

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM

(A Sociological Study of Raralake Site, Mugu)

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled "**Economic Impacts of Tourism (A Sociological Study of Rara Lake Site, Mugu)**" has been prepared by **Dipendra Bahadur Shahi** under my supervision.

I therefore, recommended this thesis to the evaluation committee for its final approval and acceptance.

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APPROVAL LETTER

The evaluation committee has approved this thesis entitled "**Economic Impacts of Tourism (A Sociological Study of Rara Lakeside, Mugu)**" submitted by **Dipendra Bahadur Shahi** for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Arts in sociology.

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the one of the income generating industries in the world which increased government revenue through various types of taxation. It helps to reduce national trade dependency by creates jobs for the people, increase family as well as national income. Helps to diversity and stabilize the rural economy and provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity. Tourism develop international relationship, peace and understanding. It creates jobs and helps to solve unemployment problems.

The title of the study was "**Economic impacts of Tourism (A Sociological Study of Rara Lakeside, Mugu)**". The main objective of the study was to identify the economic impact of tourism. The study was descriptive type research design. The research is also quantitative as well as qualitative in nature. The data were collected from the study area with the help of unstructured interview, observation and questionnaire. All the people who are involved in tourism were the universe of the study and they are selected by using purposive sampling method. The secondary data were taken from publications, thesis, published books, website and journals. On the basis of data collected from the study area, it was found that significant number of employee belonged to the age group less than 20 years in the study area. Higher number of them was from Chhetri as their caste composition. More than half of them had 5 to 7 members in their family and most of the total respondents (employee) had full time occupation in the sector as their occupational status. In the study area, more than half of the total respondents grow sufficient food in their land. Most of the total respondents had mobile at their home as the household amenities or facilities More than half of the total respondents replied that there was increased in employment generation. The study concluded that there are many economic activities were increasing such as hotels and lodge, homestay, boating, rafting, horse riding, campfire ect. are increasing in lake side Rara. Similarly, people of Rara incoming money through selling beans, apples, honey, local Cheeno rice, Radipakhi, which directly change the living standard of the people of Rara. When income of people is increased, it occurs change in their lodging fooding, clothing, education, health, sanitation, recreation activities, facilities, etc. which indicates that change in life style of the people of Rara.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Tourism is a human activity which has been proved important for all nations since it fosters international brotherhood and understanding. With the passage of time, and increasing affluence, tourism is becoming more popular as well as important throughout the world. Tourism is the world's fastest growing industry. Nepal is the country of Mount Everest similarly national as well as manmade natural resources and lake like Rara which lies in Mugu district. The economic impacts of tourism examines the growing relationship between tourism and culture, and the way in which they have together become major drivers of destination attractiveness and competitiveness. Based on recent case studies that illustrate the different facets of the relationship between tourism, culture and regional attractiveness, and the policy interventions which can be taken to enhance the relationship, this study attempts to shows how a strong link between tourism and culture can be fostered to help places become more attractive to tourists, as well as increasing their competitiveness as locations to live, visit, work and invest (Gurung,C,2014).

The movements of domestic and international tourists influence the society and culture of host community. The Rara lake is a major tourist destination among the others because of its cultural, biological diversity, natural beauty, and strong social behavior, religious feeling and traditional culture of the natives. The nature of human beings is imitating new things from others. Especially, the youngsters, who are highly curious to imitate new things without being well aware of the consequences (Shrestha, 2016).

Nepal is small but beautiful country which is recognized as a tourism ideal hub for culture, nature and religious lovers. Diversities of languages, having the multicultural nation and typical cultural heritage are the defining characteristics of Nepalese society. Nepalese traditional customs and culture can be interesting to the foreigners of the world. The simple and common life of Nepalese people can be equally interesting for all the tourists. Rural tourism, eco- tourism, sustainable tourism are

becoming popular. Nowadays Home stay practice is popular for both domestic and foreign tourists. Tourism industry contribute the national economy of Nepal by creating various direct and indirect jobs and helps to increase the national revenue as well as the foreign currency by the tourist related trade (Neupane, 2015).

Tourism is a form of interaction between different cultures and customs of the visitors and the host community. This interaction has a wide range of impact not only economic benefits but also has social, cultural and environmental implications as well. The urge to travel to other countries or destinations has been mainly due to cultural motivations, to get acquainted with diverse culture. Customs and tradition since early times and this still continues even in the present days. "When the tourist comes in contact with the place he/she visits and its population, social exchanges take place. His social background affects the social structure and mode of life of his/her destination, and he/she is in turn affected by it. And sometimes carries back home with him new habits and ways of life. Every type of civilization, from advanced to the most primitive is a source of attraction and curiosity for mankind, thus making tourism a cultural phenomenon. During the last two decades there has been considerable debate on social and cultural impact of tourism. Measurement and evaluation of socio-cultural impact is very difficult. It is therefore difficult to distinguish tourism's socio-cultural effect per se from effects of modernization, development and planarization of social life. Therefore, it becomes very difficult to distinguish whether the changes in socio-cultural values are due to tourism or due to process of development itself (Henson, 2016).

Nepal is a country of scenic beautiful views with natural, cultural, traditional heritage. Nepal is a landlocked country having the potentiality of different types of tourists. As compared with two giants India and China, Nepal still remains underdeveloped country. Nepal has been able to prosper so much economically or even infrastructure wise in all these years but not achieved the expected economic growth. The neighboring country has achieved the two digits in the GDP, where as Nepal is limited only in the 5 percent GDP. Tourism industry is taken as the main source of national economy. It might be the potential sectors for the economic development of Nepal. It might be the major source of economy which provides employment in both urban and rural areas and will help to reduce the line of poverty. Nepal has initiated

various activities to promote the tourists in international as well as in domestic market. Nepal has already celebrated Visit Nepal 1998, Nepal Tourism Year 2011, Visit Lumbini Year 2012, and Everest Diamond jubilee 2013. Tourism is given so priority due its income generating features. More than 1.50 million people are employed directly or indirectly by the help of this industry (Oli, 2016).

Nepal has been opened the international tourism in the year 1951. Since then, Nepal has managed to attract tourists as a preferred destination for nature, culture and adventure in world tourism with a variety of tourism products on off. The tourism sector has received the government's continuous attention since the formulation of the first five-year development plan (1956-1960), which identified the need for infrastructure development in tourism. Accordingly, infrastructure and tourism institutions were gradually developed in succeeding five-year plans. The Tourism Development Board was set up in 1957 as Nepal's first tourism organization. Tourism received legislative reorganization only in 1962. The third national development plan aimed to increase the number of tourists visiting the country while streamlining related foreign exchange earnings, developing infrastructure and promoting Nepal on the international market (Pathak, 2014).

Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside, their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. Over the past several decades international tourism has gained distinct importance around the globe. World tourism recovered strongly in 2010 even exceeding the expectations. The tourists' arrivals grew by 6.7 percent in 2010 against the 4.0 percent decline in the previous year – the year hardest hit by the global economic crisis. Similarly, tourism receipt remained at US \$ 852 billion in 2009. In Nepal, despite the belated start of formal tourism after the restoration of democracy in 1952, it gained remarkable growth over the years. In 1962, 6,179 tourists¹ travelled Nepal. It is estimated to be around one million in 2011 including the arrivals of foreigners by land. Nowadays, Nepal caters more than half million tourists and earns foreign currency equivalent of about NRs. 16,825 million. The sector provides employment for about 20 percent of economically active population and contributes about 3.0 percent on gross domestic product (GDP) (Gautam, 2016).

Tourism enable many modern standard hotels and other related industries are operated from where thousands of Nepalese people are getting jobs and earn foreign currencies from the small as well as big enterprises. Many welfare programmers are operated and make the people so empowered to compete in the global world. Strong export performance, including earnings from tourism, and external aid has helped improve the overall balance of payments and increase international reserves. The higher exchange rate is believed to have led to this increase of the economic growth of Nepal which is related with employment generation and poverty alleviation. A reliable information system of monitoring the employment generated by the tourism sector as well as its contribution to the national economy. Tourism include employment and income indicators. Therefore, in addition to the collection of routine data on tourist arrivals and departures, periodic surveys about inbound, outbound and domestic tourism and expenditure in different sectors should be carried out. This will help to generate reliable data to estimate the contribution of the tourism sector to the country's GDP. In Nepal the current tourist's arrival is growing rapidly due to the abundant natural landscapes. Nepalese society, cultural pattern, favorable environment are the additional points to increase the tourism potentiality in Nepal. The introduction and development of the modern means of transportation and communication have contributed to tourism growth by facilitating and augment travelling activities in Nepal (HELVETAS, 2014).

NPC (2017) stated that tourism sector is an important vehicle for economic and social development. Following directions set by the policy effort has been put for development and expansion of tourism activities, quality improvement of tourism services, increasing revenue and expansion of employment opportunities to improve the living standard of Nepalese people. Vision 2020 of tourism envisions increasing tourist arrival to two million and tourism related employment to one million. Trend of tourist arrival was in increased order up to 2012 which declined thereafter. Year 2015 seems most shocking having decrease by 32 percent compared to 2014. Out of total tourist arrivals, excluding Indian citizens arrived through land transportations, five countries occupy 48 percent. The current potential of tourism is based on the destinations. Many areas in Nepal have high potentials for tourism development but will require development of infrastructures (roads, bridges, airports, accommodation facilities etc.) and human resources to manage the tourism industry. Recently, Nepal

Tourism Board (NTB) has compiled a “Tourism Product of Nepal” as a promotional material on the occasion of “Visit Nepal Tourism Year 2011.” The Government of Nepal announced a Tourism Policy about 4 years ago. In addition, a Tourism 2020 Vision was developed in which it was stated to attract 2 million visitors by 2020. Its strategy includes, among others, improving livelihoods and spreading benefits at the grassroots level and expanding products and attracting new investment. The Great Himalayan Trail is another concept that is being jointly studied in detail by the Government and SNV-Nepal.

