

**THE INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON ENVIRONMENT  
AND LIVELIHOOD  
A CASE OF PHEWA LAKESIDE AREA, POKHARA**

**Dissertation Submitted for the Partial Fulfilment of the Master's  
Degree in Sociology and Anthropology**

**By**

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## **LETTER OF APPROVAL**

We hereby certify that the dissertation entitled " The Influence of Tourism on Environment and Livelihood: A Case of Phewa Lakeside Area, Pokhara", submitted by Mrs. Bhadrakali Lamichhane to the Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master's of Arts in Sociology has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this dissertation as a part of the mentioned degree.

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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Bhadrakali Lamichhane has worked for the full period prescribed by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology for the completion of her dissertation under my supervision. It is recommended that her M.A. dissertation entitled '**The Influence of Tourism on Environment and Livelihood: A Case of Phewa Lakeside Area, Pokhara**', which embodies the result of her investigation may be submitted for evaluation.

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## **RECOMMENDATION BY LANGUAGE EDITOR**

This is to certify that I have gone through the draft of dissertation entitled **‘The Influence of Tourism on Environment and Livelihood: A Case of Phewa Lakeside Area, Pokhara’**, prepared by Mrs. Bhadrakali Lamichhane as a language editor and made necessary correction and improvements there in. I have been impressed by her intelligible presentation of facts through the medium of plain and correct English.

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## CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
<i>Letter of Recommendation</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Letter of Approval</i>	<i>III</i>
<i>Recommendation by Language Editor</i>	<i>IV</i>
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>List of Contents</i>	<i>VI-VII</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	
<i>List of Figures</i>	
<b>CHAPTER- I; INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-17</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems	7-8
1.3. Objectives of the Study	8-9
1.4 Perspectives of the Study	9
1.5 Significance of the Study	9
1.6 The Study Area	10
1.7 Limitation of the Study	11
1.8 Review of Literature	11-15
1.9 Methodology	15-16
1.9.1 Nature and Sources of Data	15
1.9.2 Sample Size	16
1.9.3 Data Collection Techniques	17
<b>CHAPTER-II: ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION</b>	<b>18-26</b>
2.1. Physical Environment	18-23
2.2. Cultural Environment	23-26

<b>CHAPTER III: IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>27-39</b>
3.1. Introduction	27-29
3.2. Environmental Assessment	29-39
<b>CHAPTER IV: INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON THE PEOPLE’S LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>40-50</b>
4.1. Introduction	40-42
4.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal	43-45
4. 3 Tourist Arrivals in Pokhara	45-50
<b>CHAPTER V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION</b>	<b>51-56</b>

*Bibliography*

*Appendix*

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Table 2.1:	The Distribution of Temperature in Pokhara and Lumle 2001-2005	20
Table 2.2:	Mean Precipitation and Relative Humidity, 2001-2005	21
Table 2.3:	Population in the neighbourhood of Phewa Lake	24
Table 2.4:	Educational Status of Hotelier and Restaurateur	25
Table 2.5:	Occupational Status of the Phewa Lakeside Area	26
Table 3.1:	Attitudes of Tourists about Pollution	30
Table 3.2:	Views of Hoteliers and Restaurateurs about the Types of Waste	31
Table 3.3:	Waste Generation from Hotels and Restaurants	32
Table 3.4:	Local People's Responses of Waste Generation	34
Table 3.5:	Types of Septic Tank of the Hotels	36
Table 3.6:	Tourists' Perception for the Protection of the Environment and Tourism	37
Table 3.7:	The Problems for Tourists in Pokhara	39
Table: 4.1	Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Month	45
Table 4.2:	Tourist arrivals in Pokhara, 1997 – 2006	46
Table 4.3:	Length of Stay of Tourists	47
Table 4.4:	Expenditure of Tourists	48
Table 4.5:	Visitors to Pokhara by Means of Transport	48
Table 4.6:	Number of Employees in Hotels and Restaurants	49
Table 4.7:	The Monthly Salary of the Employees	50



## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure No.</b>	<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 1.1	The Study Area	10
Fig. 2.1	Population in the Neighbourhood of Phewa Lake	24
Fig. 3.1	Attitude of Tourist about Population	30
Fig. 3.2	Waste Generation	35
Fig. 3.3	Tourists' Perception about the Environment and Tourism	38

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The word 'Tourism' takes its name from the French word 'Tourism' which is associated with the jobs of travel. Tourism can be considered to be a movement of the people away from their normal place of residence for different purposes. Nowadays, such travellers are called tourists who always become eager to see and know something new in their life by travelling. In simple words, we can define tourism as services provided to the tourists.

Nepal is a country of ethnic and topographical diversities. The people, their languages and costumes are as diverse as terrain. From mountain to valley, hill to Terai, ethnic groups vary as much as climate. Tourists visiting Nepal are not only attracted by snow peaks, lakes, gorges, forests but also by different ethnic groups, their languages, dresses, food habits, rites and rituals, faiths and festivals, religious beliefs, dances and songs, etc. Nepal, a small country in the world, is traditionally a tourist country. The panoramic natural beauty of the country and its rich cultural heritage have been the major sources of attraction to the large and growing number of tourists visiting Nepal from all over the world. Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from travel and stay of non-resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity (Huziker and Krapf 1942).

There is a deep relationship between tourism and environment. The meaning of the environment is the surrounding of the particular areas. In fact, tourism is the smokeless industry because it is related to the arrivals of people from many parts of the world. Therefore, such industry always expands as tourists feel protection and pleasant from visiting places. Tourism, in this way, becomes the main source of foreign exchange and an important factor in the development of industry and international trade.

In the modern world tourism and environment cannot be separated from each other (Bhatia 1942). Natural as well as the cultural environments greatly influence tourism of any countries. The natural environment is associated both with the living and non-living things whereas the cultural environment is associated with the manmade elements such as roads, towns, cities, industries and so on. According to Tansley (1935), 'the environment is the sum total of effective conditions in which organisms live. The environment is primarily concerned with man who cannot exist or be understood in isolation from the other forms of life and from plant life (Strahler and Strahler 1976). The environment is equated with the nature wherein physical components of the planet earth viz. land, air, water, etc. support and affect life in the biosphere (Singh 1993). 'Research on environmental knowledge and strategies to cope with environmental changes may provide valuable information to address environmental problems....Varying ecological and social circumstances in different areas affect people and, consequently, their environmental perceptions, management practices, and livelihood strategies' (Hares et. al 2006). For instance, studies in eastern and western Africa have shown that rural people have adapted to environmental and social changes with various strategies

(Mortimore and Adams 2001). However, adaptation can fail, for example, when people migrate or are relocated to a different environment where their agricultural practices are unsustainable (Hurst 1990, Sunderlin and Resosudarmo 1996).

According to, Ghimire (2000), nature was observed as raw materials to be moulded by man but not a resource to be consumed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As the human beings were familiar with the nature during their first phase of civilization, they believed that nature was powerful and could control the human beings on the basis of their will. But as the human civilization proceeded rapidly, the concept of possibilism was developed. The scientists believed that everything was possible to do in the world. But nowadays the trend is to compromise with nature for the people's welfare. Environmental behaviour is affected by other factors along with environmental literacy. Because of these other factors people may end up in environmental problems despite their environmental literacy (Hares et. al 2006). Environmental perception refers to the experience of places, and studies the processes and factors that affect people's impression of the environment. In addition to visual observation, it includes an idea of environmental awareness (Craik 1977).

Focus should be given on human-environment relations of particular groups instead of searching for universal patterns. Tourism needs to be sensitive to local cultural norms and beliefs because it is to be accepted by local people so as to promote sustainable development. This is possible if all the stakeholders including government, operators and local people collaborate in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring. This can minimize the

negative cultural impacts and instead promote the positive. Tourism has been one of the global economic success stories in the last 40 years (Coccosis & Parpaires 1995). Tourism creates changes in the quality of life. Changes in the host community's quality of life are influenced by two major factors: the tourist–host relationship and the development of the industry itself (Ratz 2002). 'The people living in Pokhara and its environs have necessarily to make a substantial adjustment with the biophysical environment following the environmental ciphers so that the humans will live on earth in the eternal future' (Lamichhane 2008).

The positive impacts of tourism are associated with the human activities, because it helps the human beings with their social interactions. The people of different castes meet together and share their feeling with one another. Tourism helps to earn foreign currencies, from which the people's livelihood can be increased and the development can be sustainable. It also helps people to share culture and traditions with one another. The history of tourism in Nepal refers to the increasing trend from the beginning up to now with some exceptions during the people's war in the country. Tourism, in many developed countries, has reached a point of maturity where resorts which flourished during earlier phases of development require urgent and critical assessment as to their future role within the sector.

There is found the interrelationship between tourism and environment. The sources of the foreign currency can be increased by tourism. Therefore, tourism and environment cannot be separated from each other in the modern world (Bhatia 1942). The core concepts associated with the environmental justice are the modern necessities for the sustainable development of tourism

which is greatly influenced by tourism although tourism also influences the environment. Not only is the natural landscape a source of input to the tourist sector, but also local society and culture are part of the experiences provided for the tourists. The activities inside the tourist sector also have influence for the natural environment and the surrounding society. From the point of view of the local society the tourist sector is not only a source of income, but also an external influence that may change the existing situation.

Tourism is mainly related to environment either natural or cultural. The former includes the living environment and the latter includes the manmade cultural development of human settlements of urban and rural types together with cultural phenomena generated by human beings. Tourism is a broad term that covers a host of different forms. Of course, there are many kinds of tourism and each of them has different impacts. Both positive and negative impacts of tourism are associated with the human activities, because they have the social interactions among themselves. There is also the caste-wise and also the ethnic relationship of different people. The livelihood of the people can be standardized with the help of tourism and thus the development can be sustainable. It also helps people to share culture and traditions with one another.

There has to be the balance between economic development and ecology for the enhancement of sustainable tourism. Thus, the environment makes the justice for sustainable tourism if tourism and associated activities proceed ethically and sustainably. Tourism is considered as a growing industry in Pokhara. There is no doubt that tourism has contributed much to the economic progress of the Pokhara region and to the general welfare of its

inhabitants. Indeed, tourism is an important pillar of Pokhara. The contribution of the tourism sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has made it one of the important parts of the economy. It is evident that tourism will continue to be an important contributor to the economy in the coming decades. Nepal Government and most operators in the sector expect tourism arrivals to increase significantly in the coming years. The development of tourism in the Phewa lakeside area of Pokhara and how these types of tourism influence the environment and are influenced by the environment will be studied in this dissertation.

How structures in the tourist sector have been changed over time and how different types of tourism have been developed in the main lakeside and its neighbourhood are also the matters of concerns. The Pokhrelis lakes, very near snow-covered mountains of the valley, deep gorge, caves and the cultural norms have made a great impression not only upon the first tourists but also for those who came to Pokhara more than once. The mountains have become a desired target for foreign travellers. Accounts from the time of rurality it reveals that the landscapes of Pokhara was considered wild, natural and impressive with a few population whereas nowadays this lakeside areas have been developed as the compactly settled city. There were few muddy ways from north to south and north-west to southeast. Transportation on the other side of Phewa Lake was done mainly by local boats made of *Salmalia malabarica* (Simal).

