

# CHAPTER – I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 General Background of the Study**

There are many other historical and religious places outside Kathmandu valley. Just to mention a few, Lumbini, the nativity of Gautam Buddha is archaeological places of interest scattered in the country. Lumbini is an approximately 150m above sea level and 27° 29' north and 83° 17' east. It occupies three square miles of land. In recognition of the archaeological and historical sanctity of this site, Lumbini was inscribed on the world Heritage List in 1997. Lumbini is the fountain of world Peace where Lord Buddha was born in 623 B.C. It has become a very important historical place of pilgrimage both for Buddhists and Hindus. This place was identify as the birthplace of Lord Buddha in 249 B. C. by emperor Ashok of India and had marked the place by Ahokan Pillar in the thicket of forest both the pillar and site was forgotten until it was the Queen Shakya King Suddhodhana of Kapilbastu, while going to her maternal home Devadaha happened to pass through Lumbini. It was on the Baisakh full moon day 623 BC. Queen Mayadevi gave birth to prince Siddhartha who is revered as Buddha and whose teachings have spread throughout the world. In Buddha's days Lumbini was beautiful garden fixed with green and shady grove of Sal trees.

Nepal is rich in its verity in cultural among other Asian country. The South Asia sub region, one of the poorest regions in the world (over 40% of the population is living below the international poverty line, according to World Bank data), is embracing tourism as a key method to achieving economic and social development.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), despite recognizing the many challenges existing in the region - such as frequent changes in policies, corruption, security concerns and health issues - is committed to harnessing the potential of tourism for the benefit of the region's neediest, and as a mechanism for lasting positive change.

By working collaboratively, both intra-regionally and with organizations such as the UNWTO, ADB believes that the region can successfully grow and develop into a key region for visitors, and be an example to other regions of the positive changes that tourism development can bring (UNWTO, 2012).

South Asia possesses many valuable tourist resources and attractions, which could be important vehicles for reducing the widespread persistent poverty in South Asia. However, the potential of tourism has remained largely unrealized for several reasons. Recently, several organizations, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), have focused on promoting intra-regional tourism by utilizing common resources, shared culture and common physical infrastructures (Rasul and Manandhar, 2009)

Many more associations viz Lumbini Development Trust (LDT), Lumbini Crane Conservation Centre (LCCC), Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) International Union for Nature and Natural Resource Conservation (IUNANRC) and UNIDO have been doing best jobs for its conservation.

Geographically, Lumbini- birth place of Lord Budhha, is situated in Rupandehi district of Nepal, which is distant about 300 k.m. west from Kathmandu. . And this place is located 150 m above. from Sea level, It is lying nearly 24 km away from Himalayan foothills (Chure) in the Terai region of Nepal. . The two main cities namely, Siddharthanagar and Butwal are developed under the base of Himalayan foothills. The Gautam Buddha Airport, situated in the Sidhharthnagar is the gateway for Lumbini by air transport and is 10 km far from the Lumbini. Nepalese Government is planning to improve it as a regional international airport. This place is declared as "Fountain of World Peace" by World Buddhist Federation (WBF) because of its immense historical and archeological importance. Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) along with Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) has demarcated six villages for the development of community based tourism. The local area surrounding to LDT is purely a rural, the community purely based on traditional farming. As the land was taken by the Lumbini Development Project (LDP) to develop the area as the centre of peace, Kenzo Tange Japanese architect made the Master Plan-1978. He had included an objective so as to encourage local economic development in his master plan. When the master plan was regulated the land comprising the main development area was full of habitants of thousands of people. Later on the government bought the land from the farmer by paying a nominal charge. Even though, the local people lost direct access to natural resources with in the development area. It was found that the maximum numbers of tourist arriving in

Lumbini are from Srilank, Thailand, China, Germany, Japan and India. All together 71053 tourist visited Lumbini from 78 countries in 2007 which is increased to 128259 during 2011.

### **1.1.1 The Lumbini Master Plan and Lumbini Development Trust**

The Master Plan covers an area of three square miles on north south and encompasses three zones each covering one square mile (2.56 sq. km). The three zones are united by a 1.474 meter long walk way and a canal. The zones are:

1. The Sacred Garden
2. The Monastic zone and
3. The New Lumbini village

The heart of design is the sacred garden located in the southern part. The ultimate objective of the design here is to create an atmosphere of spirituality, peace, universal brotherhood and non-violence consistent with the time and Buddha's message to the world. The sacred garden shelters the ancient monuments at the center in a freshly restored atmosphere of serene and lush forest all around the complex. In keeping with the goal of protecting the sites of archaeological significance, no new construction is permitted in the sacred area surrounded by a pond and the circular levee.

The monastic zone is situated in the forest area north of the Sacred Garden. Divided by a canal, there are East and West Monastic enclaves having 42 plots each allotted for new monasteries of Theravada and Mahayana sects of Buddhism. Nearby, across the central link bridge, a research center, a library, an auditorium and a museum provide facilities for research and study on Buddhism. The northern part of the site is being developed as the new Lumbini Village, which is also a gateway to the outer world where visitors can find comfortable lodges and restaurants offering high standard facilities.