Cultural tourism involves visit to ancient monuments places of historical or religious importance. It enriches knowledge about different people and their culture. It is regarded as a force for cultural preservation. Cultural tourism has a great scope in a diversified country in term if culture and customs. A cultural tourist is a person who undertakes journey especially with a view to having a look on and study of cultural resource of a region. Some elements of culture, which attracts tourists to the particular destination, are: Handcrafts, Language, Painting and Sculpture. Which promotes economic activities as well in touristic areas.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A tourist usually buys a wide range of goods and services while visiting an area. Major expenditure categories include lodging, food, transportation, and recreational equipment. Expenditures associated with tourism generate considerable economic benefits for the local businesses that provide services to them. As more visitors come to the whole county, local businesses will purchase extra labor and supplies to meet the increase in demand for additional services. The income and employment resulting from purchases by local businesses represent the direct effects of visitor spending within the study area. Very less of the researches had conducted their study on the similar topic. However, very less of the studies had collected the data related to economic impact of tourism on in Rara area of Mugu district. Because of maximum follow of tourist in Rara lake side in recent year. People of Rara, starting different types income generating activities that change in their life style. This study will attempt to seek answer to the following research questions:-

-) What is the economic status of the rural people?
-) What is the employment condition of the rural people?
-) What is the income level of the rural people?
-) Whether the tourism has created employment among the rural people?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To study the economic status of people of lake site Rara.
- To identify the different economic activities due to tourism in lakesite Rara.
- To analyze the changing life style of people of lakesite Rara.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study mainly focus on different types of economic activities and it's impact on life style of the people of Rara. In this present globalization world, tourism is the emerging industries to grow national revenue as well as income of local people. Karnali province government aslo declared Rara tourism year 2075 with the target of five lakh tourist visitor of Rara. Thus the study would provide the secondary data related to economic impact of tourism in the study area. It would be also supportive to the planners, social workers to advocate and formulate programs to promote tourism in the study area. The study would be helpful for upcoming researchers in this field and would be helpful to policy makers, Kanali province government, NGOs and INGOs to launch their programs related to tourism in the study area.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which deals with the background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of the literature in which include review of the previous study, some of the key concept of tourism and distinctive features from various books, previous research, magazines etc. and conceptual framework. The third chapter is research methodology which deals with the research design, population and sampling, selection of the study area, nature and source of data, data collection procedure and tools (observation,

Questionnaire and interview), data analysis and interpretation and limitation of the study. The fourth chapter is result and discussion, which deals with description distribution of industries by legal status, demographic status of respondents, (age of respondents, caste of respondents, family size of respondents, occupation of respondents, land ownership of respondents, food sufficient of respondents, monthly income of respondents, ownership in house of respondents, family income of respondents, households amenities of respondents, toilet facilities in the house of respondents, educational status of respondents, and situation of employment generation in hotel), different economic activities due to tourism in lake side Rara (boating in lake, hike to Murma view point and trekking, take a portrait, ride a horse, attraction of Rara for tourist, local cuisine, gift from Rara that force to expand money, home stay in Rara), change in living standard due to tourism, direct and indirect benefits of tourism. The chapter five deal with summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Tourism: An Overview (Global Understanding of Tourism)

The word tourism is derived from the French word “Tourisme”. It literally means to travel and travel related to jobs (Negi, 1990). The word ‘Tour’ mean journey from place to place. The oxford dictionary defines it as “person traveling or visiting place of interest”. This definition implies tourist as a person traveling for recreation this definition is not enough as a tourist he must be non-residential not earning and he must generate economic activities. Some might consider a person as a tourist who spends a day out, for example by the seaside but the world tourist organization. The international body representing tourism defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stay there for at least one night before returning home (The World Bank encyclopedia, 1973).

The word “tourism” consists of all those trades that must be temporary, voluntary rather than should not have remunerative employment as its aim. (Negi,1990).

Cohen (1984) describes tourism as commercialized hospitality, tourism as democratic travel, tourism as modern leisure activity, tourism as variety of traditional pilgrimage tour, tourism as expression of basic cultural theme, tourism as an articulate process, tourism as type of ethnic relationship, tourism as a form of neo- colonialism.

Tourism involves a complex set of interrelationship between people, places and products (Sharma, 1995). The interrelationships evolve through the transportation of people to various destinations outside of their normal place of residence and their stay at those destinations. The duration of visit must generally be of a short-terms nature. Tourism is essentially a pleasure activity in that it does not involve earning related travel. It is a service and it intangible; it cannot be seen or inspected before its purchase. Tourism product is not homogenous. Tour package to a destination many vary in quality, depending upon the circumstances. For instance a delayed domestic flight could affect the image of the product. The short-term supply of the product in fixed. The number of hotel rooms cannot increase overnight to meet the requirements of the season. The tourism product is highly perishable. A hotel room or an airline

seat not used today is total loss. The tourism product cannot be stored for future use. Its raw material is inexhaustible. The tourism products do not diminish with constant use (Upadhyay, 2003).

2.1.1 Motivation to Travel

People travel from one place to another leaving their home with different motives. There are different factors that create the desire to travel and make them tourists. Different factors motivated them to travel place. The motives of travel were trade, commerce, religious etc, whereas the modern travel motives are curiosity, health, sports and pleasure. There is no uniformity between different writers about the motivational factor.

Blamey (2000) has grouped the travel motivators into 4 categories ; physical motivators, cultural motivators, interpersonal motivators, status and prestige motivators.

Moreover, Bhattia (2000) has pointed out other meanings of motivation of tourism. They are pleasure, relaxation, rest and recreation, health, participation in sports, curiosity and culture, ethnic and family, spiritual and religious, status and prestige, professional or business.

2.1.2 Purpose and Types of Tourism

Tourism is a general term encompassing many types of travel and activities. There is almost impossible to make a comprehensive classification of tourism to solve all the purposes. However, different scholars have attempted in this direction.

In broad sense, tourism is divided into two parts, foreign and domestic tourism. However on the basis of purpose, nature of the place intended to visit, duration of stay, tourism can be taken as: eco tourism/ Rural tourism, cultural and religious tourism, historical tourism, agro-tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, sports tourism, conference tourism. Business/Technical tourism, study tourism and space tourism (Butler, 1992).

2.1.3 Types of Tourism

Satyal 1998 has classified tourism into the following categories,

Pleasure Tourism

Under pleasure tourism, people go on holiday for enjoyment out of curiosity, to take rest, observe something new to delight of food scenery in unknown folklore. Some tourists find in traveling to various places. These types of tourism usually depend upon different taste to different people.

Recreational Tourism

Recreational tourism is mainly concerned with leisure and rest and to recover physical and physical stamina. These types of tourists usually stay longer. The visitors stay by the sea and in the mountain resorts in rest for relaxation. They have preference to go to climatic resorts.

Sporting Tourism

Sporting tourism is interested in two types of sporting. One visiting sports events like Olympic Games, world cup, football, boxing etc. which attract not only sportsmen to the host country but also a large number of sports fans tourists to see these functions; visiting well organized sporting events in countries which have specialized facilities such as winter sports, natural sports, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing etc.

Cultural Tourism

This type of tourism is motivated by eagerness to learn different cultures of different countries. Mostly this type of tourists visit to learn different habits, language and customs of people in alien lands, visiting places in historical monuments in the centers of ancient civilization or playing visitors in art, galleries, religious centers or participants in art, music, theatre dance and folk lore festivals.

Conference Tourism

International conferences are organized in different countries where such convention facilities are available. A large number of people take part in different conferences in different countries.

2.2 Brief History of Tourism in Nepal

"A hundred divine epochs would not sufficient to describe all the marvels of the Himalaya" (Stephen, 1997).

"Nepal is there to change you, not for you to change it" (Stephen, 1985).

Nepal, a fascinating Himalayan country, occupies the largest part of the youngest mountain range in the world. The towering Himalayan range extends 800km across the length of the country from East to West, with eight peaks rising above 8000m. From north to south, within average of 200km width, the landscape of the country changes from snow capped mountain highest among them Mt. Everest 8848m to the flats of Terai plains, less than 200m above from sea-level. The contrast in the landscape has given to raise climatic variation and bio-diversity making Nepal an enchanting destination, offering ample opportunities for experiencing mesmerizing grandeur of the Himalayas in the north and subtropical vegetation profuse with exotic wildlife in the south. The middle part contains valleys strewn with towns portraying ancient history, culture, art and architecture.

The absolute location of Nepal lies between longitudes 80[4' west and 88[12' east and latitudes 26[22' and 30[27' north. The bordering countries are Tibet -China towards the North and India towards the east, west and south. Nepal covers 1,47,181 Sq. Km of earth. Nepal is 5 hours 45 minutes ahead of Greenwich meantime. Although Nepal is relatively small country, it encompasses a wide variety of environments, people and culture. The country can be roughly divided into three geographical regions, each with its own unique ecosystem and way of life (CBS, 1989).

From China Imperial Ambassadors Liy-Piao and Wang-hiuentse visited Nepal on their travels. In fact, in 637 AD, a famous Chinese traveler Huen-Tsang, during his visit to Kathmandu valley, was impressed by the Lichhavi palaces, Kailaskuta Bhawan and Mangriha. Many travelers from neighbor countries traveled to Nepal from age's before. For Hindu pilgrims from India the sacred site of Pashupatinath, Muktinath , Swargdwari , Janakpur , Lumbini, Jaleshwar and Barahachhetra were and still are constant allure. Similarly the birth place of Lord Buddha was and still is a major pilgrimage for devout Buddhists especially from India and SAARC countries. Besides the pilgrims, the visitors then and now constituted of businessmen who came to Nepal for wool of high quality. Dr. Wallich, a British researcher visited the country in 1817 AD and for a year conducted research in botany. Mr. Schlangintweit was her in 1857 AD for scientific expeditions. Sir Brian Hodgson, F.R.S. from 1822 to 1843 living as local inhabitant recorded vast information on natural history of the country. Similarly, Sir Joseph Hooker F.R.S. took a trip around the country for botanical surveys and collection of various plants and animals. The years 1911 AD and 1921 AD showed royalties from Britain King George V and the Prince of Wales visit Nepal the attraction being the animals. Before 1950 AD the country was closed off for a century to normal travelers. The above mentioned visitors were exceptional cases given access to the country due to their distinct backgrounds (Satyal, 2005).

The period between 1950–1951 AD, Nepal was being opened to foreigners. The country's blend to natural and the cultural heritage enabled tourism to flourish in a short period. The revolution of 1950–1951, not only ended the reign of the Rana family but also opened Nepal for foreigners. That year can be noted for initiation of tourism in Nepal. Nepal became member of international organizations like United Nations Organization and International Union of Official Travel Organization (at present World Tourism Organization).

