

RURAL TOURISM IN NEPAL:

A CASE STUDY OF BANDIPUR VILLAGE, TANAHU DISTRICT, GANDAKI, NEPAL.

A Thesis Submitted to
The Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University,
in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
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in
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By:

SUPRIM PRADHAN

Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
TU Reg. No.: 6-2-37-978-2006
Exam Roll No.282274/068

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled submitted to the Central Department of Rural development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Suprim Pradhan

T.U. Reg No.: 6-2-37-978-2006

Date: 10-7-2016

26-3-2073

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case Study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal** has been prepared by **Mr. Suprim Pradhan** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

(Mr. Suman Kharel)
Thesis Supervisor
Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University,
Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 2-7-2016

18-3-2073

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled **Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case Study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal** submitted by **Mr. Suprim Pradhan** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....
Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma
(Head of the Department)

.....
Mr. Ramesh Neupane
(External Examiner)

.....
Mr. Suman Kharel
(Thesis Supervisor)

Date: 10-7-2016
26-3-2073

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Suprim Pradhan

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ABSTRACT

Tourism can be one of the important industries for the economic growth and human development in the country like Nepal. The diversity of geographical belt has made Nepal useful and attractive for tourist. The uniqueness of physical feature of the country has given a wide range of tourist activities from visiting jungle resorts, camps, to the snow-capped mountains. In Nepal approximately 100,000 persons are employed directly in tourism sector.

Bandipur has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there is no macro or micro level study related to the tourism. Bandipur has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is a well-accepted fact that Nepal has many tourist attractions like Bandipur. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, thus the recommendations are of generalized in nature. But we also need some specific type of recommendations in order to upgrade the tourism in our country. This is possible through a micro level study of the problem. Hence, this research is based on micro level with a case study of Bandipur. This will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at macro level. Thus, this study is proposed to the improvement and problem identification regarding village tourism and its socio-economic impact on local level.

1. To assess the present situation of tourism in Bandipur village.
2. To analyze the impact of tourism in Bandipur village.
3. To examine the challenges of rural tourism in Bandipur village.

This research paper addresses the below mentioned research questions:

1. What are the social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism in Bandipur?
2. Are factors such as lack of trained manpower, transportation, advertisement, information center and ecological problems major challenges of tourism in Bandipur?

In this research, the researcher has collected primary and secondary information from different instruments. Household survey conducted in the initial period provided primary quantitative information while data from CBS and other organization provided secondary information. These works were followed by informal interview and key informant interview.

This research followed by descriptive cum analytical in nature. This research is based on field study on tourism in Bandipur village, Tanahu district. Thus, the study is able to show that Bandipur has basic infrastructural facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that it has tourism products to attract tourism in future. At present the income generated from tourism is not

satisfactory. Neither the distribution of income nor the employments generated from tourism is encouraging. So it is necessary to make active participant of all the local residents in this sector. If majority of local residents work in this sector being aware of tourism industry and its advantages, then they can certainly increase tourist revenue and its equal distribution. It also helps the local people to drive the tourism activities in a sustainable way. The developments of tourism have negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts. Thus, we shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the local.

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ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATION

ACAP- Annapurna Conservation Area Project

BTDC- Bandipur Tourism Development Committee

CBS – Central Bureau of Statistics

DFID- Department For International Development

FAO- Food and Agriculture

HH – Household

HAN- Hotel Association of Nepal

IC- Indian Currency

MOT- Ministry Of Tourism

MoCTCA- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

NATTA- Nepal Association of Tour and Travel Agents

NC- Nepalese Currency

NTB- Nepal Tourism Board

OECD- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

TAAN – Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal

UK- United Kingdom

USA- United States of America

UNESCO- United Nations, Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization

UNO- United Nations Organization

UNWTO- United Nations World Tourism Organization

WTO – World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is the world's 93rd largest country by land mass and the 41st most populous country. It is located in the Himalayas and bordered to the north by the People's Republic of China, and to the south, east, and west by Republic of India. The climate varies sharply with altitude, from arctic to humid sub-tropic. The availability of different climates offers perspective for production of a variety of agricultural crops.

Nepal's main geographical features include snow-capped peaks, lower mountains, mid hills and fertile plains of tropical jungles. Nearly one-third of the total length of the Himalayas and 8 of the world's 14 highest peaks lie in Nepal. Because of such topographical structure, Nepal is the best place for many adventure as well as luxury sports that attracts hundreds of thousands of tourists every year. The heritage of the Hindu and Buddhist religion in Nepal, and incredible cold weather are also strong attractions. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes." The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. The demand of travelling is growing every year and new creative products to supply in this sector are increasing.

Nepal's popularity as a tourist destination has increased vastly over the years. While mountaineering and trekking have long been popular, an entire range of other activities are also being carried out. The history of adventure tourism in Nepal starts from the early attempts to ascend world's highest peak Mt. Everest some about five decades ago. The role of Tourism in the economic development of remote areas and its impact on local community, economy, and the environment are not fully figured out, even though adventure tourism has been adopted enthusiastically by many countries like Nepal. Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventures and also world-renown as an extra-ordinary destination for tourism because of its variegated, formidable geography and refreshing nature. Nepal became a popular destination for trekking tourists but the visitors noticed that white water

rafting and kayaking is also possible to do on the many Himalayan Rivers, and thus it became internationally famous. As well as Tourists are attracted to Nepal by lush Terai jungles, the beautiful peaks of Himalayas, terraced farmlands, glistening rivers, wildlife activities and rich cultures and heritages. Such places offer big potentiality for development of tourism i.e. considered as an easy source of income, requires relatively less investment and provides many jobs, and develops relation among people from distance.

Many visitors from China and India visited Nepal as pilgrims to worship at pilgrimage places like Lumbini, Pashupatinath, Muktinath, Baraha Chhetra, Swoyambhunath, Boudhanath, Sworgadwari, Chhayachhetra, Goraksha Ratan Nath pith and many other sites of religious and cultural interests. Fortunately, Nepal has some of the most valued religious sites in the world. The area of tourism expand in Nepal mainly after the revolution when the gates of Nepal were opened to all the foreigners in 2007 B.S. Nepal further expanded the diplomatic relations with other world organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, WTO, etc, after getting the membership to the UNO in 1950 - Nepal became famous in the outside world.

This ancient land, with its unique cultural, religious, linguistic, topographical, and ethnic diversity, has all that a country dependent on tourism could possibly desire. It has something for everyone, whether it is an adventurer, the poet in search of peace and tranquility, or hardcore professionals like anthropologists, sociologists, and ornithologists, linguists and historians. The range in interest is so wide and diverse that one short visit to this country would just not be enough. With the unique socio-cultural treasures such as nature-friendly and people-friendly traditions and behaviors, Nepal is well known for magnet of tourism: it has immense potentiality for tourism development. Nepal has more than 101 ethnic groups and 92 spoken languages and a rich variety of cultures, lifestyles, values and traditions. Nepal still has unique specialties of rural life. Village Tourism can be based in special areas, locality, and settlement and with its typical peculiarity because a village possesses varieties or specialties. To cite few examples -Fish items in Ranipouwa and Malekhu, hot spring water bath of Myagdi, Shambala trek and Bhote culture of Humla ,Ranighat Durbar –Palpa, Fikal Tea- estate Ilam, Nagarkot and Daman for sightseeing ,Manakamana for pilgrimage and cable car , Sidhibinayak Parbat for rafting, boating and pilgrimage, typical gurung culture of Ghalegaun and Sirubari. Nepal has no has acuteness of resources and opportunities for

tourism development. It can be backbone of the economy and important measures to fight against the rural poverty. The tourism potentialities are mostly unexplored, minimum in use and not brought at the screen of dissemination

Bandipur village a pleasant hillside village, located at an elevation of 1030m from a sea level offers a magnificent view of the central Himalayas and the Marshyangdi valley. In history this village was a prosperous trading center laced with a plenty of traditional Nepali houses, temples of great significance, and historical architecture, this medieval era town have varied attractions ranging from the artistic to the scenic, Bandipur lure visitors of all interest to come and discover something for oneself.

Bandipur village lies at the midway between the capital Kathmandu and Pokhara. Village popular for its old preserved cultural appeal and pristine scenery has increasingly been coming to the attention of tourism. It presents sightseers with a heady mix of history, architecture, incredible views, awesome caves and unspoiled landscapes. Apart from this sightseer can enjoy magnificent mountain views of entire Annapurna Range plus the peaks of Dhaulagiri in the west, Langtang in the east and Manaslu Himal.

Bandipur renowned as Newar and Magar village could be a town that would provide visitors an opportunity to get close look at Newar and Magar cultural life. Newar town has maintained its age-old flavor with their fine aesthetic standards. The houses are ornamented with pagoda roofs, lattice windows and ornate doorways. The Traditional Sorathi and chutka dance performed during different festival by Magar people is interesting to observe. It was the main link on the ancient trading route between Tibet and India and according to legend was once very prosperous. It is also a place of god-gifted natural assets, mountain and Himalaya scene, river basin, wildlife, favorable climate and others attraction which will be of great interest for the tourist.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism can be one of the important industries for the economic growth and human development in the country like Nepal. The diversity of geographical belt has made Nepal useful and attractive for tourist. The uniqueness of physical feature of the country has given a wide range of tourist activities from visiting jungle resorts, camps, to the snow-capped mountains. In Nepal approximately 100,000 persons are employed directly in tourism sector. (Sharma and Parajuli, 2008)

The geographical diversities of the country make it an appropriate place for tourism throughout the year. All places are equally important, some places are important for their scenic beauty and some are important for special activities, can be held in the same, for example bungee jumping is possible over the wild river like Bhote Koshi, jet scooter riding is possible in Narayani river, hunting is allowed in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve in the west Nepal. Mountain biking is commonly possible on Annapurna and Kanachanjhanga areas. However, the potentiality so far has not been exploited properly. Although Nepal's tourism potentiality is vast but facets such as limited air access, poor infrastructures and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in the limited growth. (NTB, 2007)

Bandipur has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there are no macro or micro level study related to the tourism. Bandipur has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is a well-accepted fact that Nepal has many tourist attractions like Bandipur. Nepal bears innumerable villages like Bandipur, Sirubari, Ghalegaun etc., which can be an exceptional tourist attraction. We need not to do anything for boosting these areas with tourism except managing the resources and introducing innovative transfer of technology. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, thus the recommendations are of generalized in nature. But we also need some specific type of recommendations in order to upgrade the tourism in our country. This is possible through a micro level study of the problem. Hence, this research is based on micro level with a case study of Bandipur. This will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at macro level. Thus, this study is proposed to the improvement and problem identification regarding village tourism and its socio-economic impact on local level.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to identify the problems, prospects and impact of tourism in Bandipur village. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

4. To assess the present situation of tourism in Bandipur village.
5. To analyze the impact of tourism in Bandipur village.
6. To examine the challenges of rural tourism in Bandipur village.

1.4 Rationale / Significance of the Study

The term tourism has become a common parlance to most of the conscious people across the globe. It is to selling of dream. How to make Nepal a tourist recreation destination is being a concern of all Nepali who regard tourist as God, Atithi Deva Bhava. Tourism is one of the most potential areas of the notion for development. Nepal is full of lives in village. The development of Nepal cannot be achieved without rural development. Rural poverty cannot be alleviated without economic development as rural tourism can be one of the activities of rural development of Nepal. So, Rural Tourism is a vital component of the National Development. Village tourism should not be taken in isolation, rather should be viewed as an integral part of the overall community development. Infrastructure developed for village tourism can be utilized as a means for the development of the other sector in the community and vice versa.

This study is related with the promotion of tourism at the micro level in the selected area namely Rural Tourism in Bandipur village in Tanahun district. Through the transportation, communication, accommodation and other modern facilities are not developed sufficiently but the economic importance of the area is increasing. Therefore the study is directed to analyze the tourist inflow and its prospects as well as examining the challenges and socio-economic impact of tourism as the micro level will significant at present.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Every study has its own limitations. This study has been conducted by student for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the master's degree of arts in Rural Development. The study analyzed the present situation, challenges and impact of tourism in Bandipur village. Although out of the total household some of them are taken by using random sampling for the studies. Dimension of tourism is very broader and may differ from community to community which may not give the common pattern of tourism of the whole country. But, the following limitations are quite remarkable.

Following limitation of the present study:

- This is an academic work, as a researcher is a student who does not have previous research experience like this, thus there could be many shortcomings.
- This study is based on the data available from the field visit of the study area.

- This study is fully depends upon the field visit testing as well as the interviews data, response of the respondent of the study area.
- It is not applicable to all of the villages in Nepal because of the characteristics of Bandipur, which may not be the same as of others.
- The study is conducted within the given time frame and financial limitations.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the subject including background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Various studies are made in the second chapter through review of literature, like definition and the history of study topic and the research issues – livelihood approach and adaptive strategies as well as the national and international level's views and acts over study topic.

The third chapter is about research methodology which includes conceptual framework, research design, rationale of site selection, sources of data, sampling procedure, technique of data collection and analysis of the research.

The fifth chapter presents the discussion and findings of the study area and the sixth chapter includes the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction of Rural Tourism

Tourism has been defined in a number of ways by different people and organization from the beginning of the twentieth century. The Tourism Society of England (1976) defined tourism as a the temporary, short term movement of people to the destination outside the places where they usually live or work and their activities during the stay at each destination (cited in Wind Rose Network 2004–2014). Likewise, World Tourism Organization (1991) defined that tourism includes the activities of person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for less than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

In the past, the term tourism has often been applied only to pleasure travel. This definition is too limited. Hotels, transportation, food services and shops are interested in sales to all travelers, no matter their purpose. Furthermore, if tourism involves travelling and a temporary visit to a place away from home, this change of place should be voluntary. Hermann Von Schullard (1910), Australian Economist gave the first definition of tourism as the ‘sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature, which directed to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region.’ Tourism is now a world-wide phenomenon commanding the attention of public policy makers and private sectors. Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. It is said one of the every nine person in the world’s engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood (Sharma: 2000). Compared to other industries that have experienced many more fluctuations and frequent sharp declines, tourism has seldom fallen into a serious long term down-torn, making it one of the world’s most dependable revenue generators.