Swiss geographer Kate Moles worth and Ulrike Müller-Boker put forward a field report on—"The local impact of Under-Realization of the Lumbini master plan"- 2007 In which they have mentioned that between 1999-2000 UNDP initiated a series of missions to review the Lumbini development so far and develop a strategy towards its completion. While there might no longer be economic resources available to realize Tange's master plan to its original extent, it is crucial that the project achieves some

form of completion and achieves the original development objectives for the site and the local community.

In recent years an increasing number of unofficial souvenir "stalls" have started trading further within the Sacred Garden and outside monasteries. They most comprise a small number of goods that are usually displayed on a cloth placed on the ground that is packed away at the end of each day's trading. Stall holders who pay rent for official pitches in the master plan car park market claim that hawkers pay bribes to LDT officials, who turn a "blind eye" to their illegal trading activities. Market traders expressed the need for the LDT to fix a fair ground rent for stalls, enforce trading regulations and keep trading to officially designated areas. They also feel that the LDT should be more active in promoting Lumbini and encouraging visitors to stay overnight at the site, which would improve stall holders' incomes and those of many other sectors of the local community. A major constraint shared by local people seeking waged-labor and emerging employers within the master plan is the lack of required skills and the poor level of education locally. Well-remunerated skilled jobs that have been created with the development of the master plan, especially in the construction sector and the hotel and tourist industry, have been filled not by local people, but by better-qualified and experienced staff from Kathmandu and Pokhara. While hotel managers interviewed during fieldwork expressed the desire to train and develop the local skill-base, the fact that very few visitors stay over night in Lumbini and that political instability has reduced visitor numbers, contributes to the hotels' inability to reach profit and markedly reduces their staffing needs. The Lumbini International Research Institute employs a number of local people in a range of positions, including cooks, cleaners, gardeners, security guards and drivers, together with the library staff. The LDT itself employs local people for unskilled and semiskilled positions such as security guards, car park attendants and clerks, but better paid skilled jobs tend to be filled by outsiders (Neupane, 1999).

Lumbini was described as a beautiful garden full of green and shady trees at the time of Lord Buddha's birth around 623 BC. It was in its grandeur for some centuries. In 249 BC, when Emperor Asoka visited Lumbini it was a flourishing village. Shui-Ching-Chu in 4th century AD recorded the existence of the Asokan pillar and seven stones marking the first seven steps taken by the Buddha. Chinese travellers Fa-Hien (403 AD) and Hiuen Tsiang (636 AD) visited Lumbini saw trees and stupas

constructed by Asoka. At that time, the whole region was in ruins with many dilapidated stupas, monasteries and palaces. Huan Tsiang also observed the Asokan pillar split into two, probably struck by a lightning.

Lumbini remained in neglected state for centuries, until Alois A Fuhrer, a German archaeologist, discovered the Asokan pillar by chance on December 1, 1895 AD while wandering about the foothills of Churia (Shiwalik) mountain range. Since then numerous archaeologists have undertaken excavation works of the place. The Asokan pillar bears an inscription in Brahmi script, which in English translation reads as King Piyadasi (another name for Asoka), beloved of the gods, having been anointed 20 years, came here and worshiped saying ‘ Here Buddha Sakyamuni was born.’

In recent times, the late king Mahendra visited the place in February 1956 and donated 100,000 rupees for its development on the occasion of the Fourth World Buddhist Conference held in Nepal in 1958. In 1967, then Secretary General, U. Thant visited Lumbini and made Lumbini Development Project an international concern. In keeping with this trend for development of Lumbini, late King Birendra also had shown keen interest in its development as evidenced by occasional directives, sanctions and grants. To develop it further, a Lumbini Development Committee was established. In 1970, The Lumbini Development Project was conceived and development programme was divided into three parts:

1. Drawing up a Master Plan
2. Arrangements for improving existing infrastructure
3. Implementation of the plan

Prof. Kenzo Tange, a famous Japanese architect, did the designing of the Master Plan. It was finalised and approved by United Nations and the Government of Nepal in 1978.

Expansion of airport facilities, some construction work, tree plantation, provision of water and electricity supplies, road construction from Bhairwa to Lumbini, renovation of various chaityas and stupas, archeological surveys etc. was done by the Government of Nepal. It was estimated to cost about 60 million rupees (3 million US dollar).

The third phase is the implementation of the Master Plan. Twenty million US dollars are expected to be spent on this phase. This amount will be raised purely as donation.

The main donor countries are Japan, Korea, Thailand and Sri Lanka. Other countries like India, Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mauritius, and United States are also involved in fund raising.

The Master Plan for Lumbini Development covers an area of three square miles and divided into three zones:

### **Impact**

Tourism is an economic activity that is imposed, or at least grafted, on a pre-existing set of economic activities and traditional ways of life (Price & Harrison, 1996: 1). Tourism is a product of three main elements; destination, hosts and the tourists. Tourism is a process which obviously affects various aspects of society and culture. Primarily its impact is of economic nature. Sharma (2059) states that the contribution of tourism in gross foreign exchange is 15 to 17 percent and the influence of tourism is also centered in some specific areas only not throughout the whole nation but it does not mean to underestimate the tourism because we know a very little about the multiplier effect of the tourism; we must take account of the foods, vegetables and fruits that the tourists take as well as the employment plus the crafts that the tourists purchase. According to Godfrey and Clarke (2000), socio-cultural change relate to local quality of life and sense of place. Positive change in the quality of life could be as follows; personal income increases, helps to improve living standards for those more directly involved in industry, supports the diversity of restaurants and other cultural entertainment, influence the assortment of goods for sale in many local shops that would not be available in the same amount if tourism did not exist to support them, park areas are often improved, street furniture and design criteria introduced, greater care and attention placed on overall environmental quality, new opportunities etc.

