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Tourism and Terrorism- A Study of Jammu and Kashmir

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Tourism and Terrorism- A Study of Jammu and Kashmir

Cover Page Footnote

Title page Tourism and Terrorism- A study of Jammu and Kashmir Altaf Ahmad Kumar Research Scholar
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Introduction

As a tourist destination, Jammu and Kashmir is the most commendable attractive place in India, and it has a great tourism potential. It attracts tourists from every corner of the world because of its gorgeous natural environment and Salubrious climate. It contributes 6.98% to the erstwhile state economy¹. The only problem is that the state fell victim to Indo-Pak conflicts on the Kashmir issue. Ongoing tragedies and uncertainties in Jammu and Kashmir are increasing day by day. Irrespective of turmoil and uncertain situations, tourists have not altogether stopped visiting the state. But unfortunately, they are reluctant and afraid, which led tourism in Jammu and Kashmir to a grinding halt. During the 1990s tourism industry suffered a lot in the Kashmir valley and the Ladakh region. Jammu region was less affected. During this period, the Kashmir valley has become the destination of slayers and had lost about 10 million tourists (Kumar. A. A, 2018). The turmoil of 2016 results in a tremendous loss of industrial production and services. Tourism and its related sub-sector were seriously affected (Economic survey 2017). The killings and unrest in 2019 were significant uncertain activities that halt tourism in Jammu and Kashmir. These precarious situations had always affected tourist inflow to Jammu and Kashmir. Even though the problems in the 1990s mainly affects tourist inflow to the Kashmir valley, the 5 August advisory completely jams the road of tourist inflow to erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir.

Though an excellent income generating source, tourism is influenced by uncertain, hostile, and terrorist activities than any other industry. This research paper undertakes an analysis of terrorism and its impacts on tourism in Jammu and Kashmir. This paper aims to know what terrorism is and how it impacts the tourism sector in the three geographical regions of erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir bifurcated into two union territories by the Government of India by the abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian constitution. Secondary data sources have been used, which were extracted from Director Tourism Kashmir, Director Tourism Jammu, Jammu, and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies, and Home Ministry of India. In this Study, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) of time series analysis has been used to examine the impact of terrorist activities and human killings on tourist arrivals. The explanatory variables used in this time series analysis consist of human fatalities in Jammu and Kashmir and terrorist attacks from 1990- 2019. Co-integration was done under the Johansen test, and the VECM has been applied accordingly.

Theoretical Background of the Study

During the last few decades, terrorism is of great concern among researchers of various fields and became more central in public debates and arguments due to the substantial increase in violence, particularly from 2000.

¹ The state was recently bifurcated into two union territories with an abrogation of article 370 of the Indian constitution by the Indian government.

Before going through data analysis, we would like, first, to elucidate the term terrorism. It is not easy to understand the word terrorism. Different people have different opinions about terrorism.

According to Livio English Dictionary, the word “Terrorism” first appears in English in 1795 in reference to Jacobin Radicles of France, who ruled during the ‘Reign of terror’ under the slogan of ‘Leave free or Die’. This dictionary defines terrorism in three ways. Firstly, terrorism means the deliberate commission of an act of violence to create public fear through the suffering of victims in the furtherance of political or social agenda. Secondly, the use of unlawful violence against people or property to achieve political objectives. Thirdly a form of psychological manipulation through warfare to the purpose of political or religious gains, by means of deliberately creating a climate of fear amongst the inhabitants of a specific geographical region.

According to the Oxford English dictionary, terrorism means the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in pursuit of political aims. The United States task force defines terrorism as “the unlawful use or threat of violence against persons and property to further political or social objectives. It generally intended to intimidate or coerce a government, individuals or groups to modify their behaviour or policies”. The British legal definition of terrorism is “the use of violence for political ends and, includes any use of violence for the purpose of putting the public or any section of the public in fear.” This definition contains three elements viz., the use of violence, political objectives, and the intention of showing fear in a targeted population (Chaliand. G & Blin. A, 2007).