Participation is a vital component of sustainable development generally and eco-tourism specifically. Community participation at the planning stage ensures that local people can identify problems and form their attitudes. By being involved in planning activities and allocation of resources, they can control and manage tourism development on their terms, ensuring its sustainability. Local involvement is essential at the implementation stage in terms of management and in participating in the

benefits, both individually and collectively and is a necessary component of sustainable development generally and eco-tourism specifically. Tourism to be accurately described as community based, it must have the support and participation of local people. International agencies and governments often think that they know better about sustainable development, but to be successful, community-based tourism has to be owned and supported by local people, with the initiative coming from the local community itself and not passed down from central government or NGOs. Local people need to be informed and consulted on key issues at all stages in their development and involved in decision-making about project design and implementation (Banskota and Sharma, 2001).

Tourists should pay for their use of environmental resources, including the full costs associated with maintaining the environment. It is highlight that how returns from mountain tourism are low due to undervaluing of environmental resources. Price elasticity is usually high on the tourist's agenda, but tourists seeking "alternative" or "nature" tourism are usually more willing to pay, price elasticity being lower. By targeting this segment of the market, a higher price could be charged. Factors such as the quality of resources as valued by tourists, associated with the degree of crowding and exploitation, need to be taken into account. Other ways of earning income from tourism need to be considered. Income could be earned through concession fees charged to tour companies who bring in tourists (Gurung 2014).

Contribution to local income from tourist's spending in six different economic sectors. A survey of Coastal Oregon businesses was used to estimate the proportion of sales to non-local households and the distribution of local input purchases. This data was substituted for the tourism sectors of interest. Income response coefficients for the six sectors show that sales by restaurants, lodging places, amusements, and charter and marine services generate the most local income per dollar of sale.(Johnson, 2000)

According to Ghimire (2018) tourism has long been familiar with Nepal. Tourism is an expanding worldwide phenomenon, and it has been observed that by the next century, tourism will be the largest industry in the world. All countries are keenly interested in promoting tourism, although with different objectives. Developing countries take tourism as a means for generating revenue for overall development, while developed countries take it as an essential part of leisure activity. Tourism is an

education about sharing by different kinds of people as well as understanding those aspects of history and art which connect not only people living close to each other, but also those coming from a long way. Tourism is an activity generating a number of economic and social benefits to the country with foreign exchange earnings, and creating employment directly and indirectly. Today, tourism is also the subject of great media attention and the media obviously promote tourism. Tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon comprised of the activities and experiences of tourists away from their home environment and serviced by the stakeholders of the host destinations (Ghimire 2018).

There are various type of tourism such as pilgrimage, mountaineering, sightseeing, cultural, historical, adventurous, educational, recreational etc. One of the potential sector to achieve social and economic benefit is social tourism. In several European countries (for example France, Belgium, Spain), social tourism (mostly in the form of low-cost and national holidays) is supported by public funding. In Britain and the US, social tourism for low-income groups is a less well-known phenomenon, and rarely supported by government funding. This can be linked to the fact that these are liberal and more individualized societies, where without clear research evidence of the benefits of social tourism for society, no public funding can be justified (Minnaert et al., 2009a, 2009b) . Social tourism is the new phenomenon in the context of Nepal. It has not been institutionalized and no specific policy thrust from tourism stakeholders. The prime objective of this paper is to make social tourism an integral part of tourism business in Nepal. This initiative holds a huge potential in Nepal. However, this concept allow people to travel in a cost effective and affordable way. Social tourism leads to social prosperity and attracts more social tourists. This paper brings together the dimensions, prospects, benefits, problems, challenges and developmental strategies of social tourism in Nepal. The multi-faceted aspect of social tourism from different parts of the world, national initiatives and international comparisons make the phenomenon viable and operational (Ghimire, 2018).

Each of the above interpretation find an expression in social tourism practices today. In the participation model, social tourism is clearly targeted towards socially or otherwise disadvantaged persons in the society, but it is not necessarily characterized by specialized products or services. The inclusion model is also based on tourism

products and services that are standard (the same for all participants, disadvantaged or not), but here the program is not limited to disadvantaged target groups. The adaptation model applies to programs that offer a product with special provisions for social tourism users, which is thus specifically adapted to the needs of disadvantaged target groups, and where participation is limited to these disadvantaged target groups. The stimulation model differs significantly from the ones described above, as in this model the social benefits created for the destination are a key motivation for provision. The model proposed in this article offers a visual representation of the different types of social tourism models in operation in Europe today, but, of course, the boundaries between different categories can be blurred (Minnaert, 2011).

Gautam (2016) conducted a study on "Tourism and Economic Growth in Nepal". It was stated that the tourism has become an important economic activity in all the countries of the world. It creates various direct, indirect and induced effects in the economy. This paper attempts to confirm empirically about the positive impact of tourism in Nepal. It is based on Nepalese data of foreign exchange earnings from tourism and gross domestic product for the period between FY 1974/75 and 2009/10. Co-integration test has been done for ascertaining long run relationship and error correction method for short run dynamics. Granger Causality test has been applied to determine causal relationship between these variables. The evidence confirms the conventional wisdom that of tourism development, that tourism (represented by foreign exchange earnings) causes economic growth both in short and long run. (Gautam, 2016).

Shrestha (2015) defined the word "tourism" was derived from of the French word Tourism that originated in the 19th century. Tourism means journey from place to place for pleasure. Tourism has been defined in various ways. Some authors describe tourism is the system consists of four interrelated parts-market, travel, destination and marketing. Likewise, tourism is traveling for recreation and it is the function of tourism is to import currency from foreign resources into the country. Its impact is what tourist expenditure can do to the different sector of the economy and in particular the hotelkeepers. Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal and its largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing eight of the ten highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers

and people seeking adventure. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cool weather are also strong attractions (Shrestha, 2015).

Lazzeretti and Capone (2011) apply the industrial district approach to the tourism industry, introducing the concept of the tourist district by using the location quotient to determine the agglomeration of tourism industry. The authors employ an analysis of local tourist systems based on workers' commutes. This geographic boundary aggregates municipalities associated with tourist districts, thus crossing political boundaries such as province and region. According to their analysis, well performing tourist systems generate a spillover effect and increase tourism concentration in adjacent areas. Tourism's economic benefits are touted by the industry for a variety of reasons. Claims of tourism's economic significance give the industry greater respect among the business community, public officials, and the public in general. This often translates into decisions or public policies that are favorable to tourism. Community support is important for tourism, as it is an activity that affects the entire community. Tourism businesses depend extensively on each other as well as on other businesses, government and residents of the local community. Economic benefits and costs of tourism reach virtually everyone in the region in one way or another. Economic impact analyses provide tangible estimates of these economic interdependencies and a better understanding of the role and importance of tourism in a region's economy (Lazzeretti and Capone, 2011).

Satyral (2011) stated that tourism is not only important economic sources of foreign currency but also a major employment generator in Nepal. By the medium of tourism people, can exchange knowledge. And create understanding among the people of the world. Tourism provided us an opportunity to understand society, habits, food and the way of life style of different nations. Directly and indirectly Nepalese people are getting benefits from the tourism, many people are getting employment from this sector. Because of the demands of local products, incentives to the local crafts and industries and artistic skills of the people is increased. Flock lore, traditional ceremonies, art and industry are reviewed because tourists are interested in them. Socially culturally, Tourism is product, which encourages intellectual curiosity among people and nations and develops a healthy respect for another's beliefs and custom (Satyal, 2011).

Shrestha (2013) stated that tourism today has become a very complex activity encompassing a wide range of relationships. Resulting in the improvements in standard of living and disposable income with more leisure time, the overall numbers of tourists are expected to grow further. Factors like availability of cheaper and convenient transport, no restrictions on travel, availability of information on various destinations and new marketing techniques contributed the growth of overall number of tourists in this modern world. Additionally, a number of socio demographic factors such as increased urbanization of population, higher educational standards, advancement in information technology, and increased paid holidays for the worker have strongly influenced the increased growth of tourism. Tourism is a leisure activity, which involves a discretionary use of time and money, and recreation is often the main purpose for participation in tourism (Shrestha, 2013).

Kakar (2015) stated that tourism is one of the important contributors to economic and social development of a country like Nepal. Considering this HMG emphasized tourism development in every plan period. Realizing its great important, department of tourism established in first five-year plan period in 1959. The first five year plan (1956-61) gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructures for electricity, water, and construction airports etc which are also basic infrastructures for tourism development. The third five year plan (1956-70) aimed to increase the number of tourist and foreign exchange earning as well as to develop tourism infrastructure by establishing hotel and extension of aviation facilities, publicizing Nepal abroad, production of promotional film relating to Nepal and distribution of tourism materials, conservation of temples and historical places and development of Mahendra Museum and national archives. Tourism product is perceived as an experience from the point of view of the consumer. This experience even in the tourist's product's ready-made package form is purely subjective and differs in time and place (Kakar, 2015).

Karki (2016) mentioned that the tourism sector of Nepal has been an important sector for many decades in generating foreign exchange and employment in the country. It is a growing sector with huge potentials for investment and development. The natural beauty of the country, the diversity of its flora and fauna, important pilgrimage sites revered by the Hindus and the Buddhists and a haven for mountaineers have been the prime attracting factors for the growth in this sector, which has primarily been led by

private enterprises. Although sometimes in the past other sectors such as the carpet and the garment industries have outstripped the tourism sector in terms of foreign exchange earnings and employment generation, time and again tourism has rebounded back to be an important sector in generating foreign exchange and employment in the country. However, Nepal's tourism sector has not performed well relative to other similar developing countries despite its endowment of a rich natural heritage(Karki, 2016)

Propst (2015) mentions that the well known that tourism generates foreign exchange, but how much income do local people earn from tourism in destination and what effect does seasonality have on employment of local people, how are local people benefiting from the sale of agricultural products to the tourism sector in their areas, what is the status of female employment in the local tourism sector and how do the salaries vary across males and females employee, these and many other issues related to sustainable pro-poor development are not well- documented in the different destinations of Nepal, which is essential for making any kind of informed decisions to advocate/formulate specific policies to promote tourism. Sustainable pro-poor development studies at different destinations are useful to develop a comprehensive knowledge- base of this sector to address important questions on how local people an benefit from tourism in their areas; how tourism receipts are spread across different areas; how tourism is impacting the local economy etc (Propst, 2015).

