

IMPACT OF CEASEFIRE VIOLATION ON TOURISM AND LOCAL COMMUNITY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR (UT)

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Abstract

The article primarily aims to examine the impact of ceasefire violations (CFV) on the local community (LC). Simultaneously, it also evaluates the impact of tourism on the local community. Data was collected from 284 people residing in the border's areas of Jammu through the questionnaire survey technique. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were utilized to classify and verify different factors. Structural equation modeling (SEM) has been applied to prove the hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study indicated that CFV negatively affects LC dwelling along the border parts of the Jammu region. Furthermore, the positive and significant relationship between tourism and the local community has also been identified. This study contributes to the Border Development Authority (BDA) which has a direct impact on the local community residing in border areas and tourism. Thus, the outcome of the present study will provide proper cooperation and coordination among the nations, intelligence agencies, security forces and people living along the border areas to promote peace and tourism. This study contributes to the Border Development Authority (BDA) which has a direct impact on the local community residing in border areas and tourism. Thus, the outcome of this present study will provide proper cooperation and coordination among the nations, intelligence agencies, security forces and people living along the border area to promote peace and tourism.

Keywords: *Local Community, Tourism, Ceasefire Violations, Border Destinations, Jammu and Kashmir*

Introduction

When the division between India and Pakistan was made, their relation was not so great and not been happily acknowledged by the lion's share (Spate & Learmonth, 2017). Both the nations had a wide run of issues such as the need of a shared worldwide border, the allotment of resources counting water assets (Xie & Shaofeng, 2017), the position and status of sacred minorities within the particular nations, and other uncertain address of the status of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), have perpetually put India and Pakistan in an ill-disposed form. J&K covers an area of 2,22,236 sq.km, of this total area, 78,114 sq.km is controlled by Pakistan. The state therefore has a complex border situation. Indurthy (2019) highlights the India-Pakistan struggle over J&K is dug in fighting claims to the domain which has been separated since 1948 by a military line of control which moreover isolated Indian managed Kashmir from Pakistan managed Azad Kashmir. Since the agitation in 1947 and 1965, Pakistan and India have fought full-scale warfare's over J&K. The debate lies within the national personalities of both nations (Ganguly, 2019). The J&K (UT) because it was isolated from East Pakistan had a recognized and settled border known as Radcliffe Line drawn by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. Other than this, the division of the UT between the India and Pakistan controlled regions brought about in another unsettled border known as Line of Control (LOC). In terms of its area, the J&K may be a 'border UT'. Border covers a huge portion of its region whether within the shape of International Border or LOC. As per the Ministry of Home Affairs, 'India offers, 3,323 km of its land border with Pakistan which moreover incorporates the states of Rajasthan and Punjab and it has been found that all over the world, the life of the individuals who live near to the border is exceptionally diverse from the life of inland individuals (Kormoll, 2019). Sharma and Sharma (2017) describe that in J&K, the threatening vibe between India and Pakistan has maintained generally unstable borders. Not to talk of various wars that have been fought on the border (in 1947-1948, in 1965, in 1971, Kargil war in 1999, etc.), but even in the peace time, the borders have been full of hazards. In the words of Patnaik (2005), the lives of cross-border workers face various challenges due to the ups and downs of relations between India and Pakistan, ruled by cross-border tensions, fears of militancy and various forms of destabilization and destruction. Agricultural activities were often interrupted by the exchange of fire between forces on both sides of the border and for several months together. Dijstelbloem and Walters (2019) revealed that at borders, tension continued to develop and at any moment there might be an exchange of fire. The border has

an effect on people's lives in more ways than one. In expansion to physically putting them in a deadlock with all sorts of limitations and vulnerabilities, it marginalizes them in numerous other ways. Most of those who proceed to live at the borders do so since they have no genuine choices, those who do have such choices move as before long as they are able to do so rapidly in look of a better life.