#### **1.1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The major religions of Nepal are Hinduism and Buddhism. Religion is an integral part of Nepali people. There is religious tolerance and harmony existing between Hinduism and Buddhism from the ancient times. All deities whether they are from Hindu or from Buddhist, people worship both deities with equal reverence. There is full blending of Hinduism and Buddhism in Nepal and all the Gods and Goddesses are worshipped by Hindus and Buddhists alike. The special feature of Nepal is the

religious homogeneity prevailing specially between the Buddhist and Hindu people, who, for long course of history have developed mutual love and respect for one another. Nepal has a tradition of religious tolerance. Hinduism and Buddhism are the two major religions of Nepal, which exist together in an amicable and harmonious atmosphere. This can be witnessed by seeing religious symbols and motifs of both religions, which are placed in the places of worship. All the people of Nepal are generally religious and they observe traditional customs and rites. Many international Buddhist visitors from all over the world pay visit this pilgrimage site where ancient monuments epitomize the birthplace of the Buddha. Lumbini is the sacred place for the Buddhist and the sacred Buddhist pilgrimage site. This sacred place was at the eastern edge of Kapilvastu, on the bank of the Telar river in ancient time. It was famous for natural beauty and calm environment due to shady grove of Sal trees and many kinds of flowering plants. Maya Devi, the queen of Sakya king Suddhodana of Kapilvastu, gave birth to a baby while visiting to her maternal home Devadaha. Lumbini By Chance, Maya Devi gave birth of a baby by holding a branch of a tree with the pangs of labour on the vaisakha full moon day 623 BC. Before the birth of Christ. Such kind of description is given about the divine birth where queers Maya Devi gave birth to Prince Siddharthas; Lumbini is the birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha, the prince of peace (Upadhyay, 1999).

For the economical development of the local people surrounding to Lumbini Garden, there is the development in the education, health, employment and infrastructure sector of the society. Among them employment and income of the local people takes an important role which could enhance the other factors. Basically Lumbini Trust along with its development needs to develop the society of its periphery for its long life, which is also included in strategic plan of master Plan. As per Master plane there is the third dimension, socio economic development of the area which includes the connectivity enhancement, tourism infrastructure development and agricultural extension within the area. This work studying the job generation and corresponding income of the people of study area. The research questions are:

- Whether the local people of study area are getting their opportunity to earn economical benefit along with the implementation of Master Plan?
- What's in the master plan that can full fill the expectation of local people to include in the hand in hand development of Lumbini Garden?

- What are the expectations of the local people so as to strengthen their economical status by means of Lumbini trust?
- Whether the people of study area are getting jobs either in private hotel or in LDT office?
- What is the trend of income generation of local people due to the economic activities around the LDT periphery?

### **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to find the overall development of the study area because of establishment of the LDT, while specific objectives for the study are as follows:

- To identify the number of job generating in the Lumbini periphery to support the economical development of the local people.
- To identify the economical support provided by the Lumbini Development Trust for the local people.
- To identify the trend of income generating of the local people due to the LTD.
- To identify the impact of number of tourist arrival on the income of concern VDC.

### **1.3 The Study Area**

The four VDC's surrounding to the Lumbini Garden is Madhuwani, Ekala Tenuhawa and Lumbini Adarsa with population above and 10 years of age were 3941, 6302, 6324 and 6040 as the Census of 2011 as estimated by 2001 census. Lumbini Ideal (Adarsha) VDC is the largest one regarding population and area among the four villages in touch with the Lumbini Garden; Lumbini Ideal, Madhuwani, Ekala and Tenuhawa VDC encircles the Lumbini Garden from four sides. The total area of the study area is 69.42 km<sup>2</sup>. (Ekala: 19.73km<sup>2</sup>, LDTA: 7.7 km<sup>2</sup>, Lumbini Adarsa Village: 16.93 km<sup>2</sup>, Madhuwani: 10.61 km<sup>2</sup>, Tenuhawa: 14.66km<sup>2</sup>).The Garden is surrounded around south and south west by Lumbini Adarsa west by Tenuhawa, North by Ekala and East and southern east by Madhuwani.

However the present population during the year of 2068 they are 6382 in madhuwani,10,338in ekala,8,941 inLumbini Adarsa and 9041 in tenuhawa VDC.Among thgem only in Ekala VDC there is +2 level school education whereas in



Lumbini Adarsa ,Tenuhawa and Madhuwani there is no higher educational institution above SLC level.

Lumbini of Rupandehi is one of the potential places for the Tourism and cultural point of view. From the time of the implementation of Master plan in 1978, it has been arising as the interest of cultural and environmental tourist. In this work only the four VDC which are in contact with the Lumbini Garden and the garden zone are considered as the study area.

