



## A Review on the Status of Determinants in Tourism Policy

**Tika Raj Kaini<sup>1</sup>, Sahadev Gautam<sup>1,2</sup> and Asim Thapa<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Anthropology, Trichandra College, Tribhuvan University Nepal

<sup>2</sup> Public Administration Campus, Tribhuvan University Nepal

<sup>3</sup> Reliance International Academy, Chabahil, Nepal

Corresponding Author: connectsahadev@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3126/nutaj.v9i1-2.53851>

---

### Abstract

This article analyzes the settings, conditions, and practices of tourism policy through descriptive and analytical methods. One important area of Nepali public policy is tourism. Government is the body responsible for developing, implementing, and gathering feedback on new and updated tourist policies. One of the key components of tourism is the private sector. The distinction is that while the private sector develops its plans for profit maximization, government formulates tourist policy, which is also a matter of public policy. Therefore, tourist policy is a service-oriented policy; a significant amount of input from many sources is a prerequisite for tourism policy. This article explores the conditions and policy practices in the tourist sector using secondary data. Tourists might experience pleasure in Nepal, which is a mysterious location. A more legal structure is required for managing unusual objects.

---

*Keywords:* tourism policy, Nepal, Review, diversity, governance, management

### Introduction

The logic of one for all and all for one is a proven factor in the case of Nepal's diversity; despite the fact that there are a few little cases; Nepal is a place of peace, joy, harmony, brotherhood, and tranquility. The influence of Hinduism and Buddhism has produced rich creations (Satya, 2000). Nepal's constitution 51, (L) has described tourism policies in Nepal. According to the constitution 2015 "Policies relating to tourism: To develop eco-friendly tourism industries as an important base of the national economy by way of identification, protection, promotion, and publicity of the ancient, cultural, religious, archaeological and natural heritages of Nepal, to make environment and policy required for the development of tourism culture, and to accord priority to local people in the distribution of benefits of tourism industries (Government of Nepal- Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, 2015). Effective enforcement of the law is a serious complaint while addressing conservation hazards in Nepal (Tiwari, 2022).

Tourism is the source of business in local and national level of Nepali context. The tourism business should be expanded and promoted in a manner designed to protect and promote the country's natural and cultural as well as environmental heritage (Nepal Tourism Act, 2053). Diversity management is the major direction of policy in Nepal. Due to altitudinal differences, the weather conditions vary from

region to region (Satyal, 2000). Tourism policy is the key to study about systems, management, and resource mobilization; these things are considered a part of governance as well. Implementation of tourism policy carries the connotation of good governance for tourism. A tourism governance initiative involves governments, private companies, and non-governmental organizations working in synergy to coordinate tourism products and tourism destination management at different levels (Bock, *et al*, 2021). It is important to understand interaction between how formal and informal actors, agents, and arenas, as well as the means lore is collected, cogitated, produced, and accustomed through interpretative, social constructionist perspectives (Dredge, Jenkins, & Whitford, 2011).

The policy is the best mechanism to do multiple activities in the tourism sector. Policy making and implementation are crucial in tourism governance. Government should also emphasize other priorities in developing sustainable tourism planning including all sectors of tourism (Biswakarma, 2015). Nepal has now placed high precedence on the development of tourism through which development in different sectors of the economy is to be accomplished (Satyal, 2000). In the course of planning and policymaking, there had to be certain limitations had to be considered, including the bounds of the function, the characteristic of the data accessible, and the chops of the people engaged in process (Dredge, Jenkins, & Whitford, 2011). Nepalese planners, policymakers, professionals, development agents, authorities, politicians, and students of travel and tourism must think very seriously about the political instability and internal disorder (Kunwar, 2002). The successful implementation and management of projects have involved a partnership between public, private, and community escorts (Kunwar, 2012). Enactment is the responsibility of political actors, while implementation is the responsibility of non-political actors including bureaucracy, local people, and development agencies. It is pointless to have a policy without implementation or a policy without results. Nepal has accomplished shocking complaints about preserving the nation's diversity (both socio-cultural and environmental diversity), from the high Himalayan to the plan land (Tiwari, 2022). Diversity and sustainability are the goals to meet conservation and restoration. In the context of Nepal's tourism policy and its implementation can manage and control bad aspects.