Moreover, the peace efforts were instigated between India and Pakistan at the time of Lahore (1999) and Agra (2001) summits which showed peaceful initiatives by making the huge continuation of the Delhi-Lahore bus services, a mounting interface between the two nations and development of tourism, culture, sports, economy and trade. Even though the respective expansion, the settlement of the conflict over the J&K matter at halt that tends to the failure of life, goods and the continuous flow of migrant from J&K into diverse parts of India. As per Economic Times (2020), from the last sixteen years with the evidence on 17th September 2019 was the maximum cross-firing and shillings by the Pakistan side in J&K. This occurred immediately after the Indian administration eliminates 370 Article and it departs the J&K state into union territory. Forces of Pakistan constantly targeted posts and villages near the border areas to produce fear in the locals. Further in 2018, J&K (UT) had an indication of 2,936 cases of cross-firing by Pakistan with an average of eight cases in which 61 people were killed and over 250 injured. Consequently, due to the normal phenomena of shelling and cross-firing phobia of the bordered community provoked the people to displacement their own homes to safer zones which influence their schooling and harvesting as well.

In this contemporary world, tourism has bunch of promising aspects therefore also known as "Promising Service Industry" and it is also treated as a world- wide economic impacting aspect, which grasp vast extensive to support enlightening exchange as a means of breaking down the obstacles between different nations, building up greater understanding and become a peaceful world. As indicated by Taylor (1995), local community participation in tourism-related activities is key to sustainable development. Local community is found a significant asset and major stakeholder which contributes their efforts for tourism development (Haukeland, 2011). Arefetal (2010) defined the local community as a group of people who live and share the same geographical area and share some common interests and culture. Interestingly, the local resident act as a very essential job in the endorsement of tourism development. Moreover, there is a lot of significance to the local community and tourism as they go hand in hand. Tourism cannot be detained without the involvement of the local community. Moreover, its growth depends upon the involvement of the local community and acting as an essential element for

the growth of tourism promotion. During the last two decades, J&K Shelling and cross-firing from another side of the border have abandoned any idea of peaceful life from the minds of the local community residing on the border area facing violence in the valley and it has been badly exaggerated even though it has been referred to as “paradise on the earth” which has rich culture, scenery beauty, good climatic conditions, pleasing whether, and natural resources such as beautiful gardens, rivers, lakes, heritage sites. All these natural resources together build J&K as a completely destination for tourist that influence the large number of tourists to visit and create a center of attention. Although attaining the reputation of tourist destination, J&K has hindered the smooth growth of touristic sectors.

Thus, the present study is based on border areas in the Jammu region (J&K) which has the potential for boosting tourism but ceasefire violations and proxy war situations remain the main hurdles. Cross border instability for the past many years hampered the residents of these border areas to meet their basic social needs of education, communication and healthy living. During cease-fire violations, for security reasons, the administration issues orders to shutdown educational establishments, it isn't secure for children to go to their schools. If the firing occurs over an extended period of time, at that point there's a temporary displacement of schools to other more secure areas. Though, this course of action isn't profitable because it isn't possible for the children to attend their classes as they are displaced from home and don't lead a normal life. On the other hand, agriculture, which is one of the main occupations of boarder residents also gets affected as disturbances at the border hamper all related activities from planting to harvest (Sharma, 2017). In addition, there are large agricultural lands which are under the control of the security forces and which remained 'mined' during the war, even after the 'demining' there is still doubt among the border people to use these lands or not because of many cases reported when live mines exploded causing killing and injuries to the residents. On top of that, there is a great loss of domestic animal during firing. Another important concern of the border dwellers is related with medical facilities. As these zones are distant off from the cities, they lack basic infrastructure and medical facilities, especially for sick children, pregnant women and the elderly. In such a scenario, efforts to neutralize the effects of these cease violation, firing and bombarding are required. Therefore, the study aims to know the impact of a ceasefire violation on the local community and further the impact of tourism on the local community in J&K border areas. Additionally, the study would also suggest some measures to overcome the ceasefire violations and to improve tourism activities for J&K border areas.

