

Pandemic Impact on the Travels and Tourism Sector of Nepal

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Abstract

The travel and tours enterprise were badly affected due to pandemics. In the aftermath of high restrictions on human movement, travel-based entrepreneurs were highly impacted due to lockdown. Due to pandemic, highly impacted into earning-saving, lack of supportive working conditions, lower self-capacity, and lack of recovery budget and policies, the travel and tours-based entrepreneurs were highly impacted. The study reflected the impact of pandemics on travel and tours, major constraints, and a possible way forward to sustaining. The research explores what are the major existing practices of sustaining travel and tours entrepreneurs during pandemics, what factors can contribute to building bounce-back capacities of travel and tours entrepreneurs' sustainability. Above forty-four, snowball-based sampling was done from major travel and tours entrepreneurs, Pokhara-Nepal. A structure-based open-ended questionnaire, key informant interviews, and in-person-based discussion were applied in the method of study. Used the content analysis along with a recap of the research question, undertake bracketing to identify biases, operationalize variables with develop a coding, and code the data with undertaking analysis while qualitative analysis, and multiple regression facilitated on quantitative analysis to finalize the discussion. The study reflects that self-saving, social support, state and financial institutions recovery support, social behavior and change communication, full vaccination practices, and self-accountable tourist behavior are highly expectable conditions to the sustainability of travel and torus entrepreneurship in the learning area. The study concludes that self-saving capacity can contribute to bounce-back capacity for every entrepreneur. Social support and socioeconomic recovery packages were also contributing to sustaining travel and tours in the study area. Self-saving condition and capacity is higher bounce back capacity compared to non-saved entrepreneurs in the study area. Social support, socioeconomic recovery practices, and recovery packages from state and financial institutions were not at the higher level as expected.

Keywords: Bounce back, capacity, support practices, saving-capacity, travels and tours

JEL Classification: R40, Z3, Z32

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 had extremely squeezed into the local and national economy including travel and tours entrepreneurship. The development of the infection and its impact was extremely to entrepreneurs, which made it difficult to move ahead on the macroeconomic arrangement from local to a national scenario. According to the world health organization, Covid-19 was a global pandemic on the 11th of March 2020 (Kenyon, C. 2020). According to WHO the highly spread of the virus, most of the states announced lockdown for the break-down of virus spread, which was highly impacted into travel and tours business. The tourism sector is interconnected in all aspects, which is interlinked from employment, hotels, restaurants, transportation. All of trade and business was badly impacted due to Corona's spread, and cancellation of travel plans from external visitors which has been a chain impacted economically (Khanal (2020). The immediate, intermediate, and long-term impact was seen in travel and tourism-based investments, especially in tourist-based trades and business. Due to low human movement, restriction on external visitors, and high pressure on financial return on business have heavily impacted these trades

during the lockdown. The lockdown led to a loss, travel-based enterprises were hard could sustain, retain, and manage their microeconomy, which seems a huge financial tragedy in the study area. Not enough economic movement, lower social support practices, not having a good condition of social protection directly impacted travel and tourism entrepreneurs and their trade sustainability. Due to the speedy spread of Covid019, its impacted-on multiplier impact on humans and their trades including health, education, and livelihood domains. The travel and tours-based economics are interrelated with the socioeconomic status of entrepreneurs including the value chain. Restriction of human movement directly impacted local, national, and international economic movement, especially impacted on the micro, and small economy.

Most of the economic pillars of society were weak due to long-term lockdown and lower economic movement in the community. Now, we must revive and react to socioeconomic recovery via better planning and execution of economic prosperity. COVID019 has highlighted the environment folly of the 'extract-produce-use-dump economic model of material and energy flows. Short-term policies to cope with the urgency of the pandemic are unlikely to be sustainable models in the long run. Nonetheless, they shed light on critical issues that deserve emphases, such as the clear link between environmental pollution and transportation/industrialization. The role of unrestricted air travel in spreading pandemics particularly the viral influenza types (of which COVID-19 is one) is not in doubt, with sectors like tourism and aviation being walloped (some airlines may never recover or return to profitability in a long time) due to reduced passenger volumes (Ibn-Mohammed et al., 2020).