Thus, from the above definitions, we can conclude the terrorism means the creation of fear or threat or spreading brutality among masses for some political objectives. As in our case, the threat of military violence and militant attacks. I cannot say whether this fear is sponsored by the military or by militants, but the fear created by the presence of huge military and militant groups is terrorism which creates fear and thwarts the growth of the tourism sector in Jammu and Kashmir. As Dreze. J (2019) mentioned in his book ‘Sense and Solidarity’ “the first thing that strikes visitors on entering valley is the massive military presence. Heavily armed soldiers and paramilitary forces all over the place. Their number is estimated at 600000 or so, for a population of seven million_ that is, one soldier for ten civilians. Insensitive areas, such as Sopore, Shopian and even parts of Srinagar, there is a soldier in front of every house, at least on the main roads”. He also mentioned that “everywhere he went, there where sobering tales of harassment at the hands of Indian army and paramilitary forces: curfews, interrogation, CASOs, killings of suspected militants, accidental and intentional killing of civilians, to mention a few complaints. This fear forces them to shrink their length of stay.

Kumar. A. A (2018) Tourists, while on a trip, have to make decisions related to their travel behaviour, which are usually interrelated and also show temporal and spatial variations. In other words, every tourist has to prepare a travel itinerary to visit any destination outside his/her residence. When tourists decide to travel to a particular destination, they look forward to maximizing their utility in terms of the best quality of accommodation and meals, exciting attractions and leisure activities, excellent transport service, and a safe and comfortable journey.

Baker. A. M. D (2014) posited that despite tourism as a growing economic sector, it is highly influenced by terrorist activities, uncertainty, and political unrest, which thwarted the growth of this industry. He also mentioned that negative perception might create anxiety in tourists towards a particular destination. This thing is likely to leads to negative impacts on the decision-making of tourists.

Seabrac. C., Reis. P., & Abrantes. L. J. (2020); Bassil. C., Saleh. S.A., & Anwar. S. (2017), posited that personal safety is a primary requisite of every tourist. They found that terrorist activities strongly impact tourist arrivals since tourists, like everyone else, value peace and tranquillity for entertainment and pleasure activities offered at a destination. According to prospects theory, 1992 of behavioral economics, tourists are rational consumers who, when confronted with the decision of whether the travel to particular destinations is safe or not safe, tend to choose the option that provides them more utility and low risk (Seabra and et al.).

Arana. E. J & Leon. J. (2008) posited that tourism demand is highly sensitive to political violence and terrorist activities. They found that terrorist incidents cause a shock to the utility of tourists and defame the image of a destination. When tourists feel any threat of terrorism, they prepare their itinerary carefully and accordingly, which reduces the risk of uncertainty (Fuches & Reichel, 2011).

Tourists are sensitive to terrorism (Neumayers & Plumpher, 2016). So the tourists neglect those destinations where they feel any kind of threat (Rittchainnuate & Chakraborty, 2009). Adeloye. D. & Brown. L (2017) found that terrorist incidents cause negative perceptions about a destination, and it becomes very difficult to regain the position of peace and tranquillity in a destination hit by terrorism. These things are very effective in the decision process of tourists, whether to travel to a particular destination or not.

Fletcher. J & Morakabti. Y (2008) posited that political events have more adverse effects on tourism than terrorist attacks. They also found that travel warnings have a more significant role in the decision-making power of the tourist. Usually, tourist avoids those destinations where they feel any threat.

Methodology- Sample and Data

This research paper undertakes an analysis of terrorism and its impacts on tourism in Jammu and Kashmir. Secondary data sources have been used, which were extracted from Director Tourism Kashmir, Director Tourism Jammu, Jammu, and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies, and Home Ministry of India. In this Study, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) of time series analysis has been used to examine the impact of terrorist activities and human killings on tourist arrivals. The explanatory variables used in this time series analysis consist of human fatalities in Jammu and Kashmir and terrorist attacks from 1990- 2019. After transforming all the three variables into a log form, Co-integration was done under the Johansen test, and VECM was applied accordingly.