The VDC's comprise with following number of Household as per the Census of 2001,

Ekala VDC	-1,230 Household
Tenuhawa VDC	-1,193
Lumbini Adarsa VDC	-1,092
Madhuwani VDC	- 824

Following institution and association are selected for the interview and sources for data:

- Lumbini Development Trust, Lumbini.
- Local Hotel Association, Lumbini.
- Local Tour Guide Association,Lumbini
- Mahamaya Rickshaw Chalak Samitee, Lumbini .
- Village Development committee, Madhuwani.
- Village Development Committee, Ekala .
- Village development Committee, Lumbini Adarsa .
- Village Development Committee, Tenuhawa .
- Hotel Hokke,Hotel Kasai,Hotel Ananda Inn Lumbini.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

For each and every tourist spot there must be the involvement of society and the people of the society must be benefited for its long life. The aspect of the study is to find the mutual development among the people of neighbor VDC and Lumbini garden as per master plan. Since Nepal is growing as the destination for the world tourist,

therefore it is very essential to recognize the visitors' interest. As per economic concern of nation, every tourist spot should generate multiple jobs. The need of social involvement in the sustainable tourism can also emphasize the hand in hand growth of the tourist spot and the local community. A large number of income generating jobs can be created around the study area to increase the national revenue as well as the economical development of the neighbor people.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study is concentrating only on the involvement of the local people in LDTA in economical aspect. It focused the areas that the local people come in contact with the Lumbini garden with economical point of view. There are eight VDC'S near by Lumbini Garden viz. Madhuwani, Ekala, Tenuhawa, Lumbini Adarsa, Masina Khudabagar, Aama, and Bhagawanpur. Out of eight VDC's four VDC surrounds the Lumbini Garden, so the study concentrated only to those VDC's. Here are some aspects like the rented vehicles, stalls and lodges and the official jobs, which connects the economical status of local people with the development of Lumbini as per Master Plan. Thus sampling as collected from the economically active people involve in Lumbini Garden periphery .

The study is largely based on secondary information. Therefore it is difficult to quantify the impact of tourism in LDT on the culture and environment. Though there have been numerous studies related to tourism, these studies pertain to specific locations, which are benefited due to the development of Lumbini as a whole.

The case studies cover two co-related diverse locations. One study the Economical impacts of tourism on an indigenous population of the local VDC the other, the LDT. Although the case studies do not permit us to generalize, they attempt to provide a general picture of tourism and its positive and negative effects on the economy of the local VDC as well as of local people. Since interviewing the respondents was not based on any scientific sample surveys, the results do not correlate directly to the inferences which are drawn from the sample surveys. Environmental as well as cultural aspects during the studies were observed positive and negative which are excluded in the study due to lack of time.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into five chapters. Chapter I gives a brief introduction, complete with the rationale, objectives, methodology and limitations of the study. Chapter I provide an overview of the Lumbini and its surrounding VDCs. It also presents government programmes and involvement of local people in the development of LDT. Different groups of people who inhabit the periphery of Lumbini are the sample for study. The whole work is descriptive and analytical which can conclude about the need of objectives.

The chapter II includes literature review which guides the direction of study work. Definition of tourism their types, back ground of study area, previous study work performed by other researcher and their outputs are studied in systematic way. This helps the study work to focus perfectly about problem of this thesis.

Chapter III contains methodology. This chapter is included to explain the method used to perform the thesis work, it also includes the limitation and aspects of the research work. The different term of statistical are defined as far as possible to elaborate the thesis work smoothly. Result and discussion and findings are included in chapter IV, data presentation and analysis are in chapter V including conclusion and recommendation.

## CHAPTER-II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Development can be viewed from various dimensions, however, for the purpose of this current lesson, the following definition of economic development is considered: Economic development is a process of economic transition that involves the structural transformation of an economy and a growth of the real output of an economy over a period of time. It is a long run concept. Structural transformation is achieved through modernization and industrialization and is measured in terms of the relative contribution to gross domestic product of agriculture, industry and service sectors. The potential of tourism to contribute to development is widely recognized in the industrialized countries, with tourism playing an increasingly important role and receiving government support. Tourism along with some other activities like financial services and tele-communications is a major component of economic strategies. Tourism has become a favored means of addressing the socio- economic problems facing rural areas on one end, while enhancing development of urban areas on the other (Aryal, 2004).

In Nepal a large scale rural development based on tourism area. It constitutes the largest service industry of the Himalayan country. Nepal tourism is bolstered by the presence of the highest mountain in the world-Mount Everest. The country also is home to 8 of the 10 highest mountains on earth. Nepal acts as a veritable magnet for persons following an active lifestyle. Mountaineers, propellers and sky professionals regularly visit the country to hone their professional skills. The tourism industry in Nepal is responsible for a large portion of the foreign exchange coming into the country (CNAS, 2005).

The tourist industry in Nepal employs 42 percent of the total working population in Nepal. It is the main source of economic sustenance after agriculture. Many Nepali people depend upon foreign tourists for their livelihood. The growth of organized tourism in Nepal has given rise to higher wages of the Nepali population depending upon tourist activity for their economic sustenance. Responsible tourism is practiced by the government to ensure that environmental degradation does not occur as a by-product of tourist activities.