Still, the travels and tours-based entrepreneurs were struggling for the betterment of their socioeconomic status due to the high restriction of the COVID019 spread, which made more complications for the entrepreneurs in developing communities. Many states were trying to access sustainable economic development through local entrepreneurship engagement. Through own saving, expanding social support mechanism, and linking with protection policies in the local state can play a crucial role in entrepreneurs' social safety nets during this pandemic preparedness. Soliku et al. (2021) discusses based on their study which has concluded that the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism region. Where they were shared from their study suggest that overconfidence in tourism and tourism-related activities by communities around tourist locations can have serious consequences for the local economy and the livelihoods of the people in times of crisis. The global effect of pandemics on tourism has been devastating.

Through the study paper, I tried to pull out a descriptive analysis of the pandemic impact on travel and tour entrepreneurship in Pokhara Nepal. Dig out the linkage between bounce back capacity based on self-saving, social support, financial institutions, and state support with a connection of financial supporting factors from financial institutions. The study could make a hypothesis: the self-saving capacity, received social support, state support, and support from financial institutions of entrepreneurs have higher bounce back capacity compared to non-self-savers and not received any support from the state, and financial institutions.

This study tried to explain the relation between self-saving capacity and self-sustaining practices that contributed to the bounce-back capacity of travel and tours-based entrepreneurs. Try to analyze the major self- practices on self-sustain for their trade which has been contributing to socio-economic recovery trends and what are the major supporting factors in individual socioeconomic recovery during and aftermath of the pandemic. The research paper can contribute to making a strong answer to further empirical theory on; the self-saving capacity contributes to the bounce-back capacity of every entrepreneur.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical

Before digging out of the empirical and analytical discussions about the pandemic, travel and tours entrepreneurship development, social support, and bounce back capacities it is important to make a position the argument within a theoretical context. Because we will be going to examine how the self-saving and sustaining intervention can contribute into bounce back capacity during the pandemic in

travel and tours entrepreneurship development. Through the theoretical context building, we will especially foresee on self-sustaining theories, self-helping theories, and social support theories for further theoretical literature review process.

The social support theory initially starts with Cullen in 1994. Lakey & Cohen (2000) has explained the idea of social support negotiated through many theories of crime and delinquency. They are bridging their ideas from Cullen. Which has famed relation between macro-level and interpersonal-level effects of social support, enhancing how helpful enterprises have made final relationships. Social supports are usually identified based on social resources and it makes a difference when people supported to each-others. Social support can be facilitated into the transformation of human, cultural, material, and social capital even in crises management like pandemic. Which can be link with individual and in larger population units. Butler, L. K. (2018) explains on the social support theory can be used in existing social resources among of community, which could be used as a social safety tools while community members faced crisis like pandemics.

Legault (2017) explains the Self-determination theory is a comprehensive theory of human character and drive concerned with how the individual can interacts with and depends on the social environment for self-sustaining. Self-determination theory describes intrinsic and numerous kinds of external motivation and how these motivations can impact into situational responses in different domains, especially on self-sustaining as well as social and reasoning growth. Self-determination theory is placed on the elementary psychological needs of independence, capability, and affiliation and their essential role in self-determined motivation, well-being, and development. Finally, Self-determination theory describes the serious impact of the common and cultural setting in moreover facilitating people's basic psychological-physical needs, supposed logic of self-direction, presentation, and welfare. Self-determination theory is based on the basic humanistic statement which contribute into individuals natural setting and motivated in actively orient themselves to evolution and development. In the other sense, the Self-determination theory breaks on the concept that the individual is involved endlessly in an energetic interaction with the social world.

