

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is sun rising industry and backbone of economy in our country Nepal. Nepal is rich for social diversity and geographical diversity; these are main attractions for tourists. Wider publicity, priority good management, encourage related program, useful strategy and policy making for tourism industry is very necessary in the present context. Tourism is regarded as one of the biggest and fastest growing industries in the world. It has significance role in the socio-economic development of many developed and developing countries. Tourism in Nepal is perhaps the most important source of foreign exchange earnings and has great potential for the economic development of the country and countrymen. Due to the endowment of natural wealth, cultural, religious and archeological heritage. Nepal is emerging as an important tourist destination in the world. The Himalayas of Nepal and their scenic beauty are the prominent attraction for the tourist. Nepal is the country of Mount Everest, the land of the world famous climbers and the land of Lord Buddha. It's snow peaks, mountains, river, lakes, conducive climate and mysterious charms are the attraction to visitors coming here. Nepal has eight cultural and two natural heritage sites.

It offers nature-based tourism activities like trekking, mountaineering, rafting and wildlife sanctuaries. Having all the important ingredients for tourism development in the country, people from both east and west are attracted to visits Nepal. Today tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal, provides good employment opportunities at different levels and promotes cottage industries, trade and other services sectors. The new tourism policy has certain objectives in this directions. One of the objectives is the diversification and extension of the tourism sectors for developing, self-employment initiative in the people for eco-tourism and village tourism in line with poverty alleviation to raise the living standard of the people, and prepare a major basis for the national economy. It also take about the development and conservation of the natural, cultural and other resources of Nepal besides the development of the tourism infrastructure. The special features of the

policy includes more attracting tourists, making visit Nepal year or Nepal Tourism year in designated years. It also envisages making Nepal and all-season destination for tourists. Preparation is also to be undertaken for developing a complete package program aimed at the different categories and level of tourists after a through study of the international tourism market. While making an air service agreement with tourists originating market, the provisions of tourism are to be organized in countries other than the traditional market. It also talk about according recognition as friends of Nepal to world famous mountaineers, globally renowned personalities who have positive thoughts about Nepal(Sherpa & Sherestha,2011).

Panchthar district is a district which is part of Mechi Zone on Eastern Development Region of Nepal. Panchthar district's area is 1214 sq. km, population- 1,91,817, men population number – 90,186(47.02%) and women population number- 1,01,631(52.98%). The total house numbers are 41196 and population density is 154.57 per square which is little than its neighbor district Ilam and more little than its neighbordistrictTaplejung. This districts sexual ratio is 88.7 which is minimum than national ratio. Caste composition is also divert in the Panchthar district, there are 21 caste of people used to live, among these 41.9% Limbu, 13.8% Rai, 10.7% Bramhan, 9.9% Chhetry, 7.1% Tamang, 3.4% Kami, 3.3% Magar, 2.2% Damai, 1.9% Gurung, 1.4% Newar and other caste only 1% in the Patchthar district. But mother tongue language is little divert than caste in this Panchthar district, which are 40.12% people used to speak Limbu language, 34.10% Nepali, 7% Tamang language, Gurung, Magar, Rai and Bantawa language used to speak 1% and 1% other mother tongue language used to speak in Panchthar district according to census 2068. In the case of religious 52.03% people used to follow Kirat religion and 34.31% Hindu, 11.67% Buddhist, 1% Islam and Nature 1.74% Christian and 0.16% other religion followed in Panchthar district. In the case of profession 83% people depend on agriculture, forestry and fishery, 3.86% people depend on service sector, 3.82% Business, 2.49% people depend on art. Among the total people of Panchthar district54.75% employed and 0.41% unemployment and 5.63% are dependent. Women people employee than men people in the Panchthar(CBS, 2011).

The Panchthar district is divided into 38 V.D.C and one municipality. It is 609 metres to 3675 metres height from sea level and its topography location is longitude 26° 28'-

26° 59'. The temperature condition in Panchthar district is maximum 22°C minimum 15°C and sub-tropical temperature and cool temperature climate. Phidim municipality is a headquarter of the Panchthar district which is 745 km northeast from the capital city Kathmandu. Each V.D.C are good road connection with district's headquarter. Total 200km road is constructed in the Panchthar district which is 34.86km permanent(peeche) 57.0km gravel and 1060.0km temporary and other roads are can't use only constructed in the Panchthar district. This district's headquarter Phidim Bazaar is connection with Mahendra highway and Madhya pahadylokmarga. In the context of Panchthar district tourism agency is very weak in , it can't wider publicity, identification and investment in tourism area. It may play vital role for tourism development process. And then another case is investment in tourism components, transportation, accommodation attraction, food catering and infrastructure also necessary. Because these contribution is more important for tourism industries development, but these have been needs appropriate policy, strategy, and sufficient investment, believable environment for internal and external tourist in the Panchthar district. Investment is very low in tourism sector among with its neighbor district, so that tourism is not well developed in Panchthar district. The way of propsects of tourism development path is open and have many more. Such as socio-cultural diversity and congenial climate make the place ideal for visitors(DDC, 2016).

Phidim Bazaar is the headquarter of the Panchthar district, it is lyes in the plain land around the bazaar area which is called tiny vally in the hilli region of Nepal. The Phidim Bazaar is located in phidim municipality which municipality is devided in to 11 wards. Around those wards many more tourism places are located as well as many more tourist are used to visit there every day. For those tourist many more hotel and lodges are operated in the bazaar side, there are mony more people are got job. When they involve in job they improve their life standard. Investors are exited to invest in tourism place for tourism development. It create the new employment opportunity in Phidim Bazaar. Directly and indirectly to suggest the Bazaar's directly and indirectly to suggest the Bazaar's environment's improvement so that to gain knowledge for environmental condition in Phidim Bazaar's people.

The places attractions are mythical hills, Sumhalung temple, Hilyhang palace, Panaba waterfall, Phalelung Lampokhary-Rhododendron region, Aagejung Gumba,

PauwaBhanjyang, Cilouti, Chintapu, Lobrekuti Thakle(Singha) temple, Swargapury temple, Miklajong, Tamusangrahlaya etc. In this way tourist attraction places and things are many more in the Panchthar district but tourism industry is sick bed condition in the Panchthar districts.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Panchthar district is backward in tourist sector among its neighbor districts, but tourist attraction places are many more in this districts. Tourism role is very low of district's economic development. Local people do not take direct benefit from this sector in the Panchthar district. Many places and species are useful for domestic and foreigner tourist, but these places can't use for tourist attraction. Tourism agency and tourism management is very low and passive condition, it can't establish permanently operated for provide facility tourist as well as tourism related sector.

Phidim Bazaar is full of cultural and natural diversity which can give entertainment, satisfaction and fulfillment for our certain objectives as well as Panchthar district. Transportation facility, communication facilities available in there places. But these places cannot give any kind of entertainment neither satisfaction nor introduction to tourist till day's. Till now these are hide those beauties, utility and attractiveness from the tourist eye. When tourists know about those beauties, utility and attractiveness they may want to visit and take entertainment satisfaction. It is well accepted fact that Nepal has many attractive tourist centers scattered throughout the country. There are very few studies regarding the state and problems of particular tourism place. The present study attempts to cover the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar for tourism trade. The study will seek to find out the answer to the following research question:-

- (i) What kind of potentialities expansion of tourism in Phidim Bazaar?
- (ii) How to overcome tourism sectors problem?
- (iii)What kind of future tourism industry in Panchthar district?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to analyze the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar. The specific objectives are as below:

- (i) To explore the trend and present status of tourism in Phidim Bazaar.
- (ii) To analyze the impact of tourism on the income and employment in Phidim Bazaar.
- (iii) To analyze the problem and prospect of tourism in Panchthar district.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Tourism has been one of the major business or economic activities in many countries. Specially developing country like Nepal, it is most important sector of economy after agriculture and contributes to raise quality of the people. In addition, it fetches a lot of foreign exchange, which strongly helps to economy of the country and created employment opportunities to some extent. It has also enhanced increasing our Gross Domestic Product (GDP). That is why study and development of tourism has a great significance.