Nowadays, in this part of Pokhara the local entrepreneurs have built several relatively luxurious hotels during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the facilities have been added since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Around

the same period hotels have been constructed in the mountains in the northern parts of Phewa Lake as well. Tourist flows have also changed owing to the changing communications and changing preferences in the tourist market.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Tourism is a powerful force for the change of the community. Tourists are the people from different regions and cultures. They are always curious about the places they visit. When a tourist comes in contact with the place s/he visits and its population, due to which a social exchange takes place. Every country has its own culture and own interest. So, every tourist brings his/her own culture with him/her. Thus, in tourism two or more than two cultures meet together. This cross-cultural contact arising from tourism develops curiosity to other's culture and tradition. Pokhara, the second tourist destination in Nepal, has a mixture of cultures. Pokhara has the settlements of Brahmins, Chhetries, Gurungs, Magars together with many other castes. Therefore, Pokhara is the place of natural beauty as well as the cultural nucleus of Nepal. Nowadays Pokhara is suffering from the environmental difficulties naturally as well as culturally. Thus, it is necessary to preserve the environment. The cultural and traditional values are also the part of the cultural environment. There are various visible and invisible impacts on environment and the livelihood of the people of Pokhara owing to tourism. Considering it, this study attempts to seek various environmental concerns of natural and cultural types together with the livelihood of people and so on.



There is a deep relationship between tourism and environment. Tourism industry has been a major source of income in Pokhara. Nevertheless Pokhara is facing many environmental problems these days. Any way the positive influence has standardized the livelihood of the people but the lack of sustainability has threatened the short future of tourism. The haphazard development of the city and the squeezing of the lake due to sedimentation and pollution have made the sustainable tourism in Pokhara a doubtful matter. There is an impact of tourism on environment. Therefore, the environmental maintenance and conservation is necessary for the sustainable development of tourism. Only then the people's livelihood can be raised effectively. Thus, 'The Influence of Tourism on Environment and Livelihood: A Case of Lakeside Area, Pokhara' has been chosen in the present research. The main objectives of the research are to assess the influence of tourism on environment together with how the people's livelihood has been standardized. The positive impacts should be reinforced and the negative impacts should be minimized. Findings of this research will be useful to establish foundation in Pokhara for social responsibility in tourism.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- a) To analyse the impact of tourism on environment.
- b) To interpret the influence of tourism on the people's livelihood.

#### **1.4 Perspectives of the Study**

The objectives mentioned in this research have helped to find out the influence of tourism on environment as well as on the living standard of the people. On such bases, the study has been divided into five chapters. The concepts of environment and tourism together with the research design and methodology as well literature review has been given in the first chapter. The second chapter has been dealt with the environmental setting of the study area. The third chapter will be related to the influence of tourism on environment, the fourth chapter has been associated with the tourism influence on the livelihood of the people. The relationship of the fifth chapter has been with the summary and conclusion of this research.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

In the agrarian country like Nepal tourism industry may be able to increase the foreign currency considerably. Nowadays, the income from tourism is on the decrease. The focus of this research is on the influence of tourism on environment and livelihood in the Phewa Lakeside area. Such a study will assist for the mitigation of the environmental problems and for the increase of tourism industry. It can also analyse how the people of the study area are living. The degree of their livelihood can also be measured with the help of such studies. The natural beauty of Pokhara has been thought of as an important thing for the development of tourism in Pokhara.

## 1.6 The Study Area

The south western part of Kaski district namely Phewa Lakeside Area has been taken as the present study area (Fig. 1.1). The lakeside areas spread along Phewa Lake sides in the two wards of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City, such as Baidam and Pardi (Wards six and seventeen). The Pokhara valley is located between  $27^{\circ} 55' - 28^{\circ} 30' N$  and  $83^{\circ} 48' - 84^{\circ} 11' E$ . The study area namely Phewa Lakeside Area is included within the latitudes between  $28^{\circ} 11' 39'' - 28^{\circ} 17' 25'' N$  and the longitudes between  $83^{\circ} 47' 51'' - 83^{\circ} 59' 17'' E$ . Phewa lake attracts the tourists of the world every day. The urban as well as the rural areas which surround Phewa Lake have been the important tourist areas of Pokhara.

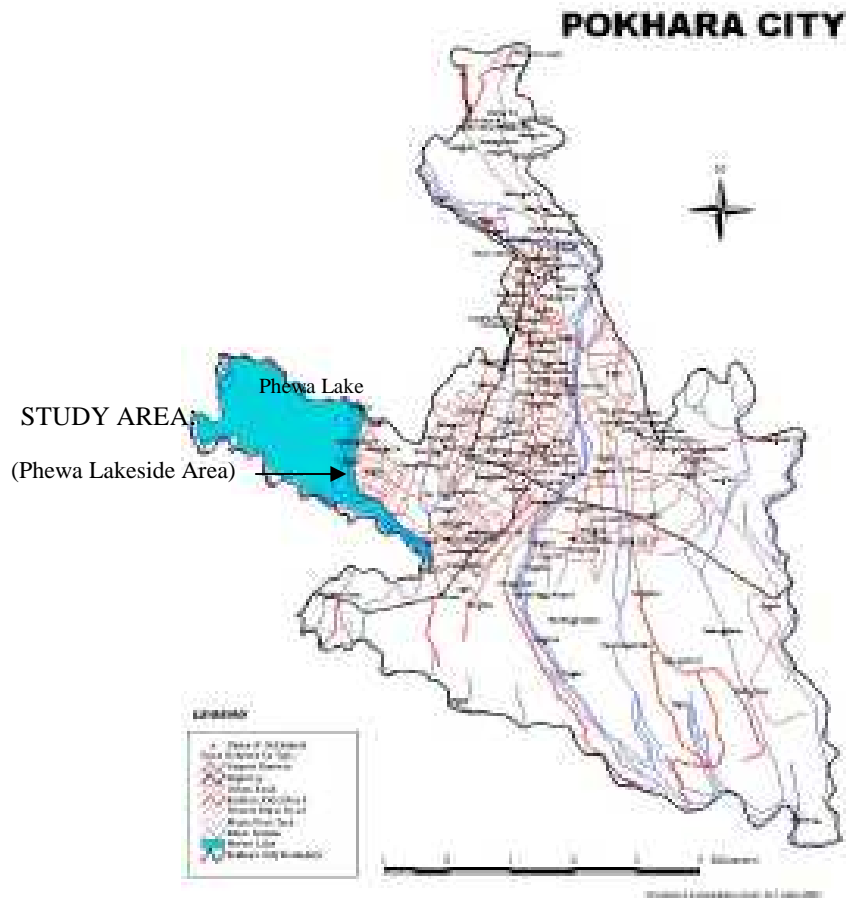


Fig. 1.1 The Study Area

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

Each and every study has its own limitation; no study can be free from drawbacks. This study too is not exception. It is itself limited because of the lack of time and space. This study is limited in Pokhara especially at the Lakeside area of Baidam and the Dam side area of Pardi. The solid waste impact from the urban areas has been included in this study. Therefore, the sample study has been done for finding such effects. Similarly, the people's livelihood is also found out in the present study.

### **1.8 Review of Literature**

The environmental impacts have been discussed extensively in tourism research (Butler 2000; Hunter & Green 1995; Monbiot 1995). Some studies identified negative environmental impacts on communities, residents, wildlife and natural resources (Croall 1995; Keefe 1995; Sinclair & Stabler 2003; Sparrowhawk & Holden 1999; Tyler 1989). It is not unusual for tourism to generate other activities – both economic activities such as small-scale enterprises that operate on the fringe of the tourist market, and what may be called cultural activities like festivals, festival tourism, etc. Sustainable tourism development prioritises environmental protection as an integral component of the tourism industry instead of merely considering the industry's economic sustainability and viability as such (Sithole 2005).

Environmental conservation and economic benefits to residents, appreciation of 'nature' through ecotourism, increased knowledge and awareness, transformative experiences and local well-being (Fennell & Weaver 2005;

Mieczkowski 1995) can provide a useful framework of indicators for examining socio-economic and environmental impacts in ecotourism' (Ross and Wall 1999).

At present the scientists have thought of how to save the natural environment so as to make the sustainable development of all sectors. Therefore, sustainable tourism development requires the equity of natural and cultural facilities for the appropriate development. It is because 'sustainable development which emerged from earlier science-based models of sustained yield resource management, progressive conservation and integrated resource management' (Lee and Jamal 2008) meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED 1987). Human beings are the properties of society because 'the provision of justice is generally considered to be the responsibility of the state' (Bojer 2003). The environmental justice is an important part of a society, in which cultural norms and values, rules, regulations, policies and decisions are comprised in support of sustainable communities. The history of tourism in Pokhara shows that there is an increasing trend of tourism development.

'The employment generation in any sector is no doubt an indicator of economic growth; either in manufacturing sectors or, tourism sectors and contributes to the over-all well being of the domestic economy' (Sharma 2003). The environmental injustice results not only from economic inequities but also from discriminatory social practices such as environmental racism (Bullard & Wright 1992, Mohai & Bryant 1992).

In case of Pokhara tourism industry is such that it can contribute significantly for the generation of the foreign currency to increase the national economy. For the fulfilment of such purposes the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all the people regardless of race, colour, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies are necessary. The environmental justice focuses on procedures to ensure fair distribution (Zimmerman 1993) in which goals, policies and regulations to ensure fair distribution of environmental burdens and access to environmental goods across social groups (Liu 2001) are comprised. Low-income and minority communities are less likely than other communities to benefit from natural resources access and development policies (Porter & Tarrant 2001). Little attention has been paid to the fact that there can also be socio-cultural impact on the tourist population, which can again be either positive or negative. 'In reality, socio-cultural impacts tend to contain a mixture of both positive and negative strands and affects both hosts and guests' (Cooper et al. 1998; Oppermann & Chon 1997).

Many scholars worry about the disastrous effects tourism may have on indigenous peoples in particular (Butler & Hinch 1996). Nash (1996) observes that there is a tendency in the case studies published in the first edition of the classic book 'Host and Guests' (Smith 1977) to ascribe change in host communities to tourism, while the case studies in the second edition (Smith 1989) are more complex and recognize extra-touristic factors. While the first studies in the field concentrated on the negative effects tourism had on local cultures, more thorough analysis has produced studies beyond the

simple question of whether tourism is good or bad, which dominated early anthropological studies (Nash 1996).

The local culture becomes accommodated not to the local, but to the tourist gaze (Urry 1990). Even though tourism has developed since the second part of the 19th century, the rural Pokhara was primarily an agrarian valley. The region is well known for its highest rainfall in the country. Until some years ago the population consisted of Local Implications of Tourism. The climate and topography of Pokhara are very attractive. There was no tourism in the nineteenth century in Pokhara. Mainly during the last two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Pokhara began to be mentioned as a tourist area. This coincides with the change in both domestic and foreign views about the natural world that took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in the world. The lakes, caves, river valleys and snow-covered mountains were regarded as something beautiful and appealing in contrast to the earlier frightening fables about the wild tracts.

Tourism is a smokeless industry which gives employment opportunities, higher income, national and international understanding, growth centres in the interior and the removal of regional disparities and higher foreign exchanges thereby redressing the balance of payment situation (Kayastha 1997). As a landscape industry, it promotes tourists interest with the consumption of tourist landscape (Poudel 1996). Goodall (1995) said that tourists are the consumers of the environment and tourism is an environment dependent industry. The impact made by tourism depends upon the volume and profile characteristic of the tourists. (Zulfikar 1998). Tourism and environment are correlated with each other, the environment benefits from

tourism and tourism is benefited from the environment (Davidson 1989).