Thomas Cook developed the first concept of modern tourism. ‘Thomas Cook’ father of travel 1841 started tourism whereas the first steamship was invented in 1830 (CTEVT, 1997). He is respected as a father of modern tourism. The industrial revolution and mechanism increased the wealth and surplus time and developed the attitude of going because of which such tourism became organized and established institution.

Rural area can be an attractive choice of destination for many visitors. Rural areas can be well known for the relationship between tourism and the environment (Page–Connell 2006, 424). Rural tourism can be a major catalyst to diversify the rural economy by creating opportunities for new business enterprises. It can create opportunities for employment especially for women and youths. The synergies between agriculture and tourism can be developed through rural tourism. It can be a good contributor for preserving and conserving natural as well as cultural heritages. It creates a rural environment for the visitor that offers a combination of natural, cultural and human experiences which have a typically rural character. The visitors can get the authentic and traditional experiences which are the extract of rural life. It includes the expansion of activities and services that showcase rural life, art culture and heritage organized by rural people. Rural tourism is based on sustainability and becoming a wider concept and that the needs and expectations of domestic and international demand are becoming ever more sophisticated. It has great potential because of its wide variety of natural, cultural and special interest activities. (UNWTO 2012, 2–4.)

The definition of rural tourism has been given in many ways with different explanations and controversies. Despite the truth that most of the theoreticians in the field of tourism associate rural tourism with holidays in the countryside, there are series of inconsistencies when trying to limit this type of tourism. (Glyptis 1991 cited in Page–Connell 2006, 425) defined rural tourism as anything non-urban, land beyond the urban age. However, Page–Connell (2006, 425) thinks that this definition received a controversy because it defines that rurality has very few special features. The easiest definition of rural tourism is given by H. Grolleau, rural tourism is a concept that includes all tourism activities taking place in rural areas (Barbu 2013, 126). Rural tourism has a multidimensional concept so there are various definitions about rural tourism. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have defined rural tourism as a tourism that takes place in countryside (Kiper–Ozdemir 2012, 126). A broader tradition describes rural tourism as a series of activities, services, accommodations offered by farmers and inhabitants of rural community to attract visitors to their area that creates additional revenues for their business (Darau et al. 2010, 39). The term of rural tourism has different meanings depending on the national boundary (Bran–Marin–Simion 1997 cited in Darau et al. 2010, 39). In Finland, rural tourism generally means the rental of cabins or supplying service in the rural environment like food and transportation. In Slovenia the most important form of rural tourism is farm based tourism. The visitors either lives with the family of farmers or in guest houses during their visit. In Greece, accommodation in traditionally furnished rooms with a traditional breakfast usually made with home-made products is called rural tourism (Darau et al. 2010, 39–40).

To become successful, rural tourism requires various factors like other economic development policies. Tourism development factor involves 1) attractions: both natural and man-made structures attached to the community, 2) promotion: marketing of the area and its visitor attraction to the potential visitors, 3) tourism infrastructures: access facilities such as roads, airports, trains and buses, electricity and water services, parking, signs and recreation facilities; 4) services: restaurants, lodging, different types of businesses that takes care of the needs of tourist; 5) hospitality: behavior shown to the visitors by residents and employees of tourism sector (Gunn 1988 cited in Wilson et al. 2001, 133). The series of rural tourism projects should be able to add diversity and value to the visitor's experience by which the visitors can be satisfied and can serve them to longer stays, increase their spending limit and repeat their visits (Briedenhann–Wickens 2004, 192). Rural tourism is performed in rural environment using local tourism resources (natural, cultural and human) and different accommodation spaces such as inns and rural hotels, shelters, holiday villages etc. Rural tourism includes all forms of tourism that are experienced in rural area such as outdoor activities, knowledge tourism, tourism for discovering natural environment like flora and fauna, understanding local culture, gastronomic tourism etc. (Darau et al. 2010, 41.)

From the definitions above, it is mentioned that rural tourism can be a major contributor for the preservation of nature and culture in the region. The potential visitors of Bandipur might be the person seeking for authentic and rural experiences. The reason for choosing the above definitions is because Bandipur is a rural tourism destination. If rural tourism is promoted in Bandipur, then the nature and culture can be saved and the local resources can be used as a foreign income earner.

2.2 Rural Tourism in Nepal

The history of rural tourism is not long in the context of Nepal. It is obvious that cities in Nepal are highly influenced by western countries and their life style. Nepal still has unique specialties of rural life. Many villages around Pokhara have their own cultures and traditions. If you want to know about the people of Nepal, their culture, tradition, you should not forget to go to such village and spend at least couple of days with the local people in their local environment. There should be no lodge and public houses. You can bring tent for yourself or you can arrange a home stay with them. Rural tourism destination around Pokhara are Sirubari at Syangja, Ghalegaun at Lamjung, Ghandruk and Bhujung are in Kaski, Bandipur at Tanahun, etc. (NTB, 2007).

In 1980s a chairman of Kathmandu Research Center Dr. Surendra Bikram Pradhanang developed a concept of village tourism for promotion in Nepal. Village tourism (rural tourism) was included in the First Tourism Policy of Nepal (1995) by the Government of Nepal. It was proposed and

advocated by Dr. Pradhanang in 1994-1995. Now the idea of Dr. Pradhanang is being one of the most popular in Nepal and across the globe. His mission in life is to develop the village of Nepal through village tourism industry. Dr. Pradhanang thinks that village tourism will help Nepalese people to step out of poverty. (Pradhan 2011.)

A number of village of Nepal of major attraction of visitors, natural gifts, bio-diversity and ethno-cultural heritage have been proved as the boon to the nations. It is an explicit concept that affluent and conscious people harness the gifts to achieve maximum benefit out of them. The dimension of need vary individuals to individuals, perhaps according to the capacity and extend of the resources. Therefore the basic pre-requisite of tourism industry trades off the needs between the affluent and the needy. Nepal is such a density for these who are in desperate need. There are many such unique and Nobel areas to be explored which are equally luring to the pioneers and connoisseurs of the tourism (Sharma, 2009).

Village Tourism can be based in special areas, locality, and settlement and with its typical peculiarity because a village possesses varieties or specialties. To cite few examples -Fish items in Ranipouwa and Malekhu, hot spring water bath of Myagdi, Shambala trek and Bhote culture of Humla, Ranighat Durbar in Palpa, Fikal Tea- estate Ilam, Nagarkot and Daman for sightseeing ,Manakamana for pilgrimage and cable car , Sidhibinayak Parbat for rafting, boating and pilgrimage. Raute people (nomad), typical Gurung culture of Ghalegaun and Sirubari. Nepal has no has acuteness of resources and opportunities for tourism development. It can be backbone of the economy and important measures to fight against the rural poverty. The tourism potentialities are mostly unexplored, minimum in use and not brought at the screen of dissemination. It should be done because the 21st century is the age of IT and consumerism. Tourism promotes economic development, helps familiarizing people many more information among the nations and people across the nations (Sharma, 2009).

Though Nepal has immense prospects of village tourism, for the time being the country will not be able to exploit the treasury of it .The reasons behind it are more, except few people of capital and cities one cannot afford money, time and attention. It is evident that we can have initiated village tourism at the vicinity, adjacent localities of the valley and gone beyond to Bandipur, Sauraha, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Kakani and Manakamana. Most middle levels incomes people are the fans of it. Therefore, whenever the economy of middle level people increases the volume of village tourism prospers (Sharma, 2009)

2.3 Present Scenario – Global Perspectives

Tourism has emerged as an industry of according to World Tourism Organization, in 1998 generated approximately 74 million jobs in its direct and service oriented industries, such as airlines, hotels, travel services and publications (Eadington and Smith: 1994).

The World Trade Organization predicts that international tourism by the years 2000 and 2010 will involve 702 million and 1108 million visitors, respectively. This tourism will have significant economic and environmental implications worldwide (Nepal, 1997).

Madrid (1999) International tourism arrivals grew by a solid 2.4 % worldwide in 1998, despite fallout from Asia's economic crisis, which depressed travel throughout the Pacific Rim countries.

According to preliminary results released by the World Tourism Organization, 625 million tourists visited a foreign country in 1998. Receipts from international tourism, excluding airfares, climbed 2 % to US\$ 444.7 billion.

Arrivals to South Asia grew by 5% twice the world average to reach 5 million tourists, while receipts climbed 2.8% to US\$ 4.4 billion. India, which accounts for nearly half the regional total, managed to maintain a growth rate on 1% in arrivals by attracting numbers of European tourists. Iran achieved significant tourism growth of 21 % in terms of arrivals and 22 % in earning, although starting from a very low base. Sri Lanka also showed good tourism growth with an increasing of just over 4 % in arrivals and a jump of nearly 10% in tourism receipts. The Maldives is becoming an increasingly important destination in the South Asia region with a strong increase in tourism of about 10 % last year. (Source: <http://www.cybrary.com.sg/pages-learning/wto2.htm>)

Nearly twenty years ago the American futurologist Herman Kahn (1976) predicted that by the end of this century tourism would be one of the largest international industries in the world, it appears that he was correct. Already the international tourism and travel industry is four times as large as the international arms trades and twice as large as the trade in petroleum products. By 1990 tourism expenditure in the United States, including both domestic and overseas, was nearly twice as large as expenditure in all forms of education and was only surpassed by the health and medical services. (Suman Shrestha: 2059)

(Davidson and Maitland, 1997) has mentioned that from its early origins as an indulgence restricted to the rich and leisured classes, tourism has grown to become an inseparable part of

modern life and an integral part of social, cultural and economic activities in western Europe, as in other parts of the developed and developing world. The European Union 1995 Green Paper on tourism remarked that.

More than a matter of habit or a heterogeneous set of economic activities, tourism has become, within less than a century, a determining factor in the life of millions of people. Tourism changes with the improvement in living and working conditions and is simultaneously an essential element of this improvement and a result of it. (Commission of EC, 1995)

2.4 Current Scenario (Nepalese perspectives)

Nepal's economy is generating US\$ 170 million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors 463646 in 2000, (MOCTCA 2001). Tourism provides direct and indirect employment and represents 15% of total export earnings (NTB 2001). In this season, there is no doubt that expansion of tourism to villages will contribute more to the economic development for the country like Nepal.

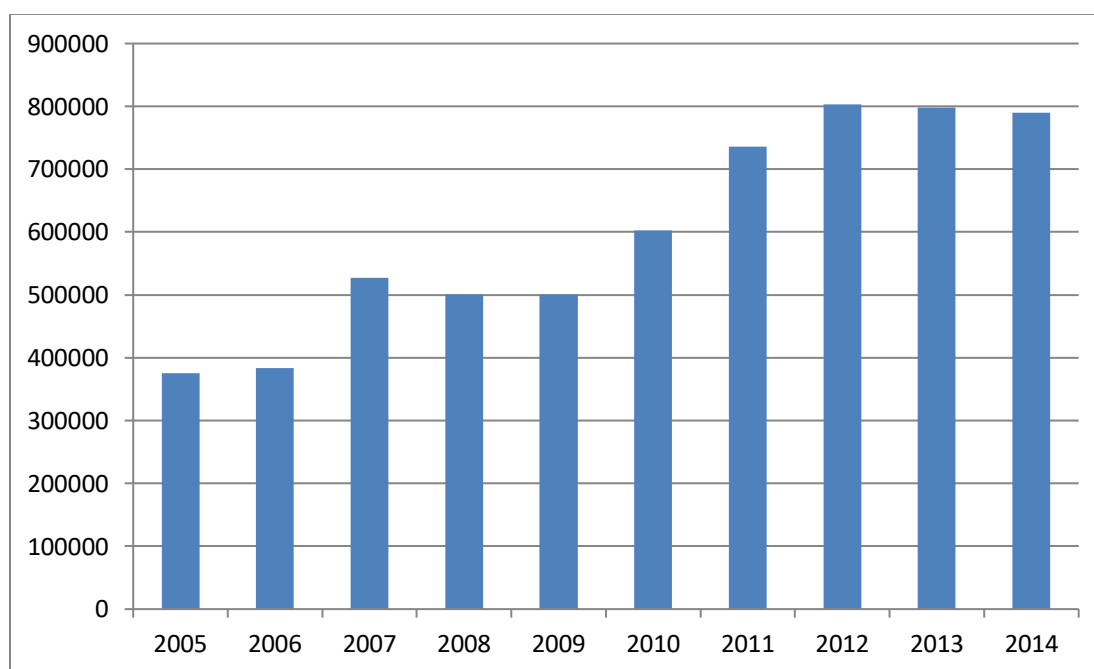
Tourism plays an indeterminate role in Nepal's economy. It has become a pillar for economic development in recent years. According to a study of World Tourism Organization (WTO), one incoming tourist in a particular country provides direct and indirect employment to nine persons. The tourism sector accounts for about 19% of foreign currency earnings. On top of this, the sector pays for more than 33% of total revenues to the government.