Tourism in Phidim Bazaar being recognized as a source of employment. It is highly labour intensive industry offering employment to both the semi-skilled and unskilled. It is a major source of income and employment for individuals in many places deficient in natural resources, which can not readily contribute to the economic prosperity of the area through the medium of tourism. This aspect of provision of employment becomes more important in a developing country where the level of unemployment tends to be high.

Tourism in Phidim Bazaar plays an important role in the economic development of the nation. The importance of tourism in the national economy can be appreciated with reference to its contribution in employment generation. Tourism is the highly complex phenomenon. It is an important human activity of great significance. In addition to economic significance it has socio culture, educational and political significance as well.

Tourism of Phidim is often accompanied by cultural exchange and by cultural enrichment of those who travel as well as receiving end. Cultural factors attract tourist to destinations-architecture, historical monuments. It bringing together people of different background from different countries. The role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar has a political and social significance, in this and in the activities in which tourist engage there often also educational and cultural significance.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The study area will be only Phidim Bazaar and only role of tourism sector in the Phidim Bazaar and also calculate the determinants and process of tourism sector in Phidim Bazaar.

The main limitations of the study are:-

- (i) This study is only confined on the role of tourism sector in the Phidim Bazaar.
- (ii) This study is mainly based on primary data and secondary data.
- (iii) Simple statistical tools are used to analyze the data.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The propose of this review is to access the extent of study that has been made on the marketing and promotional aspect of tourism. The chapters deals with theoretical inputs based on relevant books, booklets, and published and unpublished reports. Etymologically, the word tour is derived from the Latin 'tornate' and Greek 'tornos' meaning a lathe or circle the movement around a central point or axis. This meaning change in modern English to represent 'one's turn'. One can argue that circle represent the starting point. Which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle ,a tour represents the journey that it is around trip. The act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point. So that who takes such a journey can be called a tourist. The word "Tourism" is derived from the French word "Tourism" which originated in 19th century. The word tourism has a several meanings. According to webster's New International Dictionary, Tourism as "Travelling for recreation". Tourism being an invisible export industry like banking and insurance doesn't need the product to ship from one place to another. The earnings from tourism serve as seed for growth and development in the poor nation. Thus the tourism industry is the faster growing industry in the world. That is why at present the field of tourism is wider and wider day-by-day throughout the world but it has become more fruitful in developing countries like Nepal.

2.2 International Context

Bhatia (1997) has conducted in study to describe about contribution of tourism for life standard of human beings. This study's main objective was to know about the life standard had been improved the of middle class people in America and Eastern European countries after second World war. This study used in qualitative research style. Rise in the standard of living of the working and the middle classes of America and Eastern European countries yet develop respond able for growth in tourism. During the second world war that time peoples were not move one place to another

place because they want to save their life in their habitat place. When the second world war were end then started to movement people one place to another place, then to chance to improve and rise in the standard of living middle class people in America and Eastern European people.

Franklin(1965) has clarified about the tourism's role and its importance. This statement tries to analysis about tourists contributions for servicer people in tourism area. It provide to awareness and information about chance and opportunities in tourism industry.Preliminary report on the administrative machinery of the tourism in any kind of economic activities. Tourism and tourists can not mobilize own self it needs guardians. In this journal tries to define the importance of tourism industry. Because tourism and tourists are source of income but should not take care that income source may be end. Theoretical awareness tries to expansion in mass about significance of tourism and tourists.

The journal also support for tourism value in the case for development process. Sustainable tourism is the concept of only making a positive impact on the environment, society and economy of the country or location the tourists is visiting. The UN points out that sustainable tourism can have a positive effect in developing countries be eradicating poverty, protecting the environment and overall improving the quality life. This jurnal tries to define the use the tourism as a tools for economic development (Tourismboard, 2016).

Honey and Rome (2000) have conducted in their study to shows the trend and status of tourism in the world. Which concluded and found that embraced that tourism all movements of people outside their community for purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for example, attendance at conference and movement on sporadic or in frequent business purpose. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has projected that there was more than 663 million international travelers in 1999. Spending by their tourists was estimated at more than US\$ 453 billion. Tourists 4.4 percent a year over the next two decades, surprising a total of one billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by year 2020 (WTO 2000). Tourism is the world's largest employer generating, directly and indirectly, nearly 200 million jobs some 10% of the

jobs globally. In this statement tries to inform about tourism contribution in economic sector and employment generation in our society.

Loeiper (1978) gives definition about tourism in different point of view. There are three approaches in defining tourism economic, technical and holistic. Economic definition view tourism as both a business and industry. Technical definitions identify the tourists in order to provide a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definition attempts to include the entire essence of the system. That means tourism is important any kind of point of view in our society. Because it provide to chance opportunity learn any kind of knowledge from tourist. It is opportunity for exchange culture, scene and language between to each other in the world.

Veit (1978) has shows the importance of tourism in the world, its main objective is to found the nature of tourism occupation. Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident are not connected with earning activity. That means tourists try to learn and establish relations one society to another society. It is better chance for understanding between to each other in the world.

Jha(1999) has conducted in his study to define about the support of ths tourism in life standard of local people. The useful tools for tourism managers looking to improve their activities. There exists considerable managerial benefit understanding the psychology of trekkers. Yet such understanding does not equal pro-environmental awareness. The finding must be converted to management action, whether that is improving or redefining the present marketing and premonition programs with the proposed ideal mind considering. The level of commercialization of trekking focusing on behavior based development theories rather than awareness based ones, or something completely different is life to be concluded upon.

Bukratand Medlik(1974)had conducted in their study to definition about tourists and tourism with descriptive method. They tried to clarify about tourist and tourism for the learner in the society. This study to expansion of tourism knowledge. Tourism as the temporary short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work their activities during the study at these destination, it include movement for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursion. Tourism

denotes the temporary and short term movement of the people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination.

It is often argued in the economic literature that the key to modernization of today's less developed countries is their internal transformation from predominantly traditional agricultural economics to industrialized economics. Since these countries typically have a historical base of exporting primary commodities. Such a transformation involved large requirements for foreign exchange required for the alternatives with them is to accept foreign aid as a source of foreign capital and technology. But aids are usually tied with politics and other factors. The other alternative with them is to develop and diversify their traditional exports. Again it has critical constraints and domestic supply bottleneck etc. Due to the various difficulties associated with the above-mention alternatives, the developing countries generally look for simple and competitive alternatives. The alternative is the development of tourism in these countries.

2.3 National Context

Ghimire (2002) has conducted the study on the role tourism industry and its nature. In this study's objective is to research about role and effect of tourism in the economy. Tourism industry is multi-industry and multi-product in nature. As such the expenditure made by the tourist is also a multi-product in nature. A dollar spent by tourist thus transmits impulses in different sectors of the economy and so on. It is necessary to increase the supply situation not only a domestic production but also a imports from other countries to meet the demand created by these impulse to different sectors, there by resulting a variety of impacts on the domestic economy. To sum up, tourism is one among the several industries, which a developing country may have. To add furthermore, the developing countries place a major hope on tourism. Theirin planned way of development gives a major emphasis on it. Their plans therefore include a plan on tourism. There are so many studies which have been conducted on tourism by different scholars in Nepal and in foreign countries. In order to make the study more reliable some of the important studies are reviewed.