### **Procedures and the Methods**

Tourism is a part of the social phenomenon by humans for different purposes. To analyze human mobility and human behavior needs social perspectives. Social science research is also the application of scientific and systematic techniques in the explanation of social happenings within society (Lawal, 2019). Distinct studies do have various aims, and to gain these may seek distinct model of anatomize (Dey, 2005). On the basis of secondary data, this article seeks conditions and practices of policy in the tourism sector.

### **Research in Tourism for Contemporary Policy Colloquy**

The basic philosophy of research in tourism for the sake of policy extension was established in the more highly developed nations, in the case of Nepal it is a comparatively new area of the study. Policy, policymakers, planners, academia, and policy implementations are different responsible agencies in tourism policy. The study of tourism policy is not an isolated concept; it is a collective form of activity. The development of numerous locations as natural and greener is one of the current issues of tourism from a broader perspective. Numerous tourism-related legislations promote environmental sustainability in travel and tourism management. Tourism development necessitate the capability and

foundational strength building to co-opt manifold course and program areas; esteem diversity and social emissary over a figural period; and then depose in atmosphere the compulsory, regulations, and institutional strengths (UNEP & WTO, 2012). Here, diversity refers to both natural and man-made phenomena. Tourists and the tourism sector use diversity as an ornament. The construction of rules and regulations for the tourism and governmental intercede in tourism is assuredly swayed by very vast ideological, socio-cultural, and financial policies (Richards, 1995). The tourism sector in Nepal dally a dynamic position in the aliment and furtherance of Nepalese culture and economy. It is widely recognized as one of the sectors with high growth potential and comparative advantage (National Planning Commission, 2017). This plurality of perspectives is perfectly reasonable, remembering that social science is a social and collaborative system where descriptive work in one project may inspire interpretive or explanatory work in another (Dey, 2005).

National Planning Commission (NPC) is the planning body that directly helps in the formulation and implementation of tourism-related policies. Public welfare, public participation, upliftment of people's lives, and the healthy relationship between humans and nature are the core concerns of the planning commission. The history of NPC is ideologically socialist for the overall development of the nation and tourism is not an exception. First Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was initiated which enclosed provisions for tourism for the first time in the history of Nepal (Satyal, 2000). There are several encouraging signs that have been present from the first plan's development to the fifteenth plan's development. One of the industries with the most economic potential is tourism. Because of its unique natural and cultural characteristics, the tourism industry benefits greatly. The constitution as an apex part of Nepal assimilates rules and regulations for constructing tourism as a key driving factor of the prosperity by making these auspicious and important spaces and heritages as major touristic destinations. From the very beginning tourism is making a meaningful benefaction towards achieving the targeted goal of economic prosperity by widening employment opportunities, reducing poverty, improving people's living standards, and focusing on the quality of life of the people, this sector can be seen as a key driver of the economy (NPC, 2020).

Tourism policy is an outcome of the research in social happenings; it is a part of social science research. Tourism is a core of current research in social science. It uncovers both the latent and manifest aspects of social reality through a systematic process of social inquiry (Lawal, 2019). The growth of tourism as a political concern and issue has yet to be matched by increased analysis of the ideological context of tourism policy or the historical roots of policy development (Richards, 1995). In general tourism, the policy is a part of public policy. But in the present scenario, all public policies are surrounded by other non-governmental actors and non-governmental engagement. Tourism has implications for constitutional and private institutional policy. Tourism is a field where nobody's policy or implementation can be ideal. So, tourism policy is also a combination of many factors. Nepal is highly wedded to the tourism industry, which has been today's concern in the processes of the country's industrialization policy (Pradhanang, 2009).

The country faces a number of problems in the implementation of a national strategy, once developed. One crucial problem area is the provision of sufficient funding to effectively implement the actions in the strategy (Noel & Giuseppe, 2015). All policymakers and implementers have equal responsibility to manage tourism in a sustainable way. Higher level government, community, and private tourism

authorities and an individual must establish mechanisms for coordinating with ministries responsible for environmental concerns, energy, labour, agro-economy, transport, public health, and other areas, as well as with local governments (UNEP & WTO, 2012).