Review of Literature and Theoretical Framework

Ceasefire Violations and Local Community Perspective

Shelling and cross border firing have abandoned the idea of peaceful living from the minds of the local community residing on the border areas (Ismaeil & Sofi, 2019). Life of the local community living near the border areas is not so simple as it is full of hazards particularly in the context of cross firing, shelling and bombarding (Chodhary, 2012). During the time of cross-firing and shelling, the local community has to shift from comfort houses to migration camps. Displacement from houses has become common among community living in the border areas. Manhas et al. (2015) opined that periodic ceasefire in the border area is a normal confrontation. It has massively influenced the life of the local community living in these areas from a different perspective. Apart from people's life, education is also a victim of ceasefire violations in the border areas. Cross firing & bombardment from the other side create terror & panic among parents and students as well. Das (2014) demonstrated that instability in J&K (UT) also affects the peace process and management of the border within the state. Singh and Verma (2015) depicted that terrorism is one of the big threats facing by J&K (UT). The versatile nature of cross-firing, shelling, bombarding, terrorism and violence support the rising of militants from across the border which interrupts the peace process among the people of India and the UT as a whole. Balla and Rani (2018) opined that the separation of the border between India-Pakistan in J&K is not suitably separated because of mountains covering with snow, river lines, and thick jungle-covered with huge trees. Apart from this, IB, LOC, and ALC all these boundaries separate both the countries. Local community living very close to these border areas goes through ups-and-downs because of associations among India and Pakistan– ruled by shelling, cross-firing, the terror of militancy, cross-border concern, and other different forms of deterioration (Patnaik, 2005). According to the Government of Indian Ministry of Home Affairs (2005), Pakistan has increased its ceasefire violations and shelling after India's 'Surgical Strike' at terrorist bases across the border in 2017. Due to an increase in shelling from across the border, India shifted around 27,500 of its citizens away from border villages in the aftermath of the surgical strikes. Out of 27,500 evacuated citizens, around 700 people are still staying in relief camps and the rest have since returned to their homes. Number of neighbors conjointly paves the way for rise of conflicts between neighboring nations. Debates over control and possession of land are the foremost common causes of clashes and wars between nations (Hafeznia et al., 2014). According to Prescott (1972), territorial disputes is a case in

which a nation encompasses a claim of possession and sovereignty over parts of the region of another nation. Nations may have regional property claims of possession over its neighbors to extend their control or they may utilize regional dispute as an instrument to be applied in their foreign policies (Prescott, 1972). Furthermore, Kemp and Harkavy (2004) in their study investigated long-standing and ongoing conflicts between Israel and Syria, Israel and Palestine, Israel and Lebanon, Iraq and Kuwait, Iraq and Iran, Iran and the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar for territorial and border claims. Border and territorial disputes, the right to water in international rivers, disputes over common oil resources, practical border issues and ideological clashes often take on tangible importance between neighboring countries. In reality, there's a direct relationship between the number of neighbors and increase in demands (Haye, 2002). Kemp and Harkavy also studied the conflict and tension between Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan on the River Jordan, between Egypt, the Sudan and Ethiopia on the Nile, between Turkey, Syria and Iraq on the Tigris and Euphrates. They came to the conclusion that the water dispute is one of the persistent geographic factors that generate tensions and conflicts between nations (Kemp & Harkavy, 2004). In addition, Kemp and Harkavy (1997) argue that internal unrest is another concern that could possibly spread to neighboring countries and involve them in war.

Based on the above discussion the following hypothesis has been framed:

H1: Ceasefire violations have negative effect on the local community in J&K (UT).