Gaire (2001) has conducted the study is define about prospects and benefit of tourism in our society. The objective of this study is to found the prospect of tourism any

certain place. The word "Tourism" is derived from the French word "Tourisme" which originated from 19th century. The word tourism has several meanings. Tourism being an invisible export industry like banking and insurance doesn't need the product to ship from one place to another. The earning from tourism serves as seed for growth and development in the poor nation. Thus the tourism industry is the faster growing industry in the world. This study found that at present the field of tourism is wider and wider day-by-day throughout the world but it has become more fruitful in developing countries like Nepal. She shows the qualitative research style in her thesis. She tries to represent and reflect in the society.

It is often argued in the economic literature that the key to modernization of today's less developed countries is their internal transformation from predominantly traditional agricultural economics to industrialized economics. Since these countries typically have a historical base of exporting primary commodities. Such a transformation involves large requirements for foreign exchange. An alternative with them is to accept foreign aid as a source of foreign capital and technology. But aids are usually tied with politics and other factors. The other alternative with them is to develop and diversify their traditional exports. Again it has critical constraints and domestic supply bottlenecks etc. Due to the various difficulties associated with the developing countries generally look for simple and competitive alternatives. The alternative is the development of tourism in these countries (DDC, 2016).

Tiwary (2013) when building constructed tourists also realized to good destinations for visiting places, and then start to increase the number of tourists visiting. Then start employment generation, job opportunity and improve life standards of people. That means when improve the facilities for tourists and then only we can get more benefit from the tourism sector.

Shrestha (1997) has tried to show the importance of tourism. The tourism industry plays a very important role. It is one of the important sources of foreign exchange with its multiple effects. He has also demonstrated that tourists' arrival in Nepal has been increasing day by day and more than 88 percent of total tourists visiting Kathmandu valley were by air. He has concluded that the future of Nepal is closely linked with RNAC's expansion program as well as air transportation.

Tuladhar(1993) has conducted in his study to management for tourist. Tourism is a subjective phenomena and equally valid in resource management. To promote primary and secondary market that directly effect tourism demand. To promote charter flight with RNAC's by tour operators assuring the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for tourist to Nepal, to provide more cultural shows and other types of suitable entertainment, to increase the length of stay of tourist and to increase their expenditure, to establish summer resorts like suitable tourists home stay and villas on the bank of lake and rivers, to developed the national concept and to develop human resources by emplacing on tourism education.

Upadyaya(2005) has conducted the study to explain about tourism occupation. There is positive impact of the tourism on economy of Nepal. It is also observe that it is established as one of the important sector of Nepalese economy. It's contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, revenue to government and employment generation is increasingly. The present trend of tourism development does not seem to be satisfactory despite the effort of government and private sector. Tourism has help to promote confects between the people of Nepal and other countries. This phenomena has to bring changes in the urban and urban life of Nepalese people. Environmental issues is one of the most concern issues about tourism in Nepal, because most environment of Himalayan mountains and hills. Thus, effort should be to minimize negative effects of tourism on cultural and environment and to maximize its positive effects for the development of the economy.

Increasing the urbanization and rapid population growth is the causes of pollution in environment in the world. Environment case such as: waste material management, global warming, drinking water and sanitation, environment pollution, natural disaster are destroy the many properties every year. Environmental situation is first priority anywhere in the world. So that when practice for development activities we concern and care of local suitable environment, plan wise and take a statistics of any program. Which is systematic progress and it never deceive in tourism sector of PhiidimBazzar(Shrestha,2016).

The author has included farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing, and tiding, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing educational arts and heritage

tourism and ethic tourism. In this articles, he states the main objectives of the rural tourism like to maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute millennium development goals. He concludes that rural tourism is Nepal's oil and key for poverty alleviation. Likewise, he has recommended to government.

Sherpa and Shrestha (2011) have conducted in their study tourism is developing as one of the fastest growing industries in the world. In Nepal's economic development, tourism sector is also developing as an important sector. Today, Nepal has become one if the prime destinations in the world because it's natural wealth, religious and archeological heritages. The world renowned low, middle and high mountains stand as attraction here. Nepal has products like rivers, lakes, falls, deepest gorge, glaciers, moraines, natural scenarios, land escape, jungle, flora and fauna, village lifestyle, customs and cultural aspects that have the feasibility for the development of mountains tourism. There is the great scope for the development of mountain tourism in Nepal, but it has not been capitalized upon and the country has not been able to take the advantages. The development of mountain tourism relies on the plans and policies of the country's government. Appropriate plans and policies make it possible to make prior to the this, the tourism sector was guided by the industrial policy, industrial enterprises act and periodical plan.

Many more studies demonstrated that tourism is most essential for the least developed countries like Nepal. Those studies specially focus on the importance of tourism development, HMG of Nepal has made a number of provisions in its current national development plan. It's major provision include a broad spectrum of town planning accommodations and facility including hotels, lodges and restaurants, specialized transpirations entertainment such as folk dance and cultural shows production of handicraft, possibilities of exploring further development of tourism including creation of additional sightseeing places and entertainment sources.

2.4 Research Gap

The research work concerned with the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar. Before this time did not research about this topics. So I want to research about this topics to

explore the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar. Tourism industry is important for developing pattern in the economy. When establish the tourism industry there past were not development of any infrastructure, information and any publicity, communication and transportation system. In our society tourism is taken as entertainment in society, but in the present context tourism plays the vital role in the economy. For the development of tourism industry, government and local government are making plan and policies for the sustainable development. Hotel restaurant and tourism spots are largely establish in this area. There have many sector changes their role in tourism sector as well as income employment generation. But still there are many natural beauties and cultural diversity of the Phidim Bazaar has not recognized to generate role and improvement for tourism development. This study has tries to recognized the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar with religious and natural beauty. This study mainly practice for find out the role of tourism industry in the study area.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

A systematic research study needs to follow a proper methodology to achieve the predetermined objectives. Research methodology may express in other words as process of arriving to the solution through planned and systematic dealing with collection of the data and research methodology is defined as –“A careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any of knowledge.”

The basic objectives of this study are to identify the problems and prospects for tourism development in panchthar district as well as impact of tourism in Panchthar. These objectives are therefore important because it provide micro level information, which is useful to macro level tourism development plan for related department of government. In order to achieve these objectives, it is needed to adopt certain methodology, which is explained in the following paragraphs.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is helpful to manage the evidences and enquires of the study in appropriate order within the given time from and to interpret the data. This study will descriptive and qualitative research design. The researcher developed some of the instruments like the structured and unstructured, observation and interview schedule to explore the field information on tourism in Phidim Bazaar. This study attempts to identify the strength, weakness and role of tourism development in Phidim Bazaar. For this study data and information are collected from the field survey in Panchthar and they are analyzed to get the answer of the research questions. This study therefore is descriptive and prescriptive in nature. This study combines survey and analysis. For this study data collected through the questionnaire on tourist local people of Phidim and hotel owners of Phidim. The data collected through questionnaires were classified and tabulated according to the needs of the research.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on qualitative data. The source of information is basically focused on primary data is collect through observation, interview in related area's people, survey and secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished document, newspapers, articles, bulleting researchable journals, seminars reports etc. .

3.4 Sampling Procedure

This study has included ward wise people and some experts, teachers and tourism related professional person and purposive sampling units and simple random sampling is used and defined.