Schmitz, (2016) stated that tourism is an attractive tool for economic development, specifically in the developing world. Viewed as an export industry of three Gs -- "get them in, get their money, and get them out" tourism has assisted many developing countries to move away from a dependency on agriculture and manufacturing. Chosen for its ability to bring in needed foreign exchange earnings, income and employment, tourism has become a popular addition to economic development policies in many African, Asian, South and Central American countries. Although tourism seems to be adding substantially to the economic growth of many of these regions, many developing countries are not reaping full benefits from tourism.(Schmitz, 2016).

Spencer (2014) stated that in most developing countries endowed with significant tourist attractions, tourism has emerged as a new impetus for economic growth given its ability to generate foreign exchange and employment. A concise analysis of the

economic impact of tourism for a developing country is important to guide the policy intended to develop tourism and augment its benefit on the economy. Tourism impacts on the economy through tourist expenditure on different (mostly non-traded) goods and services. Thus, the tourist expenditures may be regarded as an inflow of foreign exchange that can lead to appreciation of exchange rate hence reduction of the domestic price of exports, which acts as a disincentive to exporters. More generally, the economic impact of tourism can be examined by analyzing its impact on the growth of production, use of the factors of production or on the country's balance of payments (Spencer, 2014).

Capone (2014) stated that tourism earnings as a share of GDP increased significantly, from about 1.98% in 2000 to 2.28% in the 2008. However, the essence of economic impact of tourism is about the potential structural changes that tourism expansion imparts on the destination economy, which eventually lead to two problems. Firstly, as tourism expansion is associated with positive and negative impacts, is the net effect positive or negative? Secondly, in what way can the positive effects be maximized and the negative effects be minimized? Much more generally, tourism has attracted relatively little attention in the literature on economic development. Tourism activity also involves economic costs, including the direct costs incurred by tourism businesses, government costs for infrastructure to better serve tourists, as well as congestion and related costs borne by individuals in the community. Community decisions over tourism often involve debates between industry proponents touting tourism's economic impacts (benefits) and detractors emphasizing tourism's costs. Sound decisions rest on a balanced and objective assessment of both benefits and costs and an understanding of who benefits from tourism and who pays for it. Tourism's economic impacts are therefore an important consideration in state, regional and community planning and economic development (Capone, 2014).

Tourism can be used as a tool for raising awareness. Branding of local product and achievements creates regional identity both nationally and internationally. Tourism can also raise awareness of local issues and needs. There is a global trend towards investment in interpretation of natural and cultural resources. Attraction to natural and heritage icons often helps fund conservation efforts and provides opportunities for effective management of sensitive and significant areas. However, cultural attractions

are not the sole draw card for visitation but provide one of many experiences. A growing number of cultural celebrations are emerging highlighting important events and paying homage to ancestry. Cultural events assert cultural identity and help preserve local traditions in younger generations while influencing visitors firsthand. As it can be seen on the seasonality graph for the Kingdom of Swaziland, the peak seasons in the country are normally associated with the different culture celebrations that the country hosts throughout the year.

Kohen (2014) stated that due to these pro-tourism arguments, many developing countries are choosing, or being encouraged to develop tourism over some of the more traditional industry alternatives such as agriculture and manufacturing. Although between 50 – 70 percent of people in developing countries are directly dependent on agriculture, reliance on the industry can result in numerous problems. One of the primary problems with agriculture is that countries can be overly dependent upon a few specific crops or products. In the competitive global market, where externalities are uncontrollable and price unpredictable, countries dependent on agriculture have an unreliable and inconsistent source of revenue. In these cases, tourism may play a role in diversifying the economy and complementing the income brought in through agriculture. For example, after introducing tourism into the Caribbean island economies, the \$9 billion tourism sector brought in six times the revenue of all traditional agricultural exports (Kohen, 2014).

Smith (2015) stated that tourism is the dominant segment of Nepal's service sector and is perhaps the only reliable growth industry, the only one to have experienced a consistent upturn. Although this sector is generally ranked third behind carpet and garment exports, in terms of foreign earnings it directly complements both the carpet and handicraft industries. One could, in fact, go so far as to claim that the growth of tourism is critical for the sustained growth of both industries, for it is the tourists who provide a vital link to increased sales of Nepali carpets and handicrafts. Speaking of hotels and restaurants catering to foreigners, their numbers have mushroomed, incessantly competing against ubiquitous ancient temples to dominate the Kathmandu Valley's cultural landscape (Smith, 2015).

NPC (2017) mentioned that revenue from tourism sector is observed from foreign currency exchange made by tourists and tourism industries as proxy of income. All

domestic contribution is not captured. Historical data is presented by Nepali fiscal year thus monthly adjustment is made for year 2015. Nepal Rastra Bank report shows total foreign currency exchange (less return) for 2015 stood at Nrs. 49,783,840,000 (Around 488,030 thousand US\$). This is slightly higher than previous year 2014 estimated by month breakdown. This increase in currency income despite fall in tourist arrival brings per tourist per day expenditure at 68.57 USD. Per tourist expenditure in the months of May, June and July seems much higher than average expenditure. Around 80 percent of exchange is made by tourists themselves (NPC, 2017).

Tourism sector of Nepal is managed with partnership of Government, private sector, households, professionals and NGOs. Tourism industries play pivotal roles in tourist service, service management, increasing revenue and increasing length of stay. There are beds provided by all hotels registered in Nepal including 116 star levels. Three casino and three mini casinos are in operation that provided 234 million NRs revenue in 2015 including collected backlogs. Travel agency, tour guide, tour operators, rafting agencies, trekking agencies and guides all are in increasing number of trend (NPC, 2017).

Rara Lake is the biggest and fresh water lake in the Nepal Himalayas. It is the main feature of Rara National Park. It was declared a Ramsar site, covering 1,583 ha (6.11 sq mi) including the surrounding wetland. Rara Lake at 2,990 m, is the deepest lake in Nepal and also one of the most pristine.

The Rara national park is surrounded by alpine coniferous vegetation and offers a representative sample of the region's flora and fauna. More than 500 different kinds of flowers, 20 different species of mammals and 214 species of birds can be observed in the Rara National Park. As for life in the lake, the snow trout is one of the fish varieties recorded so far. The rich vegetation of the park supports diverse species of wildlife including the endangered red panda, musk deer, Himalayan black bear, leopard, jackal, Himalayan thar, yellow-throated martin, wild dog, wild boar, common langur, rhesus macaque and common otter. During winter the park abounds in bird varieties like coots, great-crested grebe, black-necked grebe, red crested pochard, mallard, common teal, merganser and gulls. Migrant water fowl and gallinaceous birds can also be seen during certain seasons. Rara in the far northwestern part of

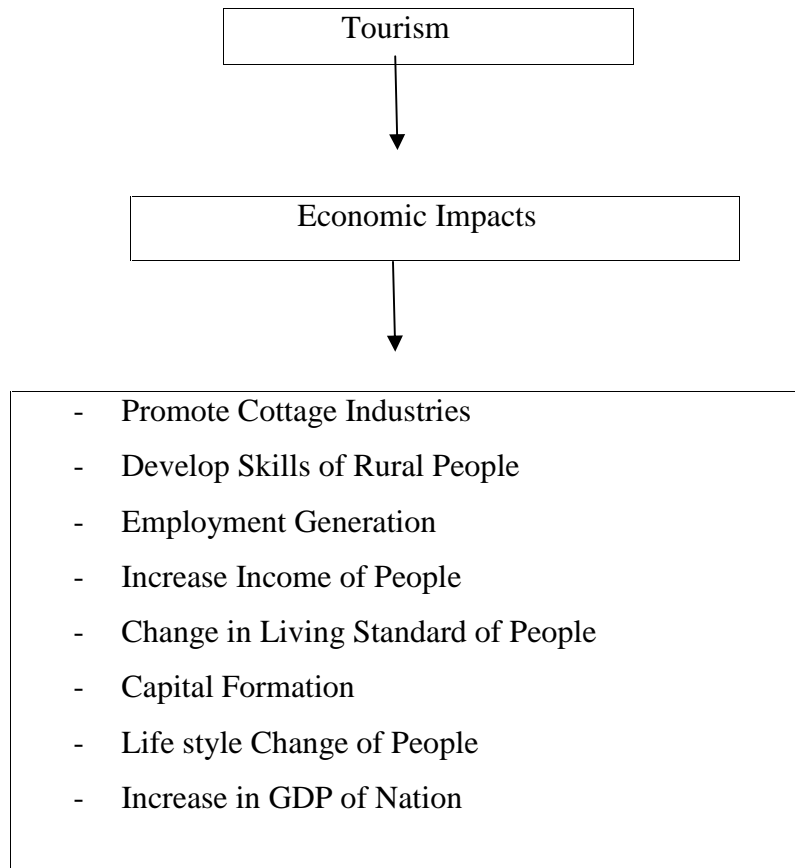
Nepal is the smallest national park in the country, while the Rara Lake is Nepal's biggest lake. The lake is 167 m deep at some places, and drains into the rivers Mugu Karnali via Nijar *Khola*. Chuchemara Hill at 4,087 m is the best vantage point to enjoy magnificent views of the deep blue lake, the forested hillsides and the snow capped peaks around it. The easiest means to reach Rara is to take a flight from Nepalgunj to Jumla, from where our destination is 2-3 days walk away. You could also start this refreshing trek in the hilly village of Jumla where apple orchards spread out over the hills. The trek leads through remote countryside toward the Tibetan border. A journey into the Jumla region and the beautiful Rara Lake is probably one of the most fascinating treks in the Himalaya undisturbed by hordes of trekkers as one finds on other trek routes. The best time to visit the park is in the spring, summer and Autumn. As more people are now visiting the park, tourist services and infrastructure have developed over the years. However, for a great experience, it is still advisable to be self sufficient if we are traveling alone. Lake Rara is also a popular pilgrimage site for Nepalese (Kanipur, 2075).

Because of its unique natural beauty the number of international and domestic tourist is increasing yearly. As far as the concerns of the selection of Lakeside, Rara as study area many tourist from the world and domestic tourist visit Lakeside and they have made a great impact on socio-economic dimension as well as living standard of people in comparison to other tourist destination of Karnali province.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the study has been developed which is as follows:

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study



The conceptual framework shows the economic impacts of tourism in in the study area.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology used in the study. Research methodology is the most important aspect of research work and a way to systematically solve research problem. It facilitates the work and provides reliability and validity to it. This chapter deals about the research design, research area, universe and sample size, sampling procedure of research, method of data collection, data processing and analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

This study was based on descriptive research design; furthermore both quantitative and qualitative data were used. It was descriptive as it based on detail investigation and records of the study site on the other hand it was exploratory as the information derived from the study was focused for analyzing the tourism developed economic activities and as well as living standard the of the respondents was also explored by interview and observation and their relationship with the tourist was also examined. As far as the economic aspects of the respondents are concerned descriptive research design was adopted because the frequency and percentage of respondents on the basis of their age, occupation, education level etc. specifically described.