Table No. 2.1: Tourist Arrivals and Average length of stay (2005-2014)

Year	Tourist arrival	Growth rate %	Average length of stay
2005	375398	-2.6	9.09
2006	383926	2.3	10.20
2007	526705	37.2	11.96
2008	500,277	-5.0	11.78
2009	509,956	1.9	11.32
2010	602,867	18.2	12.67
2011	736,215	22.1	13.12
2012	803,092	9.1	12.16
2013	797,616	-0.7	12.60
2014	790,118	-0.9	12.44

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014

Figure No. 2.1: Tourist Arrivals (2005-2014)



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014

Table No. 2.2: Number of Tourist Arrival In Bandipur (2007 – 2011)

Year	Domestic Tourist	International Tourist
2007	119	122
2008	133	135
2009	128	149
2011	137	161
2013	186	203

Source: Bandipur Tourism Development Committee (BTDC) 2013

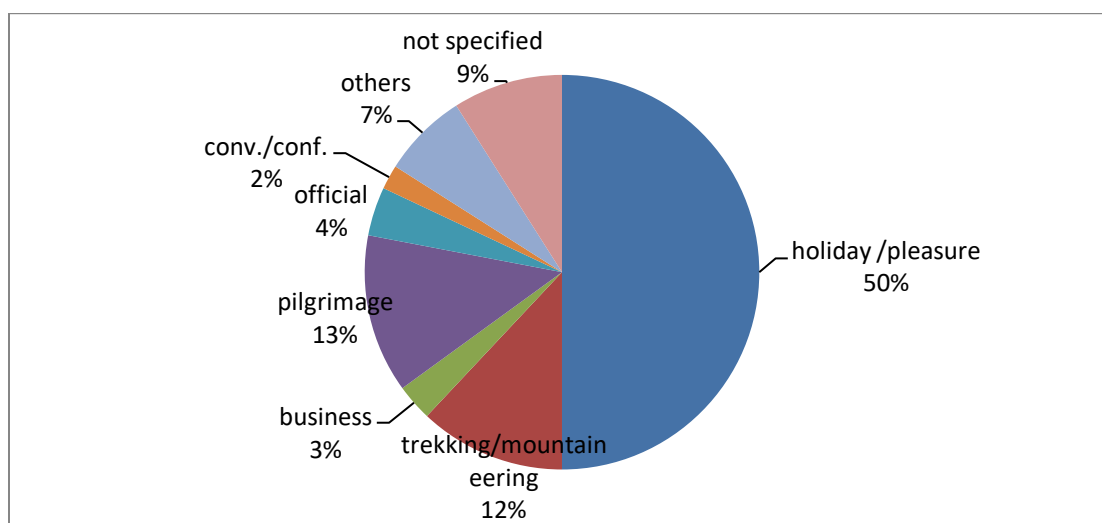
Table No. 2.3: Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit (2005-2014)

Year	Holiday Pleasure	Trekking & Mountaineering	Business	Pilgrimage	Official	Conv. Conf.	Others	Not Specified	Total
2005	160259 (42.7)	61488 (16.4)	21992 (5.9)	47621 (12.7)	16859 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	67179 (17.9)	-	375398 (100.0)
2006	145802 (27.7)	66931 (12.7)	21066 (4.0)	59298 (11.3)	18063 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	72766 (13.8)	-	383926 (100.0)
2007	217815 (41.4)	101320 (19.2)	24487 (4.6)	52594 (10.0)	21678 (4.1)	8019 (1.5)	78579 (14.9)	22156 (4.2)	526705 (100)
2008	148,180 (29.6)	104,822 (21.0)	23,039 (4.6)	45,091 (9.0)	43,044 (8.6)	6,938 (1.4)	99,634 (19.9)	29,529 (5.9)	500,277 (100.0)
2009	140,992 (27.6)	132,929 (26.1)	22,758 (4.5)	51,542 (10.1)	24,518 (4.8)	9,985 (2.0)	87,134 (17.1)	40,098 (7.9)	509,956 (100.0)
2010	263,938 (43.8)	70,218 (11.6)	21,377 (3.5)	101,335 (16.8)	26,374 (4.4)	9,627 (1.6)	52,347 (8.7)	57,651 (9.6)	602,867 (100.0)
2011	425,721 (57.8)	86,260 (11.7)	17,859 (2.4)	63,783 (8.7)	24,054 (3.3)	10,836 (1.5)	37,311 (5.1)	70,391 (9.6)	736,215 (100.0)
2012	379,627 (47.3)	105,015 (13.1)	24,785 (3.1)	109,854 (13.7)	30,460 (3.8)	13,646 (1.7)	48,540 (6.0)	91,165 (11.4)	803,092 (100.0)
2013	437,891 (54.9)	97,309 (12.2)	30,309 (3.8)	40,678 (5.1)	39,881 (5.0)	15,952 (2.0)	62,214 (7.8)	73,381 (9.2)	73,381 (100.0)
2014	395,849 (50.1)	97,185 (12.3)	24,494 (3.1)	98,765 (12.5)	32,395 (4.1)	13,432 (1.7)	53,728 (6.8)	74,271 (9.4)	790,118 (100.0)

Figure in parenthesis represent percentage of the total.

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014

Figure No.2.2: Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit 2014



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2014

Table No. 2.4: Foreign Exchange Earning From Tourism (2005/06 -2013/14)

Year	Total Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism (Rs. In million)	As% of Total Value of Merchandise Exports	As% of the total value of Exports of Goods & Non-Factor Services	As% of total Foreign Exchange Earnings	As% of GDP
2005/06	9556.0	15.5	10.9	4.6	1.5
2006/07	10,125.0	16.5	10.8	3.7	1.4
2007/08	18,653.0	30.1	17.9	5.5	2.3
2008/09	27,960.0	40.0	22.8	6.5	2.8
2009/10	28,139.0	44.5	24.6	8.1	2.4
2010/11	24,611.0	35.8	20.2	5.0	1.8
2011/12	30,703.8	37.7	20.0	4.8	2.0
2012/13	34,210.6	39.8	18.9	4.7	2.0
2013/14*	30,430.0	44.9	20.4	4.9	-

Note: *Date based on new format since Fiscal Year 2000/01

* Up To First Eight Months.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank

Table No. 2.5: Hotel Accommodation, 2009

Category	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
<u>Kathmandu</u>			
Five Star	8	1539	2897
Four Star	2	190	362
Three Star	15	596	1107
Two Star	26	1093	2169
One Star	24	483	1252
Non Star	482	7934	15,084
Sub-total	557	11,835	22,871
<u>Our station</u>			
Five Star	2	283	566
Four Star	-	-	-
Three Star	6	256	509
Two Star	4	128	238
One Star	11	174	386
Non Star	301	4750	9440
Sub-total	324	5591	11,139
Grand-total	881	17,426	34,010

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2013

2.5 Conceptual Study of Tourism

In fact rural tourism is not totally new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s and 2000 is, however different in several ways while on pondering over rurality, it has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space, and with small scale settlement, generally of less than use (Rabi Jung Pandey: 2003)

A rural tourism product is anything that can offer to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption; it includes physical objects, services, personality's places and ideas too. (Subash Nirola: 2003)

Dr. Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga who is recognized as ‘Father of Village Tourism’ and Discover of Scientific Tourism has defined village tourism as village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepali village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves; their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment, involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the village and village economy. And he further defined that village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an participants in the tourism activities. Village tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior in which the villages are not left as creatures but always graded as superior of their own circumstances.

According to Nandita Jain, the concept of village-based tourism needs to be focused on the few things as: Transit trekking route-scenery, comfortable.

Anil Aryal (2002) in his project report mentioned that village tourism means any forms of tourism that has a village of rural areas as destination. The involvement of local community and the minimization of negative, social, cultural and impact should be included. The village tourism stresses the necessity of the linkage of tourism with the community economy. Because of the recent development of a specific product called village tourism. Village tourism is understood as tourism to local villages providing home stay and cultural shows and local people get immediate benefits from tourism.

2.6 Literature Regarding Study Area

Traveler’s Nepal: (March-April 2004); Bandipur is a hilltop town situated midway on the Kathmandu to Pokhara at an altitude of 1000 m overlooking the Marshyangdi River valley. In the early 1800s, the ordinary mountain village was transformed into a vibrant commercial center on the Tibet-India trade route after Newar traders from Bhaktapur moved here. Bandipur offers mountain view, artistic houses and pagoda temples. It has the largest cavern in the country, the Siddha Gupha, which is full of stalactites and stalagmites.

Alwis (1996) Bandipur is a sleepy old Newari Village or (town) located seven kilometers off the main Kathmandu-Pokhara highway on a winding district. The way to Bandipur is full of surprises and Bandipur itself is a treat. It has been a main link on the ancient trading route between India and Tibet and according to legend was once very prosperous. The old glory still remains as the main modern highway trace over looked Bandipur and took a more economical

route. He further says that the pix account is not because he would like to see a thousand visitors there, but because this place needs to be cared for there may not be many like it left in Nepal. It is a treasure trove that needs to be looking after, with much care.

Nepal Guidebook (NTB 2006); located on a 1000m rides in Tanahun district some 143 km from Kathmandu. Bandipur's hallmark is its beautiful scenery. At the eastern part of the town is the pagoda-roofed Bindabasini temple which houses goddess Durga, Bandipur's guardian deity. The rich wooden carvings and detailed brass worked that adorn the temple are replicas of those found in the many old pagoda structures of the Kathmandu valley. The other important temples and shrines in the vicinity include the Mahalaxmi temple with its exquisite woodwork and the Khadga Devi temple which comes alive once a year during the Dashain Phulpati festival.

Lonely Planet Nepal (4th edition); Overlooking Dumre, Bandipur is a beautiful Newari hilltop town just south of the Kathmandu-Pokhara (prithivi) highway. Before the construction of the road, Bandipur was a major Newari trading center, and its bazaars still hint of those days. Stone-paved roads passes between temples and multi-storeyed houses, and along the way there are excellent views of the Annapurnas and Machhapuchhre. It takes about two hours of walk up to Bandipur from Dumre and takes about 45 minutes to drive.

Bandipur is currently being pushed as a tourist destination and gradually increasing the number of accommodation and road has been improved. The Bandipur mountain resort is a only one resort with descent facilities, two 5 star leveled hotels and some local lodges.

Bhattarai (2004) Bandipur, also renowned as a Mini-Heaven; falls in Tanahun district of Gandaki zone of mid-western Nepal. It lies on 3,300meters above the sea level and is a beautiful mountain peak. Bandipur village covers an area of 4,562 hectores land in average and is 143 km far from Kathmandu. Previously, Bandipur was the headquarter of district but the transferring of headquarter into Damauli, became a curse for the village. We can find varieties in caste and culture here. Mostly, Newars, Bramhans, Gurungs, Sunwars, etc are found in the village. They live in a combined community. There have their own rites and rituals.

We can observe different Himalayan Peaks from Bandipur like; Machhapuchhre Himal, Ganesh Himal, Dhaulagiri Himal, etc. The visitors would find Bandipur very interesting and exciting on

their visit. All Bandipur people expect to develop their village as a best and fascinating tourism field to hire more and more tourists and are actively participating from its growth. Its natural beauty and beautiful panorama scenes touches everyone's heart.

Sherchan (2003) Bandipur an ancient Newari mountain town is a treasure waiting to be discovered by travelers. Untouched by modernization and laced with an abundance of ancient houses, temples, of great significance and historical architecture, the medieval-era town boasts festivals all year around besides a plethora of cultural offerings. Neighboring Magar, Gurung, Chetri, Bahun, Damai and Sharki villages all contribute to the cultural diversity of the region. The hill top town not only overlooks the incredible expanse of the Marshyangdi river valley but also offers a breath taking sweep of the Himalayan range from Langtang in the east of Dhaulagiri in the west. From nearly hilltops one can see as far as Manakamana and Gorkha to the east, the great Chitwan plains to the south among others. Once, a bustling commercial center along the trade-route linking Tibet with British India, the place is now ready to emerge from the historical view to welcome travelers from near and far. There is a resort here plus about more than 42 hotels and paying guesthouses. While the Siddha Gupha (the largest caves in the country) and Patali Dwar (a.k.a. the gate way of heaven) are must-see, this place also offers endless hiking possibilities in the surrounding hill. It is recommended that travelers stay here about three days (or more) to take it all in.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a set of rules and procedures which indicates how research and arguments are to be conducted within the framework of disciplinary research philosophy. It deals with information collection, processing, and organization as well as analysis techniques. The use of methodology allows accumulation of a disciplinary store of knowledge and the results of works aimed at comprehending particular topics which are accepted as valid because they were collected within the criteria of epistemology and ontology that are part of the relevant theory (Johnston, 1984).

3.1 Research Design

The term 'research' describes a process of systematic investigation leading to an increase in the sum knowledge (DFID, 1998). The social research is mostly based on collection and analysis of data, which are processed to create knowledge. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are employed in this research in integrated way. The reason behind the selection of integrated research method are; the consideration of qualitative and quantitative method are complementary rather than competitive; to grasp the strength of both methods reducing their weakness. However more emphasis has been given on qualitative methods. There are several ways to mix methodologies. In the initial phase of quantitative research, qualitative methods can provide information for generating hypothesis and designing instrument, quantitative data can prove useful to design qualitative data by providing background information. In this research, the researcher has collected primary and secondary information from different instruments. Household survey conducted in the initial period provided primary quantitative information while data from CBS and other organization provided secondary information. These works were followed by informal interview and key informant interview.

This research followed by descriptive cum analytical in nature. This research is based on field study on tourism in Bandipur village, Tanahu district.

3.2 Nature and source of Data

The study used both primary and secondary data and information. Primary data was collected through household survey and key informant interview.

Similarly, secondary data was collected from various published and unpublished materials. Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Bandipur Municipality and ACAP office Pokhara and Bandipur reports and various resources from Bandipur Municipality were the major sources of secondary data.

3.3 Rationale of the selection of the Study area

Bandipur is a beautiful mountain village having basic infrastructures to promote as a popular tourist destination in national and international arena. The rationale of the selection of the study area is to promote tourism industry with a new concept of tourism and benefit all the people in this area. Bandipur has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. Thus, to develop and benefit the population of this area is the rationality of the selection of the study area.

3.3.1 Study area

Bandipur is located in Tanahun district, southern corner of Gandaki zone. It is situated south of the Prithivi Highway midway between Kathmandu and Pokhara, near the point where the Marshyandi River takes a sharp turn eastward on its way to join the Trishuli River at Mugling. Situated on a saddle, Bandipur (1000mtrs) is strategically located about 143 km West of Kathmandu and 74 km East of Pokhara. It is 7 km south up from a popular pick-up point at Dumre Bazar on Prithivi Highway.

3.4 Sampling

In the study area Random sampling was adopted. The general information as well as some key informants such as tourists, hotels owners, teachers, priest, local leaders, intellectuals etc. was also selected purposively. In total 40 respondents were selected through random selection. Similarly, the tourist respondents were selected through chance sampling.

3.5 Data Collection Methods and Tools

3.5.1 Primary Data Collection Technique

The source of primary data /information was obtained from fieldwork, using through structured and non-structured questionnaire and interview with key informants, applying some additional questions where needed.