2.2 Empirical

Disruptions to production, initially in Asia, have now spread to supply chains across the world. All businesses, regardless of size, are facing serious challenges, especially those in the aviation, tourism, and hospitality industries, with a real threat of significant declines in revenue, insolvencies, and job losses in specific sectors. Sustaining business operations will be particularly difficult for Small and Medium Enterprises (ILO, 2020). Farah et al., (2021) clarifies the loss of jobs is more common in many industries including service industries, the tourism sector, and culture among women, immigrant, and refugee workers, small entrepreneurs, and youths due to COVID19. Due to pandemics, there are worsening job conditions, requirements, and reductions in work hours and pay. Small, medium, and micro-businesses whose personal numbers fall below certain limits, are overrepresented in some sectors, such as tourism, and are adversely impacted on supply and demand sideways. Small and medium enterprises are generally seemed less resilient and quite more flexible in dealing with the costs of the pandemic than larger companies.

The local travel and tourism-based entrepreneurs are major drivers of local socio-economic improvement. Which may contribute to local economic growth & development. Which always promotes the contribution of local trades and entrepreneurship. Kelley & Wright (2020) explain how the government responses could be vital to interventions aftermath of the pandemic, which may be more effective on trades bouncing back into normal. It could be easier to sustain and recover trade and entrepreneurs when they received external support from local supporting agencies and governmental authorizes. Due to the long-term lockdown, travel and tours-based small enterprises were highly suffered because they had limited access to revolving budgets which impacted retaining their trade. Having high restrictions due to Covid019, the travel and tours entrepreneurs have lower opportunities to extend their trade and invest their own savings into scaling up their trades. Their own savings, receiving extended support from institutions or authorities in the local area can contribute to economic development.

The worldwide affected pandemic reflects multiplier impacts on socioeconomic conditions of travel, tours, and another entrepreneurship. These were directly impacted on services-based entrepreneurship, especially in private investment. Guelich & Takahashi (2020) were suggested the international practices of state subsidy and their support can accelerate the bounce-back capacity of financially suffering entrepreneurship, especially pandemic suffered communities. The author explains from the Japanese and Thailand government supporting practices, where they do support entrepreneurs who were badly suffered during a pandemic. The direct support was contributed in enabling policies, addressing affected entrepreneurs' demand through a government program, inline post-school entrepreneurial education system, support to opening internal markets, support to explore the environment to a local market, and link with vocational training for new entrepreneurs.

The local travel and tourism-based entrepreneurs are major drivers of local socio-economic improvement. Which may contribute to local economic growth & development. Which always promotes the contribution of local trades and entrepreneurship. The worldwide affected pandemic reflects multiplier impacts on socioeconomic conditions of travel, tours, and another entrepreneurship. These were directly impacted on services-based entrepreneurship, especially in private investment.