Tourism and Local Community Perspective

Tourism development has proven to be an influential tool for change in socio-cultural, economic, and environmental terms in most economies of developed and least developed countries (Gumus, 2007). Jimenez and Kloeze (2014) stressed that tourism does not simply understand perceptive even though it also assists in poverty alleviation, heritage conservation, and environmental safety. Kanwal et al. (2020) opined that tourism is considered a cost-effective growth instrument for the local community in developing countries. Tourism offers an opportunity to the residents to mix together with diverse community, make friends and learn about others cultures (Kumar et al., 2009). Further, tourism is gradually considered as a prime community device, with the identification of its monetary involvement in reinforcing the languish market and its capability to amalgamate the locals (Fennell, 2003). Improving infrastructure, securing facilities such as medical care,

entertainment, recreation, shopping, recognition and promotion of local crafts and traditions are some of the main impacts of tourism in community (Mill & Morrison, 2002). Moreover, according to Godfrey and Clarke (2000) tourism enlargement is an unending course of action. It is a financial cure and is finest suited as an appendage to a resident for accomplishing growth (Godfrey & Clarke, 2000). Bushell and Eagles (2007) examined that tourism performs an essential part in assisting local community enlargement via enlightening opening and counseling. In other words, tourism is an essential device for community development. Furthermore, the involvement of the local community in tourism development not only describes the outcome process but also reimbursement of sustainability in the tourism sector (Green, 1995; Murphy, 1988; Leslie, 1993; D'Amore, 1992). Jaffar et al. (2015) in their study explored that the local community depends on the tourism sector because it expands its key revenue resources and standard of living. Further, in other words of Okazaki (2008) community participation is a practice of connecting all the stakeholders like public and private partners, contractors, tourism development corporations, sarpanch, landlords, architectures in planning and decision-making process towards tourism development and sustainability. In addition to this, Inskeep (1991) suggested that the local community must take part in touristic oriented programmers and their participation will helps in tourism development. Tourism helps to develop the standard of living of an area by raising employment opportunities, increasing number of tourist attractions, recreational and leisure activities. Were as, local community is concerned they act as lawful and ethical partners in development of tourism (Haukeland, 2011) because their interests' influence and are influenced by choices of key decision makers (Mc Cool, 2009).

The local people were the foremost vital party, as they are the ones who will be most positively or negatively affected by the planning and development of tourism. In addition to this, tourism expansion relies on the attitude and involvement of the local community. So, by recognizing the attitudes of local people, programs can be put in place to lower friction between tourists and residents (Zhang et al., 2006). Another study by Nzama (2008) opined that there is a significant relationship between the local community and tourism development. Timothy and Tosun (2003) observed direct participation of local communities towards the decision-making process creates many benefits that can directly and indirectly be distributed to the local community. Their active participation helps to promote tourist destinations, tourist resources and attractions which in turn will helps in developing local community. Therefore, tourism authorities should recognize the stakeholders who would help in the development process and should involve them in the decision making so as to increase their knowledge and to generate new ideas (Niezgoda & Czernek,

2008). Moreover, local community involvement in tourism development does not just narrate to the decision-making process and the reimbursement of tourism development but also be consider as an essential component to sustainable tourism (D'Amore, 1992; Hunter & Green, 1995; Leslie, 1993; Murphy, 1988). Jammu and Kashmir (UT) has a huge potential for tourism development but they are facing with large number of hazards and barriers due to terrorism, lack of external investment, insufficient infrastructure and transportation facilities for the visitors (Aref, 2011).

Based on the above discussion, the subsequent hypothesis has been proposed:

H2: Tourism significantly affects the local community in J&K (UT).

A theoretical framework is proposed based on literature review. Fig. 1 shows the theoretical model used in this study.