For the sustainable tourism conservation of water sources and wildlife is very important (Matheson and Wall 1982). The preservation of the lake is important for the development of tourism industry in Pokhara and even in Nepal (Lamichhane 2000). The present way is to protect the nature in a natural way so that sustainable tourism can exist (Ghimire 2000). The interaction of tourism is with the physical as well as the cultural environment (Cater 1995). Tourism planning should be performed in such a perfect way that it should promote the orderly development and increase the social, economic and environmental harmony and benefit (Baud-Bovy and Lawson 1977), otherwise growth of tourism industry in unsystematic way threatens environment damage (Goodall 1995). The contributions of various scholars mentioned above together with the other scholars of related to tourism and environment have assisted greatly in the present study.

### **1.9 Methodology**

Studies on ‘The influence of tourism on environment and livelihood: A Case of Phewa Lakeside Area, Pokhara’ has been done on the basis of primary as well as secondary data. The interpretation has been done quantitatively and qualitatively. The journals, official documents, private agencies, census report, etc. have been used for the secondary sources and at least 20 per cent sample survey have been done for the collection of the primary data. The primary data have been taken both from the guest and host communities. The study has been carried out in the Lakeside Area of Baidam and Pardi with the focus on the influence on environment and the Livelihood of the people of Pokhara.



The objectives chosen in the present study are qualitative in nature. Nevertheless, some quantitative interpretation also done for the information obtained from the study.

### **1.9.1 Nature and Sources of Data**

The present study bases its information on the primary as well as secondary sources. Such data have been interpreted qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The field survey has been done by taking interview from the host and guest communities. The primary data are generated through questionnaire in order to find:

- a) Impact of tourism on environment.
- b) Influence of tourism on people's livelihood.

In addition, some other national and international publications, reports, journals, papers and unpublished matters, etc. have been used as secondary sources in the study. Various secondary sources are as follows:

1. Nepal tourism statistics published by the department of tourism, Nepal Govt.
2. The statistical pocket book published by Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Govt.
3. Economic survey of various periods published by Ministry of finance, Nepal Govt.

### **1.9.2 Sample Size**

Sample size is based on Primary sources and aimed at drawing statistical inferences. The present research has been designated to be done by taking approximately 20% sample data from the guest and host communities.

### **1.9.3 Data Collection Techniques**

#### **a) The Questionnaires**

Keeping various problems in mind, concise questionnaires have been used to collect the data for the concerned purposes. Considering the cost and time the use of questionnaire is in the English language. Besides, a close relationship between the length of questionnaire and the willingness of the tourists to respond it during departure to new destination could not be overlooked.

The questionnaires are of four categories

- i. Personal data: i.e. age, nationality, occupation, etc.
- ii. Environment-related data
- iii. Expenditure-related data
- iv. remarks about their trip to Nepal

#### **b) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

To collect the data a group of restaurant owners, hoteliers and tourists were asked and discussed about the impact of tourism on environment and its influence on people's livelihood.

## Chapter-II

### ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

#### 2.1. Physical Environment

On the basis of geometrical location the area of Nepal is 1, 47,181 km<sup>2</sup>. Relatively the country is situated between India in the south, east and west and the Tibetan region of China in the North. Pokhara, which is situated in the Kaski district of Gandaki zone, has got the central location on the country. The study area, a part of the Pokhara valley, is included within the location of The Phewa lake watershed area (28<sup>0</sup>11'39"- 28<sup>0</sup>17'25"N and 83<sup>0</sup>47'51"-83<sup>0</sup>59'17" E). Ecologically the study area is comprised in the hilly environmental zone of the country, but sociologically this realm is famous for the Hindu culture of Aryan domination. Geologically the Pokhara valley takes its origin from the glacio-fluvial deposit (Gurung 1965). A lot of stumps found at the bottom of Phewa Lake and the debris found in the Pokhara valley prove it to be originated by the glacio-fluvial deposition. There are six Village Development Committees in the Phewa Lake Watershed area, such as Sarangkot, Kaskikot, Dhikurpokhari, Bhadaure Tamagi, Chapakot and Pumdi-Bhumdi. Moreover, the watershed area takes some wards of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City from Vindhyabasini to Baidam. Phewa Lake itself covers an area of about 443 hectares. The lake is situated with the maximum depth of 23.30m and the average depth of 11.71m (Lamichhane 2000). Similarly, the altitude of the lake from MSL is 793m. Physiographically the Phewa Lake Watershed Area can be divided into two regions as The Hill and The Plain (Fig 2.1). The northern, southern

and the western sides have the hill environment whereas the eastern part has the plain environment. The Harpan Stream and its tributaries are the sources of the lake. The human environment has flourished on all sides of the lake. Some mountainous parts are covered with vegetation. The societal development has also been found on the lacustrine plain made by the Harpan and its tributaries. These streams have endangered the longevity of the lake by decreasing its size whereas the Pokhara City has polluted the lake by depositing several types of dirt and garbage.

On the strength of the drainage pattern, the Phewa Lake Watershed area is divided into four parts (Lamichhane 2000). Such as The Harpan System, The Andheri System, The south flowing independent system and The north flowing independent systems. Among them The Harpan is the most prominent drainage system of this area. The other tributaries streams like Betyani Khola, Birim Khola, Chisa Khola, Dumre Khola, Sedi Khola, Phirke Khola, Bulaundi Khola, etc. also give support to the lake as well as the people of the rurality and urbanity.

Climatically the study area is located within the moderate sub-tropical monsoon climate. All the same, warm temperate and cool temperate types of climates are found on the high altitudes. Similarly, hot summer and cold as well as dry winter are the characteristics of the study area. The temperature of Pokhara and Lumle can be taken for the climatic environment of the study area. The climates of Nepal vary from the tropical and subtropical monsoon to the alpine. The study area possesses the climate of moderate subtropical monsoon. Nevertheless, the whole Phewa Lake Watershed Area has the climates from the subtropical to the alpine type. The climatic characteristics

for the study area have been taken from the stations of Pokhara and Lumle (Tables 2.1 and 2. 2).

Table 2.1: The Distribution of Temperature in Pokhara and Lumle 2001-2005

Month	Mean Temperature ( <sup>0</sup> C)						Absolute Extreme Temperature ( <sup>0</sup> C)					
	Pokhara			Lumle			Absolute Extreme, Pokhara			Absolute Extreme, Lumle		
	Max	Min	Daily	Max	Min	Daily	Max	Min	Range	Max	Min	Range
Jan	22.1	12.3	17.2	13.1	4.9	4.9	19.6	7.5	12.1	13.1	4.9	8.2
Feb	26.6	11.6	19.1	16.3	7.4	7.4	23.3	10.0	13.3	16.3	7.4	8.9
March	26.3	15.5	20.9	20.3	9.4	9.4	27.9	12.3	15.6	20.3	9.4	10.9
April	26.5	15.1	20.8	24.0	12.7	12.7	30.8	15.5	15.3	24.0	12.7	11.3
May	26.5	15.5	21.0	23.3	14.6	14.6	29.6	19.1	10.5	23.3	14.6	8.7
June	26.5	15.5	21.0	23.7	16.8	16.8	30.7	21.6	9.1	23.7	16.8	6.9
July	28.8	14.7	21.75	24.7	18.1	18.1	30.7	22.5	8.2	24.7	18.1	6.6
Aug	29.3	16.1	22.7	25.0	17.9	17.9	30.4	22.2	8.2	25.0	17.9	7.1
Sept	27.5	16.0	21.75	23.8	16.5	16.5	29.8	20.8	9.0	23.8	16.5	7.3
Oct	26.4	14.3	20.35	24.9	12.9	12.9	28.7	17.8	10.9	24.9	12.9	12.0
Nov	21.3	11.2	16.25	22.7	9.7	9.7	25.5	13.2	12.3	22.7	9.7	13.0
Dec	21.1	10.3	15.7	15.9	6.2	6.2	21.1	8.8	12.3	15.9	6.2	9.7

Source: Nepal Government, Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology, Pokhara.

Table 2.2: Mean Precipitation and Relative Humidity, 2001-2005

Month	Precipitation (mm)		Mean Relative Humidity (%)			
	Pokhara Airport	Lumle	Pokhara Airport		Lumle	
			8.40 am	17.40 pm	8.40 am	17.40 pm
Jan.	3.0	15.0	93.9	76.1	75.1	74.1
Feb.	25.0	27.1	86.8	68.7	78.2	75.6
March	15.3	30.0	69.8	63.8	81.6	76.4
April	111.7	95.6	55.8	70.3	74.8	84.3
May	359.2	483.8	72.2	72.4	69.7	76.6
June	711.5	990.7	73.2	81.3	90.4	89.5
July	856.4	1238.9	79.0	83.2	96.6	94.1
Aug.	1521.9	1881.3	78.4	81.4	93.3	91.2
Sept.	716.1	826.5	70.8	86.4	92.7	89.0
Oct.	115.3	409.8	77.0	76.6	80.9	76.3
Nov.	77.1	34.0	80.2	74.1	82.4	74.1
Dec.	2.0	2.0	77.3	75.2	71.1	62.2
Total	4512.5	6034.7				

Source: Nepal Government, Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology, Pokhara.2001-2005

In summer Pokhara obtains high temperature in some months. As per Table 2.1, the maximum temperature (29.3<sup>0</sup>C) in Pokhara was in August and the minimum temperature (15.7<sup>0</sup>C) was in December. But in Lumle August (25<sup>0</sup>C) had the maximum and January (4.9<sup>0</sup>C) had the minimum temperature. Table 2.1 indicates that July and August had 8.2<sup>0</sup>C minimum

daily range of temperature in Pokhara whereas the maximum daily range of temperature in the city was  $15.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  in March. But in Lumle such temperatures were in July ( $6.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and November ( $13.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) respectively.

If it is to talk about the rainfall, Pokhara is famous as the Cherafunji (the highest rainfall area of the world) of Nepal. It is because Pokhara gets the average rainfall of 4512.5 mm (five years average). The highest rainfall zone of the Pokhara region is taken from Lumle (average rainfall of five years: 6034.7 mm). The other maximum rainfall areas are Thaple, Panchase, Harpan, Bhadaure, Kaskikot and the Pokhara Valley itself. The average minimum rainfall of five years in Pokhara and Lumle was 2.0mm in December. But the average maximum rainfall was 1521.9mm in Pokhara and 1881.3mm in Lumle in August. The winter rainfall environment is in the form of snowfall on top of Thaple, Panchase and Lumle. Thus, the wettest environment is August and the driest environment is December.

The relative humidity is maximum (93.9%) in January and minimum (55.8%) in April in Pokhara in the morning whereas at 5.40 pm the maximum relative humidity occurs in September (86.4%) and the minimum in March (63.8%). Such occurrences are found in the morning in July (96.6%) and May (69.7%) and in the evening in July (69.7%) and December (62.2%) in Lumle (Table 2.2).

Pokhara is rich pedologically together with the green environment. The soil as the gift of nature is used in many ways by many scientists. For the mining engineers it is the debris which covers the rocks whereas for the highway engineer it is a useful material for the roadbed. Likewise, for the

agronomists and farmers soils are the most useful things for the good cultivation of crops. Similarly, for the anthropologists and sociologists it is the home of man from birth to death whereas the farmers think of soils as the habitat for plants. 'Pedology considers the soil as a natural body and does not focus primarily on the soil's immediate practical utilization. A pedologist studies, examines, and classifies soils as they occur in their natural environment' (Brady 1984).