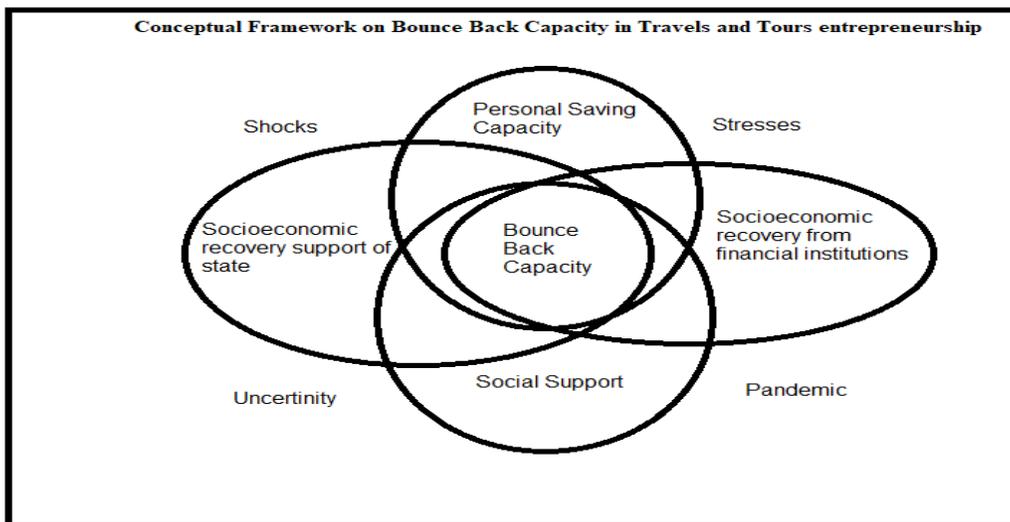
2.3 Research gap

In the above discussion, most of the research papers discussed the impact of pandemic and its multiplier impact on entrepreneurship. Where all authors were trying to raise issues on protecting their trade, promoting good practices, supporting factors to stabilize their enterprise and provoke their retention practices in their business. Some of the studies were elucidated about the social support practices even in governmental and from development aids. They explained the pandemic context, impacted trade and business but rarely covered on travel and tours business-based studies. This study was finding out about remaining findings in the context of travel and tours-based entrepreneurship situation, especially in the pandemic of Pokhara districts, which were highly tourist-influenced districts of Nepal.

2.4 Conceptual framework

Economic resilience can be explains based on ability to recover from a shock, ability to stand against to the effect of the external shocks and stresses like pandemic. Every traders and entrepreneurs should have the flexibility to bounce back after being the adversative impact of pandemics. Which should facilitate for reduce, avoid, and transfer risk during the emergencies. The personal saving ability of entrepreneurs, receiving social support, received financial institutions support, get state recovery support can make enhanced on resilient travels and tours entrepreneurship.

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework: Bounce Back Capacities in Travels and Tours entrepreneurship



In travel and tours entrepreneurship, the personal saving capacity, social support-mechanism, recovery support from financial institutions, and socioeconomic recovery support from state agencies can contribute into the bounce back capacity of entrepreneurs, especially for recovery from pandemic.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Study area

Research was implemented in Pokhara, Kaski district of Nepal which was highly tourist crowded city of Nepal. Where we could find many travels and torus-based entrepreneurship.

3.2 Data collection techniques

For collecting of information and data, I had applied qualitative and quantitative research method while primary data collection and interpretation. During the information gathered by talking directly to the responders based on open-ended questionnaire and used observation in their natural setting. In this research, researcher was a key instrument for information collector through the observation, and directly interviewed with the responders. Used convenience sampling for sample collection from personal entrepreneurs from Pokhara, Kaski district of Nepal. The total sample size of the Google survey was fixed nearly 43, all of responders were from travel and tour enterprises. Listed respondents were prepared based on records of those who have their own entrepreneurship recorded. The data collection strategy was focus on in-depth analysis of self-saving packages, social supporting practices, socioeconomic recovery support from financial institutions and state, risk transform practices and support packages from the state.

Through the qualitative & quantitative analysis, research explores the issues, tried to collect previous finding from literature review on make a further insight, and take depth interview for qualitative analysis of specific experience collection. Collect case analysis for details information. Study was tried to generalize common understanding of real-world practices from travel and tour entrepreneurs on bounce-back capacities, tie-up with real ground knowledge about the self-sustaining practices during these pandemics. Questions were prepared based on research question, major questions were stored in Google form, shared with concerned agencies, collect information from online mode, draft tabulation, and refine tabulation. Reached responses interviews were transcribe and made thematic analysis in qualitative analysis and multiple regression was done in quantitative analysis.

3.3 Duration of study

Around six months takes to complete this study. It was started to collect reading materials from last July 2020. Completed reading table, annotated bibliography, finalize research question, conclude variables, drafted questionnaires, define study area, collected possible respondents list and collected information. Data collection and processing, write draft paper, and finally complete the study.