3.5.1.1 Questionnaire

Structured questionnaires as well as un-structured questionnaires were used to collect the data. Household heads of the study area, tourists and hotel-owners were the source of information for questionnaires.

Questionnaires can be found in (Annex-1)

3.5.1.2 Key Informants Interview

Key informants for interview were selected from different kind of status, such as local leaders, teachers, business men, intellectuals, service holders, etc. Basically, information like current tourism situation, supply components, accommodation and other facilities impact upon society, culture, environment, problem and prospect of community based village tourism and etc. are collected through key informants interview.

Questionnaires can be found in (Annex-2)

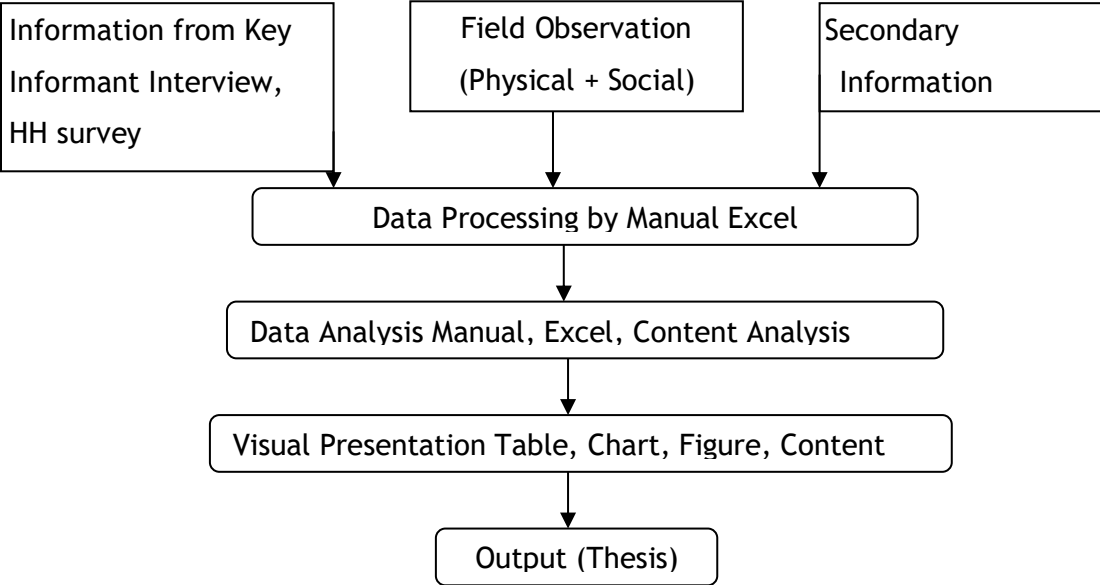
3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis which follows data processing is a crucial aspect of research. The task of analysis is to bring order out of the notes to pick out the central theme of the study and to carry them across the written works (Baker, 1994). It involves organization of the primary numerical information collected through different methods, the secondary data and making sense of the qualitative data. The universal approach (description, classification and connection) as elaborated by Kitchin and Tate (2000) was adopted in making sense of the qualitative data collected from the field.

The information gathered from diverse sources and methods are subsequently edited, processed and analyzed. As the research is descriptive cum analytical nature, separate method and technique were applied to analyze data to reach in conclusion. The data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative method. However as per the necessity some quantitative data were also

analyzed with the help of computer using simple statistical tools like tables, graphs, pie charts, simple bar diagrams and Ms-Excel as well. Qualitative method provides depth and details crucial for understanding for what people have to say in their own words as reflected in direct quotation and careful description of the events, experience and thought (Patton, 1980, cited in Subedi n.d.). Content analysis and in-depth description were adapted to present qualitative information. The method of data analysis is presented in the following figure.

Figure 3.1 Schematic Frameworks of Data Analysis



In this research data was collected directly through field survey, interviews with Key Informants/ Households & secondary information through different sources. These collected analytical information was entered manually in excel sheet in way of table, chart, figure etc.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND MAJOR FINDINGS

In this chapter, the collected data is analyzed for fulfillment of the objectives. The analysis is mainly based on questionnaires collection from villagers, tourists (domestic and international), key informants and hotel owner.

4.1 Survey of Local Residents

During the field visit, 40 respondents were asked about the present situation and the future prospects of tourism in Bandipur and also analyzed the direct and indirect impacts of tourism in villagers. Since development of tourism in Bandipur has brought many changes in the lives of local residents it is necessary to interact with local residents about tourism.

4.1.1 Classification of respondents by Profession

The respondents are engaged in different profession for the livelihood like business and trade, agriculture, services and other activities. Generally, Newars are found engaged in trade and business and the caste like Bramhans, Chetries engaged in service and agriculture. The classification of profession is shown in the below table.

Table No. 4.1: Classification by Profession

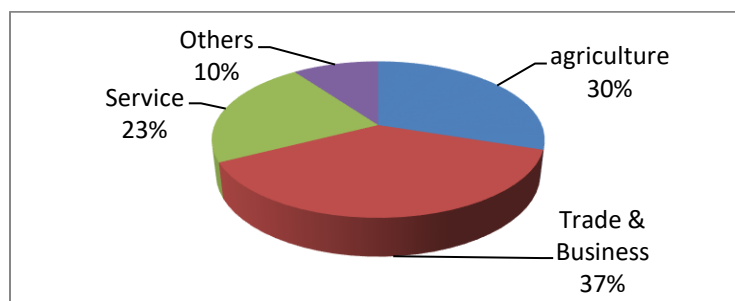
S. No.	Profession	No. of Households	Percent (%)
1	Agriculture	12	30
2	Trade & Business	15	37.5
3	Service	9	22.5
4	Others	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that 37.5% of the respondents depend in trade and business as the main source of income. Similarly, 30% are depending on agriculture. Likewise, 22.5% are dependent on the income of services rendered to educational, governmental and private institutions and

10% i.e. 4 households depend on wage earning and pottering activities. The classification of profession is also shown in the figure below.

Figure No. 4.1: Classification of Respondents by Profession



Source: Field visit, 2015

4.1.2 Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism

Since the in-flow of tourists has decreased during few years due to the worse situation of the country, employment for the local people has also been readily decreased in Bandipur.

Though the local people are engaged in tourism directly in Bandipur, it is very little number comparing with the employment provided by other tourism area, which is shown in the below table.

Table No. 4.2 Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism

Types of Hotels	No. of Hotel	Directly Involved			Total
		Proprietor	Skilled employee	Unskilled employee	
Paying Guesthouse	19	19	-	16	35
Lodges	23	23	14	6	43
Resort	1	1	12	4	17
Total	43	43	26	26	95

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that there are altogether 95 local people directly involved in tourism industry through hotel industry. The table shows that paying guesthouse has given employment to 35 local people. Likewise, lodges have been given employment to 43 local people and 43 are hotel proprietor, 26 are skilled employer in hotel and 26 are unskilled.

Beside this, there are 27 local people who are working as the local guide for tourists. Altogether we can say that the tourism industry in Bandipur has provided employment directly to 122 local people.

Thus, tourism has an important role to create employment opportunity to local people in Bandipur and it can create more opportunity in future if tourism inflow increased in country as well as in Bandipur.

4.1.3 Local People Indirectly Involved in Tourism

Not only direct employment but also local people of Bandipur are engaged in indirect employment in tourism industry. Local residents of Bandipur, like farmers, youngsters, porters and others are getting benefits from tourism in Bandipur. Farmers of Bandipur have got an opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels as well as to the tourists. They are also getting reasonable price of their products due to the tourism industry. Indirectly from tourism the most benefited local people are the farmers because they have no worry in searching market for selling their products. Porters have also got opportunity to earn their livelihood by serving the luggage of tourists.

Youngsters of Bandipur are engaging indirectly in tourism by providing their services to tourists as guide and care taker. Thus, tourism is an important industry in Bandipur and it is providing benefits to local people directly and indirectly.

4.1.4 Special Products of Bandipur According to the Local Respondents

When local respondents were asked about the products of Bandipur then they proudly explain the scenic beauty of Himalaya like Mt. Dhaulagiri, Mt. Annapurna, Mt. Machhapuchhre, Mt. Gorkha, etc and also different Mountains, Sunrise, Sunset and River Basin and also their rich culture, colorful festivals, historical mountains and many others. Finally when they are asked about the special products of Bandipur more than 50 (83.33) reply Bandipur orange, slate and serene culture. Similarly, when it was asked that to whom do you say tourist, then 55% reply that they call tourist only man with white skin whereas 45% reply all the visitors including domestic and Indian.

4.2 Present Information about Tourist and Tourism

This chapter presents the results of the survey of tourists. The result is mainly based on questionnaires collected from 20 tourists who visited Bandipur during field visit.

4.2.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off-season in tourism sector, researcher couldn't meet tourist in large number. 20 tourists were surveyed during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

Table No. 4.3: Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

S.N.	Countries	Number	Percentage
A	Domestic	11	55
B	International	9	45
1	France	3	15
2	U.K	1	10
3	USA	2	10
3	India	1	10
4	Japan	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field survey, 2015

Though Bandipur attracts tourists from different countries in the past, during the field visits researcher met tourists basically from four countries. It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 55 percent from Nepal i.e. domestic tourists, 45 percent from abroad (15 percent from France, 10 percent each from U.S.A, and Japan, and 5 percent from U.K and India.

In survey, it was found that 15 percent of the respondents are below 25 years of age, while 60 percent are within the age group 25 to 50 years. Similarly, 25 percent of respondents are of above 50 years.

4.2.2 Distribution by Purpose

The purpose of visit in Bandipur may be classified into pleasure and relax, adventure, pilgrimage, study, business assignment, project assignment, to gain health and village people and culture. The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from below table.

Table No. 4.3: Distribution by purpose of visit

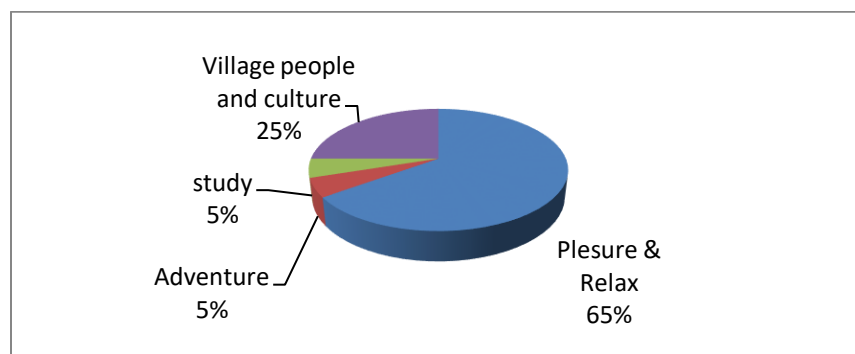
Purpose of Visit	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Pleasure and Relax	13	65
Adventure	1	5
Pilgrimage	-	-
Study	1	5
Business assignment	-	-
Project assignment	-	-
To gain health	-	-
Village people and culture	5	25
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that majority of tourist's i.e. 25%, visit Bandipur for the purpose of village people which means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, culture heritage folk songs, dance like Ghatu nach, Lakhe nach, Chutka nach etc of village people. Similarly, 65% visit Bandipur for the purpose of pleasure and relax and five percent each for adventure and study.

Distribution of tourists by purpose of visit is shown in the below figure.

Figure No. 4.2: Distribution by purpose



Source: Field visit, 2015

4.2.3 Length of Stay

The length of stay is a factor in tourism development in order to develop tourism industry. It is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists in flow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. Generally, it depends on time, money and desire of tourists.

The duration of stay by tourists visiting Bandipur can be seen from below table.

Table No. 4.4: Length of Stay by tourists

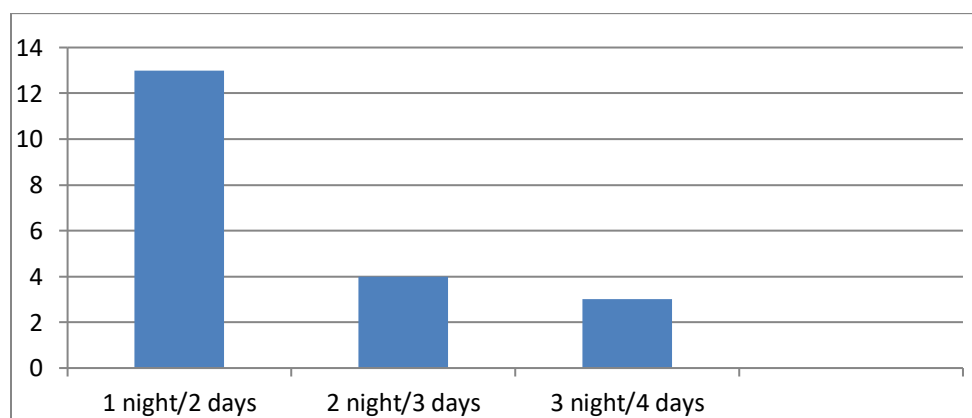
Duration	Number	Percentage (%)
Day Excursion	-	-
One Night/2 Days	13	65
2 Night/4 Days	4	20
3 Night/4 Days	3	15
4 Night/5 Days (above)	-	-
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that about 65 percent of tourists stayed for one-night/two days, while 20 percent stayed for two night/three days and 15 percent three night/four days. Since there is no one who stayed more than four nights or more than that it is necessary to encourage the tourist lengthen their stay.

Length of stay tourists in Bandipur shown in below figure

Figure No. 4.3: Length of Stay



Source: Field visit, 2015

4.2.4 Favorable Season to Visit Bandipur According to Tourist

Seasons plays vital role in in-flow of tourists in any area. Through field visit was conducted during summer season respondents shows their willingness to visit Bandipur in various seasons, which is shown in below table.

Table No. 4.5: Favorable Seasons to Visit Bandipur

Seasons	Number	Percentage (%)
Summer	3	15
Spring	2	10
Autumn	9	45
Winter	6	30
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that the largest number of tourist likes to visit Bandipur in autumn season i.e. 45%, though they are visiting in summer because of various seasons. According to them they can enjoy pleasant weather and panorama scenic beauty of Himalayas during that season. Similarly, 30 percent shows their interest to visit Bandipur during winter season, 15 percent in summer and only 10 percent in spring.