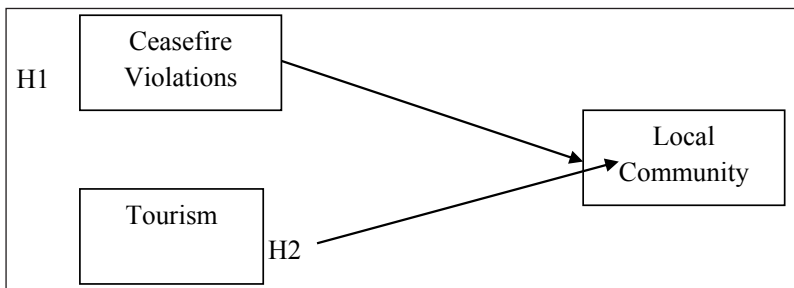


Fig. 1

Methodology of The Study

Sampling, Data Collection and Survey Instrument

Tourism is regarded as to be the main crucial and obvious sector for the improvement of the most distant, bordering and local destinations. Jammu and Kashmir is the Northern Indian state known for its tourism establishments (Dar, 2014) and it also offers the universal borders of India with China, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition to this, the two Indian states (i.e., Himachal Pradesh and Punjab) also share boundaries with J&K. J&K border areas have been targeted in this study to co-relate and explore factors that influence the current situation of the potential tourist destinations in border areas which will eventually help in promoting the underdeveloped border destinations. Therefore, the major reasons for considering and studying these

border areas were because of the violence and brutality which has even been observed in these areas. All these areas are heavily prone to constant ceasefires and shelling. There are most times when the people of these border areas have to abandon and evacuate their native places during the armed conflict between the international borders. These borders zones are disturbed because of ceasefire infringement and forceful cross-border fire. Hence, all these areas are deeply affected by the turmoil situation which leads to the loss of life, land, buildings and the major human right of the children staying in these areas which is education. The education is very much affected in these areas as schools become shelter homes for people of border areas and even get closed for days and months during the time of ceasefire violations. In the present study, non-probability sampling technique i.e., convenience sampling (Amick & Walberg, 1975) has been used to distribute 384 questionnaires among the border areas located in J&K namely, R. S. Pura, Arnia, Praghwal, Pallanwallan, Kanachak and Baba Chamliyal. Out of which 240 questionnaires were returned. The response rate was 62.5%. Scales of the present study were derived from the studies of Abas and Hanafiah (2013), Likaota (2014) and Henning (2003). The questionnaire consists of two sections were Section 'A' is concerned about the demographic profile - i.e., gender, age, education and occupation. Section 'B' consists of items of ceasefire violation, local community and tourism. Responses of the respondents were recorded on the 5-point Likert scale.

Measurement

Respondents' demographics show that 57.5% were men. Large part of the respondents belongs to the "31-40" age group (42.5%). Regarding the education level of the respondents most of them only had secondary school diplomas (40.8%) followed by bachelor's degrees (31.7%), post-graduation (15.8%) and rest were illiterate. About 61.2% of the respondents were self-employed. They do farming as their main source of income.

To identify various factors and to purify the scale, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) has been used. All items which had factor loading less than 0.5 were deleted. For example, in the ceasefire violation variable 1 item got deleted, in local community construct 4 items got deleted and in tourism construct 3 items got deleted due to factor loading less than 0.5. The final factor structure has 4 items of ceasefire, 4 items of local community and 4 items of tourism (see Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of EFA

Factor Name	Item Code	Items	FL	' α '
Ceasefire Violence (CFV)	C1	Ceasefire violation in the region of border areas of Jammu and Kashmir affects education of current and future generations.	0.71	0.73
	C3	Obstructs the employment opportunities of the local people.	0.62	
	C4	Adverse effects on socio-cultural and family structures of the boarder people.	0.75	
	C5	Creates displacement of people from affected areas.	0.77	
Local Community (LC)	L7	Local community share their ideas in decision-making process for tourism development.	0.70	0.76
	L8	Local community is the major beneficiary if tourism is promoted at border destination.	0.78	
	L12	I believe the tourism sector will continue to play a major role in the economy of the community.	0.80	
	L13	The number of jobs has increased due to tourism development for the local community.	0.84	
Tourism (T)	T15	Tourism develops cross-border mutual understanding.	0.76	0.74
	T16	Helps in the reduction of political conflicts.	0.78	
	T17	Reduces stereotypes and prejudices thinking of boarder destinations.	0.88	
	T20	Helps in generation of employment opportunities for local people.	0.78	