3.4 Theoretical model

Research mostly founded on major conceptualization of economic resilience theory (Briguglio et. al, 2006). The daily interventions, investigation of socioeconomic activity in trades, risk assessment, and forecasting with coping capacity reflects economic resilience. Theory express on theoretical and operational framework for the examination and measurement of economic resilience. Theoretical ground reflects on working ability of an economy to recover from the effects of hostile shocks. This theory reflects the building self-sustaining, and resilience based microeconomic stability, entrepreneurship efficiency, trade governance, and social development. Theory explore the high level of preparedness to reduce future vulnerability to make more resilient trade and business capacity in capital formulation with anticipation of crises. The economic resilience was well-defined as responding ability to recover from the adverse impacts of external economic shocks like pandemic. While considering of the building economic resilience, every trade and travels should be ready to them on improve their preparedness and response ability with forecasting of external shocks.

3.5 Empirical model

In this study I used the empirical research model which are interconnected, and all are equally important to further proceed. Which facilitated the different phases involved in building the research hypotheses and testing systematically used of empirical data. Through the empirical model, mainly I had used the following in this study;

A. Observation: Through this process, I had gathered the empirical data for research. During the collection of data, I had gathered relevant empirical data using of qualitative and quantitative observation methods, and its help on building research hypothesis. Especially, what were the major source of income, whether they do save their income or not, was their entrepreneurship was sufficiently opened, how many tourists were visited Etc.

B. Induction: Thought this process, I had made use of inductive reasoning in order to arrive at a general probable research conclusion based on my observation. It's helps to me on generated a general assumption and facilitate to attempts to brief the empirical data.

C. Deduction: In the deductive reasoning, I had generated hypothesis with applied of logic and rational based on my previous observation. Based my observation, I had concluded; what were the existing capacity of entrepreneurs, how they could bounce back on their financial conditions from these pandemics, what were the major supporting factor on bounce back capacity building? Etc.

D. Testing: I had inserted my hypothesis to test with support of ANOVA quantitative research methods, personal observation, case-study also used. In this stage I had tested whether the self-saving capacity, social support, financial institutions, and state recovery support can contribute on building of bounce back capacity in entrepreneurs or not?

E. Evaluation: Not only above-mentioned variables only can impact into building bounce back capacity in travels and tours entrepreneurship in study area. Many others variable also can impacted on bounce back capacity of travels and tours, which was not considering during my study. But I hope the further researcher can take-off from my finding of this research.

4. Result and discussion

Due to the long lock-down and pandemic, economic growth, and capital formation were highly impacted. Which highly impacted on regularizing travels and tours-based trade and downsize entrepreneurs' income. The tourist industry's industrial production, tourism, travel, and market economy have all suffered as a result of the stringent prohibition of human movement. Due to human mobility restrictions during the Covid019 pandemic, travel and tours-based services were either slowed or stopped down. The states' prohibitive orders and shutdown influenced entrepreneurship. Most service providers were shut down during the lockdown, but due to local demand, some local travels movement the sum of travels companies have reopened partially. These catastrophic events are causing further economic shocks and stressors to the entrepreneurial community as a result of the long-term shutdown. Finally, the people's socio-economic situation had deteriorated significantly; those who were highly engaged in travel and tourism entrepreneurship.

4.1 Demographic status/ Graphical analysis

100% of participants from Pokhara, Kaski district, Nepal. Among of the respondents, 20% were between 20 to 30 age group, 53.33% were between 30 to 40 age group, 17.77% were between 40 to 50 age group, and 8.88% were from 50 to 60 age group. 33.33% are female respondents and 66.66% are male participants.