The LDT can contribute to development and the reduction of poverty in a number of ways. Economic benefits are generally the most important element, but there can be social, environmental and cultural benefits and costs as well. Tourism contributes to poverty reduction by providing employment and various livelihood opportunities. This additional income helps the poor by increasing the range of economic opportunities available to them. Tourism also contributes to poverty alleviation through direct taxation of tourism generated income. Taxes can be used to alleviate poverty through education, health and infrastructure development. Some tourism facilities also improve the recreational and leisure opportunities available for the poor themselves at the local level. Tourism is not very different from other productive sectors but it has following potential advantages for pro-poor economic growth:

- It has higher linkage with other local businesses because customers come to the destination;
- It is relatively labor intensive and employs a large proportion of women workers;
- It has high potential in poor countries and areas with few other competitive exports;
- Tourism products can be built on natural resources and culture, which might sometimes be the only assets that people have.
- The contribution of tourism to the local economy is also important to note.
- It has five kinds of positive economic impacts on livelihood, any or all of which can form part of a poverty reduction strategy:
  - Wages from formal employment
  - Earnings from selling goods and service or casual labour
  - Dividends and profits arising from locally owned firms and business units
  - Collective income which may include profits from a community run enterprise, land rent, dividends from joint ventures. These incomes can provide significant development capital and provide finance for corn grinding mills, a clinic, teachers housing and school books
- Infrastructure gains, for example, roads, water pipes, electricity and communications. At this point it must also be mentioned that there are some disadvantages of tourism as well. For example, leakages and volatility of revenue. These are also common to other economic sectors.

In many developing countries, like South Africa, China, Philippines and India, domestic tourism is growing rapidly and like international tourism brings relatively wealthy consumers to areas where they constitute an important local market. Domestic tourism can be accessed by people with lower budgets and is often equally valuable to the economy (Shakya, 2007).

Many small enterprises and individual traders sustain themselves around hotels and other tourism facilities and these small companies are not foreign owned.

Tourism can impose substantial non-economic costs on the poor like loss of access to resources, displacement from agricultural land, social and cultural disruption and exploitation. Many forms of development bring with them disadvantages that need to be managed. The economic and non-economic negative impact needs to be determined and the issues addressed. It is for this reason that the WTO supports a holistic livelihood approach to assessing the impact of tourism-positive and negative – on the poor. Issues like environmental management and planning at local level need to be addressed through the good governance agenda.

The local market should be geared up to deliver qualitatively reliable and competitive goods and services to tourists. The local business community should be actively involved in the process through partnership approaches. This requires continuous efforts, which is possible through long-term partnership to benefit from linkages.

Tourism can help in diversifying other sectors of the local economy and can create new ones, offering additional community livelihood opportunities. Local economic benefits and ownership are likely to be greater, if local communities participate in diversified business activities. Now with the growing awareness governments are adopting policies, to encourage and facilitate participation by the local communities. The participation by the poor in the development of tourism projects may result in increasing employment and growth of complementary products.

These benefits can further be maximized through partnerships at the destination level. There is a tremendous possibility of bringing about sustainable development for the local economy if hotels and tour operators work together with local communities, local government and NGOs. This can help in reducing poverty and can provide a richer experience to domestic and international tourists. Such partnerships will benefit

both the host communities and the tourism industry. Some of the key components of broad-based growth which assist in benefiting the poor include:

- Government commitment and responsiveness to the needs of the poor
- The expansion of employment opportunities for the poor
- Improved productivity for the poor,
- Improved access for the poor to credit, knowledge and infrastructure,
- Investment in the human capital of the poor (particularly education and health).

Local communities can often engage in the provision of complementary products because it requires less capital investment and is therefore less risky. Tourism is often best considered as an additional diversification option for the poor, rather than a substitute for their core means of livelihood. As an additional source of income (or other benefits) it can play an important part in improving living standards and raising people above the poverty threshold. The poor can maximize their returns by choosing forms of participation, which complement their existing livelihood strategies. It also helps them earn from their cultural and social assets. Tourists are interested in the “everyday lives” of local communities and there are a host of small enterprise opportunities for local people (Local guides, cycle, rickshaw pullers driver, nature guides etc.).

At the World summit on Sustainable Tourism Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, the UNWTO addressed Tourism and Poverty Alleviation issue. The report argued that tourism is one of the few development opportunities for the poor and constituted a call for action. Reducing hunger and poverty is one of the fundamental agenda of Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and the leading concern of the development strategy which is entirely linked with the livelihood opportunities of the marginal communities. “The livelihood strategies of rural households vary enormously, but a common strategy is for household members to undertake a range of activities which each in some way contributes to one or more of household needs. Most households rely on a range of natural resource used and on off-farm income from employment or remittances. (Tange and Uprety, 1978).

An economic impact study will frequently involve a demand analysis to project levels of tourism activity. In other cases demand is treated as exogenous and the analysis

simply estimates impacts if a given number of visitors are attracted to the area. A comprehensive impact assessment will also examine fiscal impacts, as well as social and environmental impacts. Be aware that an economic impact analysis, by itself, provides a rather narrow and often one-sided perspective on the impacts of tourism. Studies of the economic impacts of tourism tend to emphasize the positive benefits of tourism. On the other hand environmental, social, cultural and fiscal impact studies tend to focus more on negative impacts of tourism. This is in spite of the fact that there are negative economic impacts of tourism (e.g., seasonality and lower wage jobs) and in many cases positive environmental and social impacts (e.g., protection of natural & cultural resources in the area and education of both tourists and local residents).

Direct effects are the changes in economic activity during the first round of spending. For tourism this involves the impacts on the tourism industries (businesses like selling directly to tourists) themselves.