KMO = 0.786, BTS = 1078.872, df = 152, Sig. = 0.000 and Total Variance Explained = 62.212%

Findings and Analysis

Construct Reliability and Validity

Composite reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha coefficient (α) values were computed to verify the reliability of the constructs. ' α ' and 'CR' values were greater than 0.70, as appeared in Table 2.

Table 2: Reliability and Validity Analysis

Constructs	Item Code	Standardized Regression Weight	Average Variance Extracted	Composite Reliability	Ipha Value ' α '
Ceasefire Violations	C1	0.68	0.514	0.807	0.730
	C3	0.65			
	C4	0.85			
	C5	0.67			
Local Community	L7	0.69	0.589	0.850	0.769
	L8	0.68			
	L12	0.79			
	L13	0.89			
Tourism	T15	0.74	0.579	0.846	0.741
	T16	0.75			
	T17	0.83			
	T20	0.72			

Furthermore, as per Hair et al. (2010) the values of the average variance extracted (AVE) and standardized regression weight (SRWs) set up convergent validity of the constructs. Table 2 shows that all AVE and SRW values of all the factors were greater than 0.5. Additionally, the AVE values were compared with squared correlations between different constructs, to establish discriminant validity (Hair et al., 2010). AVE for all constructs were greater than the square correlation, thus demonstrating discriminant validity.

Measurement Model

To validate the scale, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) has been applied. Measurement models have been developed for ceasefire violations, local community and tourism. SRWs of all the constructs were above the threshold value i.e., 0.50 (Bollen, 1989; Joreskog & Sorbom, 1989) (see Table 2). Model

fit indices i.e., the goodness fit index (GFI) (> 0.90), adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) (> 0.90), comparative fit index (CFI) (> 0.90), root mean square error (RMR) (< 0.05) and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) (< 0.08) have also been evaluated (Bollen, 1989; Joreskog & Sorbom, 1989) and they appeared excellent fit by assembly all the suggested fit indices (see Table 3).

Table 3: Achieved Measurement Model Fit Values

Constructs	χ^2/df	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMSEA
Ceasefire Violations	1.909	.996	.979	.989	.061
Local Community	2.171	.990	.952	.987	.073
Tourism	2.532	.981	.907	.969	.077

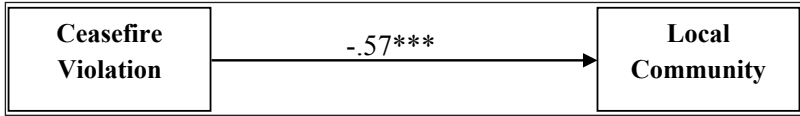
Hypotheses Testing

Impact of Ceasefire Violations on Local Community

To assess the relationship between ceasefire violations and the local community, structural equation modeling (SEM) has been applied via AMOS version 16. Before the application of SEM, EFA and CFA have been conducted. The final model of SEM has been developed to show the various hypothesized relationships and the results revealed that the ceasefire violation has a negative impact on the local community ($\beta = -.57$; $p < 0.05$) (see Table 4 and Fig. 2). This proves hypothesis 1 of the study i.e., ceasefire violations have a negative effect on the local community in J&K (UT).

Findings of the study confirm that the violation of the cease-fire affects the innocent masses living in the villages located near the border areas. In India, the problem of cross-border firing has not been reported anywhere except in the J&K region. The violation of the ceasefire in J&K is a major security concern of the region. It greatly affects boarder people, domestic animals, security forces, border management practices, etc. In addition, the study too found that ceasefire occurrences permit militants to effortlessly cross the border and multiply in Indian region. They spread terrorist activities, cease fire and create problems in managing them. In some cases, the expanded casualty rate demoralizes the armed forces; which may further decrease their ability to protect the border (Sharma, 2017). So, citizens residing in these areas need

special protection not only with their lives, but there is also an urgent need to secure their property. Special arrangements should be made for their growth and for making better the quality of their lives. Land for alternative settlements can also be provided if they choose to settle permanently somewhere else.