3.5 Method of Presentation and Analysis of Data

In this process of data presentation and analysis the researcher classified and tabulated data which had collected through the carious sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually for different types of data, different table are prepared. Simple statistical tools we used such as percentage average frequency diagram to fulfill the objectives of the study data is analyzed descriptively.

In order to analyze the available data, the following methods are applied.

- i. Different tables, bar and graph are presented on the basis of collections of primary data as well as available reports from various sources.
- ii. Percentage changes are computed to the show the degree of change.
- iii. Some data are analyzed on the basis of average like investment pattern of hotels, income pattern of notes, length of stay of tourist, expenditure pattern of tourist etc.

CHAPTER – IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction of The Study Area

The Panchthar district is divided into 38 V.D.C and one municipality. It is 609 metres to 3675 metres height from sea level and its topography location is longitude 26° 28'-26° 59'. The temperature condition in Panchthar district is maximum 22°C minimum 15°C and sub-tropical temperature and cool temperature climate. Phidim municipality is a headquarter of the Panchthar district which is 745 km northeast from the capital city Kathmandu. Each V.D.C are good road connection with district's headquarter. Total 200km road is constructed in the Panchthar district which is 34.86km permanent(peeche) 57.0km gravel and 1060.0km temporary and other roads are can't use only constructed in the Panchthar district. This district's headquarter Phidim Bazaar is connection with Mahendra highway and Madhya pahadylokmarga. In the context of Panchthar district tourism agency is very weak in , it can't wider publicity, identification and investment in tourism area. It is may play vital role for tourism development process. And then another case is investment in tourism components, transportation, accommodation attraction, food catering and infrastructure also necessary. Because these contribution is more important for tourism industries development, but these have been needs appropriate policy, strategy, and sufficient investment, believable environment for internal and external tourist in the Panchthar district. Investment is very low in tourism sector among with its neighbor district, so that tourism cannot be well developed in Panchthar district. The way of propsects of tourism development path is open and have many more. Such as socio-cultural diversity and congenial climate make the place ideal for cisitors.

This study cover the period from 2014 to 2016 AD. Information available form the primary as well as secondary sources are included in this chapter. Here information in the number of tourist arrival in Phidim Bazaar purpose of visit, tourist arrival by major continent and nationality as and sex composition, means of transportation used by tourist and length of stay tourist in Phidim Bazaar are analyzed in this chapter. Phidim Bazaar is the headquarter of the Panchthar district, it is lyes in the plain land

around the bazaar area which is called tiny vally in the hilli region of Nepal. The Phidim Bazaar is located in Phidim municipality which municipality is divided in to 11 wards. Around those wards many more tourism places are located as well as many more tourist are used to visit there every day. For those tourist many more hotel and lodges are operated in the Bazaar side, there are many more people are got job.

4.2 Trend and Present Status of Tourism in Phidim Bazaar

Phidim Bazaar is one busy bazaar where is multilingual, multi-religion, and multi caste people used to live together without fight between to each other any religious, language and caste issues from their origin. They used to celebrate and pray their own believe god in their society. Maximum people engage in any kind of business, occupation and industries. More than 400 hotel, restaurant, lodge and home stay are operated in the Phidim Bazaar for their customer along with tourist. Many more internal and external tourist are used to rest and take entertainment in this bazaar for a night and day as well as around their visiting period. So that Phidim Bazaar is one suitable destination places for tourist and tourism industry.

The present trend and status of the role of tourism industry is valuable and transperence. The context of Phidim Bazaar for tourism industry, there is going to improvement of environmental condition around the Bazaar area through government sector, private sector and social mobilizer. Government of Nepal also declare as a sample city (NamunaSahar) so government sector try to good manage in Bazaar area, such as drinking water, sport and entertainment places, comfortable hotel and lodge, and environmental condition. DDC of Panchthar used to organize programs to plant to trees beside the road around Bazaar area.

From these strategies local people get more employment opportunity in their own places with easily. Tourists take fulfillments of their satisfaction in the visiting period. Tourism places are decorated and develop, search new suitable places and prospective places etc. Bazaar development committee also take suitable strategies and polices to implement with effectively. Cultural and religious museum are established in certain places. Trainingful human resources are mobilizes for tourist in the Phidim Bazaar. Transportation and communication facilities are sufficiently available in Phidim Bazaar anywhere. Among the total 95% people are educated and 60% people

understand English language and 25% people can use English, Hindi, Nepali and own their mother tongue language as a communication.

One government hospital and one private hospital are operate for treatments of sick people and many more clinic, medicine shop, are establish in Phidim Bazaar. More than 75% people use as drinking water supply through pipe line. Panchthar Multiple campus used to provide higher level education two higher secondary and more than 6 secondary schools are established for to provide English and Nepali medium education in the Phidim Bazaar.

In this way present trend and status of Phidim Bazaar is going to develop and sustainable and become dependable day to day. Facilities and human skills are addition each by each everywhere in the Phidim Bazaar. Local people are also gain knowledge about tourism and going take benefit from tourism sector in Phidim Bazaar. Phidim Bazaar is going to become tourism area in soon coming days.

The trend and status of tourism in Phidim Bazaar is going to improve in present context. The number of visiting tourists is increasing in Phidim Bazaar this year than the previous years. The tourists attraction things are well managed and places are decorated by social worker and DDC worker. The facilities are also going to improve and establish in tourism area, which support to convince the tourists intention towards tourism places of Phidim Bazaar. The following points are clarify about trend and present status of tourism in Phidim Bazaar:-

4.2.1 Tourist Arrival

Phidim Bazaar is little famous place tourism is the eastern part of our country Nepal. Nowadays it is smoothly increasing tourist destination from coming days. These days examines the number of tourist visiting Phidim. The tourist arrival in Phidim Bazaar from the data of Phidim has been in presented in table no.4.1.

Table 4.1

Tourist Arrival in Phidim Bazaar

Fiscal year	Total number of tourist in Phidim Bazaar	Percentage of growth rate
2013	1,000	
2014	1,250	25
2015	1,500	24
2016	2,000	35

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

The table No.4.1 shows that 25% of tourists increase tourist in Phidim Bazaar in fiscal year 2013-2014 and 24% and 35% increase tourist in Phidim Bazaar in fiscal year 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 which denotes that phidim Bazaar's future will be bright in coming day

4.2.2 Purpose of Visit by the Tourist

Tourist visits Phidim Bazaar for different purpose. For this question was asked to the visitors to identify the purpose of visit. The major purpose of visiting Phidim by the tourist is to scenic beauty and religious places, peaceful environment sightseeing and trekking or research. The table no.4.2 shows the tourists visit in Phidim Bazaar with different purposes.

Table 4.2

Tourist Arrival by Purpose, Visit in Phidim Bazaar

Purpose	Number of respondents	Percentage
Religious manure	70	46.67
Peaceful environment	20	13.33
Sightseeing	30	20
Other	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

According to the table 46.67% tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazar for religious purposes, and 13.13%, 20% 20% tourists used to visit for peaceful environment, sightseeing and other respectively. Among those tourists religious tourists are visit more than other purposes tourists in the Phidim Bazzar.

4.2.3 Composition of Tourist Arrival by Age and Sex

Different age group of tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazzar. Among them some are young where as some of them are old. In this section tourist are classified in different age groups. They are below 15, 16-30, 30-45, 45-60 and 61 over years. 150 respondents were interviewed in those study where there 100 male and 50 female.