Model Specification

This Study follows the procedure of Buigut. S (2015) when he used fatalities as the independent variable and found that a 1% increase in killings reduces tourist arrivals by 0.082% in developed countries; Seabrac. C., Reis. P., & Abrantes. L. J. (2020) when they use terrorist attacks as a dependent variable and found that terrorist events have a negative impact on tourist arrivals not only in that country where these events occurred but also in other countries close to it. Islam. U. A. (2014), with the help of a linear regression model, has analyzed that there is a negative relationship between tourist arrivals and armed conflict. He also analyzed that armed conflict has negative impacts on the economy. Present Study of time series analysis has one dependent and two independent variables. Total tourist arrivals (TA) of Jammu is the dependent variable that acts as a proxy for tourism. The number of total human killings (HK) per year and the number of total incidents or attacks (TI) per year are independent variables that act as proxies for terrorism.

$$TA = \beta_0 + \beta_1 HK + \beta_2 TI + u_i \text{ (Simple regression equation).....(1)}$$

It is important to note here that the ex-state of Jammu and Kashmir has its three geographical regions, viz. Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh. Tourism in Kashmir and Ladakh regions is adversely affected by terrorism and political instability, but tourism in the Jammu region is less affected (See the data analysis part below). Jammu region has more inflow than both Kashmir and Ladakh because of the spill-over effect and Mata Vishnu Dave Shrine. Therefore, to know the impact of terrorism on tourism, the sum of tourist arrivals in the Ladakh and Kashmir region has been taken for this Study as a dependent variable. The explanatory variables used in this time series consist of human fatalities in Jammu and Kashmir and terrorist attacks from 1990 to 2019 as proxy variables for terrorism.

Data Analysis

Figure 1.1 below shows the regional tourist arrivals of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir from 1975 to 2019. The tourist inflow shows a continuous decline upto 1997, particularly in the Kashmir and Ladakh regions tourism comes

to a grinding halt. After that, tourist inflow in all the regions somehow increases, but still, the Kashmir region lag behind because of continuous uncertain situations. After 1989 tourist arrivals decreased sharply and were even closer to zero in 1989-1996. During these eight years, life in Jammu and Kashmir was crippled, and the situation was dangerous and uncertain. Fourteen thousand four hundred twelve human beings were killed, including 5416 civilians, 1336 government forces, and 7660 armed rebellions (Home ministry of India, & JKCCs, 2015).

Figure. 1. 1 Regional Tourist Arrivals in Jammu and Kashmir from 1975-2019

Source: Office of the Director Tourism Kashmir

This bloodbath created fear among tourists and hindered tourist flow to the state, particularly to the valley of Kashmir. Throughout 1989- 1996 Total tourist arrivals in Kashmir valley decreased from 557974 in 1989 to 9967 in 1996. Foreign tourist arrivals decreased from 67762 in 1989 to 9592 in 1996, and domestic arrivals decreased from 490212 in 1989 to 375 in 1996. During this period, total tourist arrivals in Ladakh decreased from 22748 in 1989 to 6738 in 1990 and was 16573. Foreign tourist arrivals in Ladakh decreased from 1679 in 1989 to 6342 in 1990 and was 13036 in 1996, and domestic arrivals decreased from 6669 in 1989 to 396 in 1990 and 3537 in 1996. In the Jammu region, tourist arrivals also slightly decreased from 24 lakh to 21 lakh. After that trend of foreign and domestic tourist arrivals shows an increasing trend in all the regions up to 2002, decreases in 2013, 2014, and 2016, and sharply decreases in 2019 (Office of the Director Tourism Kashmir).

From 5, August, 2019 when a baseless advisory (Shown below in figure 1.2 below) was issued by the home ministry that all tourists and Yatries are advised to leave Jammu and Kashmir as soon as possible. From this terrorised advisory tourism industry in Jammu and Kashmir is shut-off. This advisory posed a serious threat both to the tourists and to the tourism industry. The tourism industry suffered a lot due to this advisory. At this time the tourists who are in the valley not only shrink their length of stay and leave a silent message for all the persons who are eager to visit the state that Jammu and Kashmir are not safe for visitors and thousands of bookings were cancelled.

Figure. 1. 2

Figure 1. 3 Human killings in Jammu and Kashmir

Source: Home Ministry of India and Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies

Figure 1. 4 Human killings and total incidents in Jammu and Kashmir

Source: Home Ministry of India and Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies

Figures, 1.3 and 1.4, above highlights the trend of killings and the number of terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir. Most of these killings had been carried out in Kashmir valley. The trend on the killings given below is based on

the official record of Home Ministry of India and Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies which was established in 2000. Hence figures might be much higher. Figure 1.4 shows that civilian killings graph is more rising than government force killings graph and graph of total human killing are rising from 1990 up to 1996 and total tourist arrivals show a continuous decrease from 1990 to 1996 (see Figure1.1).