In Pokhara soils have influenced greatly on climates and geologic structures and societies. According to Kollmansperger (1974) Pokhara consists of dry and moist grey, dry/dark greyish and yellow, moist brown and black, dry yellowish brown, moist dark reddish, dry and moist brown soils. The plant species found in Pokhara are socially and culturally important. For example, *Shorea robusta* (Sal), *Schima wallichii* (Chilaune), *Castanopsis indica* (Katus), *Mangifera indica* (mango), *Pinus roxburghii* (Sallo), *Arundinaria falcata* (nigalo), *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* (bamboo), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Raktachandan), *Salmalia malabarica* (Simal), *Rhododendron* (lalignuras) species, etc.

## **2.2. Cultural Environment**

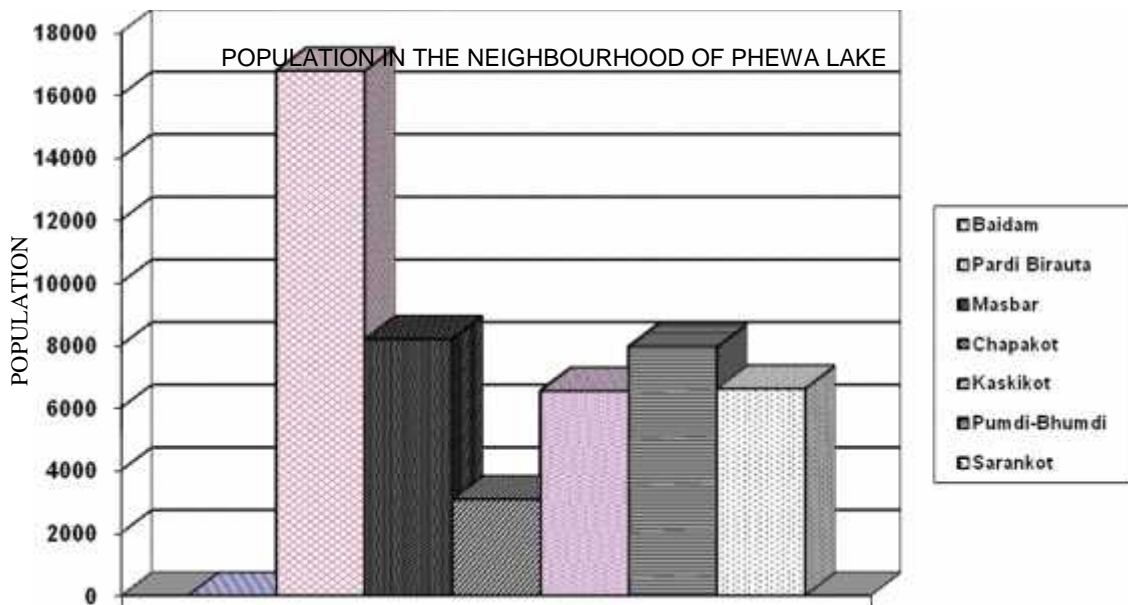
There is close relation between environment and human activities. The total area occupied by the Phewa Lake watershed area is 122.53 sq. km. After the construction of Phewa dam the flow of tourism was found increasing in this area after which it has become a densely populated area in the mid hill region of Nepal. Table 2.3 and Figure 2.1 indicate the total population of the study area and its neighbourhood.



Table 2.3: Population in the neighbourhood of Phewa Lake

Area	Total Population
Baidam	10493
Pardi Birauta	16767
Masbar	8203
Chapakot	3081
Kaskikot	6540
Pumdi-Bhumdi	7947
Sarankot	6612
Total	59643

Source: National Population Census, 2001



LOCATION

Fig. 2.1

According to Table 2.3, the distribution of population is more at Pardi-Birauta (16767) than at Baidam (10493). But Masbar is the least populated zone of the watershed area. Similarly, Pumdi-Bhumdi is the most populous (7947) Village Development Committee of the Phewa Lake Watershed Area. The village of the lowest population is Chapakot (3081). Among many castes and sub-castes of Nepal, Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar, Newar, etc. are the important residents of Pokhara. Moreover, several scheduled castes (Dalit) also live in this realm. Most of the people in this realm celebrate the Hindu religion although Buddhism is their second religion. The followers of Christianity and Muslim are in minority.

The development of the nation depends on the development of education because it can help attain high social and economic status. The qualified manpower can be enhanced owing to educational development. The educational status of the hoteliers and restaurateurs of the study area is as follows. (Table 2.4).

Table 2. 4: Educational Status of Hotelier and Restaurateur

Educational Level	Respondents	Percentage
Literate	-	-
Primary	-	-
Secondary	4	11.76
S. L. C.	8	23.53
Intermediate	12	35.29
Bachelor	8	23.53
Master's Degree	2	5.88
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

As per Table 2.4 the only literate people involved in the tourism business are not found at the lakeside area of Baidam and Pardi. There are at least 11.76 per cent people who have studied up to class ten. Likewise, 23.53 per cent people of the study area have got education up to the S.L.C. whereas 35.29 per cent people have passed up to intermediate level. Similarly, 23.53 per cent people have passed up to the bachelor level. But only 5.88 per cent people have passed up to the Master's Degree.

The occupational status of the people determines their living standard because it is the integral part of the economic structure. Table 2.5 indicates that the lakeside area is more inclined to the tourism industry than in other occupations. After it comes service and agriculture. Nevertheless, 34.43 per cent people are involved in other occupations.

Area	Occupational Status						
	Tourism	Business	Agric.	Service	Others	Total	Percent
Baidam	75	36	30	57	128	326	63.06
Pardi- Birauta	23	25	53	40	50	191	36.94
Total	98	61	83	97	178	517	100.00
Percent	18.96	11.80	16.05	18.7 6	34.4 3		100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

## CHAPTER III

### IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1. Introduction

Tourism is a growth industry. It can, no doubt, contribute much to the economic progress of Pokhara and to the general welfare of the Pokhrelis people. Tourism is an important pillar of the city. Its impact on the environment whether physical or social and the manifold implications an increase in arrivals will bring about for Pokhara. Pokhara is the heart of tourism in Nepal. The impact made by tourism, depends upon the volume and profile characteristic of the tourists (their length of stay, activity, mode of transport, travel arrangements, etc.). The concept of natural environment was different before 19<sup>th</sup> century from what we have in this modern world. During the first phase of the human civilisation the nature was treated as an enemy. Forests were destroyed. The nature and its products were worst, dangerous and uncomfortable. During the second phase the nature was made untidy and it needed to be improved. Many artificial parks, lakes, fountains, zoos were built during this time.

‘The physical centre, the source of positive emotion, the pump for a life-sustaining substance, a vital organ that must be conserved in good condition, a subjective focal topic and a love object’ (Leiper 2000) are the six images of the heart of tourism. In some cases tourism has helped protect the environment while in others, tourism has destroyed local ecosystems and

local resources (Coccosis 1996). Tourism which produces a large number of social and economic benefits is a pollution free industry, It provides employment opportunities, higher incomes, national and international understanding, growth centres in the interior and the removal of regional disparities and higher foreign exchanges thereby redressing the balance of payment situation (Kayastha 1997). As a consequence, it is desirable that the tourism industry, including the hotel sector, adopt environmental practices aimed at promoting the sustainability of tourism (Collier 1998). One method of achieving this goal is embracing alternative forms of tourism (Butler 1993) which are desired as sustainable because they take place without degrading or depleting the resources required for them to be carried out (Dowling and James 1995). As a landscape industry it promotes tourists interest with the consumption of tourist landscape (Poudel 1996). 3L tourism (Light, Lake and Land) of Phewa lakeside area can give a lot of advantages as '3S tourism (Sun, Sand and Sea) of Kenya has given advantages with European visitors' (Weaver 1998).

Tourism and environment are co-related with each other, the environment benefits from tourism and tourism is benefited from the environment (Davidson 1989). Goodall (1995) put forward that tourists are the consumers of the environment and tourism is an environment dependent industry. Fostering environment friendly tourism has implications for the type of tourism being promoted and the quality of services being provided (SAIC/NEW ERA 1998). The conservation of the nature and its resources is necessary so as to develop tourism in a sustainable manner. The haphazardly developed tourism sectors of Phewa Lakeside Area have affected the physical environment because there is uncontrolled commercial exploitation

of tourism development as well. The development of unpleasant hotels of unfamiliar design, have disturbed the cultural and scenic environment. In such cases the architectural design has planned to meet the supposed wishes of the visitors rather than to mix the local environment. The effects, moreover, are not solely scenic, the waste and the sewage from these developments are discharged in an unprocessed manner, which pollute the lake and almost all the watershed area.

### **3.2. Environmental Assessment**

The southwestern corner of the Pokhara valley is the location of Phewa Lake which occupies six Village Development Committees like Sarangkot, Kaskikot, Dhikurpokhari, Bhadaure-Tamagi, Chapakot and Pumdi-Bhumdi. The area of the Watershed is about 122.53 km<sup>2</sup> with the length of 17 km and the breath of 7 km. The average area of the lake is 4.43km<sup>2</sup>. Similarly the average volume of water in the lake is about 51.9 million cubic meters (Lamichhane 1998). The quality of the lake environment is being deteriorated daily owing to the increase of tourism industry as well as the population growth. So far as tourists are concerned, land pollution (41. 67%) dominates the other types of pollution in the study area. Air and land as well as water and land pollution have occupied the second position in the context of pollution (Table 3.1 and Fig. 3.1). Only water pollution holds the third position concerning the attitudes of tourists about pollution.

Table 3.1: Attitudes of Tourists about Pollution

Types of Pollution	Respondents	Percentage
Air Pollution	4	4.17
Water Pollution	12	12.50
Land Pollution	40	41.67
Air and Water Pollution	2	2.08
Air and Land Pollution	14	14.58
Water and Land Pollution	14	14.58
Land, Air and Water Pollution	10	10.42
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

ATTITUDES OF TOURISTS ABOUT POLLUTION

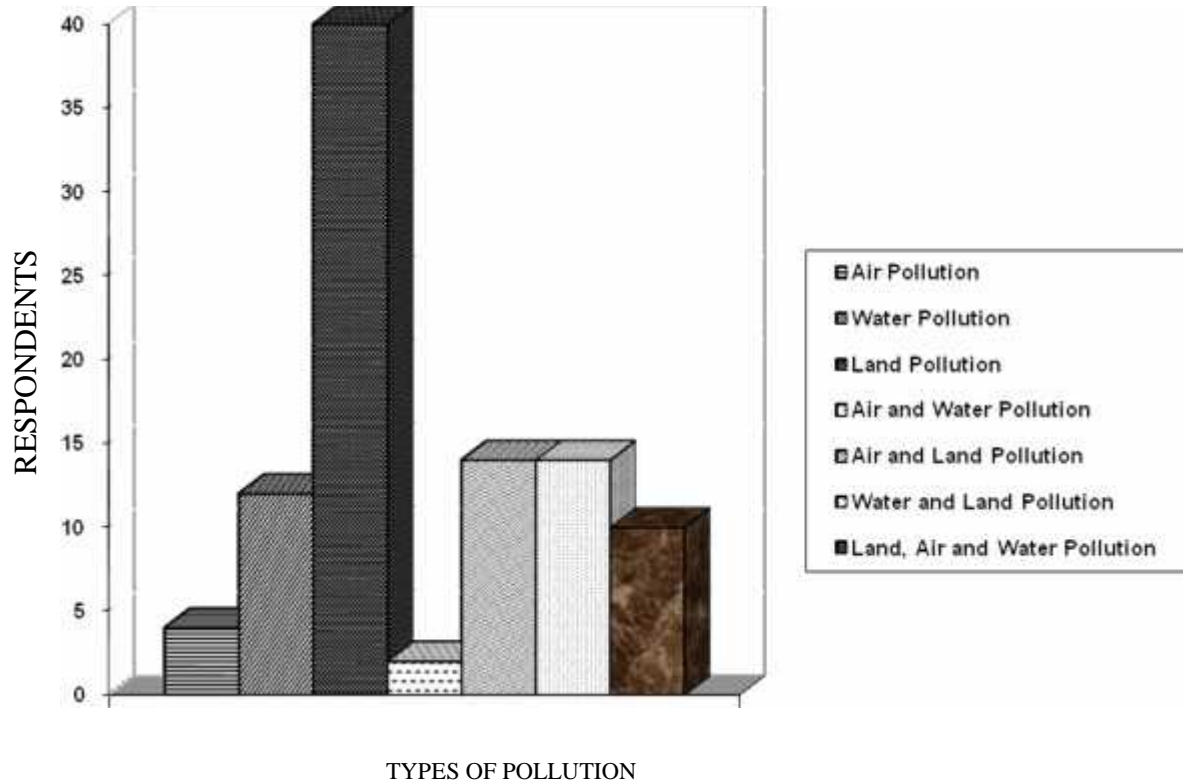


Fig. 3.1

The hoteliers and restaurateurs have their views different from the views of tourists. According to them, there are different types of wastes in the study area, such as, food wastes,, paper wastes, vegetable, food and plastics; vegetable, food and paper; vegetable and food; food and paper; paper and plastic; and food and plastic. Among them, the production of vegetable, food and plastics (23.53%) is more than other wastes. The second position is of food and paper, (17.65%) and paper and plastic (17.65%) (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Views of Hoteliers and Restaurateurs about the Types of Waste