4.2.5 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

The expenditure pattern of tourists deeply influence to the tourism sector of any area. It will be beneficial to encourage tourists to spend more during their short stay rather than to make their stay long. The distribution of experience is shown in below table.

Table No. 4.6: Expenditure Pattern of Tourists (Per Day/Per Tourist)

Amount (US\$)	Lodging Expenditure		Food Expenditure	
	Lodging Exp.	Percent (%)	Food Exp.	Percent (%)
Below 10	12	60	10	50
11-20	6	30	7	35
21-30	2	10	3	15
31-40				
41-50				
Above 50				
Total	20	100	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that about 60 percent visiting Bandipur spend less than US\$ 10 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner, 30 percent spend 11-20 US\$ and only 10 percent are spending between 21 to 30 US\$ per day.

Similarly, 50 percent spend less than US\$ 10 on food, 35 percent between 11-20 and only 15 percent between 21-30. And also during field visit it is noticed that only 1-5 US\$ is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc.

Thus the table shows that there is a very low economic activity that makes tourist spends more money during their stay. Since it is necessary to make tourist spend more in order to benefit local people, the need of proper tourism planning has become essential to create more activities for more spending by tourists.

4.2.6 Most Appreciated Features of Bandipur

The inflow of tourism of any places highly depends upon the special features possess by that place. Most appreciate features of Bandipur according to the respondents are shown in below table.

Table No. 4.7: Most Appreciated of Bandipur

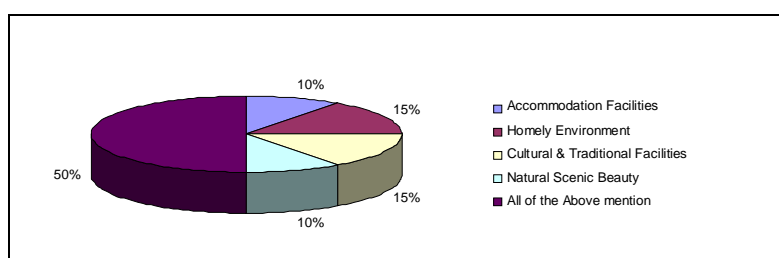
Features	Number	Percent (%)
Accommodation Facilities	2	10
Homely Environment	3	15
Cultural & Traditional Facilities	3	15
Natural Scenic Beauty	2	10
All of the Above mention	10	50
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

Above table reveals that most of the respondent i.e. 50 percent says that all the listed features in the table attracted them. Similarly, 10 percent like the accommodation facilities available in the village and 15 percent each like the environment provided by the villages and the village and the cultural, scenic traditional facilities like Ghatu nach, Bishket jatra, Chutka nach, Phulpati, etc. Finally, 10 percent like natural scenic beauty of Bandipur.

The mostly appreciated features of Bandipur are also shown in below figure.

Figure No. 4.4: Mostly Appreciated Features of Bandipur



Source: Field visit, 2015

4.3 Profile of Hotel Owner

Of the 20 accommodations in Bandipur, all are operated in respondent's own premises by their own resources. And majority of the owner belongs to the Newar group.

4.3.1 Accommodation Capacity of Hotels and Guesthouses in Bandipur

Accommodation capacity of hotels varies between different classes of hotels. It also depends upon the investment made for its establishment. The available room and beds in Bandipur are given below in table.

Table No. 4.8: Distribution of Accommodation Capacity

S.N	Type of Accommodation	No	%	Room and Beds					Total	
				Single	Double	Bed	Dormitory	Bed	Room	Bed
1	Paying Guest Houses	9	45	9	19	47	-	-	28	47
2	Lodge	10	50	16	24	66	6	24	46	90
3	Resort	1	5	-	15	30	2	8	17	38
	Total	20	100	25	58	143	8	32	91	175

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that 45% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are easily accessible paying guest houses, which has 28 rooms and 47 beds. These are located in the market area and run by the locals providing homely environment. Most of the tourist used to stay here in order to enjoy the local culture and traditional way of living and also to learn Nepali language.

Similarly, 50% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are medium standard lodges, which are operated giving emphasis to the tourists who are much concerned with village life and tradition. Especially Bandipur lodge has been decored with the old equipments that hold the historical value, like khukuri, kheka, old gun etc. Total lodges in Bandipur have 46 rooms and 90 beds.

The table also shows that there is only one resort that can meet standard of hotel or resort, which has 17 rooms and 38 beds.

Thus, the table implores that if we are planning to develop Bandipur as a village based tourism area then we don't have to invest on modern hotels and resorts paying guest accommodations provided by the each and every household will be sufficient. But we should move with more planned manner in order to make maximum benefit in sustainable way.

4.3.2 Accommodation Price

The accommodation price varies between different classes of hotels. But accommodation changes are very similar among the hotels. The accommodation charge of single bedroom is Rs. 300-500 per night while double bed room is Rs. 500-800 and dormitory room is Rs. 600 per night.

Similarly, accommodation charges of guesthouses are also similar. They charges Rs. 300-400 for one night. Within that they will provide both lodging and fooding. It will be cheaper for domestic tourists. There is one standard resort in Bandipur, which charges US \$ 20-30 for European and other tourists, IC 750-1200 for Indians, and NC 1000-1500 for Nepali for lodging and fooding according to the need of guest. These prices may change in case of off-season and other cases.

4.3.3 Investment Pattern of Hotels

The investment pattern of hotels has been grouped in three categories; Below Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 and above Rs. 5,00,000. The variation in investment is shown in the table below.

Table No. 4.9: Investment Pattern of Hotels

Types of Hotels	Investment (in Rs.)	Number of Hotels
Playing Guest House	Below Rs. 1,00,000	25
Lodge	Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000	14
Resort	Above Rs. 5,00,000	1

Source: Field visit, 2015

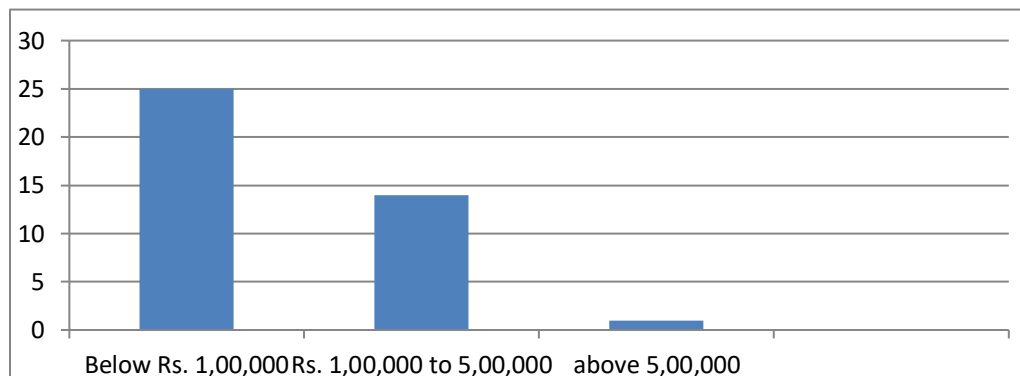
The above table shows that home stay guesthouse in Bandipur have investment of below Rs. 1,00,000. Out of 62.5 % percent of total accommodations in Bandipur fall in this investment

group. Investment between Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 500000 consists 35% of the total hotels while above 500000 consists 2.5 percent.

All the hotels in Bandipur are self-financed by the owners. This indicates that the investment pattern of hotels in Bandipur is depending upon the level of individual investment capacity.

Investment Pattern of Hotels in Bandipur is shown on below figure.

Figure No. 4.5: Investment Pattern of Hotels



Source: Field visit, 2015

4.3.4 Income Variation of Hotels

In general, income variation among in Bandipur is common. The income variation of hotels has been grouped in three categories: below Rs. 2,00,000, between Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs.5,00,000 and above Rs.5,00,000 per annum. The income generated by hotels in Bandipur is shown in table below.

Table No. 4.10: Income Variation of Hotels

Types of Hotels	Annual Income	No. of Hotels
Paying Guest Hotels	Below Rs. 200,000	9
Lodges	(i) Below Rs. 200,000	2
	(ii) Between Rs. 200,000 to Rs. 5,00000	8
Resort	Above Rs. 5,00000	1
	Total	20

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that all the paying guesthouses income is below Rs.2,00,000 and small hotels or lodges also annually income between Rs.2,00,000 to 5,00,000. Only one resort i.e. Bandipur Mountain Resort has income above Rs.5,00,000.

This indicates that there is direct relationship between the standard of hotel, tourist inflow and annual income of the hotels.

4.3.5 Food Price Charge

The food price in Bandipur is reasonable comparing with other tourist area. In general, the charge for breakfast is Rs.100-200 for domestic and Rs.200-400 for international tourists, Rs.150-350 for lunch and dinner each for Nepali and Rs.300-500 for internationals. The breakfast, lunch and dinner rates at the resort are US \$ 3, 5 & 7 respectively.

4.3.6 Sources of Goods for the Hotels

During field visit when it is asked, from where do you get necessities for hotel, then most of the hotel owners reply that they supplied mainly from local markets. All the necessities like vegetables, meat, eggs and fruits are brought from local markets and only when it comes to large amount and the goods which are not available in the local market then they will purchase from Dumre, Narayanghat, Pokhara and even Kathmandu.

4.3.7 Employment Generated by Hotels

Comparatively very few people are employed in the tourism sector in Bandipur. This is because of decrease inflow rate of tourist in the village and the worse situation of the country. The employment provided by the hotels in Bandipur shown below table.

Table No. 4.11: Employment Generated by Hotels

Types of Hotel	Skilled employee	Unskilled employee	Total
Paying Guest house	-	16	16
Lodge	14	6	20
Resort	12	4	16
Total	26	26	52

Source: Field visit, 2015

The employment has been grouped as skill and unskilled. The above table shows that Paying Guesthouse that covers large part of accommodation in Bandipur has employed only 16 employees that are also unskilled. Similarly, lodges have provided employment to only 20 persons. The biggest hotel Bandipur Mountain Resort provided employment to 16 persons. All these employees are from Bandipur.

This shows that most of the hotels in Bandipur are small in terms of employment and serving a commendable task of reducing the local unemployment rate. Similarly, during field visit it also noticed that most of the hotel’s owner himself/herself and their family members are engaging in hotel task rather than employing other. This is because of low inflow of tourist in the village.

4.4 Survey of Key Informants

During field visit various people like teacher, municipality officer and staffs, priest, businessman etc. who are closely interlinked with the village were interviewed about the present situation of tourism in village as a key informants through the questionnaire. 10 key informants were asked to fill the questionnaire including Mr.Kashi Ram Gaire, head of the municipality, Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rana, administrator of municipality, Mr. Nanda Bahadur Adhikari, Chairman of Nepal Chamber of commerce, Mr. Mangal Prasad Shrestha, Priest of Notre Dame School Father Alan Pinto, Chairman of Bandipur Samajik Samiti Mr. Ghanshyam Shrestha, officer of Sere culture Dev. Mr. Ghan Bahadur Thapa, Mr. Bais Gurung, chairman of Bandipur Tourism Development Committee. Most of the informants reply they see the bright future of tourism in Bandipur. They also see the future of both domestic and international tourism in Bandipur but it is needed to manage the resource.

4.4.1 Classification by Profession

Key informants were from different field like working as a teacher, businessman, priest, service etc. which is shown in below table.

Table No. 4.12: Classification by Profession

S. No.	Profession	Number of key informants	Percent (%)
1	Teacher	2	20
2	Services	4	40
3	Business	3	30
4	Priest	1	10
	Total	10	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The table shows that most of the key informants are involved in government or private offices services and teaching in Bandipur for a long time and knew Bandipur from very close. Among total informants 60% are engaged in other occupation. Similarly, 30% are engaged in business and one informant as a priest i.e (10%).

4.4.2 Prime Attractions of Bandipur According to Informants

During the survey key informants were asked about the prime attraction of Bandipur which can attract the tourists. Most of them give more preference to the scenic beauty of Himalayas, mountain, sunrise and sightseeing to monuments, market area etc., which can be seen from below table.

Table No. 4.13: Prime Attractions of Bandipur According to Informants

S. N	Products Description	Preferences of Nepalese					
		Excellent	%	Good	%	Bad	%
1	Sightseeing of monuments, market area & tribal villages	2	20	8	80	-	-
2	Scenic beauty of Himalayas, river basin	10	100	-	-	-	-
3	Adventure of trekking, paragliding	6	60	4	40	-	-
4	Bird watching	-	-	8	80	2	20
5	Wildlife viewing	-	-	3	30	7	70
6	Colorful festivals	3	30	7	70	-	-
7	Quiet and peaceful place, gaining health	7	70	3	30	-	-
8	Local people's hospitality	7	70	3	30	-	-
9	Cultural tourism	8	80	2	20	-	-

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that scenic beauty seen from Bandipur is one of the valuable ornaments of Bandipur. All of the respondents (100%) agree and admired this and also suggest that it will be better to make viewpoint and local cultural tourism supported by 80% of informants (70%) each says that the local percent hospitality and peaceful place for relaxing and gaining health is excellent. Sightseeing to monuments, market area tribal villages is supported by 80% saying good and 20% saying excellent. Nobody says bad, except for wildlife viewing and bird watching. Thus, it is proved that Bandipur has such prime attractions like sightseeing, beautiful Himalayas

scene, adventure of Para-gliding, colorful festival, peaceful place, local people's hospitality and cultural tourism which is enough to attract the tourist, only thing needed is proper planning and its implementation by including local people.

4.4.3 Awareness of Local People of Tourism According to Key Informants

During field visit when it was asked that are the local people aware of tourism then 4 (40%) of them answered yes, whereas 6 (60%) replied that only residents of market area and its surrounding are quite familiar of tourism industry, besides that people are still ignorant about it. Similarly, they also added that only residents around market area called all the visitors' tourists including domestic and international like Indians. Otherwise, villagers called tourists only to them who have white skin.