Table 4.3

Age and Sex Differential of Tourist

Age group	Number of respondents	Percentage	Male	Female
Below 15 years	25	16.67	15	10
16-30 years	35	23	25	10
31-45 years	45	30	30	15
46-60 years	30	20	18	12
61 over	15	10	7	8
Total	150	100	95	55
Percentage			63	37

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

The table shows that the majority tourist 23% visiting Phidim age group of 16-30 years followed by age, 31-45 years 30%. The visitors 61 over was only 10%. The table also shows that 63% of tourists are male and 37% of tourist are female. The male and female visiting Phidim is differ significantly.

4.2.4 Length of Stay Tourist in Phidim Bazzar

Length of stay is an important factor in tourism development in Nepal as well as Panchthar. It plays vital role for earning foreign currency. In order to develop tourism

industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourist inflow but also consider a significant part of eco- tourism concept. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. It depends up on time, money and desire of tourist. The duration by tourist visiting Phidim Bazzar may be seen from table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Length of Stay Tourist in Phidim Bazzar

Duration period in days	Number of respondent	Percentage	Remarks
1	5	3.33	
2	50	33.33	
3	35	23.33	
4	20	30.33	
5	12	8	
6	9	6	
7	7	4.67	
8	5	3.33	
9	4	2.67	
10	3	2	
Total	150	100	

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

The table reveals that the length of stay varies from 1 day to 10 days. The majority of 33.33% of tourist visit Phidim Bazzar for 2 days. It is followed by 23.33% of tourist visit for 3 days. The least percentage that is 2% tourist visit Phidim Bazzar for 10 days. The table also shows that the average length of stay tourist in Phidim Bazzar is roughly 6 days. It shows that if the length of stay tourist in Phidim Bazzar is increased the local people of Phidim will be benefitted, because demand of the local goods will be increased due to increment in length of stay tourist. Hence, the economic condition of Phidim Bazzar will be strong.

4.3 Impact of Tourism on Income and Employment in Phidim Bazaar by Tourism

The income and employment opportunities are creation and to provide the chance in Phidim Bazaar by tourism. When a number of tourist visits in Phidim Bazaar more than 8 people get job opportunities directly and indirectly in Phidim Bazaar. The tourism industry is labour intensive industry, so, that many more local people to get chance to improve their economic condition from tourism sector. The following points are clarify the impact of income and employment in Phidim Bazaar by tourism:

4.3.1 Effects the Economic Activities by Tourism

Directly and indirectly effects the economic activities by tourism in Phidim Bazaar. There are two types of tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazaar which are internal and external. Tourists arriving process is effects by season in Phidim Bazaar. Seasonal and compulsory tourists participate and expenditure spend daily in Phidim Bazaar, during their living and visiting periods. They used to involve any kind of entertainment activities, sports, business, trade, concert and training etc. Tourists visiting time in Phidim Bazaar many more local people to get to chance job opportunities and hotel, lodge, restaurants, seller, guider, and other people earn money or certain benefit that time from tourists services. The table 4.5 shows the economic activities of any six hotel and restaurant in Phidim Bazaar.

Table 4.5

**Economic Activities of Six Hotels and Restaurants during Tourists Arriving
Period in Phidim Bazaar**

S.N.	Name of Hotels and Restaurants	Constant Capital of Hotels nad Restaurants (in million)	Number of Employees	Salary of Employees in Average Per Month(in Rs.)	Income of Hotels and Restaurants in January(in thousand)	Income of Hotels and Restaurants in July(in thousand)
1.	U.K. Hotel	30	7	7000	90-120	70-90
2.	Sargam Hotel	40.5	12	5500	80-95	30-40
3.	Tiger Hotel	10	6	6000	60-85	45-60
4.	Aajima Hotel	20	5	5000	50-90	40-70
5.	Seema Hotel	10.5	4	6000	120-150	70-90
6.	Panchthar Hotel	5	3	5000	40-60	20-30

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

The table 4.5 shows that economics activities are varies of one season to another season as well as tourists visit in Phidim Bazaar. In winter season many more tourists used to visit and summer season little tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazaar. Because in summer time respondents person only visits, that's time employees are quite leisure and hotel, restaurants earns little income. But in winter season employees are busy for their duty and hotel owner also success to earn more income in Phidim Bazaar.

4.3.2 Income and Employment Generation

According to the census 2011 A.D.the total population of Phidim municipality is 24768. Among the total 85% got job and 15% people got seasonal job in Phidim Bazaar. The local people used to produce local man made things and varieties of vegetable and crops. They used to sold to internal and external tourist and fulfill their

needs in the society. When they produce and sell those things they automatically earn income and get employment own.

But development condition is weak in the Phidim Bazaar, because development infrastructure are do not sufficiently mobilize. Lack of skillful human resources lack of evaluation and research in Phidim Bazaar. Among those challenge many more private company, farm and industries are established in the Phidim Bazaar area. Those farm and institution are attraction of the internal and external tourists for their visiting targets. It is directly and indirectly positive sport for economic and social development in Phidim Bazaar. The following table going to show the occupation and employment condition of Phidim Bazaar.

Occupational Condition of Phidim municipality is mention following table-

Table 4.6

Occupational Condition of Phidim Municipality

Occupation	Total	Percentage
Police force	90	0.11
Mannager	992	1.20
Bussines	3146	3.82
Technician	853	1.03
Office helper	630	0.76
Service sector	3179	3.83
Fish farm, vegetable, livestock farm	68369	82.93
Handicraft	2051	2.49
Machinary related	527	0.64
Other occupations	1618	1.96
Unmentioned	983	1.19
Total	82438	100.00

Source: Field Survey, December 2016

According to the above table till the nowadays 82.93% people engage in agriculture sector, that means could not well developed in the Phidim Bazaar as modern industrialization. So that Phidim Bazaar needs lot of modern technology to developed industrialization. When expansion of modern technologies as soon as industrial activities will increase, and increase of industrial activities number of tourist also will be increase in Phidim Bazaar. Administration sector also active for those activities in the Phidim Bazaar area.

4.3.3 Status of Income and Employment

The income and employment condition of Phidim Bazaar is little satisfactory because could not well develop in the Phidim Bazaar area. Many more local people employees in hotel sector and construction also in other sectors. The following table shows the income and employment condition of Phidim Bazaar.

Table 4.7

Income and Employment Generation

Employer	No of employees	Salary in average	Total salary	Percent
Hotel	7000	8000	56,000,000	41.18
NGO	2000	12000	24,000,000	11.76
INGO	3000	12000	36,000,000	17.65
Construction	5000	9000	45,000,000	29.41
Total	17,000			

Source: DDC Panchthar, December 2016

The table shows that 41.18% employees engage in hotels and their average salary 8000 per month. Likewise 11.76% and 17.65% employees are engage in NGO and INGO respectively, and their average salary is 9000 per month. According to the table who engage in NGO or INGO he/she has earn more salary in the Phidim Bazaar.

4.3.4 Other Impact of Tourism

Tourism affects the village society and socio-economic patterns of the people. Tourists influence food habits, family structure, religious, language and psychology of the local people. They spend money while they stay for recreation and entertainment in Panchthar. Actually, they create a chain reaction that produces additional economic benefits. They trade with various business that purchase goods and services locally. The initial direct expenditure of visitors spreads and multiplies throughout the local and regional economy.

Tourism helps to keep local craft industries alive and saves the traditional weaving and woodcarving. It generates, employment and income in several sector of the economy as well as development of infrastructure and a number of industries. Tourism paves the way to total development of village through generation of job opportunities and income. The tourism industries have made several impacts in the local community of Panchthar. Positive or negative impacts of tourism in around Panchthar have been studied and analyzed specially from the economical, social, cultural and environmental point of view.