Types of Waste	Respondents	Percentage
Food Wastes	2	5.88
Paper Wastes	2	5.88
Vegetable, Food & Plastics	8	23.53
Vegetable, Food and Paper	4	11.76
Vegetable and Food	4	11.76
Food and Paper	6	17.65
Paper and Plastic	6	17.65
Food and Plastic	2	5.88
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

According to Table 3.3, the generation of waste form hotels and restaurants is different in amount. Or example, there are 23.53 per cent (8 in number) hotels and or restaurants that produce one to two kg wastes. Similarly, the number of hotels and or restaurants is 8 (23.53%) that produce 5 – 6 kg wastes. There are five such waste producing hotels or restaurants whose



waster production is 2 -3 kg per day. Similar case is found for five items that produce 3 – 4 kg wastes. Likewise, six hotels and or restaurants produce 4 – 5 kg wastes per day (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Waste Generation from Hotels and Restaurants

Amount (kg)	Hotels & Restaurants	percentage
1 – 2	8	23.53
2 – 3	5	14.70
3 – 4	5	14.70
4 – 5	6	17.65
5 – 6	8	23.53
6	2	5.88
	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

There is a correlation between tourism and environment. Innovation is necessary for finding the achievement of sustainable tourism because innovation implies that tourism and its underlying modes of ordering have to change, materially as well as socially (Marwijk and Duim 2006). Pokhara is a place of many high peaks with several beautiful lakes and rivers. It is a centre of tourists which has worked as the source of income. The number of tourists increases every year because of the presence of the lake.

The increasing number of tourists in Pokhara has made both positive and negative influences, the former has helped improve the quality of life and the latter has brought problems for the sustainability of tourism. The haphazard constructions of buildings and unplanned roadways and the so called real

estate development have badly assisted for the haphazard urban and sub-urban sprawls in Pokhara. Therefore, the tourism environmental problems in Pokhara are related to a rapid deterioration in the quality of the environment. Such an unsystematic work of Pokhara needs controlling with the fundamental plans.

The Phewa Lake watershed Area together with Pardi-Birauta is the important sectors of tourism development in Pokhara. All the same, there are some random locations of tourism in the eastern and southern parts of the city. Besides the urban tourism, the rural areas which are located in the hilly areas are also being developed as the tourist centres of Pokhara. For example, the rural market centres of Sarangkot, Anadu village, etc. Even Kaskikot, Dhikurpokhari, Bhadaure-Tamagi, Pumdi- Bhumdi and Pame are also influenced by tourism industry. Up to now Phewa Lake covers an area of about 4.43 km<sup>2</sup> with an average volume of about 51.9 million cubic meters of water (Lamichhane 1998). On the basis of the present study it can be said that the situation of the lake is being weakened due to pollution mainly from the city and sedimentation mainly from the mountainous regions. The locally known weed namely 'Jalakumvi' is an example of the increase of pollution in the lake. This pollution has badly impacted the societal development of the rural as well as urban area. Recently, the lakeside area of Phewa Lake has got a chance to develop the festival tourism. It has, to some extent, increased the local tourism of Pokhara. Because the festival tourism is such 'a phenomenon in which people from outside a festival locale visit during the festival period' (O'Sullivan and Jackson 2002). For centuries, people in all cultures have recognized the need to set aside certain times and spaces for celebratory use (Turner 1982). They

have been found to exist in virtually all human cultures (Falassi 1987), representing in medieval times ‘a fundamental ritual order of Western culture’ (Stallybrass & White 1986) and in more contemporary times a means of redefining places and reinforcing a sense of belonging (Brennetot 2004).

Thus, a reciprocal relationship has been found between festivals and tourism. If such tourism is increased systematically, it can be meaningful for the preservation of the natural and cultural environment of Pokhara. Then the city as a whole will be developed as a better place for the citizens to live comfortably and sustainably. Therefore, the local people have given their views about the generation of different sorts of wastes (Table 3.4 and Fig. 3.2).

Table 3.4: Local People’s Responses of Waste Generation

Waste Types	Respondents	Per cent
Plastic	13	26.00
Scraps	11	22.00
Scrap paper	11	22.00
Scrap metal	07	14.00
Others	08	16.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

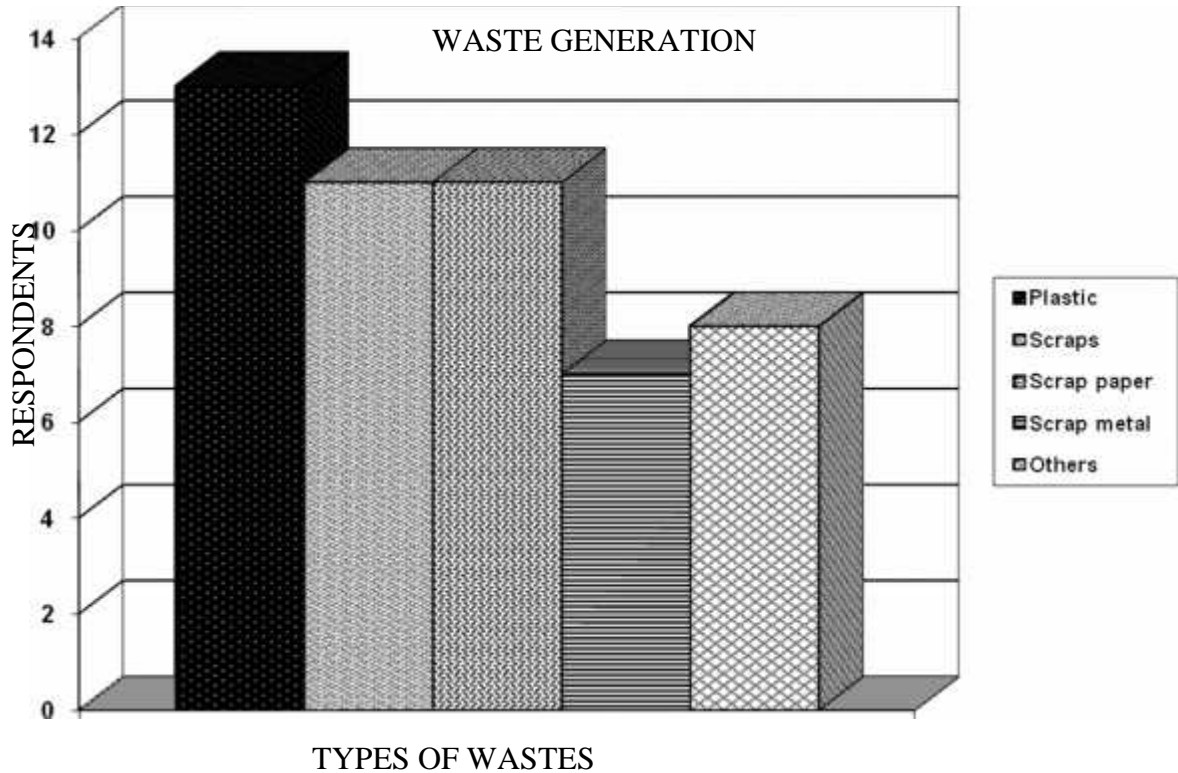


FIG. 3.2

Table 3.4 shows that there are several types of waste matters which are generated from the lakeside area. For instance, plastic (26.00%), scraps (22.00%), scrap paper (22.00%), scrap metal (14.00%) and others (16.00%). To some extent, such waste matters are collected from the lakeside area. But there is no suitable collection of all these dirt and wastes. The scientific management of the city drainage is not done yet at the lakeside area although some projects from the ADB (Asian Development Bank) have been done. Sometimes the city drain is filled even with the suck pit garbage in the rainy night from the irresponsible persons.

Table 3.5: Types of Septic Tank of the Hotels

Septic Tank	Respondents	Per cent
Kutchha	11	22.00
Pukka	39	78.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 3.5 indicates that out of 50 hoteliers 78 per cent have made the pukka septic tanks as opposed to 22 per cent kutchha septic tanks in the toilets. Even the pukka septic tanks are not properly made. The old septic tanks do not have the concrete bottoms although they are made of pukka walls. Some people have even directly joined their sewage to the streams such as the Phirke stream. Likewise, the seepage of the toilet can also flow slowly to the lake.

There are many evidences to show that countless festivals are marketed as tourist attractions and draw definable tourist flows (Getz 1991, Goldblatt & Supovitz 1999, Hall 1992, O’Sullivan & Jackson 2002, Yu & Turco 2000). Some years practice has been found for the Festival tourism at the lakeside. All the same, the Ministry of Tourism has not given much attention for its effective practice. It is believed that festival practices provide a licensed, socially sanctioned forum for unleashing the societal tensions that might otherwise prove destructive (Hughes1999, Ravenscroft and Mateucci 2003). In recent years, some young people have misused such festival tourism. If such a misuse is not controlled, it will deteriorate the culture which will be

detrimental to tourism. Therefore, festivals have to be practiced sustainably. While doing so, the local resources and cultures get importance.