This shows that villagers of Bandipur still need awareness program about tourist and tourism industry and also about its advantages and disadvantages.

4.2.4 Response and Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandipur according to the Tourists, Hotel Owners, and Key Informants.

Modern Facilities and services is one of the major components that are necessary to attract the tourists. Bandipur is rich and possess all the major facilities and services to develop it as village tourism, only it needs proper management and planning. Current existing facilities in Bandipur and Tourists responses about it are shown below in the table.

Table No. 4.14: Response and Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandipur according to the Tourists, Hotel Owners, and Key Informants.

S N	Facilities	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%	Very Bad	%
1	Water Supply	5	10	34	68	4	8	7	14	-	-
2	Communication	19	38	31	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Electricity	36	72	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Road	5	10	43	86	-	-	2	4	-	-
5	Health Service	-	-	35	70	8	16	7	14	-	-
6	Solid waste collection & disposable system	-	-	3	6	19	38	28	56	-	-
7	Cleanliness of place	-	-	38	76	2	4	10	20	-	-
8	Security	30	60	17	34	2	4	1	2	-	-
9	Drainage system	-	-	22	44	7	14	21	42	-	-
10	Street lighting	-	-	32	64	5	10	13	26	-	-
11	Hotels	3	6	44	88	-	-	3	6	-	-
12	Restaurants	3	6	42	84	-	-	5	10	-	-
13	Toilets	-	-	37	74	-	-	13	26	-	-
14	Service	1	2	45	90	-	-	4	8	-	-
15	Conservation and promotion of Natural & Cultural assets	3	6	38	76	9	18			-	-
16	Behavior of local people	44	88	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field visit, 2015

- Excellent = When a particular facility is over supply.
 Good = When a particular facility is abundant.
 Don't know = When a respondents don't have any idea about a particular facility.
 Bad = When a particular facility is in short and difficult to use.
 Very Bad = When a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to use.

4.5 Prospects of Tourism Development in Bandipur

Since Bandipur is easily accessible, through a well paved road of half an hour, rich in natural scenic beauty of Himalayas like Mt. Ganesh, Mt. Machhapuchhre and Mt. Dhoulagiri etc. and also forest and hills. Sightseeing to monuments, market area and tribal villages, colorful festivals like Bisket Jatra, Janai Purnima, Gai Jatra, Dashain, Tihar etc. added beauty of Bandipur. Similarly, quiet and peaceful environment and local people's hospitality makes it mini-heaven. Thus we can say that Bandipur remains largely an unexplored area with a maximum potential for promotion of tourism, which have been discussed in detail in following lines.

4.5.1 Natural Assets

Bandipur, a nature paradise is naturally gifted area having outstanding scenic beauty and others nature gifted assets which are not the result of human efforts.

(I) Scenic Beauty

Bandipur is a naturally gifted area having outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Scenic beauty exerts a strong fascination for the tourists. Some scenic beauty of Bandipur has given below.

(a) Spectacular Himalayan Scenery

One of the major attractions of Bandipur is that we can observe breathtaking views of the Himalayas ramparts. Local people claim that we can observe Himalayas scene more beautifully than any other places like Nagarkot and Pokhara. Mt. Dhaulagiri (8167 m), Mt. Annapurna (8091m), Mt. Langtang (7245m), Mt. Machhapuchhre (6997m), Mt. Ganesh (7555m), Mt. Jugal, etc. are clearly visualized from Bandipur. Bandipur is the place from where we can observe longest mountain range at a glance.

(b) View of Beautiful Mountains/Hills

Another attraction of Bandipur is the panorama scene of Beautiful Mountains Mahabarat Range is the finest attraction for tourist, which is clearly seen from Bandipur. Similarly, the view of Chhimkeswori (one of the highest hill of Nepal) in the South-East of Bandipur and Mukundeswori hill in the West of Bandipur bazaar has equally contributed in the beauty and attraction of Bandipur.

(c) River Basin

The scenic beauty of river-basins (Marshyangdi River and Chundi River) is extremely pleasurable and breathtaking to watch from the hillocks of Bandipur.

(d) Jungles

Raniban, Grungche Danda and Mukundeswori Danda of Bandipur are the green jungles, which also attracts tourists.

(e) Sun-rise and Sun-set

In the morning sun-rise from the eastern mountain is the main attraction whereas in the evening sun-set become another attraction in Bandipur. Sun-rise and sun-set can be seen clearly from Tundikhel and Gurungche hill.

(II) Pleasant and favorable Climate

Climate is a basic primary element for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Bandipur has very pleasant and healthier climate through-out the year. Most of the months in a year have bright sun-shine and cloudless blue and azure sky. There is pleasant summer and warm winter to provide satisfaction with fresh and healthy climate.

(III) Wild-Life

Panther, Bear, Butterflies (about 22 different type), Birds (about 60 including kande-bhyakur) etc. are the prime attraction for tourists in Bandipur.

(IV) Caves

Bandipur's hillsides are also well known for their caves, which carry religious significance for the locals. Patali Dwar (gate way of hell) cave and Siddha cave has many marvelous time-stone formatted status and idols which provide extra little bit of excitement to all visitors. Patali Dwar, five hours walk from Bandipur bazaar has religious importance villagers called it as a way to go inside the earth i.e. Patal. Siddha cave which is also biggest cave in Asia is two hours walk from Bandipur or five minute walk from Bimalnagar bazaar near Dumre bazaar in the highway area.

(V) Rocky Slopes

Tandrang-Tundrung, Tundikhel and Chunpahara rocky slopes are also the attraction of visitors in Bandipur. All of these are used for rock-climbing activities.

(VI) Man-Made Assets

Bandipur is also rich in terms of human products as follows.

(VII) Historical Monuments

(a) Main Bazaar

Main Bazaar is mainly influenced by the Newars who had migrated from the valley during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The houses in main bazaar have built on double-lane and the main street and pavement is paved by the slate stones.

(b) Mukundeswori

An important tribal power place in Bandipur is that of Mukundeswori, a top a high summit at the end of two hour walk from main bazaar. The shrine here is festooned with numerous bells and tridents and it is especially revered by Gurung tribes. There are some historical knives and swords apparently placed here by victorious warriors of the past.

(c) The Gadhi (Thani Mai Temple)

North-east of Bandipur, on a hilltop, stands a fort said to have been established by Sen dynasty Mukund Sen. The view of fort's trenches are still visible. The view of mountain from this place is fully worth.

(d) Khadagdevi

These two stories can be missed because it looks like an ordinary dwelling. However, it is the most revered shrine in Bandipur. It has a sacred sword which is said to be the gift of divinity-Shiva to king Mukund Sen. The sword left by king to an old women on his way to becoming an ascetic, is revered as a representation of goddess Durga who symbolizes power. The sword is wrapped in cloth and it is said that whoever views it invites instant death.

(e) Bindabashini Temple

Situated in the heart of the main bazaar, this pagoda style temple displays Newar craftsmanship at its best. The temple is rich in wood carvings on its struts and windows while lintels and torana are done in detailed brasswork.

(f) Mahalaxmi Temple

This temple is also built in pagoda and it is dedicated to the goddess of wealth, Laxmi. The structure also displays exquisite wood work in its struts, door-ways and arches.

Besides above there are many other historical monuments in Bandipur to attract tourists. They are Narayan Temple, Mahadev Temple, Tin-dhara (natural water spring), Marty's Memorial Park, Ramkot, etc.

(VIII) Colorful Festivals

There are numerous festivals in Bandipur. Here are some festivals which is very specific than other parts of Nepal.

- (a) Bagh Jatra
- (b) Gai Jatra
- (c) Khadga Jatra
- (d) Bisket Jatra
- (e) Lakhe Nach
- (f) Doko Nach
- (g) Ghatu Nach
- (h) Rodi Nach
- (i) Chudka Nach
- (j) Ropain Jatra

Beside these, festivals of national character like Krishnatami, Fagu Purnima, Shivaratri, Dashain, Tihar and etc. are also widely observed by the locals of Bandipur.

(IX) Traditional Ceremonies

Different type of traditional rites and rituals may be of great interest mainly for the foreign tourist as given below:

- (a) Childhood Ceremony: Birth, Naming, Feeding.
- (b) Adulthood Ceremony: Bratabandh, Gufa, Bel-Bibah.
- (c) Marriage Ceremony.
- (d) Old-age Ceremony: Janku, Chaurasi puja.
- (e) Death Ceremony (Rituals)

All of these ceremonies are extremely private in nature. So, the locals may not be ready to let foreigners to watch and photograph the entire ceremonies. But it may be interesting for those foreigners, who may be astonished by seeing such type of totally new and culturally shocking experience for them.

Time is changing. Therefore, it will be useful for the locals to widen the tourists activities by allowing them to see and photograph such ceremonies.

(X) Tribal Villages

The Magar and Gurung tribal villages of Bandipur are also may be of great interest for visitors. Their living style, settlement pattern, culture etc. are totally different from others.

(XI) Caste Group

Settlement pattern, culture, economic and other activities of different cast group in Bandipur also attract tourist to observe them very closely. The following caste groups are found in Bandipur.

- (a) Cobbler : Tanning and sewing activities (leather)
- (b) Black-smith : Making tools and utensils from iron
- (c) Gold-smith : Making gold and silver items (jewelry)
- (d) Newar : Trade and business, Pottery, Weaving etc.
- (e) Minstrels : making living by singing and playing sarangi (6 string musical Instrument
- (f) Tailors : Sewing clothes and playing musical instrument i.e. Damaha, Narsing, Tyamca, Jhyali, Sahanai and Murali etc.
- (g) Bramhans : The priests workshipping various temples.
- (h) Chhetries : The warriors.

(XII) Specific Economic Activities

- (a) Silk Farming
- (b) Livestock (Goats) Farming
- (c) Slate Mine

Thus, we can see that Bandipur has a lot of things to attract the tourists.

4.6 Available Facilities with Regards to the Infrastructure in Tourism Development in Bandipur

Bandipur is endowed with basic amenities which are essential for the development of tourism. It is not too unlucky type of villagers as most of the villagers in Nepal, although the state of development and available facilities are not so encouraging for the overall development of tourism. Anyway, available infrastructural facilities in Bandipur are listed below:

(I) Transportation facilities

Transportation is the key factor for the development of tourism. Transportation facilities make it possible to travel from one place to another. The means of transportation decides the volume of tourist.

(a) Road

Situated on a saddle, Bandipur (1000m) is strategically located about 143 km west of Kathmandu and 74 km east of Pokhara. It is 7 km south-up from a popular pick-up point at Dumre Bazaar on Prithivi Highway.

From Dumre to Bandipur the road is pitched. The various means of transportation like car, taxi, motor-cycle, bus, jeep etc are available on hire to travel from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Narayanghat, and Dumre only. But travel agencies have provided very comfortable coach for tourist visiting Bandipur.

(b) The Foot-Trail

Likewise, the foot-trail from Dumre to Bandipur is another attraction for the tourists.

(II) Accommodation Facility

Accommodation is an important aspect of tourism industry. It is a comprehensive term and includes all the facilities used for the sojourn of a traveler. Such as, hotels, motels, lodges, bungalows, paying guesthouses etc.

Different categories of accommodation are available in Bandipur, which may be divided into 3 categories according to the facilities and price charged. They are Resort, Hotels and Paying guest Houses. Bandipur can accommodate about 143 guests per night in all categories of accommodation. The highest accommodation capacity is in the Hotels, followed by paying guest houses and resort.

(III) Catering Facility

Every lodge has restaurant facility in Bandipur. But these hotels are paying guest houses commonly offer Nepalese and Tibetan dishes. Food like meat, fish, fruits and cold-drinks are easily available in these hotels. Anyway, modern restaurant facilities in Bandipur can be found only in one place Bandipur Mountain Resort which is very popular.

(IV) Security

Security is an essential factor for tourists. Nobody wants to go and stay there, where security is lacking. Condition of insecurity created by robbers, thieves, murderers and disappearance of tourists would discourage the other travelers to visit such as destination. Anyway, Bandipur is a peaceful and fearless place. Military camp and police post provide security in Bandipur.

(V) Water Supply

It has a several decade old water supply project. The water is supplied from Jhargaon area of the eastern part of the village. It has natural spring sources at Tin-dhara, Parpani and etc.

(VI) Communication

There are about a dozen, telephone lines in Bandipur. It has a wireless set also. It has Namaste telecom tower in Bandipur and Ncell tower in Dumre Bazaar so local people can carry mobile phone. So, at the present moment, communication facilities seem to be sufficient.

(VII) Electricity

All the localities of Bandipur have been electrified. It has not any problem of electrification at present. But the power cut of load shedding electricity is suffering.

(VIII) Health Service

Bandipur has a hospital with trained nurses, compounders and doctors. We can also found medical shops in the market area and every types of medicine are available there. In case, if necessary there is one ambulance to take patient to Dumre, Kathmandu, Pokhara and Narayanghat etc. hospital in emergency case.

(IX) Drainage System

It has a traditional drainage system around the main bazaar area only. Since it is situated in the hill, dirt and water will directly flow down from the village naturally. So, there is no problem of cleanliness.

4.7 Impact of Tourism Development in Bandipur

As with many other aspects of modern life, tourism has brought its benefit and costs, blessing and curses. Success in attracting tourists and tourism related investments have sometimes led to over-exploitation of tourism resources, which has deteriorated the tourism experience for visitor and the hosts alike. For tourists, the view is often summarized with statement such as “This used to be a nice place, but now it is ruined” because of over-crowding, over-commercialization etc.

The decade of the 90, it has been predicted, will be the “decade of Eco-Tourism” and the travel industry is becoming Sensitive to the mounting global concern about the social costs and environmental damages created by too much tourism.

A brief examination of what appear to be the major effects of tourism development include price-rise (in labor, goods, taxes, land etc.), changes in local attitudes and behavior, loss of resources, access, rights, privacy, denigration of local culture, reduction of aesthetic values, pollution in various forms, lack of control over a destination’s future and specific problems such as vandalism, litters, traffic and paid seasonal employment.