It has been revealed from the above trend analysis of tourist inflow was effected in the 1990s in all three regions of the erstwhile state. It shows that tourist arrivals in the Jammu region are more rising than in the other two regions. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Jammu region was less affected by these uncertain situations prevailing in the state.

Results and Interpretation

Table 1.1 given below indicates the descriptive statistics of all three variables. It demonstrates that, on average, about 526000 tourists are visiting Jammu and Kashmir per year. It also shows that about 1400 people are being killed per year, and about 2300 terrorist attacks have been carried out in Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 1.1 Descriptive statistics

Variables	No. of obs.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std.
Total Tourist Arrivals	30	15342	1505019	526056.50	523018.282
Total Human killings	30	143	3552	1436.57	1059.911
Total number of incidents	30	116	5938	2359.63	1977.719

Source: Compiled by a research scholar

Unit root test

Regression analysis based on time series data implicitly assumes that the underlying time series is stationary, but most economical time series are non-stationary in practice. Therefore, the first step in regression analysis based on time series data is to determine whether the underlying time series is stationary or not. At the formal level, there are various tests to check the stationary property of the time series variables. However, this paper employs the augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test for this purpose. In this paper, the following expression is used for the ADF test;

$$\Delta Y_t = \mu + \delta Y_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \alpha_j \Delta Y_{t-j} + \epsilon_t \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

In this test, the null hypothesis is that the series ΔY_t is a non-stationary series or that it contains a unit root ($H_0; \delta = 0$).

Table 1.2 Results of ADF test

At level		
Variables	t-statistic	Prob.
Total Tourist Arrivals (TTA)	-1.545399	0.4969
Total Human Killings (THK)	-0.477430	0.8819
Total Terrorist Incidents (TTI)	0.036668	0.9546
At first difference		
Total Tourist Arrivals (TTA)	-4.988403*	0.0004
Total Human Killings (THK)	-3.617640*	0.0118
Total Terrorist Incidents (TTI)	-3.964353*	0.0052
Critical values		
Levels of Significance	At level	At first difference
1% level	-3.679322	-3.689194
5% level	-2.967767	-2.971853
10% level	-2.622989	-2.622989

This null hypothesis is rejected when the calculated ADF statistic is less than the critical value or when the computed ADF statistic is more negative than the critical value. Failure to reject the null hypothesis leads to conducting the ADF test on the difference of the underlying series. Therefore, further differencing is conducted until the null hypothesis of non-stationary time series is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded from Table 1.2 that the variables viz., Total Tourist arrivals (TTA), Total Human Killings (THK), and Total Terrorist Incidents (TTI) are non-stationary at the level. However, at first differences, all of these variables are stationary. Therefore, ΔTTA , ΔTHK and ΔTTI follow the I (1) process.

Determination of Lag Length Criteria

After the unit root test, the second issue of the regression analysis based on time series data is to determine the appropriate lag length for variables under Study. Various criteria are used for this purpose. Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) has been used to select the optimal lag length for our empirical model. It can be found from Table 1.3 that the optimal lag order for our empirical VECM model is 2 at 5% level of significance according to the AIC criterion.

Table 1.3 Determination of Lag Length Criteria

Lag	LogL	AIC
0	-12.46526	1.104662
1	46.18333	-2.441666
2	56.59152	-2.542252*

Co-integration test

Literature suggests that the regression of non-stationary time series on another non-stationary time series may produce a spurious regression. However, it is quite possible that the two series share the same common trend so that the regression of one on another would be meaningful, not necessarily spurious or misleading. If this is the case, then we say that the two variables are co-integrated. Economically speaking, two or more variables will be co-integrated if they have a long-run or equilibrium relationship. In a nutshell, a co-integration test can be considered a pre-test to avoid spurious regression results or situations. A number of procedures for testing co-integration have been proposed in the literature. We consider here a comparatively famous and simple method, namely Johansen's Co-integration test. This test allows for more than one co-integrating relationship, unlike the Engle-Granger Method, but this test is subject to asymptotic properties.