As a field of research and practice, tourism policy and planning are derived from the work of practitioners working in diverse fields who share their experiences at a meta-level (Dredge, Jenkins, & Whitford, 2011). Tourism policy governance across multiple levels of government requires competent local actors (Noel & Giuseppe, 2015). Market trends show that tourists are becoming more activity-oriented and environmentally conscious and that tourist markets are increasingly fragmented (Kunwar, 2012). Community homestay is one of the main branches of tourism governance. It is also part of eco-tourism, but commodification and very little research on it is the main negative aspect of tourism. Fully market-centered practices may harm many resources in terms of sustainability in tourism governance.

### **Contemporary Tourism Policy: Advocacy for Sustainable Resource Management**

Nepal offers a great deal of diversity within a small area. As well as Nepal's indescribable landscape and aesthetic qualities, its cultural and ecological diversity possess one of the most valuable tangible and cultural heritage values in the world. Nepal defines a peculiar variety in environment and ecology that is consociated with extravagant topographic version and aboriginal climate (Tiwari, 2022). The term sustainable tourism describes policies, plans, practices, and programs that take into account not only the expectations of tourists about responsible for both artifacts and natural resource management (demand) but also the needs of communities that support or are affected by tourist-related projects and the environment (ILO, 2010b).

In variety perspectives, tourism as an industry even increases the erratic distribution of resources (Gronau & Kaufmann, 2009). In these cases, tourism is not considered an eco-friendly industry. These types of practices are rarely happening in the small-scale tourism industry of Nepal. Sustainable tourism development is a supply-led tourism strategy that enables sustainability with the core theme of ecosystem integrity (K.C, 2016). Also, eco-tourism is the main promoter factor for the concept of sustainability in resource mobilization. Sustainable tourism is the concept of alternative tourism. The alternative forms of tourism all types of tourist activities that are called soft tourism, small-scale tourism, green tourism, nature-friendly integrated, adventure, community-based tourism, ecotourism, and sustainable tourism (Lama, 2014) as well as the understanding of human history and its interaction with the rural environment, and the diffusion of environmental knowledge and awareness (Chauhan, 2004).

Nepal needs the policy to manage Nepal's status in the world. Nepal occupies only 0.1 % of the world, yet harbors over 3.2 % and 1.1% of the global known flora and fauna (Tiwari, 2022). Nepal is also the destination for lingua franca, more than 121 languages are officially registered (some are many hidden and not registered yet) and more than 126 caste and ethnic groups are the ornaments of Nepal and attractions for the tourism industry. Tourism in the green economy refers to tourism activities that can be maintained, or sustained, indefinitely in their sectors like; social, economic, cultural, and environmental context: "sustainable tourism". Sustainable tourism is tourism that takes full phase account of current and future-oriented economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and local host communities (UNEP & WTO, 2012). Tourism, tourists, and local people can raise awareness with regard to the contribution of tourism to sustainability (Gronau &

Kaufmann, 2009). Ecotourism is a field of sustainable tourism management of human activity where observation and development can wisely and effectively be balanced to achieve a mutual goal for the benefit of the local people in the community (Nirajanjan & H.J, 2009). The principle of sustainable tourism was accepted after the Rio Declaration on environment and development agenda 21 (WECD, 1987, cited from Aryal, Ghimire & Niraula, 2019). Sustainability in tourism is interchangeable with eco-tourism.

The main aim of ecotourism must be the sustainable use of resources ensuring equitable sharing to the generations by reducing the use and dependency on resources by locals (Aryal, Ghimire & Niraula, 2019). Ecotourism is the healthy relationship between humans and nature. It also maximizes natural resources. Quality of life of both nature and humans is the main concern in eco-tourism. Ecotourism is a logical component of eco-development. It is a complex and multidisciplinary phenomenon and has a tremendous role in interpreting nature and natural resources (Chauhan, 2004). The advocacy for sustainable resource management is a milestone for Nepal's tourism. Policy lubricates the debate towards sustainability in tourism. Nepal's affluent biodiversity is delivering expansive ecosystem services including ceaselessness to livelihood and ecosystem functioning in the region (Tiwari, 2022). Consumer trends in the last decade have been increasingly in favor of ecological and traditional products (Gheprghe, Tudorache, & Nistoreanu, 2014).