4.3.4.1 Social Impact

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Panchthar. It has also show the positive as well as negative social impact in the society. The development of tourism industry in the remote areas has brought number of change in Panchthar. Specially life style and cultural activities are changed, land has become expensive, local people got many jobs to do and main social impact in Panchthar is that the people who are unknown even about another place human life style get knowledge about those things. Because the villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists. They are learn something about the language, something about electronic and mechanical goods the tourist generally carry with them such as camera, transistor likewise.

So far, with the development of tourism in Panchtharha brought certain changes upon the social movement. The traditional dresses have totally changed. Presently the young local boys are seen in clean colorful and extra dress up with modern dresses. Women and men are also wear the modern dresses as well as children learn different

type of social activities from the tourists. But the villagers respondents feel that there is some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them especially children and teenagers learn the bad habits from the tourists. Though some negative effect associated with development of tourism, are actually insignificant in comparison to benefits.

4.3.4.2 Cultural Impact

The tourism in Panchthar has also made cultural impact. The life styles of people have been improved by tourism in Panchthar. Specially by the development of tourism in Panchthar the inflow of tourist has created impact on local people both positively and negatively. In a way, incoming of tourist have destroyed the culture of local tribal people as their income has increased to follow the today's modernization. On the other, it has initiated new business instead of traditional occupation of farming. Similarly, by the growth of tourism in Panchthar it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture and moral values.

But tourism industry has also brought negative impact in cultural activities in panthar district, such as prostitution, gambling, smoking, drug addiction, etc. The extinct of happy dumped tourists and sex tourists damage the social culture. Similarly new generation are influence seriously. Tourism gives the cultural shock in the society. Some young people have suffered from the hazard disease like AIDS. People are being very luxurious because of which their limited income is not sufficient for maintaining their desire.

4.3.4.3 Environmental Impact

Tourism industry direct impact on the environment condition. Tourist is effect by environment. Where useful environment they want to visit and some tourist also need artificial environment, those artificial environment destroy the natural environment. So that many more tourism industries going to produce waste material in the environment. Some industries polluted on air, some industries polluted water, sound etc. There are used batteries thrown away by the tourist and tour operator in the jungle. If affected the eco-system seriously. The carbon spread in the jungle turns in to poison. Several plants and insects were found to be affected. Garbage thrown inside

the creation pollution. Further more garbage, plastic bags and empty bottles are thrown at the roadside by outside lodges. It showed the environmental pollution in Phidim Bazaar.

Today, preservation society is ecology and eco-system conscious. Conservation and preservation of natural resources have been the slogans of environmental. A number of humanist, sociologist, and NGOs have followed their mission to make the environmentally conscious in Phidim Bazaar.

4.4 Prospects and Problems of Tourism in Panchthar District and Phidim Bazaar

Tourism industry is one main source of foreign currency and chance for addition of employment opportunity. In this industry we can establish easily in the case of our country Nepal, because Nepal is culturally and naturally rich and diversity. Tourists gets attracted by these diversity. Same as Panchthar district is also culturally and naturally diversify and rich. The present trend and status of the role of tourism industry is valuable and transparence. The context of Phidim Bazaar for tourism industry, there is going to improvement of environmental condition around the Bazaar area through government sector, private sector and social mobilizer. Government of Nepal also declare as a sample city (NamunaSahar) so government sector try to good manage in Bazaar area, such as drinking water, sport and entertainment places, comfortable hotel and lodge, and environmental condition. DDC of panchthar used to organize programs to plant to trees beside the road around Bazaar area.

Panchthar district's cultural and natural diversity are as shown below:-

4.4.1 Prospect of Tourism

This temple lies in nearest of Phidim Bazaar and transportation and communication facility is available. It is valuable and meaningful important for Kirant religious people especially Limbu caste people. They used to worship and celebrate Udhauly and Ubhauly festivals at this temple, organized Limbu's cultural ceremonies and Chumlung meeting at this temple. We can see the scene of Phidim Bazaar clearly, suitable climate also available in this area. Sumhalung temple have mythical value,

when the Limbu caste couple arrive there place and gave birth of up children, those children had been younger and they started to search for marriage proposal they did not fulfill their practiced. So they decided that to plant mango tree, if this mango tree ripe different kind and size of fruit, we may allowed to marriage between each other. After mango's fruits different and then that Limbu's couple children engage marriage between each other.

In this way Phidim Bazaar has great potentialities of tourism industry. There are many more tourist attractive things and places. Sumhalung temple is cultural, natural and mythically important and popular in the case of internal and external tourist.

(i)Hilihang Palace

This Palace is located in Nagi V.D.C in the Panchthar district. Transportation and communication facilities are available there. Before the unification of Nepal Yangrak state govern from that Palace. That Palace was built by King Hilihang so that palace was known as Hilihang Palace. Yangrak soldiers were fought bravely with Gorkhaly soldiers and the lastly their war hadn't decide, so they were agreement paper sign and respect to each other. So that palace attract historical tourist. Historically important than natural and cultural that palace.

-Panawa Waterfall located in Membeng V.D.C in Panchthar district. That waterfall is important for religious and natural attraction. It is longest waterfall in the Panchthar district, clear, very beautiful and attractive waterfall. We can see another natural science stone carving style and wild animals also could visit in this area, useful for internal and external tourist visit in this region.

(ii) Phalilung Lampokhari

Rhododendron area Phalelung Lampokhari-Rhododendron area is located in boarder of Nepal and India, also boarder of Membeng and Chhanthapu V.D.C in Panchthar district. This area is covered by Rhododendron forest and 2200m height from sea level. 28 species of Rhododendron are found there. Phalelung Lake, Lampokhari lake Dabala, lake, Gunte, Harkate, Suke and Hile Lake and pond. We can visit and observe there endanger wild animal such as red panda, lophophorus, munal and many more

animals. Transportation and communication facilities also accessible there with comfortable weather condition

(iii) Timbu Pokhari

Timbul pokhari is popular for religious point of view and natural point of view. The common people believe that when visit this lake our future aim will be fulfillment in our future life style and physical and mental problems also gets solved itself. So that common people and religious visits more this place for certain purpose. This pokhari is located in Phalaicha V.D.C in Panchthar district and facilities of transportation and communication are also available there. Historical, religious and biodiversity is ornaments for that place. Total area is 800m². Length 400m, breadth 200m and 4480m height from sea level. This area is snow falling area where snow falls in the month of Aswin to Baishakh(October to may), so October to May months are appropriate time for visit this area. Nearest of this lake Laxmipokhari, Shiva pokhari, Surya kunda, Dudhakunda, Hansapokhari, Mayarpokhari, Nirpokhari many more ponds are located. Medicinal herbs such as Yarchagumba, Panchaule, mikopila, Hadchud, padamchamalkyanjo black and white, Bikhmakudkipakhan both same as many more medicinal herbs as we can get in this area. Likewise endanger wild animal red panda, bear, dear, wild sheep, mountain leopard, musk deer, wild pig and many more wild animals grazing there places such as yak. Many more people used to visit in an appropriate season. So that place is popular than other tourism places in Panchthar district.

(iv) Silauti and Labrekuti

These place are located in boarder of Imbung V.D.C and Phidimmunivipality, These place are more important for Kirant religious people and natural fever people, Specially these place are valuable and important for Kirant and Phalgunanda's follower people and Limbu caste, Maha guru Phalgunanda's statue built by Graphite stone and put there many more Kirantreligious(Satyahangma) people shelter and temple built there. This place is 8856ft. height from sea level. Limbuwan agreement letter wrote and implement from there Kirant religious logic also manifestation by Maha guru Phalgunanda from that place. So that these place are suitable for internal, external and religious tourist.