We will discuss all these type of positive and negative impact of tourism activities in Bandipur as follows:

4.7.1 Social-cultural Impact

- Tourism has its impact on social-cultural condition of Bandipur. The development of tourism industry in this area has brought a number of changes on the lives of the local people. Local people have benefited from tourism in many ways. The discussion with the local residents revealed that their land a value has increased tremendously kept doubling every two to three years. Local people got many jobs to do modification occurred in tradition and life style, got wider horizon and so on.
- The villagers have an opportunity to learn many things from the tourists. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists, some language, something about technology that tourists generally carry with them.
- With the increase in the number of tourists visiting Bandipur, investment in infrastructural activities like water, electricity, roads and etc. have also increased.
- The local residents feel that there is some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them believe that villagers especially children and youngsters might learn bad habits from the tourists. Some villagers viewed that the development of tourism may make their village life, customs, values, tradition become unsafe. Traditional patterns are being to erode under the influence of the more aggressively utilitarian culture of fashions, technical and material values over spiritual and immaterial culture. Though, some harms are associated with the development of tourism, they are insignificant as compared to benefits if properly handled.

4.7.2 Economic Impact

Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition in many tourist destinations. Tourist has changed the local people's economic status within the short period of time. Earning from tourism occupy an important place in the national income of a country. Tourist expenditure at a particular tourist area greatly helps to remove regional imbalances in terms of employment, income and the development. Tourism provides jobs for a large number of skilled and unskilled workers. Construction of new buildings, hotels has been providing jobs to the locals.

- Impact of tourism upon employment is very important and clear in Bandipur. Among the persons employed in hotels in Bandipur, 100 % were local people including both male and female.
- Farmers of Bandipur have greatly been benefited with the development of tourism industry. They got opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels. Farmers have not worried to go here and there to sell their products. They are thus able to save their time and could be engaged in other productive activities. Not only this, farmers are also getting a reasonable price for their products from the hotel-owners also.
- The jobless young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them.
- The rental value of land and buildings have increased tremendously and it has increased the opportunities to do business locally.
- The majority of the locals are of the opinion that the development of tourism would promote cottage industries, infrastructural development in and around the Bandipur, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets of the village and so on. Thus, it seems that will the developments of tourism industry, the various industries are likely to come up and flourish in Bandipur.

It is sure that the future development of tourism in Bandipur is likely to raise economic status of the local people. Tourism industry in Bandipur can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry which may bring economic well-being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the local people with the tourism activities.

4.7.3 Environmental Impact

It is a well-known fact that tourism spoils natural environment. Natural hazards happen mainly due to the deforestation and pollution.

- The increasing deforestation in Bandipur is a matter to be worried about. It is due to involvement of local people and partly by tourism development. But the major responsible for deforestation are construction of roads, buildings, domestic and commercial use of the fuel-wood, extension of agricultural areas etc. these factors have affected the natural vegetation of this area very badly. In this way, the forested hills are becoming forest less vastly which would sooner or later affect the natural beauty. Deforestation invites landslide and other natural calamities along with extinction of wildlife.

- The major attraction of Bandipur is natural scenarios. Thus, it is necessary to preserve the existing natural beauties in this area. To achieve it, first of all, existing forests need to be preserved and plantation should be done wherever possible.
- Increasing garbage in Bandipur is creating a sanitation problem. There has been a lack of efforts to maintain cleanliness. Piles of tins, cans, plastic items, paper etc. were scattered everywhere in Bandipur. It may not be a serious problem at present but in due course of time it will become a very serious one.

4.7.4 Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents, Hotel Owner and Key-Informants.

During the field visit, the respondents were asked about the kind of changes they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Bandipur. Their view of changes can be seen from the table.

Table No. 4.15: Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents, Hotel Owner and Key-Informants:

SN	Impact Description	Positive Effect		Negative Effect		Total	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1	Employment opportunity	62	88.5	8	11.4	70	100
2	Business opportunity	62	88.5	8	11.4	70	100
3	Animal husbandry, horticulture & farming opportunity	65	92.5	5	7.14	70	100
4	Development of cottage industry	48	68.5	22	31.4	70	100
5	Conservation & promotion of natural & cultural assets	67	95.7	3	4.28	70	100
6	Development of infrastructure	65	92.5	5	7.14	70	100
7	Proper disposal of sewerage & cleanliness	35	50	35	50	70	100
8	Price rise in services & commodities	25	35.7	45	64.2	70	100
9	Increase in moral & social values	62	88.5	8	11.4	70	100
10	Community awareness	60	85.7	10	14.28	70	100

Source: Field visit, 2015

The above table shows that local residents of Bandipur accept that overall impact of tourism is positive 95.7% of the total respondents agreed that conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets has been increased. Similarly, their view towards the impact on employment opportunity, local business opportunity, animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity, development of infrastructure is also positive. More than 90% in above points agree that tourism industry will play positive role. More than 50% agree that tourism has positive impact on development of cottage industries, proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness, increase in moral and social values and community awareness. Only 50% agree that it has negative effect on increase in price rise services and commodities. Thus, the above discussion clearly shows that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people of Bandipur.

4.8 Challenges

The Bandipur village, decades before, used to be a district headquarters which was later on relocated to the Damauli. The relocation resulted in an unpleasant emptiness in the village. This was the situation after almost villagers migrated to the nearer business hub and to the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu. The emptiness in the village has now been made up with migrants who have rented the left-alone houses because the migrants did not feel ownership over the village.. Different people from different culture can be mixed which may cause disappearance of local culture. Villagers may start to adapt foreign culture and bad attributes from tourists, which may lead them to forget their native culture.

(I) Availability of Hospitals and Health posts

Majority respondents choose the Community Hospital for the treatment of diseases but many people still believe on traditional way of healing disease through sorcery (witchcrafts) like *Dhami*, *Jhakri*, etc. However, the superstitious-traditional way of healing the disease by witchcrafts is slowly eliminating away due to the availability and advancement of health institutions in Bandipur with one Bandipur Community Hospital having 15 beds, one Tuberculosis (TB) Center and one Homeopathic Clinic. The thriving economy has eased many people to visit nursing homes in Pokhara and Kathmandu.

(II) Cultural adaption

Different culture can be mixed which may cause disappearance of local culture. Villagers may start to adapt foreign culture and bad attributes from tourists, which may lead them to forget their native culture.

In Bandipur local traditional and cultural dance shows, ways and sources of livelihoods, celebration of festivals, etc. has introduced several alterations in society and culture and with growth of visitors income brings with it the factors of changes. The changes (both positive/negative) in the form of predicaments is noticeable in clothing habit, food habit, language, celebration of culture and festivals, housing pattern, livelihood and overall attitude of the local people. However, one ugly fact is that the benefits of changes brought by tourism are short termed; market centered and has been captured by few elites and businessman whereas major bulk of population is under privileged and neglected.

(II) Trained Manpower

Train manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in any tourist destination. There is a lack of trained guide and sociologist and anthropologist who can explain in detail about the society and culture of Bandipur. Some of the tourist guide and local people have lack of discipline and manners which had a bad impression upon tourist and it also creates serious problems to deal with their guests. So the guide facility in every hotel should be improved by related training. Hotel managers should be educated and trained as well as there must be comprehensive training curriculum course for guide with good knowledge in history, culture and ecology.

(III) Ecological Problems

Clearing forest and agricultural lands to make multi-storied buildings and hotels causes ecological problems, which destroys valuable flora and fauna. The increase of industrialization within Bandipur is a barrier to the promotion of tourism and it leads to the deterioration of the eco-system.

(IV) Information Centre and Publicity

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal do not know about Bandipur. So tourism information center should be opened in Kathmandu or other important tourism areas of the Nepal. The information center should be well equipped and facilitated with information technology, information services and documents. There is no good program for the publicity of the tourism areas.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

“Tourism Industry” in its direct and service oriented sector has been developed into biggest and single important sectorial industry in the world. Even in Nepal, it is one of the most important industries. Considerably, part of the income from the tourism in Nepal is limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Khumbhu and Annapurna region only. But the least and minimally frequented areas are also increasing their incomes from the tourist activities. And Bandipur too, is one among them which is gradually emerging as a new tourist destination in Nepal. Anyway, this study is based in Bandipur. Therefore, we will put forward briefly the findings of the field survey in Bandipur as follows:

5.1.1 Findings from the survey of Local Residents

The survey of local residents shows that Bandipur does not represent national average of agricultural dependency. Half of the total respondents (70%) were dependent on other than agriculture.

There are altogether 95 local people directly involved in tourism industry through hotel industry. Besides this there are 27 local people who are working as the local guide for tourists. Altogether we can say that the tourism industry in Bandipur has proved employment directly to 122 local people.

Not only direct employment but also local people of Bandipur are engaged in indirect employment in tourism industry. Local residents of Bandipur, like farmers, youngsters, porters and others are getting benefits from tourism in Bandipur.

Local residents of Bandipur accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. It is seen that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people of Bandipur. About the especial products of Bandipur, more than 50 (833.33%) reply Bandipur Orange, Slate and Sere culture are potential tourism products.

Similarly, 55% reply that they call tourist only with white skin where as 45% reply all the visitors including domestic and Indian. All of the respondents favored (91.65% absolutely desired and 8.33% desired) the future pattern of tourism development to benefit all irrespective of caste, creed and class.

5.1.2 Findings from the survey of Tourists visiting

The survey of tourists visiting in Bandipur has shown that the place is frequented both by domestic and international tourists of different sex, age and professional groups.

The survey shows that majority of tourists i.e. 65 % visit Bandipur for the purpose of pleasure and relax. 25% visit Bandipur for the purpose of village people. This means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, culture heritage folk songs, dance like Ghatu nach, Lakhe nach, Chutka nach etc of village people. Similarly, five percent each for adventure and study.

Through the survey we found that about 60 percent visiting Bandipur spend less than US\$ 10 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner, 30 percent spend 11-20 US\$ and only 10 percent spending between 21-30 US\$ per day.

Similarly, 50 percent spend less than US\$ 10 on food, 35 percent between 11-20 and only 15 percent between 21-30. And also during field visit it is noticed that only 1-5 US\$ is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc.

5.1.3 Findings from the survey of Hotel Owners

The survey of hotels in Bandipur has shown that the accommodation facilities are of low-and medium investment type and privately operated ventures except a resort. 45% of the accommodations available in Bandipur are of low cost and easily accessible paying guesthouses. Similarly, 50% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are medium standard lodges, which are operated giving emphasis to the tourists who are much concerned with village life and tradition. There is only one resort that can meet the standard of hotels or resort, which has 17 rooms and 38 beds.

The accommodation price varies between different classes of hotels. But accommodation charges are very similar among the hotels. The accommodation charge of single bed is from Rs 300-500

per night while double bed room is Rs 500-800 and dormitory room is Rs 600 per night. Similarly, accommodation charges of guesthouses are also similar. They charge Rs 300-400 for one night. Within that they will provide both lodging and fooding. It will be cheaper for domestic tourists whereas the resort in Bandipur charges US\$ 20-30 for European and other tourists, IC 750-1200 for Indians, and NC 1000-1500 for Nepalese for lodging and fooding according to the need of guest. These prices may change in case of off-season and other cases.

Home stay guesthouse in Bandipur have investment of not more than Rs 1,00,000. Out of 45% of total accommodations in Bandipur fall in this investment group. Investment between Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.5,00,000 consists 50% of the total hotels while above 5,00,000 consists 5%. All the hotels in Bandipur are self-financed by the owners.

Newars have dominant role in hotel occupation. Most of the big and famous hotels i.e. 75% of the hotels and resort are run by Newars.

The entire paying guesthouse's income is below Rs. 2,00,000 and small hotels or lodges have also annually income between Rs. 2,00,000 to 5,00,000. Only one resort i.e Bandipur Mountain Resort has income above Rs. 5,00,000.

It is very cheap food price in Bandipur comparing with other tourist area. In general the charge for Breakfast is 100-200 for domestic and 200-400 for international tourists, Rs 150-350 for lunch and dinner each Nepali and 300-500 for internationals. The breakfast, lunch and dinner rates at the resort are US\$ 3, 5 and 7 respectively.

All the necessities like vegetables, meat, eggs and fruits are brought from local markets and only when it comes to the goods of large amount and the goods which are not available in the local market then they will purchase from Dumre, Pokhara, Kathmandu and even Narayanghat.

They do agree that overall impact of tourism is positive in their village. In reply of almost all impact questions they answered that it has possess positive effect in villagers except in the cases of growth of cleanliness and price rise in services and commodities. Similarly, they are satisfied with the overall infrastructure facilities that are available in Bandipur.

All the hotel owners are aware with the situation of poor villagers thus they put their emphasis upon the rationale of equal and justifiable distribution of revenue generated from tourism in Bandipur among all the villagers. That is why all the respondents (100) replied against the sole benefit of rich and upper classes. Likewise, about 65% are against the benefit only for those who can invest.

5.1.4 Findings from the survey of Key-Informants

Most of the key-informants give more preference of the scenic beauty of Himalayas, Mountain, Sun-rise and Sightseeing to Monuments, Market area etc. as a prime attraction of Bandipur.

The infrastructure facilities that are in very bad condition or bad perceived by key-informants are water supply, health service, solid waste collection and disposal system, drainage system, street lighting and toilets. However, they agree that other facilities, such as communication, electricity, and cleanliness of place, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets and behavior of local people and good and some event excellent.

Most of them are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development in Bandipur should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class.

Forty percent of them say yes when they are asked are the local people are aware of tourism, whereas 12 (60%) reply that only residents of market area and its surrounding are quite familiar of tourism industry, besides that people are still ignorant about it.

Similarly, only residents around market area called all the visitors' tourists including domestic and international like Indian, Otherwise, villagers called tourists only to them who have white skin.

5.2 Conclusion

Thus, the study is able to shows that Bandipur has basic infrastructural facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that it has tourism products to attract tourism in future. At present the income generated from tourism is not satisfactory. Neither the distribution of income nor the employments generated from tourism is encouraging. So it is necessary to make active participant of all the local residents in this sector. It will be better in the form of community

based village tourism like in Sirubari. If majority of local residents work in this sector being aware of tourism industry and its advantages then they can certainly increase tourist revenue and its equal distribution. It also helps the local people to drive the tourism activities in a sustainable way. The developments of tourism have negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts. Thus, we shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals.