4.2 Descriptive analysis

Table 1: From 154 travel and tours entrepreneurs, here only marks of 43 entrepreneurs' sample

T&T entrepreneurs	What is the percent of your loss (In100%)	T&T entrepreneurs	What is the percent of your loss (In100%)
1	55	23	80

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2	90	24	80
3	65	25	80
4	90	26	85
5	90	27	80
6	80	28	80
7	90	29	85
8	65	30	65
9	85	31	65
10	80	32	80
11	65	33	85
12	90	34	80
13	80	35	65
14	90	36	75
15	85	37	55
16	90	38	75
17	65	39	75
18	65	40	80
19	80	41	80
20	80	42	80
21	85	43	80
22	90		

Table 2: Mean, standard deviation and Number of travels & tours entrepreneurs

Mean	Standard deviation	Number of travels & tours entrepreneurs
78.30	9.47	43

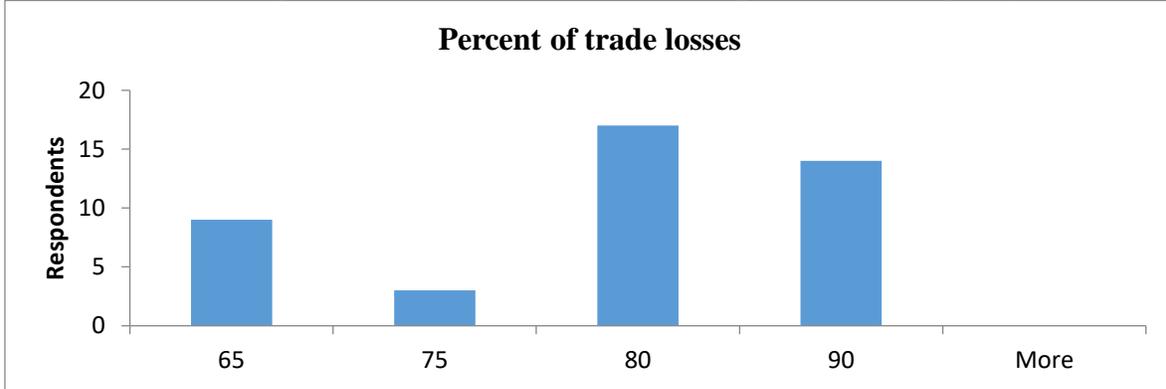
Table 3: Frequencies of 43 travels & tours entrepreneurs

Descriptive Statistics	
Mean	78.84
Standard Error	1.37
Median	80.00
Mode	80.00
Standard Deviation	8.99
Sample Variance	80.76
Kurtosis	-0.07
Skewness	-0.77
Range	35.00
Minimum	55.00
Maximum	90.00
Sum	3390.00
Count	43.00
Largest(1)	90.00
Smallest(1)	55.00

Confidence Level (95.0%)	2.77
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From the respondents, 77.27% said their trade was almost closed, 22.73% replied their business was partially closed. They responded that, only 2.28% got chance to mobilize the local tourist, 9.09% have not had any idea, and 88.64% we just informally opened their business. 43.18% were said their business shutdown had badly impacted into their financial status, 15.91% said only got impact into their regular trade, and 40.91% said it was impacted into shutting down their trade due to this long pandemic effect. For retention of their trade during this pandemic, 68.18% were used their self-saving, 13.64% added loan, 13.64% were mobilize helping hands, and 4.55% were use debt.

Figure 2: Travel and torus trade losses percent with frequency



4.3 Inferential analysis

Table 4 presents ANOVA results.

Table 4: ANOVA results

SUMMARY OUTPUT								
<i>Regression Statistics</i>								
Multiple R	1							
R Square	1							
Adjusted R Square	1							
Standard Error	1.80811E-15							
Observations	43							
ANOVA								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	4	242.43	60.6	1.85	0			
Residual	39	1E+00	3.26					
Total	43	242.43						
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-1E+00	6.28	-2.12	0.04	-2.6	-6.1	-2.6	-6.1
x1	1	1.64	6.06	0	1	1	1	1
x2	1	1.97	5.06	0	1	1	1	1
x3	1	3.34	2.99	0	1	1	1	1
x4	1	1.76	5.67	0	1	1	1	1