The results of Johansen's two-step procedure are listed in Table 1.4 below. The null hypothesis that no co-integration equation exists among the series is rejected when the test statistic exceeds the critical value. The results of Johansen's two-step procedure (trace test and maximum eigenvalue test) suggest that there is one co-integration equation at a 5% level of significance, which means that there is an equilibrium and long-run relationship among the total tourist arrivals, total human killings, and total terrorist incidents in case of Jammu and Kashmir. Thus, ΔY_t follows a VECM (2) model, and therefore, we fitted VECM (2) to the stationary data series and conducted diagnostics tests to carry forward the analysis.

Table 1.4 Results of Johansen Co-integration test

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)				
Hypothesized	Trace	0.05		
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.
None *	0.574505	30.24539	29.79707	0.0444
At most 1	0.218030	7.171842	15.49471	0.5575
At most 2	0.019565	0.533496	3.841466	0.4651
Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.
None *	0.574505	23.07155	21.13162	0.0263
At most 1	0.218030	6.640346	14.26460	0.5325
At most 2	0.019565	0.533496	3.841466	0.4651

Vector error correction model (VECM)

C. A. Sims introduced the model of vector autoregressions (VARs) into the empirical analysis. Engle and Granger, in 1987, combined co-integration and

error correction models and developed a VECM model (Zou. X, 2018). Suppose one or more co-integration vectors are found in a set of variables. In that case, a VECM model is the best technique for an estimation that adjusts both short-run variations in the variables and deviations from equilibrium (Andrei. M. D & Andrei. C. L, 2015). As long as there is any co-integration relationship between variables, the VECM model can be derived from the autoregressive distributed lag model, and each equation in the VAR model is an autoregressive distributive lag model. (Zou. X, 2018). Therefore we can say that the VECM model is a VAR model with co-integration constraints. Generally, the VAR model can be used as:

$$y_t = a_1y_{t-1} + a_2y_{t-2} + \dots + a_z y_{t-z} + \beta X_t + u_i, \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$(t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, T)$$

With co-integration and error correction terms, we can obtain the VECM model:

$$\Delta y_t = \alpha ecm_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{z-1} T_i \Delta y_t + u_i \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Generally, the VECM model can be written and used as:

$$\Delta y_t = a_1 + a_2 ecm_{t-1} + \dots + a_z y_{t-z} + \beta X_t + u_i, \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

The very important parameter in VCEM estimation is the coefficient of error correction term (αecm_{t-1}). Econometrically speaking, this term should be negative and statistically significant. One of the aims of this paper was to assess the impact of human killings and terrorist incidents on the total tourist arrivals. In order to realize this objective, the VECM model with order two was fitted, and the results of this fitted VECM model are presented in Table 1.5. It shows that the error term is negative and statistically significant. It implies that there is a unidirectional long-run causality running from human killings and terrorist incidents to total tourist arrivals. Hence, the outcome indicates that there is a strong long-run relationship among the variables under Study.

Table 1. 5 Results of VCEM

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistic	Prob.**
ETC	-1.020826	0.293499	-3.478125	0.0025
$\Delta LTTA$ (-1)	0.341090	0.217300	1.569671	0.1330
$\Delta LTTA$ (-2)	0.092533	0.197768	0.467885	0.6452
$\Delta LTHK$ (-1)	-1.568747	0.782099	-2.005817	0.0593
$\Delta LTHK$ (-2)	-1.098522	0.701720	-1.565470	0.1340
$\Delta LTTI$ (-1)	0.669648	0.859182	0.779402	0.4453
$\Delta LTTI$ (-2)	0.420792	0.643484	0.653928	0.5210
Constant	0.0373369	0.113999	0.327800	0.7466
R- Squared	0.524681			
Adjusted R- Squared	0.349563			

ETC means error correction term

Wald Test

Econometricians use Wald Test to test whether there is any short-run causality between the variables or not. The results of the Wald test given in table

1.6 shows that the Chi-square values is significant at 10% level of significance in the case of null hypothesis: $\Delta LTHK (-1) = \Delta LTHK (-2) = 0$, means that there is a short-run causality between the independent variable total human killings (LTHK) and dependent variable total tourist arrivals (LTTA). It also shows that the Chi-square value is insignificant in the case of the null hypothesis: $\Delta LTTI (-1) = \Delta LTTI (-2) = 0$, which means that there is no short-run causality between the independent variable total tourist incidents (LTTI) and dependent variable total tourist arrivals (LTTA).