Sustainable tourism is the core concept of management in the field of tourism. It is a systematic process of promotion, protection, and utilization of resources. Tourism management approaches and schemes are found in the context of both urban and rural environments (Kunwar, 2012). Sustainability and long-term utilization of concerned things in tourism are the main concerns in sustainable tourism (Gautam & Kaini, 2022). Today a significant sector of the industry has branched off into what is diversely referred (Mostafanezhad & Kontogeorgopoulos, 2014).

### **Determinants in Tourism Policy**

The policy is a crucial component of a system's seamless operation and control. There are numerous factors at play when formulating tourism policy, and as a result, various causes and effects are interconnected. One variable can change the function of another variable vis-à-vis the circumstance and can also influence the demand for new variables. Description lays the basis for analysis, but analysis lays the basis for further description (Dey, 2005). Political backgrounds/ideologies not only create the shape of government and its organizational structure but also determine the role and responsibility of government in developing the tourism industry (Pradeep, 2020). Context and content are there in functions of variables, it demarcates the dependency in variables. In such issues, the government can play a significant role to build peaceful connections between different actors, and agencies involved in tourism through policy intervention (Aryal, Ghimire & Niraula, 2019). Such conditions determine tourism policy factors. There are many disciplines and fields that contribute to tourism planning and policy research, including politics, policy studies, public administration, organizational studies, anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, and psychiatry (Dredge, Jenkins, & Whitford, 2011). To achieve lasting peace through tourism, it is necessary to leverage tourism as a means to alleviate poverty and to achieve equitable socio-economic progress in Nepal (Upadhayaya, Müller-Böker & Sharma, 2011). As a dependent variable, tourism policy has the following notable independent variables:

We explore the scenario of a tiny, open economy that is entirely focused on offering tourism services to visitors from other countries.

**National economy and production scale** – We consider the case of a small open economy that is fully specialized in providing tourism services to foreigners (Gómez, Lozano & Maquieira, 2008). The national production system and distribution patterns are the major elements in shaping tourism policies and structure are the major elements that shape and structure tourism policy. In the case of Nepal, all public policies are directly affected by agriculture, tourism, and remittance. The practice of market systems and other relevant themes are part of the production. The market and government decisions must be coordinated to maximize policy (Gómez, Lozano & Maquieira, 2008).

**The executive body of the government bureaucracy** – The government bureaucracy is chosen through a merit-based selection process. Bureaucrats are the first line of public policy, and they are quite professional in their work and duties. Professional policy analysts are well-known players in the live world functioning of complex and multidimensional government decision-making systems (Howlett & Wellstead, 2011) and implementation as well. The governmental apparatus and the bureaucratic agency of the policy are both quite close to the ordinary populace. Actually, it's a tool used in tourism to implement policies.

**Political ideologies**- Tourism and politics are inexorably allied within certain systems (Pradeep, 2020). Political parties' manifestos for future tourism policy-making and execution, destinations, and resource management are influenced by them before or during elections, depending on which parties are writing them. The policy analysis and policy function in contemporary governments are considerably more diverse than early portrayed (Howlett & Wellstead, 2011). This is the state of affairs and the key signs of democracy in public policy. Different ideas from all different political backgrounds are equally essential in the tourism sector's policies.

**Cultural diversity**- A growing role for food experiences in tourism has been ushered in by the emergence of the experience economy. This analysis of recent advancements in the area of food and tourism experiences highlights the ways in which food experiences can be tailored to meet the needs of tourists, how culinary tourism can contribute to local development, produce new travel products, foster innovation, and support marketing and branding. The demand for authenticity in food experiences is discussed along with the tourist desire to seek out fresh and unusual culinary adventures

Other than this, the inhabitants of the tourist destination's cultural identities, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, languages, standards of clothing, and culinary trends may have an impact on tourism policy.

**Education and literacy**- One of the most effective and tested means of promoting sustainable development in tourism is education, which promotes upward socioeconomic mobility and the eradication of poverty. However, there are numerous regions in the world where children have little opportunity of finishing school.

