' visitations. A condition where local tourism industries, host communities, and tourist destinations directly and indirectly dependent on tourism business feel safe and protected for their income, employments and livelihoods.

Kunwar (2017) rationally reflected that, while theorizing hospitality, Lynch el al. (2011) write, "rather than assuming that hospitality entails a particular context (such as the home or hotel) or particular objects (such as food and beds) or particular actors (such as host and guests), we see hospitality as both a condition and an effect of social relations, spatial configurations and power structures".

Objectives and methods

The primary objective of this paper is to clarify the concept of tourism and security and to explore the association between tourism and security. The key question this paper raises is whether there is association between tourism and security in Nepal. So, the objectives of this paper is to seek the answers rationally to its prime research questions like; what are the dimensions of tourism and security in Nepal? what is the association in between tourism and security in Nepal?

The study was mainly based on both primary and secondary data. Much of the data were based on different documents, books, online portal and other internet sites. Due to its universality and common interest, number of study materials are available about it. For data collection some relevant books, reports, publications etc. were taken as tools. Persons working in the field of tourism and security who provided the information about their relevant discipline were consulted. Authentic offices were requested to provide reliable data. For primary data collection, field visit has been conducted in Thamel, Kathmandu.

For data collection, interview has been carried out with altogether 50 respondents among them 25/25 from tourism stakeholders and tourism security sector, respectively. Tourism stakeholders consist of officials from Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), Thamel Tourism Development Council (TTDC), businessmen, hotel entrepreneurs (e.g., Vaishali hotel, etc.), tourists (internal & external), etc. Whereas security sector officials are consists of Tourist Police, Nepal Police (local level), Armed Police Force (local level), hotel security personnel, etc.

While interviewing, qualitative data also has been taken in note from respondents. Random sampling has been adopted for interview and the respondents were selected as per the availability and their enthusiasm and view. For finding out the result, all data were analysed in mixed method at appropriate point with the application of the Chi-square test in order to receive justified and logical findings.

Security and tourism in Nepal

Tourism and security are conceptually and practically interwoven phenomenon. Tourism security in general means a state of safety and security dominantly non-compromise-able for the tourists' visitations. This also states a condition where local tourism industries, host communities, and tourist destinations directly and indirectly dependent on tourism businesses feel safe and protected for their income, employments, and livelihood.

Relationship in between tourism and security in Nepal could be observe from the analysis of the data collected from respondents of Tourism stakeholders and Tourism security personnel as to revealed the association in between them. Data were analyzed in order to address and justify the objectives of the study paper. Descriptive statistics namely Chi-square test based on cross tabulation were used to describe the both variables (independent and dependent) such as tourism and security aspects. Data are presented and interpreted through different tables and text as reflected below:

Security and tourism status

Table 1: Security personnel and tourism stakeholders on tourism status

Response counts		What tourism stakeholders respond on Tourism status?			
What security personnel respond on tourism status?		Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Total
	Good	19	11	02	32
	Bad	12	05	01	18
	Total	31	16	03	50
Chi Sq (χ^2)= 3.71, α (level of significance)= 0.05, df= 2 table/critical value=5.991					

Source: Field Survey 2017-18

The distribution of views of respondents on the status of security and tourism stakeholders differ from respondent to respondent. Majority of the respondents (19) have reported that the good security status on the one hand and satisfied status of tourism. Similar, very few respondents (5) have reported that bad status of security with unsatisfied status of tourism stakeholders.

This evidence simply reflects there is closer association between the security status and tourism stakeholders. However, Chi-square test of independence does not support this idea. Since χ^2 value (3.71) is insignificant ($\chi2=3.71<CV=5.991$) at 0.05 level of significance it is enough evidence to accept null hypothesis that there is no association between security status and tourism stakeholders. Therefore, the security status and tourism stakeholders are not associated regarding tourism.

Security and tourism status in hospitality

Table 2: Tourism stakeholders and security personnel on hospitality status

Response counts		What tourism stakeholders respond on Hospitality status?			
What security personnel respond on hospitality status?		Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Total
	Good	17	10	02	29
	Bad	14	06	01	21
	Total	31	16	03	50
Chi Sq (χ^2)= 1.624, α (level of significance)= 0.05, df= 2 table/critical value=5.991					

Source: Field Survey 2017-18

The distribution of views of respondents on the status of security and tourism stakeholders differ from respondent to respondent. Some of the respondents (17) have reported that the good security status on the one hand and satisfied status of hospitality. Similar, very few respondents (6) have reported that bad status of security with unsatisfied status of tourism stakeholders.