(v) Kummayak Kussayak

This place is also called natural god and goddess palace and also habitat of mother goddesses and sun god live there. So local people every three year celebrate and worship for these god. That time many more people used to visit and Mela organized by local club. Security, transportation, hospital facility, communication and good hotel facilities available in these area. According to the Limbu history 'Yuma Sammang' (Queen of god) origin from that place. So Limbu caste, neighbor country Indian's people also visit and worship about these gods.

-Miklajong:- This hill is located in Limba V.D.C in Panchthar district. It is one naturally attractive place. Sun rising scene and more than ten district we can scenery seen from this hill. We can go through Phidim, Dhankuta and Morang. Transportation, communication facility available in this area. Internal and external tourist visit every year. But they used to stay there only one day, after one day tourist not satisfy than the first day because this place area and tourist attraction places.

(vi) Chhala Sekuwa (Sheholnamlang)

This hill is located in boarder of Panchthar district and boarder of Phetap, Sarangdada, Aangsarang and Manjabung V.D.C. This place is naturally attractive and historical, mythical valuable place. According to the Kiranti history, Namsany and Kesamy were brotherhood relationship between to each other. But Keshamy was human being and Namsamy was older brother, who was tiger life. They were brought up day by day and they became younger. When they became younger older brother became hunter of living things and small brother became hunter of wild animal. After year they wanted to fight each other and fought. That period small brother had killed his older brother tiger and take out brother's skin and dried there. So that, that place has no any plants nowadays.

4.4.2 Problems of Tourism in Panchthar District and Phiidimbazzar

The geographical structure of Panchthar district is totally hilly region and only plain level in district's headquarter Phidim Bazzar. Some tourism places are located in rural area and some tourism places located in suitable place for visit by tourist. 50% of the

tourism places connection with transportation and 50% tourism places are not available transportation facility. Communication and financial facility also does not sufficient in tourism places and hotel facility not available in needed places. the problems of tourism in Panchthar district and Phidim Bazaar are clarify with following points:

(i) Management Problems

Tourism related agencies are not actively and arthritically operated in this district. Tourism places are not decorated clean and advertisement for tourist. It never addresses for tourist facility and their entertainment. These places are not used for tourist, these are used for only as farm and grazing land for domestic and wild animal. These places hide their beauties from tourist, it can not spread on their natural attraction. Cultural heritage also many more in this district but those are also passive from tourist eyes. Such as Limbu cultural things ,Rai cultural things, Gurung cultural things, Tamang cultural things, Sherpa's cultural things are not put in museum and haven't museum management and facility for these things in this district. These are used to display cultural occasions and their celebration of festival on feast programme.

(ii) Lack of Suitable Human Resource

Cultural and natural importance values are significance for tourism development in the Panchthar district. These proper management is main challenge, till nowadays. Because Panchthar district have not skillful human resource and capital resource for its management and decoration. The peoples of Panchthar district are not awareness about tourism industry and they do not know about tourism industries value. They use the tourism places for their daily necessities. So, that activities hamper the tourism industry and never progress in tourism sector development. Government and non government organization are not provide any awareness programme in related places people or communities in Panchthar district. Lack of advertisement for tourism development process in the Panchthar district.

In this way Panchthar district and Phidim Bazaar faces many more problems and challenge for tourism industry. But these problems and challenges are difficulties for

solutions. If practice for tourism industry in Panchthar district can easily overcome these problems and then tourism industry developed but, if can't practice for these problems tourism industry may half sick minded when fulfillment component of tourism such as attraction access transportation and accommodation knowingly or unknowingly develop tourism industry in Panchthar district and Phidim Bazaar.

Overcome for above problems, we need suitable environment, strategy, policies and community to take benefit from tourism industry in Panchthar district. To attain these goals promoting tourism by realizing its employment potentials and expanding domestic tourism base could be one strategy. It sufficiently contributes to broad base sustainable economic growth in Panchthar district.

(iii) Transportation and Communication

Transportation and communication facilities assumed to be two separate milestone while considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in Panchthar district are not good anywhere. The main road is only pith and other roads are gravels which these roads are not comfortable for transportation in rainy season. Among 39 V.D.C only 21 V.D.C are accessible with road connection which is not transport daily.

Communication is equally important to develop the tourism industry. Today is the modern communication can pass the message around the world within a minute. One way communication is useless and isolated. The telephone towers are built anywhere but those cannot provide sustainable facility. Other media and communication are not well managed and established in proper places. So that tourists faces many challenges during visiting period.

(iv) Ecological Problems

Cleaning forest and agricultural lands to make multi-storied buildings and hotels causes ecological problems, which destroys valuable flora and fauna. Many rare and scarce wild animals are endangered due to unchecked flow of tourist.

The increase of industrialization within Panchthar is a barrier to the promotions of tourism and it leads to the deterioration of the eco-system. Here several factories

producing among other things tea, shop, plywood, brick, wine and spirits have been the causes of environmental pollution.

(v) Lack of Tourism Regulation and Manures

Lodge have been built in Panchthar to the point where tourist are overflowing due to the lack tourism regulation and the unplanned growth of lodge. Never address for tourist facility and problems, these only priority for their benefit. In Panchthar, price varies from one place resort or hotel to hotel restaurant. It has been found that the price of bus ticket from Kathmandu to Panchthar varies and the tourist pays that owing to their ignorance of the fact. Tourism in Panchthar and Phidim Bazaar is also found to be highly disorganized.

In addition, majority of the local people are illiterate, backward and poor in Panchthar district. They are less conscious about hygiene and cleanliness. Which have a bad impression upon the tourists. There is a gap of cultural, communication between the host and guest except the demonstration effect. The tourist just look at the local people, smile and think about them and return. The local people do not show any positive response to the observation of the tourist. It is because both of them have a language problem besides this the tourist of Panchthar seems quit busy in completing the itineraries given by the laws owner. Therefore they do not have much time to keep in close contact and visit people. Another reason for this gap is because to guides are unable to brief the tourist about the society and culture of the people.

(vi) Information Center and Publicity

Most of the tourist visiting Nepal do not know about tourism places in Panchthar. The information center shouldn't operate authoritatively for Panchthar district's tourism places till nowadays. In addition, majority of the local people are illiterate, backward and poor in Panchthar and Phidim Bazaar. They are less conscious about hygiene and cleanliness, which had a bad impression upon the tourist.

Problem associated with tourism may be solved through a process of research, training and development. It is therefore important have a well-organized tourism reached having and development. The study shows that there is a gap of cultural

communication between the host and guest except the demonstration effect. The tourist just look at the local people smile and think about them and return. The local people do not show any positive response to the observation of the tourist. It is because both of them have a language problem besides this the tourist of Panchthar quite busy in completing the itineraries given by the lodge owners. Therefore they do not have much time to keep in close contact and visit people. Another reason for this gap is service provider are unable to brief the tourist about the society and culture of the people. The Panchthar district is highly crowded and poorly managed. There does not exist any arrangement on tourist information. The security is loose, the transport facility is poor and the overall approach to tourism development is non-existent. The Panchthar district's cities are seemingly growing very fast but its growth is not planed and it appears that the local planers of the city are not concern to up coming alarming situation.