3.2 Universe and Sampling Procedure

All the people who are involved in tourism in Lakesite Rara, Mugu district is the population of the study and they were selected by using purposive sampling method. There are 4 registered hotels and resorts in the study area. They are Danphe Hotel and Lodge, Village Heritage and Resort, Chhayanath Hotel and Rara murmu Homestay. From the entire people related to tourism business and activities, local people, political parties leaders, and Rara national park personnel, 95 people were taken as respondents purposively.

3.3 Rational For Site Selection

Rara is a significant tourism destination in Nepal lies in Karnali province, Mugu district, Chhanath Rara municipality. Rara lake is also covered by Rara national park. Rara Lake is the biggest and deepest fresh water lake in the Nepal Himalayas. It is the main feature of Rara National Park. It was declared a Ramsar site, covering 1,583 ha (6.11 sq mi) including the surrounding wetland. Rara Lake at 2,990 m, is the deepest lake in Nepal and also one of the most pristine. Surrounded by green hills on all sides, covered in juniper trees, one can camp by the sparkling waters of the lake. Go boating in the clear waters, hike to nearby hills for a closer view of the mountains and lake, get acquainted with the charming local people, or just walk around the large lake watching out for wild flowers or a rare bird along the way. Because of its unique natural beauty the number of international and domestic tourist is increasing yearly. As far as the concerns of the selection of Lakeside, Rara as study area many tourist from the world and domestic tourist visit Lakeside and It may be predicted that they have made a great impact on socio-economic dimension as well as living standard of people in comparison to other tourist destination of Karnali province.

Above mentioned evidences indicates that Rara has great possibility of tourism development but research related to economic impacts of tourism and change in life style of people of Raralake side due to tourism has not done up to now. Thus the researcher selected Rara lake side as a study area of his own research so as to identify tourism related activities and its impacts on life style of people of Rara.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

To fulfill the objectives of this study researcher used primary and secondary data. For primary data collection researcher used various tools and techniques of data collection such as interview, questionnaire and observation in the study area. For the secondary data collection researcher used books, journals research reports, published newspapers, articles, and different website as well. The collected data were both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

To generate the primary data, researcher applied the structured questionnaire, unstructured interviews and field observation. In which, researcher used observation, and unstructured interview for the collection of qualitative data whereas questionnaire is used to collect quantitative data required for the study.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Researcher made a long list of unstructured questionnaire that covered almost all aspects of the objectives of the study and distributed to the tourism activists for filling them up. The sample researcher selected was purposive sampling basis. Researcher met with tourist, hotel managers, home stay managers, local people, and personnel of Rara national park and leader of political parties. Researcher asked them many questions related to tourism, its economic impacts and change in living standard of people of Rara Lakeside which helped researcher to get information for the study.

3.4.2 Interview Schedule

Usually Interview was done in order to get the right information. Different people from different profession such as tourist, local people, hotel owner, political parties' leader, and national park personnel were selected and asked a number of unstructured questions regarding economic activities and its impacts on living standards of lake side people due to tourism. Checklist was also used for interview with the respondents.

3.4.3 Observation

During the research time, researcher observed the relationship between hotel managers and tourist, hotel owner and tourist, local people and tourist and different types of economics activities due to tourism. From the observation researcher found good co-operation between them. The dress pattern of local people, festivals arranged by the local people, food pattern and language of the local people are gradually changing in the study area. Researcher observed the conversation between tourists and local people, hotel owner and Boat people which helped to know more about them and change in living standard of people of Rara.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data obtained from the field survey were coded and categorized according to the requirement. Then the coded data were converted into tables with numbers, charts, average and percentage through computer office programs MS word and MS Excel. Simple statistical tools were used to analyze data. Important information was tabulated in the table. Qualitative information was analyzed descriptively.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

This study has many limitations too. It is relevant here to list some of these limitations: This study was carried out as a small scale case study of Lakeside, Rara. This study may not cover other tourist places. This study was carried out for the partial fulfillment of Master of Arts Degree in Sociology at Tribhuvan University. Because of the use of purposive sampling method the data may not cover the whole population so that the data may not be fully fact. The study is focus on economic impacts of tourism in Lakeside. So it may not cover the other impacts of tourism. The study was limited only in Lakesite Rara, Mugu district, Nepal. The study included the people who are involved in tourism sectors as their profession. Primary as well as secondary data were used and the study will be descriptive in nature.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter dealt with presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the respondents of the study area.

4.1 Economic Status of Respondents

Economic status is a measure of a person's work experience and it is based on household income, earners' education and skills and occupation as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's economic status only their own attributes are assessed. However, economic status is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole.

Economic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed. Here some sub-topics are discussed based on the data taken by the researcher so as to measure the economic status of people of Rara.

4.1.1 Land Ownership of Respondents

Data related to land ownership of females was collected in the study; they were asked where they had land in there. The respondent's response on their land ownership is as follows:

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Land Ownership

Land ownership	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	61	64.21
No	34	35.79
Total	95	100.00
Among the 'Yes' responses		
Less than 5 Kattha	12	19.67
6-10 Kattha	41	67.21
10-13 Kattha	8	13.11
Total	61	100.00

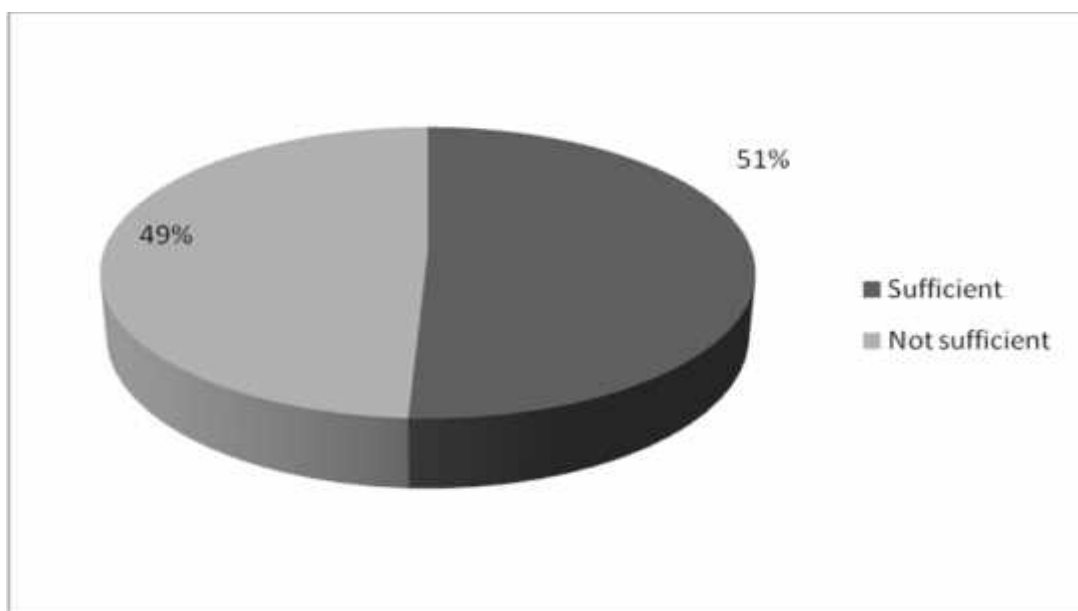
Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table shows that 61 (64.21 percent) of the total employee had agricultural land with them for cultivation. Among them, 12 (19.67 percent) respondents had less than 5 Kattha of land, 41 (67.21 percent) of them had 6 to 10 Kattha of land and 8 (13.11 percent) of the total respondents had 10 to 13Kattha of land with them .

4.1.2 Food Sufficiency of Respondents

Respondents were asked whether the food is sufficient to their family or not. The responses from 95 people were 49 sufficient and 46 not sufficient. Which data has been presented in the following pie chart figure:

Figure 2: Food Sufficiency of Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table shows that 31 (50.81 percent) of the total respondents grow sufficient food in their land whereas rest of them 30 (49.19 percent) used to buy food grains from market in the study area. Which seems to be as not satisfactory data.

4.1.3 Monthly Income of Respondents

Respondents were asked whether they earn cash or not. The response obtained from the respondents has been shown in the following table:

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Cash Earning

Cash earning	No. of respondents	Percent
Rs. 5000 – 10000	53	55.79
Rs. 10000 – 15000	31	32.63
Rs. more than 15000	11	11.57
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table shows the cash earning of the respondents. Among them, 53 (55.79 percent) of the total respondents earned Rs. 5000 to 10000, 31 (32.63 percent) of them used to earn Rs. 10000 to 15000 and 11 (11.57 percent) of the total respondents earned more than Rs. 15000 from different sectors of tourism.

4.1.4 Ownership in House of Respondents

Respondents were asked about their own house and the response obtained from them has been shown in the following table:

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Their Own House

Response	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	36	37.89
No	59	62.11
Total	95	100.00
Among the 'Yes' responses,		
Kachi	11	30.55
Ardha pakki	17	47.22
Pakki	8	22.23
Total	36	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table presents that 36 (37.89 percent) of the total employee had ownership in house. Among them 11 (30.55 percent) respondents (employees) had kachi type of

house, 17 (47.22 percent) of them had Ardha Pakki types of house and rest of them had Pakki types of house in the study area.

4.1.5 Family Income of Respondents

The amount of money received during a period of time in exchange for labor or services, from the sale of goods or property or as profit from financial investments. It is one of the economic factors that determine the living status of people. In the study area the income level of the respondent was tried to find out.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Family Income

Income (monthly)	No. of respondents	Percent
Less than Rs. 20000	30	31.57
Rs. 20000-30000	31	32.63
Rs. 30000-40000	12	12.63
More than Rs. 40000	22	23.16
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table above shows the family income of the respondents from different sourced earned by all of the households members in their house.

In the above table, 30 (31.57 percent) of the total respondents household has less than Rs. 20,000 in a month as their income, 31 (32.62 percent) of them had Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, 12 (12.63 percent) respondents household had Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 and rest of them had more than 40 thousand in the study area.