People with strong moral character and education can transform the tourism sector. Morally upright people revere visitors and guests as gods. They can support governmental policy while also requesting from the government the items they need. People in the tourism industry who are moral and intelligent can constructively critique political party platforms and governmental initiatives.

**Geo-politics-** In spite of the expanding multilateralism in free trade blocks, diplomacy, and trade is still done on a nation-to-nation basis, therefore tourism analysis is decisive and crucial. Healthy bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral relationships between nations have a good impact on travel behavior and travel policy. The advancement of a nation's foreign interests depends on effective bilateral diplomacy adopted by that nation. One of the fundamental pillars of international relations is bilateral diplomacy, which deals with interactions between the home nation and specific foreign states one at a time. The management of international relations revolves around it. Regardless of proximity, bilateral tourism refers to the movement of tourists between two countries. It is quantified by the number of visitors, their share of inbound and outbound travel, and the balance of payments for tourism.

**International exposure-** Publicity regarding travel locations and travel-related goods can have a favorable impact on tourism policy.

**Ecological and geographical conditions-** A nation with uniform geographic conditions calls for a specific tourism policy. A nation with diverse geographic characteristics requires a greater range of tourism policies.

**Internal conflict-** Conflict is a state of dispute and distrust that decelerates sustainable growth of the tourism sector if it leads to violence and threatens peace (Upadhyaya, Müller-Böker & Sharma, 2011). It is a type of confrontation or dispute that takes place between two or more antagonists. In the past ten years, wars or let's say conflicts have increased in both frequency and severity across and within the border. Such disputes appear to be more prevalent in developing countries. Internal conflict is a negative variable for the tourism policy-making process.

## Conclusion

From the standpoint of administration and governance, reviewing tourism policy is a comprehensive way to examine every single subject. There are numerous phenomena that can affect tourist policy. Working to examine current policies are both the positive and negative aspects. Tourism policy is dynamic in nature and is shaped by a variety of factors. It is not the definitive policy of all time. Tourism policy is equally the responsibility of techno-bureaucratic organizations, sociocratic organizations, and municipal governments. According to the wealth of literature on tourist policy reviews, they are urgently needed; therefore a review of tourism governance denotes that it is a flexible condition rather than a statistical method.

## Acknowledgment

The paper was originally written for the Mphil thesis (under the Central Department of Public Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu) of the correspondent's author in 2022 with UGC Nepal financial support (grant number: MPhil-78/79-Mgmt-08). For the supervision, comments, suggestions, and guidelines gratitude was offered towards Professor Shree Krishna Shrestha

## Reference

- Aryal, C., Ghimire, B. & Niraula, N. (2019). Tourism in Protected Areas and Appraisal of Ecotourism in Nepalese Policies. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality Education* 9, 40-73
- Biswakarma, G. (2015). "When small things are impressive" Tourists Satisfaction towards Homestay in Nepal. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities*, Vol.5, No. 11, Pp 52-74. Doi: 10.5958/2249-7315.2015.00247.6