4.4. Result of hypothesis testing

The F statistics is significance for the entire regression. At a (alpha) =0.005, this regression is statistically significant because 'P' value is < 0.05, that's why we can now reject the null hypothesis. All four T value are statistically not significant, because their corresponding P value is <0.05. Therefore, all four; X1 (self-saving), X2 (Social support), X3 (state support) and X4 (financial institutions support) are individually contributing into prediction of Y (bounce back capacity). Prediction equations= $Y=b_0+(b_1*x_1) + (b_2*x_2) + (b_3*x_3) + (b_4*x_4)$, therefore $Y = -1.33+(1*4) + (1*0) + (1*0) + (1*0)$, = 2.67. Which shows the Self-saving, Social support, State support, and Financial institutions support are can significantly contribute into bounce back capacity on every travels and tours entrepreneurship, which could be scaled up by 2.67 times via each assistance. Which could directly add value on bounce back capacity of every entrepreneurs during this pandemic.

4.5. Discussion

During the first lockdown, my travel and tours were fully shut down, and in the second lockdown we had partially open but there was the low flow of external tourist, only we had handled local tourist who was partially engaged in local tourism. Our trade was badly locked for nearly nine months which was too tragic for us. We had hardly could earn from the limited resource. Now I had partially engaged on local food mart, which does not seem too earning, but it's all are based on daily consumable items so feel quite good to change this new trade. It was seeming too hard to manage to operate and sustain my previous travels and tours business and hoping for more profit from new trade. We are expecting social recovery support from state and already started personal saving for scaling-up own response capacity for further pandemic" (*Case one: Owner of travel and tours, 42, Pokhara, Lakeside*).

Only 4.54% of respondents said they were reached social support, 95.45% were not got any social support to revive or sustain their trades during this pandemic. 90.90% of respondents believe their travels and tours trade can be revived with completion of full vaccination and 90.09% emphasis on social behavior change in these industries related to people, business owners, and even travelers also. Among the respondents 72.72% searching for new business alternatives including food shop, glossary, fruit delivery, and international labor market. 25% of respondents looking for new scope of internal travels and tours, do believe in the expansion of internal tourism, and 2.27% of respondents felling the new normal will be more challenging pieces of stuff in their trade and tourism. In the study area, there are many push factors on travel and trade-based enterprises. Among the respondents, 45.45% were said there was low economic movement, 40.90% said the lockdown was a major push factor, 9.09% said due to lower movement of tourists, and 4.54% said the enterprises were going to non-profitable. Respondents planning to retain their recent trade if will get enabling environment, 40.91% planning to retain based on their self-saving, 34.09% expecting socioeconomic recovery support from state authority, 20.45% expecting added loan, and 4.55% going to borrow debt from relatives and local financial institutions for retaining their travels and tours. Most of the entrepreneurs were expecting support from external supporting hands, 68.18% of respondents were expecting long-term state support, 27.27% expecting zero-interest based loan from financial institutions, 2.27% expecting pandemic sensitive trade management, and 2.27% respondents said we need to start work on risk sensitive behavior change and communication.

The socioeconomic conditions of entrepreneurs were quite weak due to long lockdown, lower tourism movement, and they were badly impacted due to weak social and state support systems. The side effects of the pandemic were raising, like lack of unemployment, lower income, lower savings, and limiting their support to family operation and whole socioeconomic movement in the local market. Most of the travel and tour-based entrepreneurs were facing extreme economic conditions due to pandemics. They were tried to raise up the extreme effect of shocks and increasing their stresses and could not standing-up properly due to low level of preparedness, low self-saving capacity, low investment-friendly policies of financial institutions, lower investment in risk transfer insurance, weak support system, and rare state support on socioeconomic recovery.