4.1.6 Household Amenities Respondents

Respondents (employee) were asked about the amenities in their house. The response obtained from the respondents has been shown in the following table.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Household Amenities

Household amenities	No. of respondents *	Percent
Mobile	93	97.89
Radio	61	64.21
TV	36	37.89
Motorcycle	11	11.58

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table reveals that 93 (97.89 percent) of the total respondents had mobile at their home as the household amenities, 61 (64.21 percent) of them had Radio as the source of information, 36 (37.89 percent) of the total employee had TV and 11 (11.58 percent) of them had motorcycle at their home.

CBS (2011) mentioned that 64.62 percent people use mobile whereas 36.45 percent people use TV. While comparing the data with national figure the ownership of mobile and TV seems greater than the national data.

4.1.7 Facility of Toilet in the House of Respondents

It was intended to identify the facility of toilet at the house of employee. So, they were asked about the facility of toilet in their home. The response obtained from them has been shown in the following table.

Table 6: Distribution of Respondents by Facility of Toilet

Response	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	95	100.00
Total	95	100.00
Among the 'Yes' responses,		
Water seal toilet	5	5.26
Pit toilet	21	22.10
Traditional pit	69	72.64
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table shows that all the employee of tourism sector had facility of toilet at their home. Among them 5 (5.26 percent) employee had kept water seal toilet, 21 (22.10 percent) of the total respondents had pit types of toilet and 69 (72.64 percent) of them had traditional types of toilet in the study area.

CBS (2011) showed that 61.83 percent people have toilet facility at their home all the employee had toilet at their house. It can be generalized that all the people use their own toilet in the study area as compared to national data. This shows that impacts of tourism is accurately seen on life style of the rural people.

4.1.8 Educational Status of Respondents

Respondents were asked about their educational status and the response obtained from the respondents has been shown in the following table:

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

Educational status	No. of respondents	Percent
Literate	86	90.53
Illiterate	9	9.47
Total	95	100.00
Among the 'Literate' responses		
No schooling literate	23	26.74
Primary (1-5)	29	33.72
Secondary (6-10)	19	22.09
SLC and above	15	17.45
Total	86	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows that 86 (90.53 percent) of the total respondents were literate. Among them, 23 (26.74 percent) of the total respondents had no schooling literacy, 29 (33.72 percent) of them had primary level of education, 19 (22.09 percent) of them had secondary level of education and rest of them 15 (17.45 percent) had SLC and above qualification as their academic achievement.

4.1.9 Distribution of Industries by Legal Status

Altogether nine tourist industries are included in the analysis. The legal status of selected tourism industries is as follows:

Table 8: Legal Status of Industries

Industry type	Legal Status						Total number
	Individual	Joint	Pvt. Ltd.	Pub. Ltd	Cooperative	Others	
Hotels and homestay	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Travel & trekking Agency	1	1	-	-	-	-	2

Source: Field Survey, 2019

In Rara lakeside, Danphe Hotel and Lodge, Chhanath Hotel and Lodge , Village Heritage and Resorts and Rara Murma home stay are providing lodgings and fooding services for tourist although they have not sufficient capacity. Others hotels are far from lake side. Signor Nepal Travel & Tours, Karnali Province, and Dali Nepal Travel and Tours, Karnali Province were the acting travel agencies of Surkhet.

4.1.10 Extra Facilities Provided in Hotel

Researcher explored provisions for extra facilities for employees in the surveyed industries. Most of the tourism industries were providing extra facilities to their workers in addition to salary and leave.

Table 9: Extra Facilities Provided by Hotel

Type of extra facilities	No. of respondents*	Percent
Clothing	9	9.47
Food and snacks	12	12.63
Health care	5	5.26
Overtime and Dashain facilities	3	3.15

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table reveals that 9 (9.47 percent) of the total employee were provided with clothes, 12.63 percent the employee were provided with food and snacks, 5.26 percent of the total respondents were provided with health care facilities and rest of them were provided with overtime and Dashain facilities in the study area.

4.1.11 Situation of Employment Generation in Hotel

Researcher explored the situation of tourism sector employment generation by asking respondent's opinions on whether employment in tourism sector had increased, decreased or remain constant over the last two years. About half (49%) of the industries perceived that employment in the tourism sector had increased over time.

Table 10: Situation of Employment Generation in Hotel

Status of employment generated last 2 year	No. of respondents	Percent
Increased	4	57.15
Remain Constant	3	42.85
Total	7	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table reveals the situation of employment generation in hotel in the study area. In the above table, 4 (57.15 percent) of the total owners replied that there was increased whereas rest of them replied that there was constant in employment generation.

The above table reveals that there is the lack of clear vision and management policy according to 3 (42.85 percent) of the total owners or managers of tourism industries (Hotels), there is unhealthy competition among hotel entrepreneurs according to 2 (28.57 percent) of them and there is shortage of skilled workers according to 5 (71.42 percent) of the owners or managers of tourism industries (Hotels). Similarly, there is lack of tourism infrastructure according to 1 (14.28 percent) of the total Owners or managers of tourism industries (Hotels), 3 (42.85 percent) of them replied that there is unnecessary obstacles from trade unions. There is the problems of load shedding according to 2 (28.57 percent) of the total respondents and 6 (85.71 percent) of them revealed that there is the lack of an enabling environment for investment tourists as well as tourist industries do not feel secure. In the study area, 3 (42.85 percent) of the total respondents replied that Nepali guides are not getting priority and 5 (71.42 percent) of the total owners or managers of tourism industries (Hotels) replied that tourism promotion activity is very weak.

4.2 Demographic Status of Respondents

Demographic structure and economic status of people are also interrelated to each other. The distribution of the respondents according to the characteristics such as education, age, caste, family size, occupation are discussed below on the basis of data taken by researcher.

4.2.1 Age Structure of Respondents

Age is the determinant factor for employment of people. It is the duration of time that a person or thing has existed. In the study, respondents (employee of selected hotels in the study area) with different age groups were found which has been presented in the following table.

Table 11: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age group (in year)	No. of respondents	Percent
Less than 20	32	33.68
20-25	19	20.00
26-30	17	17.89
31-35	12	12.63
36-40	8	8.42
Above 40	7	7.36
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table above deals with the age composition of the employee who are working in different sectors of tourism in the study area. In the above table, 32 (33.68 percent) of the total employee belonged to the age group less than 20 years, 19 (20 of them) were from the age group 20 to 25 in the study area. Similarly, 17 (17.89 percent of the total employee) belonged to the age group 26 to 30 years whereas 12 (12.63 of them) were from the age 31 to 35 years, 8 (8.42 percent) of the total employee belonged to the age group 36 to 40 years and rest of them were from the age group above 40 years in the study area. On the basis of data collected from the study area, it can be concluded that higher number of employee belonged to the age less than 20 years.

4.2.2 Caste of Respondents

A caste is the division of people on the basis of inherited social status and ritual status. Researcher intended to identify the caste of the respondent and the response obtained from the respondents has been shown in table two.

Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Caste

Caste	No. of respondents	Percent
Chherty	41	43.15
Brahmin	31	32.63
Janajati	20	21.05
Dalit	3	3.15
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table shows that 41 (43.15 percent) of the total employee were from Chhetry as their caste composition in the study area. Likewise, 31 (32.63 percent of them) belonged to Brahmin, 20 (21.05 percent of them) belonged to Janajati and rest of the employee were Dalit working in the sector of tourism. The data obtained from the employee reveals that higher proportion of the respondents belonged to Janajati.

4.2.3 Family Size of Respondents

Family size is a fundamental social group in society typically consisting of one or two parents and their children. Respondents were asked about the number of their family members and the responses obtained from them are as follows:

Table 13: Distribution of Respondents by Size of Family

Size of family	No. of respondents	Percent
2-4	23	24.21
5-7	51	53.68
8-10	13	13.68
More than 11	8	8.43
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

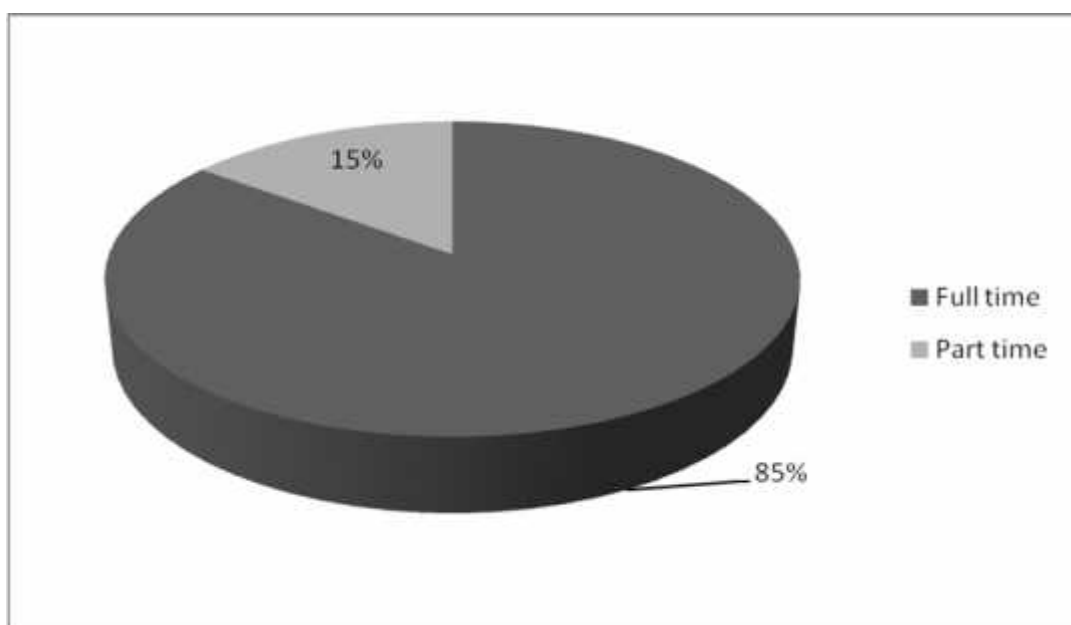
Above table reveals that 23 (24.21 percent) of the total respondents had 2 to 4 members in their family, 51 (53.68 percent) of them had 5 to 7 members in their family, 13 (13.68 percent) of them had 8 to 10 members and rest of them (8.43 percent) had more than 11 members in their family.