Secondary effects are the changes in economic activity from subsequent rounds of re-spending of tourism dollars. There are two types of secondary effects:

Indirect effects are the changes in sales, income or employment within the region in backward-linked industries supplying goods and services to tourism businesses. The increased sales in linen supply firms resulting from more motel sales is an indirect effect of visitor spending.

Induced effects are the increased sales within the region from household spending of the income earned in tourism and supporting industries. Employees in tourism and supporting industries spend the income they earn from tourism on housing, utilities, groceries, and other consumer goods and services. This generates sales, income and employment throughout the region's economy. Total effects are the sum of direct, indirect and induced effects.

The economic impact analysis includes the contribution of tourism activity to the economy of the region. An economic impact analysis traces the flows of spending associated with tourism activity in a region to identify changes in sales, tax revenues, income, and jobs due to tourism activity. The principal methods here are visitor spending surveys, analysis of secondary data from government economic statistics, economic base models, input-output models and multipliers (Gosai, 2007).



There are two clear distinctions between the two techniques. Benefit–cost (B/C) analysis addresses the benefits from economic efficiency while economic impact analysis focuses on the regional distribution of economic activity. The income received from tourism by a destination region is largely off-set by corresponding losses in the origin regions, yielding only modest contributions to net social welfare and efficiency. B/C analysis includes markets and non-market values (consumer surplus), while economic impact analysis is restricted to actual flows of money from market transactions.

An economic impact assessment (EIA) traces changes in economic activity resulting from some action. An EIA will identify which economic sectors benefit from tourism and estimate resulting changes in income and employment in the region. Economic impact assessment procedures do not assess economic efficiency and also do not generally produce estimates of the fiscal costs of an action. For many problems economic impact analysis will be part of a broader analysis. Environmental, social, and fiscal impacts are often equally important concerns in a balanced assessment of impacts.

## **2.2 Review of Previous Study**

Lumbini is one of the major tourist destinations of Nepal, where different development activities have been going on from different sides. A Master plan for the development of Lumbini, including numerous engineering and archeological studies was completed in 1978, by an Architect Kanzo Tange that has its objective to restore an area of about 7.7 Sq. kms, to be known as the Lumbini Garden. But the desired target is yet to be achieved. It is to be noted that meeting of World Conservation Society held during 1-6 Dec. 1997 has include Lumbini as one of the world heritage site It is only one cultural site we have other than the natural Everest. Need to promote tourism is very important for our country both from cultural and economical concern. So, the Government of Nepal celebrating the last two consecutive year as tourist year in Nepal to promote the tourist destination and its resources.

Destination is a central object in the tourism. It is the item that exerts a pull moon the tourist from different areas. It is the one that motivate tourist to travel. Therefore the secret of destination is of prime importance that should never be under mind. First of all in tourism related studies a detail listing of all resources which have some

connection with tourism should be carried out. This is called tourism resource audit (Clark and Godfrey, 2000:72).

Destination communities are the basic element of modern tourism. There is the focal point for the supply of accommodation, catering, information, transport and services (Clerk and Godfrey 2000:3). The people are the host who welcome tourist and preserve and sell the destination. Lumbini Ideal VDC is the largest on regarding population and area among the four villages in touch with the Lumbini garden: Lumbini Ideal, Madhuwani, Ekala and Tenuhawa VDC surround the Lumbini Garden from four sides. Mainly two religion that is Islamic and Hinduism are extending in the villages. Household in nearly equal number represent both of these religions. The Hindu majority 51.38 percent consists of Brahmin 6 percent Dhawa 15 percent and Yadav 4.86 percent and other such as:

Banya, Gupta Nau, Lohar, Badhai, kanhar, Lodh, Bhuz, Telly, Kayastha, lonia, Manjhii, Pasi, Murao, Natua, Goshain, Gadariya, Jaiswal etc. Muslim or Islam people 48.62 percent consist of Fakir, Hajam, Chudiyar Hakim, Khan, Miya, Sheikh etc. (VDC Office 2001). Each religious group identifies themselves as a distinct group regarding their social structure, Kinship system, cultural values, worship and prayer pattern, festival and birth-marriage-death. Within both of the group different sub groups can be observed based on the customary occupation of each (Dahal, 2008).

Khanal (2005) conducted a study on rickshaw pullers in Lumbini. The study mentions that the rickshaws trade has appeared exemplary in Lumbini area. Other areas can also learn lessons and replicate successfully models in mobilizing communities, applying a uniform tariff rate to their services behaving friendly with tourists.

Generation of new economic activities hiring of rickshaw and cycles, parking of vehicles, taking care of tourist goods for the time being, guiding tourist etc can be set in the society locally. The visitor can enter in to the villages to observe the culture as well as to buy the cultural handicraft. If the people aware of the visitors interest they can be benefited. From the socio cultural point of view alteration in the occupation is a key change caused by tourism. Obviously the local people seek those economic activities with more income and changes further expansion. Owing different internal and external reason people tend to make an alteration in their current works. They either change the occupation or add extra activities as an occupation.

Johnson and Orlund (1996) studied about national park tourism in lowland Nepal and concluded that tourism is important for local economy small scale, locally owned lodges is the best way to involve local people and conserve nature.

Karki (2005), Studied on rural tourism in Lumbini which deals with the activities performed by TRPAP in Lumbini for the development of the tourism in Lumbini.