5.3 Recommendations

In fact, Nepal has a few development possibilities with comparative advantages. Rural based tourism or village tourism is one of the important alternative sources for economic prosperity. Therefore, tourism industry shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income shall be satisfactory in order to avoid the future conflict among the different stratum of the Nepalese society. For the purpose, the study of Bandipur has provided us the following recommendations:

- Moreover infrastructure like toilet and sanitation, safe drinking water and accommodation facilities should be developed in those communities. In this case the municipality must take a more active role to make funds available to develop the social infrastructures. Municipality should link households unable to invest in upgrading the homes to accommodate visitors to the confessionals credit programs made available through different government programs and Nepal Tourism Board.
- Most of the home stay owners have not received any formal training on tourism like training in hospitality, housekeeping, food preparation, services and moreover English language to communicate with the visitors. Thus, such kind of training is necessary to run tourism successfully and smooth.
- Since paying guesthouses are limited in market area tourism activities are also running within that boundary. So to make equal distribution of the revenue of tourism and to share the benefits within the villagers it is necessary to make greater participation of other members of the society. For e.g tourism activities should be extended to the near community like Magar Ghaon, Gurung Ghaon and the nearest occupational caste community. They should be encouraged and insist to run paying guesthouses. For that their poor living condition, poor

hygiene and sanitation should be improved concession credit program and awareness programs like trainings seminars.

- Similarly, there is lack of trained guide for international and national tourist who could say the whole history of Bandipur about its natural and cultural products.
- Local natural and cultural tourism products like orange, slate and silk etc should be promoted within tourism. The products of silk like sweater, globe etc could be promoted to tourist as the local gift for memory.
- Tourists should be ensured about the security and peacefulness of the place.
- Local natural and cultural tourism products should be highly preserved like below:
 1. In order to preserve the ancient beauty of main bazaar and to keep in its natural glory it should be paved by slate as in past. Though it is done in Bindabasini temple area, it is necessary to complete whole market area. Then the entrance of vehicle must be banned whole market area. Similarly, the construction of modern buildings and bungula must be strictly restricted in order to the prime attraction of tourists.
 2. The jungle area in and around Bandipur must preserved and a collective effort must be visualized not only for the protection but also from the extension through extensive afforestation program. Thus, in return it will help to sustain favorable climate, natural habitation for the wildlife and scenic beauty of the area.
 3. Revive the charm of festivals; especially youngsters should be made aware of ancient festivals and rituals which can be one of the main attractions for tourists in off seasons.
 4. Revive the occupational characteristics. It will enable us to revive our virtually lost tradition of cottage industries. The developed tourism market will absorb the products. Different types of handicrafts items will certainly boost the level of income among the locals.

5. Repair and maintain all the historical monuments. It must be of paramount important to repair and maintain its medieval looking at its best.

Though there is basic infrastructure available in Bandipur, it is not enough for the tourism development. Thus development and maintenance of available infrastructure is necessary for the development of tourism in Bandipur as follows:

1. Up gradation of transport facilities must be one of the top priority for the tourism development in Bandipur. The main road from Dumre to Bandipur should be widened, main bazaar should be paved by the slate and the trails should be upgraded including the foot trails from Dumre to Bandipur. Because some tourist may prefer to walk rather than using the modern transport facilities. Similarly, the foot-trail to Siddha-Gufa nearest destination like Mukundsen Gadi should be upgraded.
2. Similarly, up gradation of accommodation facilities and catering facilities is necessary, but it should be done within losing its glory and originality of village.
3. Water supply should be plenty and reliable, modern communications like e-mail, fax and internet facilities should be made easily accessible and more circuit of the telephone lines should be installed in minimum charge in future.
4. The hospital shall be upgraded to meet the local as well as tourist demand immediately. Medical equipments and trained manpower must be present in the hospital round the year.
5. Drainage, sanitation system and solid waste collection and disposal system should be upgraded and extended to all of the villages and make them aware about it.
6. Similarly, street lights should be installed which will have positive effects to the beautification of the village.
7. Viewpoints should be constructed in order to enjoy the scenic beauty of nature. For e.g. view point to watch Himalayas, sun-rise and sun-set etc.

Last but not the least advertisement and promotional activities should be gear up in international and national level in following way.

1. Advertisements: It shall be done in national and international level as below:
 - i. Audio (radio) and visual (T.V and Video) by producing documentary as well as advertisement films for this purpose.

- ii. Newspapers and journals
 - iii. Hoarding board and signboards.
2. Promotional Activities
- i. Attending National and international tourism fair, seminar and conferences.
 - ii. Sufficient printing materials such as brochures, maps, booklets, stickers, photographs and posters.
 - iii. Direct contact and interaction with private and public tourism related institutions.

5.3.1 Recommendations, to extend the stay of tourists

Everything is available in Bandipur to make it one of the best tourist destinations. It is rich in culture, scenic beauty, historical importance, accessibility and accommodation. But there are some points that should be remain in order to extend the stay of tourists.

- Upgrading quality of services, hotels, restaurants and friendly behavior of locals with tourists.
- Creating recreational facilities like adventure sports; Para-gliding, Rock-climbing, Caving, Mountain biking and Eco-trek. Since the studies have shown there is high probability of Para-gliding it could be one of the important factors to lengthen the stay of tourists in future.
- One of the most recreational and adventure attraction for tourist that could be developed in Bandipur according to locals is to make lake by constructing dam in Fudi river.
- Developing hiking route from Bandipur like Bandipur to Chitwan and back to Bandipur.
- Organizing ‘mahotsav’ continuously.
- Protecting local ecology and environment

At conclusion, it is recommended to develop Bandipur as a tourism center for the following activities:

1) Hill Resort

- Warm winter, Pleasant summer, Magnificent Autumn and Spring

2) Educational Center

- Educational Institutions, Training Institution

3) Adventure Sport Center

- Para-gliding, Rock climbing, Caving, Mountain biking, Eco-trek

ANNEX - 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for the local people

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is “**Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal**”, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire is highly appreciated.

Suprim Pradhan

Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year

Central Department of Rural Development,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

1. Personal information of the respondents:

S.no	Name	Age group	Sex	Address	profession

2. What is your main source of income?

- a. Agriculture () b. business () c. service ()
c. tourism sector business () e. others, ()

3. If the answer of question no. 2 is option c,

How many number of your family involves in tourism related business?

- a) 1 b) 2

c) 3 d) More than 3

4. How much is your monthly income (in thousands (NRs))?

a. 15-20 () b. 20-30 () c.30-40 () d.40-50 () e. Above 50 ()

5. What types of tourists come here mostly?

- a. Domestic
- b. International

6. For what purpose do the tourists come in this area?

- a. Trade b. Observation
- c. Culture d. Pleasure and Relax e. Study

7. What are the major attractions in Bandipur?

- a. Sightseeing of monuments, market area & tribal villages
- b. Scenic beauty of Himalayas, river basin
- c. Adventure of trekking
- d. Bird watching
- e. Wildlife viewing
- f. Colorful festivals
- g. Quiet and peaceful place, gaining health
- h. Local people's hospitality
- i. Cultural tourism
- j. Especial products, If any

8. How much potential of tourism development do you see in Bandipur village?

- a. A lot () b. enough ()
- c. little () d. don't know ()

9. What is the unique culture feature Bandipur village that attract tourist most?

.....

10. What is the present condition of lodging and fooding for tourism in Bandipur village?

- a. Sufficient () b. Not sufficient ()
- c. Over Supply () d. Don't know ()

14. What are the major challenges for the development of tourism in this village?

- a. Lack of guide ()
- b. Lack of travel office ()
- c. Lack of accommodation ()
- d. Problem of transportation ()
- e. Problem of advertisement ()
- f. Others

15. Can the negative influence of tourism upon the local life style and culture be minimized?

- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
- c. Don't know ()

If Yes, how?

.....

16. Is there any necessities to establish "Bandipur Community Tourism Development Committee" for stabilizing tourism development?

- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
- c. Don't know ()

17. What do you think about promoting the domestic tourism / international Tourism?

a. Domestic tourism:

.....

b. International Tourism:

.....

18. Would you like to give some suggestion and comments for the development of tourism in Bandipur?

.....

.....

Questionnaire for the Tourist:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is “**Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal**”, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire is highly appreciated.

Suprim Pradhan

Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year

Central Department of Rural Development,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

1. General characteristics of the respondents

S.no	Name	Age	Sex	Nationality	Occupation

2. How many times have you been in Nepal?

3. Is this your first visit to Bandipur?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If No, how many times before.....

4. What attracted you to visit here?

- a. Peaceful environment ()
- b. Sightseeing ()
- c. Eco –tourism trekking ()

d. Study/research () e. Recreation ()

5. How many days will you stay in Bandipur?

6. Which you like most to accommodate in Bandipur?

a. Hotels and lodges b. Resorts c. Camping d. Paying guesthouses e.

Others

7. What is your daily expenditure while at here? (lodging and fooding)

.....

8. What do you feel about price of lodging and fooding in Bandipur?

a. Cheap b. Moderate c. Expensive

9. Are you satisfied with the behavior of local people, your services provider and government bodies?

a. Yes b. No

10. Why do you come to visit Bandipur?

a. Pleasure and relax b. Adventure c. Pilgrimage d. Study

e. Business assignment f. Project assignment

g. To gain health h. Village people and culture

11. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur?

[1-Excellent 2-Good, 3-Don't know, 4-Bad & 5-Very Bad]

a. Water supply

b. Communication

c. Electricity

d. Road

e. Health service

f. Cleanliness of place

g. Solid waste collection & disposable system

h. Security

i. Drainage system

j. Street lighting

k. Hotels

l. Restaurants

m. Toilets

n. Services

o. Behavior of local people

p. Conservation & promotion of Natural & cultural assets q. Transportation

12. Do you think to come back again?

a. Yes () b. no ()

13. Will you refer to visit Bandipur to your acquaintances while visiting Nepal?

.....

14. Would you like to give some suggestion and comments for the development of tourism in Bandipur?

.....

.....

Questionnaire for the Hotel Operator/Lodge Operator:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is “**Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal**”, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire is highly appreciated.

Suprim Pradhan

Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year

Central Department of Rural Development,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

1. General characteristics of the respondents

S.no.	Name	Address	Age	Sex	Education

2. Name of the Hotel.....

3. When was the hotel established?

4. How many hotels were here before your hotel was established?

5. How many hotels are there now in Bandipur?

ANNEX-2

Questionnaire for the Key Informants

Dear Sir/Madam,

I express my immense happiness to see you. The purpose of my visiting here is to conduct the study on the topic is “**Rural Tourism In Nepal: A Case study of Bandipur Village, Tanahu District, Gandaki, Nepal**”, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirement of Master of Arts in Rural Development Degree of Tribhuvan University. Your valuable inputs and suggestion would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire is highly appreciated.

Suprim Pradhan

Student, Master of Rural Development, thesis year

Central Department of Rural Development,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

1. Personal information of the respondents:

S.no	Name	Age group	Sex	Address	profession

2. What is your profession?

- a. Agriculture () b. business () c. service ()
c. tourism sector business () e. others, ()

3. How much potential of tourism development do you see in Bandipur village?

- a. A lot () b. enough ()
c. little () d. don't know ()

4. For what purpose do the tourists come in this area?

- a. Trade
- b. Observation
- c. Culture
- d. Pleasure and Relax
- e. Study

5. What is the unique culture feature Bandipur village that attract tourist most?

.....

6. What are the major attractions in Bandipur?

- a. Sightseeing of monuments, market area & tribal villages
- b. Scenic beauty of Himalayas, river basin
- c. Adventure of trekking
- d. Bird watching
- e. Wildlife viewing
- f. Colorful festivals
- g. Quiet and peaceful place, gaining health
- h. Local people's hospitality
- i. Cultural tourism
- j. Especial products, If any

7. What do you think about the existing situation of hotels of Bandipur?

- a. Sufficient ()
- b. Not Sufficient ()
- c. Over Supply/excess ()
- d. Don't Know ()

8. What is the present condition of lodging and fooding for tourism in Bandipur village?

- a. Sufficient ()
- b. Not sufficient ()
- c. Over Supply ()
- d. Don't know ()

9. What do you think about the availability of tourism manpower?

- a. Sufficient ()
- b. Not sufficient ()
- c. Over Supply ()
- d. Don't know ()

10. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur?

[1= Excellent, 2= Good, 3= Don't know, 4= Bad, 5= Very bad]

- a. Water Supply
- b. Communication Facilities
- c. Electricity Supply
- d. Road condition of Bandipur
- e. Health Service
- f. Solid Waste collection and disposal
- g. Cleanliness of the place
- h. Security arrangement
- i. Drainage System
- j. Street Lighting
- k. Hotel Facilities
- l. Restaurant (food) facilities
- m. Toilet facilities
- n. Employees in Tourism
- o. Conservation and promotion of nature and cultural assets
- p. Behavior of local people

11. What are the different effects of tourism in the development of this area?

	Positive	Negative
Employment opportunity		
Business opportunity		
Animal husbandry, horticulture & vegetable		
Development of cottage industry		
Conservation & promotion of natural & cultural assets		
Development of infrastructure		
Proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness		
Price rise in services & commodities		
Increase in moral & social values		
Community awareness		

12. What are the major challenges for the development of tourism in this village?

- a. Lack of guide ()
- b. Lack of travel office ()
- c. Lack of accommodation ()
- d. Problem of transportation ()

e. Problem of advertisement () f. Others

13. Can the negative influence of tourism upon the local life style and culture be minimized?

a. Yes () b. No () c. don't know ()

If Yes, how?

.....

14. How do you think about the future of tourism in Bandipur?

.....

15. In your opinion, which aspect should be emphasized to attract tourist in Bandipur?

.....

16. Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the development of tourism in Bandipur?

.....

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