4.2.4 Occupation of Respondents

Nepal has abundance of opportunities of ecotourism industry. But its effective practice and implementation is not promising due to lack of commitment of governmental policy and planning strategy with combination of integrated conservation and development. Occupation is a person's usual or principal work or business, especially as a mean of earning. Occupational is essential for earning. In the study, researcher took responses from 95 people, among them full time job holder and

part time job holder in different sector were 81 and 14 respectively which can be presented in pie chard as follows:

Figure 3: Occupation of Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2019

In the above table, 81 (85.26 percent) of the total respondents (employee) had full time occupation in the sector whereas 14 (14.74 percent) of them had part time occupation in the study area as their occupational status.

4.3 Different Economic Activities due to Tourism in Lake Site, Rara

While collecting data from the study area, researcher observe the economic activities of Rara lake, Mugu and analyzed the finding related to economic activities. Rara lake has been a popular destination with a very rough route in Western Nepal for trekkers. The glimpses of culture and scenery on the way is quite different from the rest of Nepal. Situated in high altitude, you can find the lake surrounded by Rara National Park with pine, spruce and juniper forest. The view of snow-capped Himalayan peaks enhance the attraction of trekkers. The trek begins with flight to Jumla (over an hour flight from Kathmandu) or from nearer Nepalgunj. Going along the mountain path and some villages one can reach the bank of Rara lake.

The economical activities generated in Rara Lake has been shown in the following sub-sections:

4.3.1 Boating in Lake

There are paddle boats available, no motorboats here, and a morning ride is like gliding along a mirror.

While asking with officials of Rara Lake, it was found that Rara Lake at 2,990 m, is the deepest lake in Nepal and also one of the most pristine. Surrounded by green hills on all sides, covered in juniper trees, one can camp by the sparkling waters of the lake. Go boating in the clear waters, hike to nearby hills for a closer view of the mountains and lake, get acquainted with the charming local people, or just walk around the large lake watching out for wild flowers or a rare bird along the way.

4.3.2 Hike to Murma Viewpoint and Trekking

There is a lovely hike to Murma Top, a viewpoint that allows you to see the whole lake and surrounding area, and the mountain peaks in the distance. There are some villages around the lake, but none at the waters edge.

Rara National Park and Khaptad National Park are two important protected sites in the western Nepal. This new route aims to link two of the Nepal's tourist destinations that are still in shadow despite having immense potential. The journey begins with a flight to Talcha airport in Mugu district from Nepalgunj which easily accessible from Kathmandu via land and air route. Rara National park is the smallest Park in Nepal, containing the biggest lake of Nepal (10.8 sq. kms) and scenically the most beautiful lake at an elevation of 2999m. Khaptad National park is a paradise for adventure. Trekking in the Park is authentic as it gets. Trails lead through a land untouched by the hand of time, past ancient orange and lemon groves and flagstone mediaeval villages.

The best time to visit the park is in the spring, summer and Autumn. As more people are now visiting the park, tourist services and infrastructure have developed over the years. However, for a great experience, it is still advisable to be self sufficient if you are traveling alone. Lake Rara is also a popular pilgrimage site for Nepalis.

4.3.3 Take a portrait

Practice your photography here. Local people are very friendly and pleased to have their pictures taken. And the local Nepalese boys love to show off if they know a camera is pointed at them. They are very good at jumping on one of the horses for a wild bareback gallop. No saddles needed for them.

4.3.4 Ride a Horse

The easiest way to reach Rara is take a flight from Nepalgunj to Mugu, followed by a four to five hour walk to reach the lake. A three-day road trip through the Karnali Highway (Nepalgunj-Surkhet-Dailekh-Kalikot-Jumla Nagma Sija route) is also worth the ride. To add to visitors' excitement, around 250 horses have been mobilised in the lake area for tourists to take a leisurely canter. If we want to ride horse, talk to the local people about riding horse, saddles provided and guides if you need. There is a trail all the way around the lake that is lovely, and going away from the lake are open pastures if you want to take it a little faster. By providing horse riding facilities they income 1000 rupees per tourist.

4.3.5 Attraction of Rara for Tourist

The chief attractions of Rara lake are scenic surroundings, pristine water and various indigenous fish species. Three types of Himali Asala fishes can be found in the lake. Apart from sightseeing and boating on the lake, visitors can also enjoy horse rides around the lake area. Locals have been rearing horses in order to provide rides for tourists, which is also a way for them to earn some extra money.

Rara lake is part of the Rara National Park, and according to park officials, 224 kinds of plants, including medicinal herbs, 272 types of birds, and 51 types of mammals, including the endangered red pandas, can be found in the park. From mid-March to mid-April, visitors can also see the blooming beauty of forests of rhododendron.

4.3.6 Local Cuisine

Sitting around a campfire and enjoying the local cuisine only adds to Rara's vaunted experience. Marsi rice, various kinds of legumes, potato curry, millet and buckwheat

bread with a generous amount of local honey feeds the soul as much as the stomach. Rice pudding made of cheeno (prosy millet) rice offer a taste of the mountains, according to Dipak Rawat, manager of the Village Heritage Resort in Rara.

“Locals, along with hotels and resorts in the area, use locally-grown crops in their kitchen. It’s impossible to forget the taste of millet and buckwheat bread with a side of local honey,” said Rawat.

Lest non-vegetarians start fretting, Himalayan goat and local chicken curry abound.

4.3.7 Gifts From Rara That Force to Expend Money

Beans, apples, honey, and rhododendron juice are popular gifts to bring home from Rara. Locals in Murma, Jhyari, Pina, Kotila, and Sigadi organise haat bazaars around the lake area to sell local items tourists. Apples are found in abundance around Rara from August to December, and beans and honey can be bought all year round. A Radipakhi (carpet) made from sheep wool makes for a great memento that will last you a long time. If we are travelling to Rara via the Karnali Highway, make sure to pick up a pack of Jumla’s famous marsi rice.

4.3.8 Set the Hammock and Sleep in Tent

Bring a hammock, find a good shady spot, have some beers and relax! And if you don’t bring your own tent, (You want to sleep outside so you don’t miss the millions of stars) there is a hotel by the lake that will rent you rooms or even tents.

On the process of data and information collection, different travelers were asked about the activities in Rara, Mugu district. A travel writer describes his trek to Rara:

4.3.9 Homestay in Rara

Preparations are being made to accomodate domestic and foreign tourists, who visit Rara Lake, in villages located inside the buffer zone of Rara National Park, as Karnali Province struggles to prolong the length of stay of visitors in the tourist attraction of Mugu district due to lack of standard hotels.

The flow of tourists to Karnali Province, especially Rara Lake, is expected to surge, as the provincial government has declared 2075 BS as Karnali Rara Tourism Year.

Karnali Rara Tourism Year District Committee informed that it is making preparations to accommodate tourists in 12 villages in buffer zone of Rara National Park, including Murma, Jhayari, Majhghatta, Sigadi, Topla, Pina, Lamachaur, Salleri, Kotila, Talcha, Mathitum and Talitum.

The committee also informed that traditionally built houses with amenities such as light, toilets and water, are being chosen as lodging facilities for tourists. Houses built using traditional stones and soil are being prioritized.

Purna Bahadur Rokaya, coordinator of the committee said, “Tourists will be accommodated in villages located in the national park’s buffer zone, as hotels in the vicinity of Rara Lake will not be able to cater to all visitors.” He also said that the committee will soon hold discussions with representatives and party officials to select houses with adequate facilities for tourists.

According to Rokaya, tourists staying in villages will be served local food. Hari Chandra Shahi, Ward Chairman of Chanyanath Rara Municipality-7, said that at least 10 houses from each of the 12 villages will be selected to provide lodging facility to tourists.

Shahi said that the income of locals would rise as tourists stay in the villages, as they can sell local produce such as honey, ghee, beans, buck wheat and potatoes.

Karnali Province is relying on a stop-gap measure to accommodate tourists after tourism entrepreneurs complained that the state is not in a position to prolong the length of stay of tourists due to lack of standard hotels, good roads, electricity and communication facilities even though the planned tourism year is only a week away.

The two hotels with decent tourist facilities, Danfe Guest House and Village Heritage Resort, are operating near Rara Lake, but they cannot accommodate more than 100 people. There are more than two dozen hotels at Majhghatta and Lamachaur, but tourists do not like to stay there due to their substandard service. While home-stay facilities are available in Manjhghatta, they can only serve a dozen visitors.

Another problem is that there are only three rubber rafts available at Rara Lake. This means that tourists have to wait for hours for their turn to go rafting. It is also difficult to reach the tourist destination. Currently, tourists can choose to take a plane or drive to the destination. A flight from Nepalgunj to Mugu takes 35 minutes while the driving option takes nearly two days over bad roads. Proper hotels and other facilities are also lacking along the route.

Rara Lake, situated at an altitude of 2,990 meters (9,810 feet) above sea level, has a surface area of 10.8 square kilometers, making it the largest lake in Nepal. The chief attractions of Rara Lake are scenic surroundings, pristine water and various indigenous fish species.

Tourism is flourishing in Karnali Province in recent years. Domestic visitors, in particular, are flocking to the region, attracted by its stunning scenery and unspoiled environment. Rise in domestic arrivals has boosted the region's tourism industry, despite meagre arrivals of foreign tourists due to lack of proper infrastructure.

4.4 Change in Living Standard due to Tourism

The Karnali State government's Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment has made public the achievements of 'Rara-Karnali Tourism Year-2075BS'. Organizing a press conference, the ministry came up with the achievements made so far between the start and end of the tourism year. Nanda Singh Budha, Minister for Tourism, shared that the state government was able to bring in 454,864 domestic and 21,291 external tourists against its annual target of 500,000 during Rara Karnali Tourism Year-2075. "Inflow of domestic tourists has increased by around 11 percent in the current fiscal year according to Tourist Arrival Survey-2075 BS", the minister informed. "Influx of external tourists is found to have increased by 34.2 percent this time", he added. It has established a base to make Nepal a tourism destination of the globe and Karnali as Nepal's tourism hotspot, he claimed. The state government is pursuing its slogan "Tourism and Infrastructure: Foundation for Karnali Prosperity". The state government has made a spending of Rs 7.81 in course of the Rara-Karnali Tourism Year-2075. (RSS)

4.4.1 Direct or Indirect Economic Benefits of Tourism

Tourism is the one of the income generating industries in the world which increased government revenue through various types of taxation. It helps to reduce national trade dependency by creates jobs for the people, increase family as well as national income. Helps to diversity and stabilize the rural economy and provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity. Tourism develop international relationship, peace and understanding. It creates jobs and helps to solve unemployment problems. When the flows of domestic and international tourists increased in lake side Rara after the accessed of road to Rara and Karnali province governance declared Rara tourism year,2075. There are many economic activities such as hotels and lodge, homestay, boating, rafting, horse riding, campfire ect. are increasing in lake side Rara. Similarly, people of Rara incoming money through selling beans, apples, honey, local Cheeno rice, Radipakhi, which directly change the living standard of the people of Rara. When income of people is increased, it occurs change in their lodging fooding, clothing, education, health, sanitation, recreation activities, facilities, etc.