Acharya (2001), Studied about socio-economic impact of tourism in Lumbini. From the economy aspect jobs generation by hotels/lodges is a very important impact of tourism in Lumbini. Generation of new economic activities like hiring of cycles, parking of vehicles, taking care of tourists goods for the time being, guiding etc have come into view.

Budowsky (1976) has out sighted the following ways in which tourism industry can invest in & by implication to support conservation:

- The tourism industry should support conservation organization financially as an investment to further its own interest in natural areas as attraction.
- Tourist's authorities should actively contribute to the efforts made by conservation groups in the preparation of guidelines for tourists groups in natural areas and the adoption of code of ethics.
- Tourist authorities' might assist in preparing and editing publication .
- Tourist can play a role in support education and professional training activities that deal with tourism conservation a relationship.

From the infra structure and planning aspects Lumbini has been facing some impact which can not be under considerable .Along with the gradual development of tourism, construction of road, communication, electricity, telecommunication, banking, security are required. Thus the Lumbini full of Sal forest before the adoption of the Lumbini Development Master Plan in 1978 (Okada 1969) has now been converted to a concrete park .Even though the local people acquires these facilities along with the development of Lumbini. For the parallel development of the society for their sustained long term planning for the settlement of the society is necessary.

Trust Impact on local livelihood opportunities and enterprise development

The difficulties with which families displaced from the master plan have had to contend are also aggravated by a number of factors that have impacted upon

livelihoods; these have had different consequences depending upon households' initial assets and economic situation. Displaced people of all socio-economic strata agree that economic opportunities promised by the implementing authorities at the time of their eviction have failed to materialize. Some families who owned more substantial land and property within the master plan area were able to reestablish businesses and farms, albeit to a lesser extent than their original concerns. One informant described how for generations his family ran a thriving store in Lumbini Bazaar in, which was demolished to enable the excavation and restoration of the Sacred Garden, While compensation for the family's substantial land and property holdings did not enable them to purchase equivalent assets outside the Master plan, they were able to establish their household and a shop in one of the villages on the, periphery of the Lumbini development site. The informant was embittered because the income generated by the shop established at the new location was lower than it had been in old Lumbini Bazaar. As the master plan has developed and new business opportunities arisen within it (such as snack, paan, and souvenir stalls in the market in the car park to the east of the Sacred Garden) the family has failed to secure a niche within the site from the LDT. This is a protracted source of considerable anger, as the household head remarked: "We gave up our land and home to the LDT, but they do not allow us inside [the master plan to conduct business]. Buddha is the god of peace, but we are suffering for this project." While the LDT as the transforming institution of Lumbini is held responsible for the lack of development of livelihoods by many local people, some of the more recently established spiritual institutions are also coming under criticism from local entrepreneurs. Some monasteries have constructed simple accommodation, which is offered to pilgrims and visitors. Financing arrangements are commonly donation based, however, some view these institutions to profit from their location in away that local people are unable to equally participate. This view is shared by incoming hoteliers, who regard their substantial investments to be threatened by what they perceive to be, business competition on the part of monasteries, who due to their prime location have an unfair advantage. A limited number of small enterprise opportunities have emerged with development of the Buddha's, nativity site. A few rickshaw-pullers work' within the master plan area itself (but because the majority of visitors arrive by motorized transport and visit mainly the Sacred Garden, just a few minutes", walk from the vehicle park: there is not a great demand for their services. A handful of individual entrepreneurs sell lasts" and ice

cream at the entrance to the Sacred Garden, although the majority of visitors, who are foreign Asian pilgrims, tend to purchase cold drinks and snacks from the single restaurant near the car park, The main entrepreneurial niche that has opened up with the master plan development has been the twenty-five souvenir and three snack stalls in the visitor vehicle park near the Sacred Garden. Stalls are run by local owner-traders of a number of castes and religions, the vast majority of whom are male. Female members contribute to the family enterprise from home by packaging sweets and popped maize, and making bead necklaces and bracelets. In this way a single stall can generate enough revenue to maintain a household. Income from the stalls, however, is highly variable throughout the year, as visitor numbers fall as the temperature rises in the summer and are highly sensitive to the insecure political situation since the Maoist insurgency took hold in the mid 1990s. In spite of this, stalls remain open year round and trade from around six in the morning until between seven and ten at night. Since the inception of the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmer (TRPAP) in 2001 (implemented by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation and supported by UNOP, DFI016 and SNyI7 ) seven YDCS18 surrounding Lumbini have, together with six other national sites, been included in the pilot phase of the programmer (TRPAP 2003:8). As part of local activities, TRPAP social, mobilizer provides business advice to stall holders and work to encourage local craft production and their sale within the master plan. Although TRPAP was-in consultation with both the LDT and the official master plan market traders and had concentrated efforts on developing grass-weaving skills and adapting traditional product designs to the tourist market, in the spring of 2003 there were very few locally produced crafts on sale. Tourists tend to buy more goods-than pilgrims, and Korean, Thai and Japanese visitors pay the best prices and spend more money than other nationalities. Europeans, who form the minority of visitors to Lumbini, spend the least according to the stallholders. The stallholders in the master plan commented that the simple small woven mats and coasters produced locally with TRP AP support' were not in great demand. It was observed, however, that very few were visibly for sale on the stalls and were not actively promoted as locally produced, 'which right: potentially increase their attractiveness within the tourist "market. Many local business people expressed the ambition to have stall within the master plan and as the LDT limits the volume of traders, competition for economic niches within the site is high. However,. Those who succeed in renting a stall in the official market in