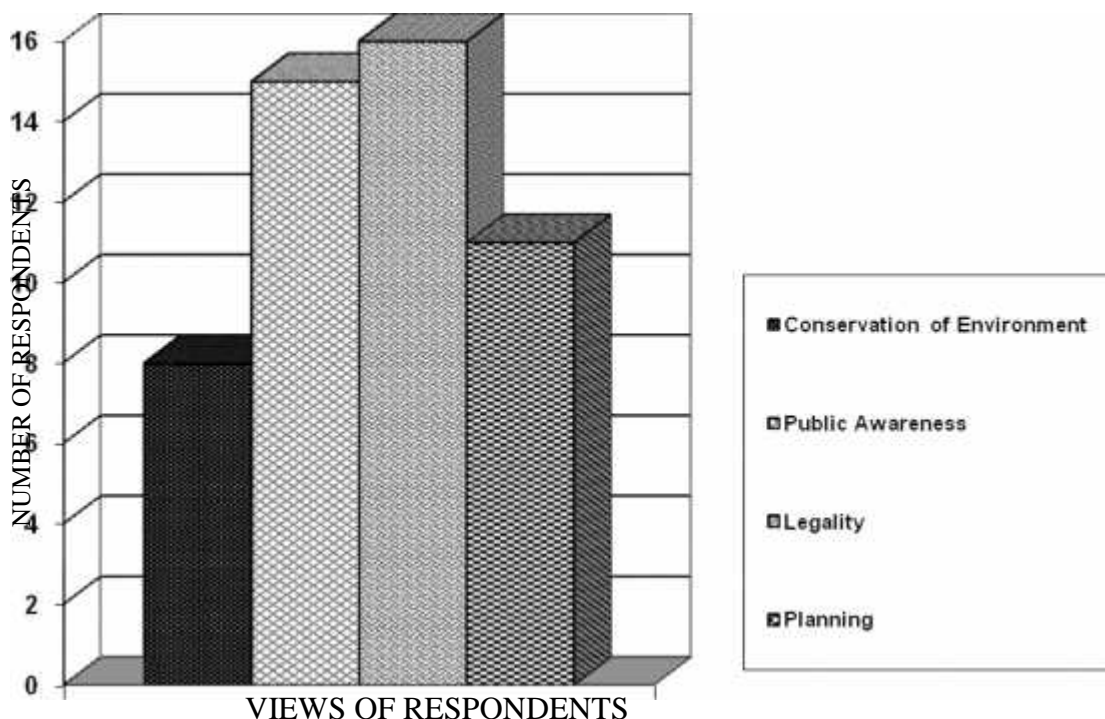
Firstly, it is inevitable that the natural environment needs protection for the enhancement of tourism in a sustainable manner. Likewise, the cultural environment is a basic need for the proper development of tourism. Only then the human development can go ahead in particular. Nature-related vegetation, soil, water and air are necessary to save for the betterment of the environment. If it is to talk about Pokhara’s tourism development, its basic necessities to preserve are the lakes, rivers and the city as well as rural environment.. According to Table 3.6 shows that there should be the legal work of the government as well as of the people for the maintenance of the environments. Similarly, public awareness is also important for the protection of their environment. Thus, the environment can be saved for the betterment of tourism development.

Table 3.6: Tourists’ Perception for the Protection of the Environment and Tourism

Views	Respondents	Per cent
Conservation of Environment	8	16.00
Public Awareness	15	30.00
Legality	16	32.00
Planning	11	22.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

FIG.3.3 TOURISTS' PERCEPTION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM



Sustainable tourism is a sub-branch of sustainable development that was put on the world agenda with the publication of the Bruntland report (WCED 1987). The central matter of the world is the natural environment which can be modified by the efforts of the human beings. If there is the societal involvement in tourism, the majority of the community will be benefited from it, however, ‘true active participation or empowerment has received little attention in the tourism development literature’ (Warburton 1998, Sofield 2003). Involvement in planning is likely to result in more appropriate decisions and greater motivation on the part of the local people (Hitchcock 1993). Additionally, the protection of the environment, tourism’s resource, will be supported (Tourism Concern 1992).

The local community will know ‘what will work and what will not in local conditions’ (Tosun and Timothy 2003). But it is difficult to get the active community participation not only owing to ‘the lack of confidence, time and interest’ (Goodson 2003) become hindrance for the active community participation. Similarly, ‘frequently a lack of ownership, capitals, skills, knowledge and resources all constrain the ability of communities to fully control their participation in tourism development’ (Scheyvens 2003). All the same, ‘the difficulty for ordinary people in accessing technical discourse is often identified as a major barrier to full participation’ (Abram 1998). The locale people’s capabilities should not be neglected because ‘empowerment is the capacity of individuals or groups to determine their own affairs; it is a process to help people to exert control over factors that affect their lives (Di Castri 2003, Scheyvens 1999).

As per Table 3.7 38 per cent tourists have had the problem of begging in the city. There is a security problem as well in the city these days (30%). Some people do not show any hospitality to the tourists. Likewise, the disposal of the waste is another problem not only for the locals but also for the tourists. All the same, six per cent tourists are indifferent concerning the problems.

Table 3.7: The Problems for Tourists in Pokhara

Problems	Respondents	Per cent
Begging	19	38.00
Security	15	30.00
Hospitality	07	14.00
Waste Disposal	06	12.00
Indifference	03	6.00
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009



## CHAPTER IV

# INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

### 4.1. Introduction

Sustainability is everywhere necessary for universal development. Tourism industry also needs sustainability for its betterment. The quality of life of the people will also increase with the help of the sustainable tourism development. And ultimately, it will help to maintain the environmental situation. As culture increasingly moves to the forefront of tourism development, it seems logical that cultural sustainability will perhaps be the most critical challenge that will be advanced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The moral ethical rules and meanings are part of a social system. In some cases culture embraces not only values and ideas, but the entire set of institutions that humans live by. 'Places can be branded in much the same way as other products or services' (McKercher & du Cros 2002; Morgan & Pritchard 1998), and for many years tourism marketers have been creating images of places using selected aspects of cultures and landscapes (McCrone *et al.* 1995; Meethan 2001) The urban and rural life qualities have increased owing to the extension and development of tourism in Pokhara. In this way, Pokhara has been the second destination of thousands of tourists after Kathmandu.

Tourism is a smokeless service-oriented industry which generates a number of social and economic benefits, such as employment opportunities, higher

income, national and international understanding, growth centres in the interior and the removal of regional disparities and higher foreign exchanges thereby redressing the balance of payment situation (Kayastha 1997). It is a landscape industry (Ferrario 1977, Butler 1992) which promotes tourists' interest with the consumption of touristic landscape (Poudel 1996). Goodall (1995) has said that tourists are the consumers of the environment and tourism is an environment dependent industry reflecting the availability and quality of resource base, i.e., the physical environment, therefore, so as not to dirty it, the practice of environmental sustainable tourism is a must. It is because 'Tourism and environment exist in harmony, the environment benefits from tourism and tourism benefits from the environment' (Davidson 1989). Most tourism activity places the additional pressures on the environmental resources upon which it is based, comprising the present and future interests of tourist and host populations as well as of tourism organizations (Cater 1995).

The development of the country also depends on the development of tourism. There is the potentiality of promoting social development through the creation of employment, income redistribution and poverty alleviation. Travelling brings people into contact with one another. Tourism can provide cultural exchange between hosts and guests as it has the educational elements. The mutual sympathy and understanding can also be obtained through tourism. The jobs created by tourism can act as a vital encouragement to reduce the emigration from rural areas. The local people can also increase their influence on tourism development. The locals will be able to raise their living standards of life to a destination by creating community facilities and services. Benefits can include upgrade

infrastructure, health and transport improvements, new sport and recreational facilities, restaurants and public spaces as well as an entry of better-quality commodity food. Tourism can increase the preservation and transmission of cultural and historical traditions, which often contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, the protection of local heritages, and a recovery of indigenous cultures, cultural arts and crafts. One of the core elements of sustainable tourism development is the community development, which is a process and capacity to make decisions that consider the long-term economy, ecology and equity of all the communities.

The influential tourism can act as a vehicle to convey the socio-economic benefits to the rural areas. Nepal government has considered the tourism sector as a key to strengthening the national economy, improving the living standards of the people and reducing the poverty. Tourism industry has to be made an inevitable occupation of the study area as it can also preserve the environment by providing the stimuli to the local people and authorities to introduce means like conservation and preservation of wildlife and reserve for its protection (Matheson and Wall, 1982). Pokhara contains much beautiful scenarios for the attraction of thousands of tourists every year as it is one of the major attractive places for them in Nepal. The main source of tourism in this area is Lake Phewa. The Lake together with its watershed not only lures tourists towards its periphery, but also all over Pokhara (Lamichhane 2000).

## **4.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal**

The positive influence of tourism is related to the income generation and the increase of livelihood of the people. All the same, it also has the negative influences which are related to the cultural changes and the price hike. The employment opportunities increase due to tourism. It can promote the social development as well. Even the poverty mitigation can be done with the help of tourism. The cultures and traditions can be mutually exchanged among the people of different countries. The standard of life of the people can be increased because of tourism. Not only such, but also the quality of knowledge and the modern education can get improvement through tourism. The migration from the rural to the urban environment will also be mitigated owing to tourism because the livelihood of the villagers will be increased from tourism and there will be no need to migrate to the urban areas. In the locality too, there will be the creation of jobs. The villagers will also get the infrastructure facilities like health, transport, education, recreation, etc. due to which the life quality of the people will increase considerably. People will also be interested to preserve their traditional cultures so as to attract tourists from many countries. The natural resources, local heritage, renaissance of indigenous cultures, cultural arts and crafts will get preservation because of tourism development in a proper manner.

The importance of biodiversity of the locality will increase when there is the development of tourism. The carrying capacity of the places will be known to the people and the government due to which the future plan and progress will get benefit. Thus, the sustainable tourism is 'the optimal use of natural and cultural resources for national development on an equitable as a self

sustaining basis to provide a unique visitor's experiences and an improved quality of life through partnership among government, the private sector and communities' (OECS 2002). The expansion of tourism to villages will contribute more to the economic development (NPC 1998). The country's economy will be strong by reducing poverty and increasing the living standards of the people. The tourism in the mountainous regions has also increased the livelihood of the people. In 2001, 132 mountaineering expedition came to Nepal representing revenue of US \$ 9.74 million from 115 teams in 1999 (NTB 2002). Therefore, tourism should be an important occupation in Pokhara because 'it can also preserve the environment by providing the stimuli to the local people and authorities to introduce means like conservation and preservation of wildlife and reserve for its protection' (Matheson and Wall 1982).

Tourism is an income generation industry. It can become the smokeless and standardized industry if it is properly and sustainably managed. It is important to increase the length of stay of tourists so as to increase the standard of livelihood of the people. The increasing arrivals of tourists in Nepal will help do so. Table 4.1 reveals that as per Nepal Tourism Statistics (2006) the tourist arrivals in Nepal in 1962 were 6179. It reached 156123 in 1978, 223331 in 1986 and 393613 in 1996. It is also revealed that the arrivals of tourists increased up to 1983 and decreased in 1984. Nevertheless it again began increasing from 1985 to 1988. But, there was the decreased number of tourists in 1989 and 1993. In 2002 there came 275468 tourists in Nepal whereas in 2006 there came 383926 tourists in the country.