- Bock, I.A, Costa, R., Rodrigues, C. & Macked, J., (2021). Examining the Concept of Governance in Tourism Research. *Tourism and Hospitality Management, Vol. 27*. No 3, Pp 629-668.
- Chauhan, Y.S. (2004). *Eco-tourism in Nepal*. Kalinga Publications, Mayur, Vihar, India.
- Dey, I. (2005). *Qualitative data analysis: A user-friendly guide for social scientists*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Dredge, D., Jenkins, J. & Whitford, M. (2011). Tourism Policy and planning: Historical development and contemporary challenges In Dredge, D. Jenkins, J. (eds.) *Stories of Practice: Tourism Planning and Policy*, (pp.13-34) Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing.
- Gautam, S. & Kaini, T. (2022). Institutional arrangement and organizational engagement in sustainable tourism management. *Voice of Himalaya, 9* (1), 148-154.
- Gautam, S. (2022). *Tourism governance practices in homestay at Panauti village community*. An unpublished Mphil thesis submitted to the Central Department of Public Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Gheprghe, G., Tudorache, P., & Nistoreanu, P. (2014). Gastronomic tourism, a new trend for contemporary tourism?? *Cactus Tourism Journal Vol. 9*, Issue 1, Pages 12-21
- Gómez,C.M., Lozano, J., & Maquieira, J.R. (2008). Environmental policy and long-term welfare in a tourism economy. *Span Econ Rev 10*:41–62 DOI 10.1007/s10108-007-9028-0
- Government of Nepal (2015). *Constitution of Nepal, 2072*. Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
- Government of Nepal (2053 BS). *Nepal Board Tourism Act*. Nepal Law Commission.
- Government of Nepal- Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. (2015). *Constitution of Nepal- 2072*. Government of Nepal.
- Gronau, W. & Kaufmann, R. (2009). Tourism as a Stimulus for Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Cypriot Perspective. *Tourismos: An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism, Volume 4*, Number 1, Spring, Pp 83-95
- Howlett, M. & Wellstead, A.M. (2011). Policy Analysts in the Bureaucracy Revisited: The Nature of Professional Policy Work in Contemporary Government. *Politics & Policy, Volume 49*, No. 4, 613-633. Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
- International Labour Organization (2010b). *Developments and challenges in the hospitality and tourism sector*. Sectoral Activities Programme. Issues paper for discussion at the Global Dialogue Forum for the Hotels, Catering, Tourism Sector (23-24 November 2010).
- K.C, A. (2016). Ecotourism and its role in sustainable development of Nepal. In L. Butowski (Ed.), *Tourism - From Empirical Research Towards Practical Application* (Pp 31-59). Rijeka: Intech Open. Retrieved from: <https://dpi.org/10.5772/62308>
- Kunwar R.R. (2012). *Tourists & tourism: Science and industry interface*. Ganga Sen (Kunwar), Gangabu, Kathmandu.
- Kunwar R.R., (2002). *Anthropology of tourism: A case study of Chitwan Sauraha*. Adroit Publisher Yamuna Vihar, India.
- Lama, R. (2014). *“Community based tourism development” (A case study of Sikkim)*. Un unpublished thesis submitted to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra for the award of the degree of doctor of philosophy in tourism and hotel management.



- Lawal, S.A (2019). Understanding social science research: An overview. *Lapai International Journal of Management and Social Science*, Vol. 11. No. 2. A Publication of the Faculty of Management & Social Sciences, IBB University, Lapai, Niger State- Nigeria.
- Mostafanezhad, M. & Kontogeorgopoulos, N. (2014). Contemporary policy debate: Volunteer tourism policy in Thailand. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure & Events*, 2014 Vol. 6, No. 3, 264–267, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2014.890270>
- National Planning Commission, (2017). *National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Singha Durbar, Kathmandu.
- National Planning Commission, (2020). *The Fifteenth Plan (Fiscal Year 2019/20-2023/24)*. Singha Durbar, Kathmandu.
- Noel, S. & Giuseppe, M. (2015). Governance of tourism in OECD countries. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 40:2, 181-193, DOI: 10.1080/02508281.2015.1041746
- Pradeep, C. (2020). Political Impacts of Tourism: A Critical Analysis of Literature. *Atna Journal of Tourism Studies Vol. 15*, No. 1, 55-69, <https://doi.org/10.12727/ajts.23.5>
- Pradhanang, S.B. (2009). *Village the new tourist destination of Nepal: Nepal's village tourism*. Adroit Publishers.
- Richards, G. (1995). *The politics of national tourism policy in Britain*. Leisure Studies, 14, 153-173.
- Satyaj, Y.R (2000). *Tourism Scenes in Nepal*. Adroit Publisher, India.
- Tiwari, A. (2022). Chasing performance of protected area management in Nepal. *Journal of Tourism and Himalayan Adventures, Vol, 4*: 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.3126/jtha.v4i1.46288>
- United Nations Environment Programme and World Tourism Organization (2012). *Tourism in the Green Economy- Background Report*, UNWTO, Madrid.
- Upadhayaya, P.K, Müller-Böker, U. & Sharma, S.R. (2011). Tourism amidst Armed Conflict: Consequences, Copings, and Creativity for Peace-building through Tourism in Nepal. *The Journal of Tourism and Peace Research*, 1(2), pp. 22-40