This evidence simply reflects there is a very nominal amount of association between the security status and tourism stakeholders. However, Chi-square test of independence does not support this idea. Since χ^2 value (1.624) is insignificant ($\chi2=1.624<CV=5.991$) at 0.05 level of significance it is enough evidence to accept null hypothesis that there is no association between security status and tourism stakeholders. Therefore, the security status and tourism stakeholders are not associated regarding hospitality status.

Security and tourism status in events

Table 3: Security personnel and tourism stakeholders on events status

Response counts		What tourism stakeholders respond on events status?			
What security personnel respond on events status?		Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Total
	Good	22	10	02	34
	Bad	10	05	01	16
	Total	32	15	03	50
Chi Sq (χ²)= 6.5, α (level of significance)= 0.05, df= 2 table/critical value=5.991					

Source: Field Survey 2017-18

The distribution of views of respondents on the status of security and tourism stakeholders differ from respondent to respondent. Majority of the respondents (22) have reported that the good security status on the one hand and satisfied status of events. Similar, very few respondents (5) have reported that bad status of security with unsatisfied status of tourism stakeholders.

This evidence simply reflects there is good association between the security status and tourism stakeholders regarding events status. The Chi-square test of independence also supports this idea. Since χ^2 value (6.5) is significant ($\chi^2=6.5$ CV=5.991) at 0.05 level of significance it is enough evidence to reject null hypothesis that there is no association between security status and tourism stakeholders on events status. The profit from the events to the tourism stakeholders and the duty obligation of the security personnel during events are prime factor behind it. Therefore, the security status and tourism stakeholders are associated regarding events status.

Security and tourism status in security

Table 4: Security personnel and tourism stakeholders on security status

Response counts		What tourism stakeholders respond on security status?			
What security personnel respond on security status?		Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Total
	Good	15	11	03	29
	Bad	10	09	02	21
	Total	25	20	05	50
Chi Sq (χ^2)= 1.534, α (level of significance)= 0.05, df= 2 table/critical value=5.991					

Source: Field Survey 2017-18

The distribution of views of respondents on the status of security and tourism stakeholders differ from respondent to respondent. Some of the respondents (15) have reported that the good and satisfied status of security. Similar, some respondents (9) have reported that bad and unsatisfied status of security.

This evidence reflects there is nominal association between the tourism stakeholders and security personnel on security status. However, Chi-square test of independence does not support this idea. Since χ^2 value (1.534) is insignificant ($\chi2=1.534<CV=5.991$) at 0.05 level of significance it is enough evidence to accept null hypothesis that there is no association between security personnel and tourism stakeholders. Therefore, the security personnel and tourism stakeholders are not associated regarding security status.

Conclusion

Nepal is a small country with diverse socio-economic and physical features, drawing a wide spectrum of visitors worldwide to its preserved culture, variegated landscapes, snow-capped mountains and architectural wonders. These exquisite attractions of the country provide visitors a memorable experience

Tourism is a catalyst for stimulating economic, social and cultural activities and adds momentum to economic development. Tourism is an important catalyst in the socio-economic development in the modern times, contributing in multiple ways and strengthen the inter-connected processes. It is cited as a panacea for so many social evils such as underdevelopment, unemployment etc. in all the countries, especially in developing economies.

The Findings of this study truly based on the association in between tourism stakeholders and tourism security sector which is formulated on the specific variables such as Tourism, Hospitality, Events and Security. As mentioned earlier, the primary objective of this paper was to explore the relationship between Tourism sector and Security sector in order to know the existing relationship and situation between them for the concrete conclusion and suggestions.

As we conclude that, the aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between security and tourism status. The system of survey technique is applied in panels of tourism stakeholders and security personnel over the period of field survey 2017-2018. Employing tourism and security variables, the results show that the relationship among all the sub-indexes of security and tourism is somehow negative and insignificant in Nepalese context, which strive for the further rational implementation in the days to come.

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