Table 1.6 Wald Test for null hypothesis: $\Delta LTHK (-1) = \Delta LTHK (-2) = 0$

Test statistic	Value	df	Probability
F- statistic	2.318845	(2,19)	0.1256
Chi-square	4.637691	2	0.0984
Wald Test for null hypothesis: $\Delta LTTI (-1) = \Delta LTTI (-2) = 0$			
Test statistic	Value	df	Probability
F- statistic	0.460760	(2,19)	0.6377
Chi-square	0.921519	2	0.6308

Diagnostic testing

The sensitivity tests show that the estimated model is well fitted and suitable. Table 1.7 shows that there is no heteroscedasticity and no serial correlation in the model. Therefore our model is best fitted.

Table 1. 7 Results of Diagnostic tests

Breusch- Godfry Serial Correlation Test LM Test			
F- statistic	1.449609	Prob. F (2,17)	0.2622
Obs* R-square	3.933767	Prob. Chi-square (2,17)	0.1399
Heteroscedasticity Test			
F- statistic	0.725072	Prob. F (2,22)	0.4955
Obs* R-square	1.545987	Prob. Chi-square	0.4616

Discussion and Conclusion

Though a very good income generating source, tourism is highly influenced by uncertain, hostile, and terrorist activities than any other industry. Jammu and Kashmir have great tourism potential, and as a tourist destination, it is the most commendable attractive place in India. The only problem is that the state fell victim to Indo-Pak conflicts on the Kashmir issue. Irrespective of turmoil and uncertain situations, tourists have not altogether stopped visiting the state. Unfortunately, they are reluctant and afraid, which led tourism in Jammu and Kashmir to a grinding halt. After 1989, tourist arrivals decreased sharply and were even closer to zero in 1989-1996. During these eight years, life in Jammu and Kashmir was crippled, and the situation was dangerous and uncertain.

Fourteen thousand four hundred twelve human beings were killed, including 5416 civilians, 1336 government forces, and 7660 armed rebellions. This bloodbath created fear among tourists and hinder the way of tourists flow to the state, particularly to the valley of Kashmir. Throughout 1989- 1996 Total tourist arrivals in Kashmir valley decreased from 557974 in 1989 to 9967 in 1996. Foreign tourist arrivals decreased from 67762 in 1989 to 9592 in 1996, and domestic arrivals decreased from 490212 in 1989 to 375 in 1996. During this period, total tourist arrivals in Ladakh decreased from 22748 in 1989 to 6738 in 1990 and were 16573. Foreign tourist arrivals in Ladakh decreased from 1679 in 1989 to 6342 in 1990 and was 13036 in 1996, and domestic arrivals decreased from 6669 in 1989 to 396 in 1990 and 3537 in 1996. The Jammu region was less affected. In the Jammu region, tourist arrivals also slightly decreased from 24 lakh to 21 lakh. This paper undertakes an analysis of terrorism and its impacts on tourism in Jammu and Kashmir.

In this Study, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) of time series analysis has been used to examine the impact of terrorist activities and human killings on tourist arrivals. Co-integration was done under the Johansen test, and VECM has been applied accordingly. All the three variables were to be found integrated of order one 1(1). The results of the VECM model indicate that the error correction term is negative and significant. It implies that there is a unidirectional long-run causality running from human killings and terrorist incidents to total tourist arrivals. Hence, the outcome indicates that there is a strong long-run relationship among the variables under Study. The VECM model also confirmed that human killings negatively influenced tourist arrivals, and there was a negative relationship between total tourist arrivals and terrorist activities, but it is statistically insignificant. It also confirms that there is a long-run association between total tourist arrivals (LTТА), total human killings (LTHK), and total terrorist attacks ss(LTTI). It was also confirmed by the Wald test that there is a short-run relation. It also confirms that there is a short-run relation between total human killings (LTHK) and total tourist arrivals (LTТА) and no short-run relation between total human killings (LTTI) and total tourist arrivals (LTТА). This Study confirms that human killings have a serious impact on tourist arrivals. It was observed that most of the human killings are made by government forces. So it is necessary that we must stop state terrorism first, and then only it is possible we can eradicate other forms of this terrorism. This Study enables the policymakers to obtain the necessary information for the implementation of more adequate policies to safeguard this substantially emerging industry.

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