On the basis of data collected from the study area related to respondents change in living standard of people of lakesite, Rara due to tourisms, following descriptive analysis has been made:

Table 14: Change in Living Standard

Variables	Frequency = 95			
	1	2	3	4
Change in Education	20	12	23	40
Change in Health	24	30	21	20
Change in Property holding	30	40	12	13
Change in Household Facilities	25	15	30	20
Change in Income	30	25	15	20

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Less change=1, Much change=2, Very much change=3 and No change = 4

Among 95 respondents 20 respondents responded that there was no change in education, 23 respondents them view that there was much change in education, 18.1 percent of them replied that there was no change in educational status due to their involvement in income generating activities.

Similarly, 43.8 percent of them replied that there was less change, 35.2 percent of them replied that there was much change, 5.7 percent of them replied that there was very much change and 15.2 percent of them responded that there was no change in health status of respondents. Likewise, 10.5 percent of them view there was less change, 68.6 percent of them expressed that there was much change, 21.0 percent of them said there was very much change in property holding. In the study area, 41 percent of the respondents replied that there was less change, 42.9 percent of them expressed much change, 6.7 replied that there was very much change and 9.5 percent of them replied there was no change. Finally, 6.7 percent of them replied that there was less change, 59 percent expressed that there was much change, 33.33 percent replied that there was much change and 1.0 percent of them expressed that there was no change in household facilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

Nepal is an underdeveloped but one of the naturally beautiful country of the world. It is the recreational Centre to attract tourists. But it is a country of culture as well as natural diversity due to which the foreign scholars as well as the tourists have become more attracted. Therefore Nepal also became the tourist Centre after the impacts of modernization.

Rara is a well-known lake of Karnali province situated with in the Rara national park. The park is also rich in bio diversity. Rara lake is part of the Rara National Park, and according to park officials, 224 kinds of plants, including medicinal herbs, 272 types of birds, and 51 types of mammals, including the endangered red pandas, can be found in the park. From mid-March to mid-April, visitors can also see the blooming beauty of forests of rhododendron that attract the domestic as well as international tourists.

The title of the thesis is "Economic Impact of Tourism (A Sociological Study of Lakeside Rara Mugu)". The objectives of the study were to access the economic status of the respondents, to identify the economics activates and Its impact on the people of Rara lake site due to tourism. In the descriptive type of research, researcher collected data from the study area with the help of unstructured interview, questionnaire and observation. Similarly, all the respondents who were involved in tourism will be taken by applying purposive sampling method as the respondents for the study. The unstructured interview and observation was used for qualitative data collection and structure questionnaire were taken as the tool for quantitative data collection. The interview focus on in two parts. The first part of the interview was related to the tourism created economic activities of the people who are involved in tourism, the second part of the interview focus on living standard of people that is due to tourism.

From the study researcher found that 33.68 percent of the total respondents belonged to the age group less than 20 years whereas only about eight percent of the total respondents belonged to the age group 36 to 40 years associated with tourist created economic activities in the study area. As their caste composition 43.15 percent of the total respondents were from Chhetry and 32.31 percent of them belonged to Brahmin, 53.68 percent of them had 5 to 7 members in their family whereas 13.68 percent of them had 8 to 10 members in their family, 85.26 percent of the total respondents (employee) had full time occupation in the sector whereas 14.74 percent of them had part time occupation in the study area as their occupational status, 64.21 percent of the total employee had agricultural land with them for cultivation. Among the respondents who had land with them, 67.21 percent of them had 6 to 10 *Kattha* of land with them, 50.81 percent of the total respondents grow sufficient food in their land whereas rest of them (49.19 percent) used to buy food grains from market in the study area, 55.79 percent of the total respondents earned Rs. 5000 to 10000 whereas 11.57 percent of the total respondents earned more than Rs. 15000 from different sector of tourism, 37.89 percent of the total employee had ownership in house. Among the respondents who had ownership in house 47.22 percent of them had Ardha Pakki types of house in the study area, 97.89 percent of the total respondents had mobile at their home as the household amenities or facilities. All the employee of tourism sector had facility of toilet at their home. Most the respondents (90.52 percent) of the total respondents were literate. Among the literate respondents, 26.74 percent of the total respondents had no schooling literacy whereas 22.09 percent of them had secondary level of education in the study area as their academic achievement.

Tourism is flourishing in Karnali Province in recent years which is created many economic activities such as hotels and lodge, homestay, boating, rafting, horse riding, campfire ect. are increasing in lake side Rara. Similarly, people of Rara incoming money through selling beans, apples, honey, local Cheeno rice, Radipakhi, which directly change the living standard of the people of Rara. When income of people is increased, it occurs change in their lodging fooding, clothing, education, health, sanitation, recreation activities, facilities, etc.

Likewise, some of the hotel were provided with food and snacks and 67.21 percent of the total respondents were provided with health care facilities, 57.15 percent of the

total owners of hotel and tourist standards hotel replied that there was increased in employment. There is the lack of training related to tourism service and hospitality according to all the respondents.

5.2 Conclusions

Tourism is the one of the income generating industries in the world which increased government revenue through various types of taxation. It helps to reduce national trade dependency by creates jobs for the people, increase family as well as national income. Helps to diversity and stabilize the rural economy and provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity. Tourism develop international relationship, peace and understanding. It creates jobs and helps to solve unemployment problems.

Lakeside area of Rara has great potentialities to develop tourism. It is rich in natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage. Boating, sightseeing, village walking, mountain biking are the main potential tourism at the study area which attracts the domestic as well as foreign tourists.

From the above finding of the study, it is concluded tourism has brought positive economic impacts on the life of the people of Rara. Most of the people from Lakeside are benefiting from tourism. Tourism play the vital role in changing the life style of the people of Rara.

The study concluded that significant number of employee belonged to the age group less than 20 years in the study area. Higher number of them were from Chhetry as their caste composition. More than half of them had 5 to 7 members in their family and most of the total respondents (employee) had full time occupation in the sector as their occupational status. Majority of the total employee had agricultural land with them for cultivation about similar number of the of them had 6 to 10 ropani of land with them.

In the study area, more than half of the total respondents grow sufficient food in their land and similar number of them earned Rs. 5000 to 10000 from different sector of tourism. Among the employee who had ownership in house higher number of them had Ardha Pakki types of house in the study area. Most of the total respondents had

mobile at their home as the household amenities or facilities. All the employee of tourism sector had facility of toilet at their home and most of the total respondents were literate.

The study concluded that very less of the total respondents were high skilled in their profession in the study area and all the staffs were provided with clothes (dress) as extra facility to the employee. All the respondents (employee) were provided with food and snacks in the study area. All the respondents were given health care in the study area and they were provided with food and snacks.

Rsearch also concluded that when the flows of domestic and international tourists increased in lake side Rara after the accessed of road to Rara and Karnali province governance declared Rara tourism year, 2075. There are many economic activities such as hotels and lodge, homestay, boating, rafting, horse riding, campfire ect. are increasing in lake side Rara. Similarly, people of Rara incoming money through selling beans, apples, honey, local Cheeno rice, Radipakhi, which directly change the living standard of the people of Rara with compared to previous life. When income of people is increased, it occurs change in their lodging fooding, clothing, education, health, sanitation, recreation activities, facilities, etc. Research shows that 68.6 percent respondents were agree to very much change in their life standard due to tourism.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX- I QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Respondents :-

Number of Family Member:-

Male,

Female

Age :

Caste:

Family size:

1. What is your occupational status in the industry?
 - a) Full time
 - b) part time
2. Do you have you own land for cultivation?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
3. If yes, please the area of your land.
 - a) Less than 5 Ropani
 - b) 6-10 Ropani
 - c) 10-13 Ropani
4. Can you inform me about your food sufficiency?
 - a) Sufficient
 - b) Not sufficient
- 5. What is your earning?**
 - a) Rs. less than 5, 000
 - b) Rs. 5000 – 10000
 - c) Rs. 10000 – 15000
 - d) Rs. more than 15000
- 4 Do you have your own house?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 5 What is the type of your house?
 - a) Pakki
 - b) kachhai
 - c) ardha pakki
 - d) no
- 8 What is your total family income?
 - a) Less than Rs 20000
 - b) Rs 20000-Rs 300000
 - c)Rs 300000- Rs 40000
 - d) more than Rs 40000

9 What facilities are there in your house?

- a) Mobile
- b) Radio
- c) TV
- d) Motorcycle

10 Is there toilet in your house?

- a) Yes
- b) No

11 If yes, mention the types of toilet.

- a) Water seal toilet
- b) Pit toilet
- c) Traditional pit

12 What is your educational status?

- a) Literate
- b) Illiterate

13 Please mention your academic qualification.

- a) No schooling literate
- b) Primary (1-5)
- c) Secondary (6-10)
- d) SLC and above

14. What is the situation of employment generation in your village?

- a) Increased
- b) Decreased
- c) Remain Constant

B. Economic activities in Rara

15. Is there the facility of boating in Rara lake?

.....

16. Did you experienced the hike to Murma Viewpoint and trekking in Rara, lake site?

.....

17. Did you experienced the horse riding in Rara, lake site?

.....

18. Do you have horse?

A) yes

B) No

19. How much do you earn from your horse in a day ?

.....

20. How much do you earn from boating in per day ?

.....

21. How much do you take charge of per room of your hotel?

.....

22. what is your average income form your hotel in per month?

.....

23. How much do you take charge in your homestay from per person?

.....

24. In which sectors do you money?

.....

25. Tourism change your living standard, do you agree ? if yes, Please reflect your experience by ticking the option in following table:

Please tick

Variables	Please tick one of the best options			
	1	2	3	4
Variables				
Change in Education				
Change in Health				
Change in Property holding				
Change in Household Facilities				
Change in Income				

Less change=1, Much change=2, Very much change=3 ,No change = 4