Table: 4.1 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Month

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1962	489	596	787	892	486	237	440	284	328	616	590	497	6179
1970	2755	2816	3957	3603	3463	2236	4160	5042	3533	4555	4518	5332	45970
1974	6288	6840	9801	8673	5944	4287	5708	7752	5749	10066	9886	8844	89838
1978	11021	13092	17462	13083	10679	6753	8965	13388	10958	20939	17265	12518	156123
1982	10918	11693	17099	13976	17106	11552	11686	13449	11325	23067	17951	15626	175448
1986	14130	17544	22995	16362	16815	11746	15375	18921	15964	29034	24294	20151	223331
1990	19647	23828	28482	18101	13584	11619	13803	20179	21824	34975	26177	22666	254885
1991	17917	19382	25323	23721	21952	19808	19362	24429	23224	39339	32507	26031	292995
1992	17451	27489	31505	30682	29089	22469	20942	27338	24839	42647	32341	27561	334353
1993	19238	23931	30818	20121	20585	19602	13588	21583	23939	42242	30378	27542	293567
1994	21735	24872	31586	27292	26232	22907	19739	27610	27959	39393	28008	29198	326531
1995	22207	28240	34219	33994	27843	25650	23980	27686	30569	46845	35782	26380	363395
1996	27886	29676	39336	36331	29728	26749	22684	29080	32181	47314	37650	34998	393613
1997	258585	32861	43177	35229	33456	26367	26091	35549	31981	56272	40173	35116	421857
1998	28822	37956	41338	41087	35814	29181	27895	36174	39664	62487	47403	35863	463684
1999	29752	38134	46218	40774	42712	31049	27193	38449	44117	66543	48865	37698	491504
2000	25307	38959	44944	43635	28363	26933	24480	34670	43523	59195	52993	40644	463646
2001	30454	36680	46709	39083	28345	13030	18329	25322	31170	41245	30282	18588	361237
2002	17176	20668	28815	21253	19887	17218	16621	21093	23752	35272	28723	24990	275468
2003	21215	24349	27737	25851	22704	20351	22661	27568	28724	45459	38398	33115	338132
2004	30988	35631	44290	33514	26802	19793	24860	33162	25496	43373	36381	31007	385297
2005	25477	20338	29875	23414	25541	22608	23996	36910	36066	51498	41505	38170	375398
2006	28769	25728	36873	21983	22870	26210	25183	33150	33362	49670	44119	36009	383926

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2006

### 4.3 Tourist Arrivals in Pokhara

Table 4.2 reveals that 92717 tourists came to Pokhara whereas in 1998 the arrivals of tourists were 103895. Similarly, the number of tourists was 105546 in 1999. But in 2000 the arrivals of tourists decreased. At that time

there arrived 95095 tourists in Pokhara. Its number went on decreasing up to 2002. In 2003, the number of tourists again increased. But even up to 2006, there was not a considerable increase in the arrivals of tourists in Pokhara. Thus, the maximum arrivals of tourists was in 1999 (105546) and 1998 (103895). The April revolution of Nepal (2006) has impacted the arrivals of tourists. It means there was fluctuation of tourists during that period. Since then, the number of the tourist arrivals has been increasing although it has not become as equal as the normal period.

Table 4.2: Tourist arrivals in Pokhara, 1997 - 2006

Year	Tourists
1997	92717
1998	103895
1999	105546
2000	95095
2001	77853
2002	50533
2003	59435
2004	65679
2005	57125
2006	70600

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2006

The income of the tourism industry depends on the length of stay of tourists in the particular places. On the basis of Table 4.3, it is revealed that 60.42 per cent tourists stay in Pokhara for five days and more. The tourists who stay in the study area for about four days are 12.50 per cent whereas about

14.58 per cent tourists stay about three days. There are about 10.42 per cent tourists who generally stay for two days in Pokhara. But only 2.08 per cent tourists stay for about one day in the city.

Table 4.3: Length of Stay of Tourists

Duration	Respondents	Percentage
One Day	2	2.08
Two Days	10	10.42
Three Days	14	14.58
Four Days	12	12.50
Five days and More	58	60.42
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The expenditure of tourists is another determinant factor for the betterment of tourism in Pokhara. If the tourists spend a lot of money while staying in Pokhara, the livelihood of the Pokhreli people will raise. Table 4.4 indicates that 39.58 per cent tourists who come in Pokhara spend between 5 –10 \$ whereas 31.25 per cent tourists spend between 10 –15 \$. Similarly, 12.50 per cent tourists spend between 15 –20 \$. But 4.17 per cent tourists spend between 20-25 and 25-30\$ each. The tourists spending more than 30 \$ are 8.33 per cent.



Table 4.4: Expenditure of Tourists

Amount of Expenditure In US \$	Respondents	Percentage
5 – 10 \$	38	39.58
10 – 15 \$	30	31.25
15 – 20 \$	12	12.50
20 – 25 \$	4	4.17
25 – 30 \$	4	4.17
30 \$	8	8.33
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The tourists who come to visit Pokhara generally use but, car and plane. The tourists using bus from different nationalities are British (14), German (2), Danish (6), Israeli (12), French (12), Japanese (2) and others (36). There are also some tourists who have used car (6) and plane (6) while coming to Pokhara (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Visitors to Pokhara by Means of Transport

Nationality	Bus	Car	Plane	Total
British	14	-	-	14
German	2	-	-	2
Danish	6	-	-	6
Israeli	12	-	-	12
French	12	-	-	12
Japanese	2	-	-	2
Others	36	6	6	48
Total	84	6	6	96

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The number of employees is also one of the factors of determining the increasing living standard of the people. Table 4.6 shows that 35.29 per cent hotels have give the employment for 1-5 people. Likewise, the same number of hotels and restaurants has given the employment opportunities for about 5-10. There are 17.65 per cent hotels and or restaurants which have employed the people for about 10-15. But only 11.76 per cent hotels and or restaurants have given such opportunities to the people for about 15-20.

Table 4.6: Number of Employees in Hotels and Restaurants

Employees	Hotels and Restaurants	Percentage
1 – 5	12	35.29
5 – 10	12	35.29
10 – 15	6	17.65
15 - 20	4	11.76
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Tourism industry has helped for the poverty alleviation too. It is because many people have got the employment opportunities from tourism. If the foreign exchange earning is maximised, it will help increase the livelihood of the people. If the haphazard urbanisation, environmental degradation and pollution are controlled tourism development can go ahead, which, eventually, help increase the quality of life of the people. Thus, the development of tourism has become an important part for the economic development of the country.

There is a growing trend of tourism development in Pokhara. The increasing trend of hotels, travel and Trekking agencies and the other tourism associated business are the examples of the tourism industrial development. The present has revealed that 51.92 per cent employees earn between 1000-5000 rupees in a month whereas 19.23 per cent employees earn between 6000-10000 rupees in a month. But the employees earning more than such amount of money in a month are not so much (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: The Monthly Salary of the Employees

Amount Paid in RS.	Number of Employees	Percent
1000- 5000	27	51.92
6000-10000	10	19.23
11000-15000	6	11.54
16000-20000	5	9.62
Above 20000	4	7.69
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Thus, the quality of life of the people depends on the amount of salary they earn by working in the hotel, restaurants or from any other tourism related business units.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

One of the smokeless industries of the world is tourism. In recent years, this industry is on the increase. All the same, it has impacted positively as well as negatively. Concerning the national income from tourism, it has a vital role in the country because it has provided new employment opportunities. The societal development is also on the rise due to tourism. On the one hand, the cultures have been saved in a modern way, and on the other hand there is also the worsening situation of the Nepalese cultures. Thus, the cultures as well as the way of life of the people have also been changed due to tourism. Some people have got the opportunities of the employment in the tourism sectors. Sometimes tourism has impacted negatively as well. The environment, culture, residents and the livelihood of people are somewhere impacted negatively. Tourism development is a new occurrence in Nepal. In the context of Pokhara, it is very new because it has widely started only after the construction of the two highways namely The Siddhartha and The Prithvi Highway.

Tourism industry assists the country to earn the foreign currency. It can enhance the balance of payment of the country. The interested candidates can get opportunities for the employment. The living standard of the people has altered due to tourism in Pokhara. There has been a steady increase of tourists in some decades in Pokhara. The lakeside area of Pokhara has been urbanized due to the development of tourism. But the haphazard

development of tourism and urbanization in Pokhara has interfered with the environment. The growing tourism in the lakeside area has helped to make the urban congestion due to which the traffic congestion has also increased. Such a mushrooming growth of tourism and urbanization has brought the Phewa lake watershed area to a state of environmental degradation. The limited infrastructural facilities have not been sufficient for the everlasting development of tourism in Pokhara. Even the vehicular pollution has also increased due to unsystematic urbanization and tourism development in the lakeside area of Pokhara. Any way, it has helped to raise the quality of life of the people in Pokhara.

The naturally beautiful city, Pokhara with its beautiful mountains, lakes and rivers and also with the city development has given spaces for the betterment of tourism in a sustainable manner if the people of Pokhara think so. Pokhara is an important centre for the international visitors. The tourists, who visit Kathmandu, generally want to visit Pokhara once. That's why also the number of tourists increases in Pokhara. Sustainable environment is significant for the sustainable tourism development. If the tourism development is not linked to the localities, the economic sustainability will be weakened. But up to now, the haphazard urban extension and the tourism development have threatened the sustainable environment. Therefore, there should be the proper monitoring and management for the upgrade of tourism industry in Pokhara.

The city of natural beauty, Pokhara is surrounded by hills and mountains which can provide recreational facilities for the domestic and international tourists. Phewa lake area is the heat of tourism in Pokhara, but the quality of environment is being deteriorated daily due to the increase of tourism

industry as well as population growth. So far as tourists are concerned, land pollution dominates the other types of pollution in the study area. There is 41.67 per cent land pollution, 14.58 per cent air and land pollution and 14.58 per cent water and land pollution. Only water pollution holds the third position concerning the attitudes of tourists about pollution.

According to the view of hoteliers and restaurateurs there are different types of wastes in the study area. Among them vegetables, food and plastics hold 23.53 per cent, food and paper waste holds 17.65 per cent, and paper together with the plastic waste holds 17.65 per cent. The generation of waste from hotels and restaurants per day is different in amount. The number of hotels and restaurants that produce 5 – 6 kg wastes is 23.53 per cent. The number of hotels and restaurants that produce 4 – 5 kg waste is 17.65 per cent and the hotels and restaurants which produce only 1 – 2 kg amount of waste is 23.53 per cent.

There is correlation between tourism and environment. If pollution increases at higher rate it will ultimately affect for the development of tourism in Pokhara. Therefore, the tourism environmental problems in Pokhara are related to a rapid rate of deterioration in the quality of environment.

Along with the city areas like Baidam, Pardi, and Birauta the rural areas like Sarangkot, Kaskikot and Pame are also influenced by tourism industry. On the basis of the present study it can be said that the situation of lake is being weakened due to pollution from the city area and sedimentation from the hilly areas like Sarangkot, Kaskikot and Pame. The locally known weed namely 'Jalakumvi' is an example of the increase of pollution in the lake.

Out of 50 hoteliers 78 per cent have made the pukka septic tanks in the toilets. Even the pukka septic tanks are not properly made. The old septic tanks do not have concrete bottoms although they are made of pukka walls.

Some people have even directly joined their sewage to the stream such as the Phirke stream which flows to the Phewa Lake.

It is necessary to preserve Phewa Lake for the development of tourism. To preserve it 32 per cent tourists view for the legal work of government, 30 per cent tourists keep opinion on the public awareness and 22 per cent tourists keep opinion for the proper planning to save the environment of Phewa Lake.

Tourism provides cultural exchange between hosts and guests. The mutual sympathy and understanding can also be obtained through tourism. The jobs created by tourism act as the vital encouragement to reduce the emigration from the rural areas. The local people can raise their living standard of life to a destination by creating community facilities and services. The villagers will also get infrastructure facilities like health, transport, education, recreation, etc due to which life quality of the people will increase considerably. Thus, it is considered as the income generation industry. Therefore, it is important to increase the length of stay of tourists and their expenditure to increase the standard of life of the local people. According to Nepal tourism statistics 2006, 60.42 per cent tourists stay in Pokhara for five days but the tourist stay in the study area for about four days is 12.42 per cent whereas about 14.58 per cent tourists stay for about three days. There are about 10.42 per cent tourists who generally stay for two days in Pokhara but only 2.08 per cent tourists stay for about one day in the city. Similarly, the expenditure of tourists is another important determinant factor to raise the livelihood of the local people. In Pokhara 39.58 per cent tourists spend between 5 – 10 \$ per day and only 4.17 per cent tourists spend between 20 – 25 \$ and 25 – 30 per day. There are only 8.33 per cent tourists who spend more than 30 \$ per day.