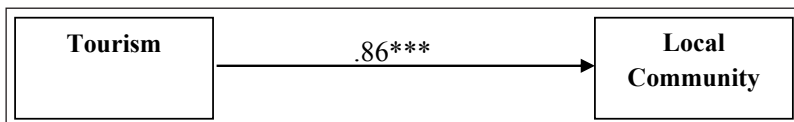


($p < 0.05$; $\chi^2/Df = 1.441$ GFI = 0.964, AGFI = 0.938, CFI = 0.988, RMR = 0.014 and RMSEA = 0.045)

Fig. 2: Structural Model for Ceasefire Violations and Local Community

Impact of Tourism on Local Community

To propose the association among tourism and the local community, the SEM model has been developed. The result showed that tourism significantly and positively affects the local community ($\beta = 0.86$; $p < 0.05$, see Fig. 3). The reason may be that the community gives support for tourism advancement and can progress its long-term maintainability as a wide premise for arranging tourism development (Corridor et al., 2005). Local community participation is valuable for the victory of tourism development since these communities’ frame more friendly relations with tourists and inspire guests with local cultural activities (Thongma et al., 2011). Community engagement allows inhabitants to appreciate the benefits of tourism and engages them to boost their skills with the help of little trade activities (May-Ling et al., 2014) to diminish conflicts and create a peaceful environment. Thus, the local community support in tourism might be a positive control for alter and a mode for development (Claiborne, 2010). In this context, community support overcomes violence and makes a peaceful environment.



($p < 0.05$; $\chi^2 /Df = 2.006$, GFI = 0.936, AGFI = 0.899, CFI = 0.967, RMR = 0.015 and RMSEA = 0.067)

Fig. 3: Structural Model for Tourism Perspective and Local Community

Table 4: Structural Equation Modeling and Hypotheses Test Results

Hypotheses	Relationships	β	P-Value	Status
H1	Ceasefire Violation → Local Community	-0.57	< 0.05	Accepted
H2	Tourism → Local Community	0.86	< 0.05	Accepted

Conclusion and Implications

This document was created to assess the impact of the ceasefire violation on the local community as well as the impact of tourism on the local community in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). Results uncovered that there's a negative effect of the ceasefire violations on the local community. J&K is a dazzling and fascinating land full of natural attractions. However, this wonderful picture of J&K has been supplanted with a terrifying picture. India and Pakistan have both pronounced ownership of Kashmir and this encounter has resulted into two major wars, as well as thousands of deaths, human rights infringement and uneasy hostility. Also, LOC is a border between Pakistan, China and Afghanistan. It is a military line of control between the parts controlled by India and Pakistan of the previous princely state of J&K. It does not form a legitimately recognized worldwide border but is, in fact, the border. The border conflict arose because the Pakistani forces fired bullets and initiated shelling at multiple Indian frontier villages along the borders of J&K. The shelling is common along the borders of R.S. Pura (Suchetagrh Border), Arnia, Praghwal, Samba, Hira Nagar sectors, Pallawan Sector, Hamirpur Border and Kanachak border.