The research is largely focused on the understanding of the concept of socioeconomic resilience theory, which has been founded on the socioeconomic investigation, overall vulnerability assessments, and

business anticipatory ability as it relates to building resilience capacity. This idea describes an economy's ability to rebound from the consequences of severe shocks and stresses. Microeconomic stability, market efficiency, governance, and social development were used to complete the theory on how to construct economic resilience. The major socio-economic vulnerability can be decreased and make bounce back capacity by increasing personal saving capacity, receiving social support, state recovery support, and receiving support from financial institutions in travels and tours entrepreneurship, as a result of this research with empirical evidence. Another one, in the micro, macro-level and interpersonal-level effects seems much better with the social support, which has enhancing how helpful to respective enterprises. It's always based on social resources and it makes a difference when people supported to each-others. Which seems quite more practiced in study area. The common social support culture is much poor than expected in study area, which has seriously impacted on building of common interest and building supporting cultural. But the individual can involve endlessly in an energetic interaction with the social world for active common goal from enabling social support.

These theories suggest that defending through readiness improves capital formulations' resilience capacity, and this research would like to increase bounce-back capacity through added personal saving, reach-out social support, state support, and financial institutions.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Contributing to the entrepreneurship knowledge management domain through the empirical and theoretical knowledge combination on how the bounce-back capacity can be strengthened in travel and tours enterprises is the major aim of this study. The travel and tours entrepreneurs could strengthen their bounce-back capacity through their savings, received social support practices, state authority support, and received financial subsidies from financial institutions. Most of the enterprises have collected their savings in local microfinance, local saving groups, and some have used nearby banks. The flow of savings was at a decreasing rate during the pandemic, and mostly they burned their savings to retain their business. In the travel and tours business, there were rare practices on social support due to lower saving practices at the professional (group) level. Due to lower savings in their collective group fund, mostly they were not able to support their members during this pandemic. Support from state agencies is also at a lower rate due to lower social protection covered to travel and tours businesses. The state has not yet been considering social protection in non-contributory sectors like business hubs. Due to socio-economic recovery policies, plans, budgets, and programs, the state has not been able to support the travel and tours business during this crisis. The financial institution was not able to support local businesses, and even their regular client due to a lack of crisis recovery policies. They were advocacy and practiced risk transfer mechanisms only for loan purposes, and when the collateral will be demolished by disasters like earthquakes, fire, and other natural disasters.

In the future, the travel and tours, and local business holder should increase their saving practices on a personal and professional level. Which will contribute to the strengthening of social support capacity. State agencies should be beginning policy dialogue with enterprises, formulation of policies on socioeconomic recovery, setting-up budgets, and programs for most vulnerable entrepreneurs in the study area. Which could make a difference in their effort to retain trades and contribute to socioeconomic recovery as well. The financial institutions must review their existing loan distribution policies, examine corporate social responsibility, and integrate client interests with their current socioeconomic conditions. This research reflects insights into travel and tours-based entrepreneurship development in Pokhara Nepal. Anticipate roadmap based on respondents' responses on how travels and tours make bounce back capacity for coping with extreme situations, like a pandemic.

This study was considering only the current situation, how entrepreneurship can strengthen their capacity, what are the major underline factors to capacity enhancement themselves, and how external factors can crucial role play on entrepreneur's management ahead. Due to limited coverage of study area in Pokhara, Kaski district of Nepal, which might not represent the whole bounce-back capacity of travel and tours entrepreneurs in different places of Nepal, and the whole pandemic-affected business communities. But I hope my study can contribute as a cornerstone to the pandemic entrepreneur's

management studies of Nepal. This could be explored more in upcoming research in respective issues on the bounce-back capacity of an entrepreneur's resiliency.

Author Note

Mr. Chongbang Nirmal © <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8164> is pursuing doctoral degree in Social Work from Tribhuvan University. Already published four papers & shared more than four research-based conference papers in international conferences in Nepal, India, Bangladesh, and Mauritius.

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Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Disclosure statement

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