In this way the great problem that we perceived in Panchthar and Phidim Bazzar is that we did not find a collective feeling of which tourism development is predominant. We reorganized that the local government and also various lines agencies do not believe that tourism development also means collective approach to various types of development works to supplement and complement tourism development at the end we clearly perceived that the growth pattern of the existence tourism in Panchthar district and Phidim Bazzar hardly any induced investment from the private sector in any other related field such as in handicraft, food and beverage, swine farm, poultry farm, goat, cow and buffalo farm, Specialized agricultural products.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY OF THE FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Tourism is the important part for economic development and activities in our society. It is generate of employment opportunity and income as well as increase the life standards of local people. According to the field survey 46.67% tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazar for religious purposes, and 13.13%, 20% 20% tourists used to visit for peaceful environment, sightseeing and other respectively. The majority tourist 23% visiting Phidim age group of 16-30 years followed by age, 31-45 years 30%. The visitors 61 over was only 10%. There are 63% of tourists are male and 37% of tourist are female. The length of stay varies from 1 day to 10 days. The majority of 33.33% of tourist visit Phidim Bazaar for 2 days. It is followed by 23.33% of tourist visit for 3 days. The least percentage that is 2% tourist visit Phidim Bazaar for 10 days. The table also shows that the average length of stay tourist in Phidim Bazaar is roughly 6 days. It shows that if the length of stay tourist in Phidim Bazaar is increased the local people of Phidim will be benefitted, because demand of the local goods will be increased due to increment in length of stay tourist. Hence, the economic condition of Phidim Bazaar will be strong.

Directly and indirectly positively impact employment and income generation in Phidim Bazaar. The economics activities are varies of one season to another season as well as tourists visit in Phidim Bazaar. In winter season many more tourists used to visit and summer season little tourists used to visit in Phidim Bazaar. Because in summer time respondents person only visits, that's time employees are quite leisure and hotel, restaurants earns little income. But in winter season employees are busy for their duty and hotel owner also success to earn more income in Phidim Bazaar. According to the field survey 41.18% employees engage in hotels and their average salary 8000 per month. Likewise 11.76% and 17.65% employees are engage in NGO and INGO respectively, and their average salary is 9000 per month. According to

the field survey who engage in NGO or INGO he/she has earn more salary in the Phidim Bazaar.

Problem associated with tourism may be solved through a process of research, training and development. It is therefore important have a well-organized tourism reached having and development. The study shows that there is a gap of cultural communication between the host and guest except the demonstration effect. The tourist just look at the local people smile and think about them and return. The local people do not show any positive response to the observation of the tourist. It is because both of them have a language problem besides this the tourist of Panchthar quite busy in completing the itineraries given by the lodge owners. Therefore they do not have much time to keep in close contact and visit people. Another reason for this gap is service provider are unable to brief the tourist about the society and culture of the people. The Panchthar district is highly crowded and poorly managed. There does not exist any arrangement on tourist information. The security is loose, the transport facility is poor and the overall approach to tourism development is non-existent. The Panchthardistrict's cities are seemingly growing very fast but its growth is not planed and it appears that the local planers of the city are not concern to up coming alarming situation.

5.2 Conclusion

In this way the great problem that we perceived in Panchthar and Phidim Bazaar is that we did not find a collective feeling of which tourism development is predominant. We reorganized that the local government and also various lines agencies do not believe that tourism development also means collective approach to various types of development works to supplement and complement tourism development at the end we clearly perceived that the growth pattern of the existence tourism in Panchthar district and Phidim Bazaar hardly any induced investment from the private sector in any other related field such as in handicraft, food and beverage, swine farm, poultry farm, goat, cow and buffalo farm, Specialized agricultural products. The following points are decided from this study:

- i. Tourists arriving process is increasing in Phidim Bazaar.
- ii. The present status of tourism in Phidim Bazaar is not satisfactory, because does not well manage and facilities for tourists there.
- iii. The tourism agency does not establish arthritically in Phidim Bazaar till nowadays for tourists facility.
- iv. The improvement of there weak condition is practice through many more government and private sector in Phidim Bazaar.
- v. Lack of skillful human resources in Phidim Bazaar for tourism industry.
- vi. tourism in Phidim Bazaar. Directly or indirectly expansion of income and employment generation by

5.3 Recommendations

It is well- accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy for the countries like Nepal. So far the role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar plays the vital role for the socio-economic development as well as permanent source of foreign currency earnings for the country. In order to promote tourism role in Phidim Bazaar, the following recommendation should be up.

- i. The main role of tourism in Phidim Bazaar is to generate the income and employment opportunity, so around the tourism area many more hotel and lodges are establish for tourists facility, where many more people get job.
- ii. Phidim Bazaar is well developing Bazaar among the our country's Bazzars. Phidim municipality is divide in to 11 wards. Each wards managed the waste materials in certain places. Many more small industries are going to operate in Bazaar area, which provide to job opportunities in bazaar area.
- iii. To stop the house building construction anywhere, because there is pollution control problem occur in bazaar area.
- iv. A tourism development center should be establish which could provide to chance to improve weakness tourism related activities and managed the tourists attractive things, it support the increase the length of stay in their destination palce.

- v. Adequate reliable and up-to-date information in Phidim Bazaar should be made available for tourists. Similarly wide publicity should be made to Phidim Bazaar popular among tourists.
- vi. The tourists guiding facilities is weak in every hotel should be improve hiring trained people or expert in the field. The employer should be provided training covering wide knowledge in history, culture and ecology.
- vii. DDC of Panchthar should take more interest for tourism related activities in Phidim Bazaar. It made the qualified human resource should be produce.
- viii. Impact on economy, society and environment created by growing numbers of lodges in Phidim Bazaar as well as concessionaries inside the Bazaar area should also be properly.
- ix. The improve of the tourism area environment and to provide the qualified facility for tourists. It should be generate the skillful employment opportunities in Phidim Bazaar or outside the Phidim Bazaar.
- x. Tourists attractive places are need to well management and decoration to increase the attractiveness in Phidim Bazaar.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURIST

Male/Female: _____ Occupation: _____

Age: _____ Date: _____

1) Which means of transportations you come in Phidim Bazzar?

Local bus _____

Air _____

Travel Coach _____

Motor Cycle/Cycle _____

Car/Own Vehicles _____

2) What is your purpose to visit in Phidim Bazzar?

Peaceful Environment _____

Sight-Seeing _____

Religious Intention _____

Others Any _____

3) From which continents you come to Phidim Bazzar?

Asia _____

Western Europe _____

America _____

Africa and Others _____

4) Is it your first visit?

Yes _____

No _____

5) Are you group or alone?

Group _____

Alone _____

6) How many days do you want to stay here?

7) What kind of foods do you like most in Phidim Bazzar?

8) What do you think of the standard of lodging and fooding here?

9) What do you think about future of Phidim Bazzar as a tourist center?

10) What are your suggestions to develop Phidim Bazzar as a tourist center?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOTEL/LODGE OWNERS

Name of the Hotel/Lodge: _____

Established year: _____

1) Where is your permanent address?

2) Is the present hotel/lodge your own house or you have taken it on rent?

3) If it has been on rent how much rent do you have to pay per month?

4) How many employees are there in your hotel/lodge?

5) How much do you pay them respectively per month?

6) How much tax did you pay last year?

7) How many tourist came to your hotel/lodge last year?

8) What is the annual income of your hotel/lodge last year?

9) Do you think that the inflow of tourist have made this place dirty?

10) What is the future plan of your hotel/lodge?

11) What kind of role play by tourism in this Bazaar?

12) How many tourist used to visit daily in this place?

13) What kind of facilities they used to need here?