The number of employees and the amount of salary of them is also next important determinant factor to improve the quality of life. There are 35.29 per cent hotels and restaurants that given 1 – 5 and 5 – 10 employees in the study area. Similarly, 17.65 per cent hotels and restaurants have employed 10 – 15 people and only 11.76 per cent hotels and restaurants have employed 15 – 20 people. According to the field survey 51.92 per cent employees earn about 1000 – 5000 rupees in a month whereas 19.23 per cent employees earn 6000 – 10000 rupees in a month, but the employees earning more than such amount of money in a month are not much.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

From the foregoing discussion it appears that the importance of tourism development is to uplift people's livelihood and conservation of nature in a sustainable manner. In this respect the following suggestions can be regarded:

- a. Awareness campaign should be done for the local people to preserve socio-cultural norms and values.
- b. The people, history, culture, lifestyle as well as natural landscape of the study area like Phewa Lake, Raniban, Pame, and Sarangkot are important for tourism development. Thus, these areas need a sustainable planning.
- c. The Drainage system of Lakeside & Dam side area should be done properly.
- d. Raniban area can be developed as a recreational and zoo area to attract more tourists.
- e. Foot-tract should be constructed around the Phewa Lake.



- f. Anadu Village should be developed as a typical Gurung Village to attract more tourists.
- g. A regular and good conditional hiking route from Khahare to Pame is necessary to increase the flow of tourists.

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**A. Questionnaire for Hotelier**

1. Name of the hotel:  
.....  
....
2. Year of establishment:  
.....  
.....
3. Location:
  - a) Lake side [     ]
  - b) Damside [     ]
4. Name of the Hotel owner:  
.....  
.....
5. Name of the interviewee:
  - a) Qualifications:  
.....
  - b) Relation with the organization:  
.....
  - c) Age: .....
6. Is this your own hotel or rented?
  - a) Own [     ]
  - b) Rented [     ]
7. If it is rented, how much do you pay monthly?  
.....
8. How many rooms are there in the hotel?
  - a) Attached bath room [     ]
  - b) Common room [     ]
  - c) Total [     ]
9. What is the total number of the staffs in your hotel?  
.....  
.
10. How much do you pay for your staffs per month?



.....  
.  
11. How much do you charge for a room?

- a) Attached bath room Rs. [     ]
- b) Common bath room Rs. [     ]

12. What are the facilities in the room?

- a) Shower [     ]
- b) Toilet [     ]
- c) TV [     ]
- d) Air condition [     ]
- e) Intercom telephone [     ]
- f) Room service [     ]
- g) Others [     ]

13. How many nights do tourists spend in your hotel (on an average)

- a) 1-2 nights [     ]
- b) 3-5 nights [     ]
- c) More than 5 nights [     ]

14. Through which main advertising channels do tourists come to your hotel?

a. Agents	
b. Travel and Trekking Agencies	
c. Linkage with other hotels	
d. Individually	
e. Others	

15. Please mention the places around the Pokhara valley which most of the tourists prefer to visit.

- a) Phewa Lake [     ]
- b) Devis Fall [     ]
- c) Gupteshwor Cave [     ]
- d) Seti George [     ]
- e) Mahendra Cave [     ]
- f) Sarangkot [     ]
- g) World Peace Stupa [     ]
- h) International Mountain Museum [     ]
- i) Bindhyabasini Temple [     ]
- j) Old Bazaar [     ]
- k) Begnas/ Rupa Lake [     ]
- l) Outing Villages [     ]
- m) Others (specify) [     ]

16. What type of solid waste is generated more in your hotel?
- Vegetable peels [     ]
  - Food wastes [     ]
  - Paper wastes [     ]
  - Plastics [     ]
  - Others (please specify)
17. Where do you throw the wastes?
- Open land [     ]
  - Making compost [     ]
  - Dumping site [     ]
18. How much solid waste is generated daily from your hotel? (on an average)
- Kg.
  - Doko
  - Sack
19. The following statements concern tourism and tourist. Please give your opinion in each of the statements.
- Tourists contribute for economic development of the country.
    - strongly agree [     ]
    - agree [     ]
    - disagree [     ]
    - strongly disagree [     ]
  - Arrivals of tourists increase employment opportunities.
    - strongly agree [     ]
    - agree [     ]
    - disagree [     ]
    - strongly disagree [     ]
  - Tourists break social norms and cultural values of our society.
    - strongly agree [     ]
    - agree [     ]
    - disagree [     ]
    - strongly disagree [     ]
  - Tourists exploit our natural beauty.
    - strongly agree [     ]
    - agree [     ]
    - disagree [     ]
    - strongly disagree [     ]
  - With the increase in number of tourists, increase the pollution of the environment.
    - strongly agree [     ]
    - agree [     ]
    - disagree [     ]
    - strongly disagree [     ]
20. What are the main problems of tourism in your area?

21. In your opinion why are hotels, restaurants and other tourist related organizations extended only at Lake side and Dam side?

22. Are you satisfied with your business?

23. Please give your valuable suggestions for overall development of tourism in Pokhara?

## B. Questionnaire for Restaurants

1. Name of the restaurant:  
.....  
....
2. Year of establishment:  
.....  
.....
3. Location:
  - a. Lake side [     ]
  - b. Damside [     ]
4. Name of the restaurant owner:  
.....  
.....
5. Name of the interviewee:
  - a. Qualifications:  
.....
  - b. Relation with the organization:  
.....
  - c. Age: .....
6. Is this your own restaurant or rented?
  - a. Own [     ]
  - b. Rented [     ]
7. If it is rented, how much do you pay monthly?
  - a. ....  
.....
8. What is the total number of the staffs in your restaurant?  
.....  
.
9. How much do you pay for your staffs per month?  
.....  
.
10. What is the number of tourists monthly /per day in the restaurant?  
(on an average)
  - a) January
  - b) February
  - c) March
  - d) April

- e) May
- f) June
- g) July
- h) August
- i) September
- j) October
- k) November
- l) December

11. What kind of dishes is mainly served in your restaurant?

- a) Breakfast
- b) Cake and pie
- c) International dishes
- d) Indian dishes
- e) Nepalese dishes
- f) Continental dishes
- g) Others (please specify)

12. The majority of the tourists come to the restaurant

- a) Alone
- b) Couple
- c) Group
- d) All above

13. The following statements concern tourism and tourist. Please give your opinion in each of the statements.

a) Tourists contribute for economic development of the country.

- i) strongly agree [    ]      ii) agree [    ]
- iii) disagree [    ]      iv) strongly disagree [    ]

b) Arrivals of tourists increase employment opportunities.

- i) strongly agree [    ]      ii) agree [    ]
- iii) disagree [    ]      iv) strongly disagree [    ]

c) Tourists break social norms and cultural values of our society.

- i) strongly agree [    ]      ii) agree [    ]
- iii) disagree [    ]      iv) strongly disagree [    ]

d) Tourists exploit our natural beauty.

- i) strongly agree [    ]      ii) agree [    ]
- iii) Disagree [    ]      iv) strongly disagree [    ]

d) With the increase in number of tourists, increase the pollution of the environment.

i) strongly agree [    ]      ii) agree [    ]

iii) disagree [    ]      iv) strongly disagree [    ]

14. Please mention the places around the Pokhara valley which most of the tourists prefer to visit.

- a) Phewa Lake [    ]
- b) Devis Fall [    ]
- c) Gupteshwor Cave [    ]
- d) Seti George [    ]
- e) Mahendra Cave [    ]
- f) Sarangkot [    ]
- g) World Peace Stupa [    ]
- h) International Mountain Museum [    ]
- i) Bindhyabasini Temple [    ]
- j) Old Bazaar [    ]
- k) Begnas/ Rupa Lake [    ]
- l) Outing Villages [    ]
- m) Others (specify) [    ]

15. What type of solid waste is generated more in your restaurant? (on an average)

- a. Vegetable peels [    ]
- b. Food wastes [    ]
- c. Paper wastes [    ]
- d. Plastics [    ]
- e. Others (please specify)

16. Where do you throw the wastes?

- i. Open land [    ]
- ii. Making compost [    ]
- iii. Dumping site [    ]

17. How much solid waste is generated daily from your hotel? (on an average)

- i. Kg.
- ii. Doko
- iii. Sack
- iv. Others

18. What are the main problems of tourism in your area?

19. In your opinion why are hotels, restaurants and other tourist related organizations extended only at Lake Side and Dam side?

20. Are you satisfied with your business?

21. Please give your valuable suggestions for overall development of tourism in Pokhara?

### C. Questionnaire for Tourists

1. Name:
2. Nationality:
3. Sex:            Male: [      ]        Female: [      ]
4. Age:
5. Qualification
  - a) Illiterate                            [      ]
  - b) Literate                              [      ]
  - c) Intermediate/ 12 class pass      [      ]
  - d) Bachelor level                    [      ]
  - e) Post graduate                      [      ]
  - f) Ph.D.                                 [      ]
6. Occupation:
7. Which means of transport did you use to come to Pokhara?
  - a) By bus                                [      ]
  - b) By car                                [      ]
  - c) By motorbike                        [      ]
  - d) Own vehicle                         [      ]
  - e) By air                                 [      ]
8. What is your purpose of visit to Pokhara?
  - a) Recreation                         [      ]
  - b) Trekking/ Travelling                [      ]
  - c) Business                             [      ]
  - d) Studies                                [      ]
  - e) Research                             [      ]
  - f) Others (specify)                    [      ]
9. What attracted you to visit Pokhara?
  - a) Climate                                [      ]
  - b) Culture                                [      ]
  - c) Mt. Viewing                         [      ]
  - d) Others (specify)
10. Please mention the places around the Pokhara valley which most of the tourists prefer to visit.
  - a) Phewa Lake                          [      ]
  - b) Devis Fall                             [      ]
  - c) Gupteshwor Cave                    [      ]
  - d) Seti George                          [      ]
  - e) Mahendra Cave                      [      ]
  - f) Sarangkot                             [      ]



- g) World Peace Stupa [    ]
  - h) International Mountain Museum [    ]
  - i) Bindhyabasini Temple [    ]
  - j) Old Bazaar [    ]
  - k) Begnas/ Rupa Lake [    ]
  - l) Outing Villages [    ]
  - m) Others (specify) [    ]
11. Is it your first visit to Pokhara?  
a) Yes [    ]      b) No [    ]
12. If no, please mention.  
a) Second Visit [    ]  
b) Third Visit [    ]  
c) Fourth Visit and More [    ]
13. What inspired your visit repetition?  
a) Culture [    ]  
b) Climate [    ]  
c) Mt. Viewing [    ]  
d) Others (specify)
14. How long will you stay in Pokhara?  
a) Days [    ]  
b) Months [    ]  
c) Year [    ]
15. Will you please mention your average daily expenditure in Pokhara?  
(Please mention in US \$)
16. Would you stay if there were ?  
a) More things to see and do? [    ]  
b) More recreational activities in and around Pokhara ?  
[    ]  
c) Better landscaping in Tourist area? [    ]  
d) Better facilities for getting sites? [    ]
17. Do you perceive any environmental effects of tourism in Pokhara?  
a) Yes [    ]      b) No [    ]
18. If yes, what kind of effects do you perceive?  
a) Litter/ garbage pollution [    ]  
b) Air pollution [    ]  
c) Water pollution [    ]  
d) Others (specify)
19. Is Pokhara losing its cultural significance?

20.If yes, what programmes and policies should be adopted to preserve the cultures?

21.Will you please express your feeling about Pokhara?

22.Will you please give your valuable suggestion to improve tourism in Pokhara?