Rangers at both ends used international border (IB) bombarding and gunfire in the R. S. Pura, Suchetgarh and Hira Nagar divisions in Jammu and Kashmir. These abnormal conditions frame troublesome dwelling conditions for individuals living within these border regions. J&K border is shaped by LOC and is one of the foremost complex border frameworks within the world. J&K is continuously in a dilemma like disarticulation from one's place to another and a fear for life which makes it an unpleasant place to live. Extreme militarization in this area has developed negative psychosomatic affects on the minds of local population residing near the border areas. Firing and shelling have neglected thought of peaceful living from the minds of people, it seems

impossible for them to have a normal life. The shelling by Pakistani troops have made worst impact on these villagers living along International Border (IB) where they are mandatory to move from own homes to migration camps. So, cross border firings must be solved with immediate effect and appropriate transportation facilities must be accessible for essential commuting (for example to hospitals, schools and colleges, etc.) when the cross-border firings are happening. The demand for shelters for the local residents was constantly mentioned by people residing in these IB areas. The very idea of shelters as safe places for the resident is coming from the fact that the conditions and accessibility of relief camps are not favored by the local residents. Apart from human lives, education is one more victim which is adversely affected by ceasefire violations in these areas. So, inhabitants living within border areas near to the zero lines are considered to be citizens who need special security and attention. Furthermore, various initiatives ought to be taken to progress the quality of life, education and employment facilities in these border areas and this can be done by building infrastructure for schools (primary to higher secondary), colleges and by providing more employment opportunities to the mother than the recruitment in the defense services.

Additionally, the outcome of the study also uncovered that there's a positive impact of tourism on the local community. Tourism can be successful instrument for promoting employment opportunities which will lead to increment in the economy of a nation, in turn, increase the living standard of the local community. In other words, tourism could be a vital tool for the financial, cultural, and social development of a nation. There's a supreme necessity to gadget strategies that will encourage tourism in these regions that facilitate creating more employment opportunities, diminish poverty and will boost the standard of living of the local community. Tourism can be a successful device for advancing peace, which in turn leads to cross-cultural interaction, national integration, goodwill, kindness, educational standards, equity and mutual respect. So, it is suggested that initiatives should in taken by nations to strengthen tourism in border areas that will further lead to upliftment in the living standards of the local community. For example, India and Pakistan recently identified few tourist circuits to indulge in package tourism and both the countries ensure that each sub-region is covered under these circuits. Border areas tourist sites comprises of thematic attractions for example, natural attractions, cross-border parks, heritage tourism (Timothy, 2001). Within the longer term, it is plausible to work out on separate packages for travelers who are curious about adventure tourism, archeological tourism, and religious tourism, etc. scattered all over this locale. Cross boarder interaction should be

amplified particularly for building educational linkages and expanding trade to benefit service sectors such as tourism. As, the cross-LOC educational participation will advantage both parts of the disputed region. Participation in higher instruction can fill the mental holes inside and over diverse locales wherein underlies numerous generalizations maintaining negative mindsets. It can moreover serve as a channel in bringing the more youthful eras of region together that have been separated by the conflicts. In addition to this, that cross-border cooperation is a must for the development of borderland tourism to avoid duplications and avoid negative local competitiveness (Greer, 2002; Timothy, 2001). Finally, appropriate coordination and cooperation among armed force, people and government can also resolve various security-related issues in the border areas of the J&K.

Limitations and Future Scope of Study

The present study has also recorded with certain limitations. One of them is that the study has been carried out in the Jammu region; however, there are so many affected areas due to ceasefire violations present all over India on which this study can be conducted. There is a need for more comprehensive research on human activities in the border areas and how they impact on tourism development. Although findings propose that tourism isn't contributing towards poverty alleviation to the farmers living near to the border zones, more inquire about is required to analyze and measure the degree of such commitment in economic terms, particularly within the improvement of tourism and peace initiatives. In future research, the authors can also check the role of mediating and moderating variables. This study focuses only on the limited border destinations of J&K. In the near future, other border areas of J&K could be explored to generalize the findings of the study. It is confirmed by the results of the study that J&K in the past and until now, has been in trouble because of the cross-border violence and terror which has also influenced the tourism industry. In this way, regardless of the nature of the problem, other components such as geopolitics, culture, socio-economy, intra and interregional differences, etc. can be taken into account in future study that may affect the tourism and local community.

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