the master plan car park say they struggle to pay unofficial "tender" fees and meet the rising pitch rental. In the spring of 2003, the monthly ground rent for a stall was NR 2,225, plus a NR 200-225 monthly fee for electricity for two light bulbs. Stallholders expressed feelings of insecurity the LDT has raised the ground rent in the past and had additionally proposed that it be increased to NR 3,500 per month. Although the stallholders have formed a cohesive traders group and protest at what they consider to be unfair rent increases, they do not feel they have much bargaining power as there are many people who are waiting to fill any openings in the master plan souvenir market. Stallholders report that paying rent in the summer months is particularly difficult due to the marked decline in visitor numbers and trade. When stallholders' rent falls into arrears, the LDT prevents them from trading by locking down stalls until the debt is paid and continuing defaulters are evicted. To avoid this situation and maintain livelihoods throughout the summer, many stallholders have adopted the strategy of moving their businesses to "Melas" (fairs) around the country, although this too is hampered by the increasing insecurity of the Maoist insurgency (Dahal, 2008).

In recent years an increasing number of unofficial souvenir stalls have started raising further within in the Sacred Garden and outside monasteries. They most comprise a small number of goods that are usually displayed on a cloth placed on the ground that is packed away at the end of each day's trading, Stallholders who pay rent for official pitches in the master plan car park market claim that hawkers pay bribes to LDT officials, who turn a "blind eye" to their illegal trading activities. Market traders expressed the need for the LDT to fix a fair ground rent for stalls, enforce trading regulations and keep trading to officially designated areas. They also feel that the LDT should be more active in promoting Lumbini and encouraging visitors to stay overnight at the site which would improve stallholders' incomes and those of many other sectors of the local community.

A major constraint shared by local people seeking waged-labour and merging employers within the master plan, is the lack of required skills and the poor level of education locally. Well-remunerated skilled jobs that have been created with the development of the master plan, especially in the construction sector and the hotel and tourist industry, have been filled not by local people, but by better-qualified and experienced staff from Kathmandu and Pokhara. While hotel managers interviewed

during fieldwork expressed the desire to train and develop the local skill-base, the fact that very few visitors stay over night in Lumbini and that political instability has reduced visitor numbers, contributes to the hotels' inability to reach profit and markedly reduces their staffing needs. The Lumbini International Research Institute employs a number of local people in a range of positions, including cooks, cleaners, gardeners, security guards, and drivers, together with two library staff. The LDT itself employs local people for unskilled and semi-skilled positions such as security guards, car park attendants and clerks, but better paid, skilled jobs tend to be filled by outsiders (Shakya, 2007).

When Lumbini came under development: local people lost direct access to natural resources within the development area. In order to preserve the landscaping plantations and natural flora and fauna of the master plan, the LDT adopted a strategy of contracting out management of the site's natural resources. This was intended to both manage the natural environment and regulate local people's use of its natural assets. Grasses, for example, were managed and harvested by the contractor to reduce the incidence of fires and sold on to local people and a paper-making factory.

Given that prior to the development of Lumbini, there was free access to its natural resources; local people perceive the development and its transforming institution, the LDT, to have acted to constrain this traditional right. As a consequence, conflict has arisen between the LDT's responsibility to preserve the landscaping- of the master plan and the requirements of local people for its natural assets, including forest products, wood grasses and grazing.

In Nepal, new areas for foreign investment are opened up through the amendment of Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act, 1992. More recently, Government of Nepal has taken the initiative to establish 'Special Economic Zone' with a view to attracting foreign investment, earning foreign exchange, increasing export trade and importing new and high technology. The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) includes industrial estate, export processing zone, special trading area, tourism/amusement park, and banking/business area. Although foreign exchange earnings from tourism sector relatively declined due to conflict until a few years back, the flow of tourists from North America, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand significantly increased with full occupancy at star-hotels during the peak season after peace accord was signed in 2006. The number of tourists from India and overseas countries is

estimated to be over 700,000 during the three- Year Interim Development Plan, 2007-2010. Tourism sector is likely to grow rapidly in Nepal with a substantial contribution to foreign exchange and employment after the successful accomplishment of elections to the Constituent Assembly. A new policy of ‘residential tourists’ may help attract people to visit and make Nepal their second home as is the case in Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Mexico (Rasul and Manandhar, 2009).

The vision or mission of Nepalese economy is to build a strong economic nation-state through active participation of the people by ensuring a high quality of life to each individual and household within given timeframe. The primary objectives of Nepalese economy are to: transform the economy from low to upper middle income by achieving a high, sustainable, broad-based, and inclusive economic growth and eliminating absolute poverty by 2025 (medium scenario) and, ultimately, make Nepal the “Switzerland” of Asia, especially by penetrating regional and international markets with exports having comparative and competitive advantages, maximizing benefits from neighborhood economies by strengthening economic relations, attracting considerable degree of FDI in priority sectors comprising infrastructure and hydropower, creating a hub for international tourism, preserving biodiversity with commercial viability, promoting foreign employment and remittances, and creating an International Financial Services Center (IFSC) by 2025.

It can be straightforwardly confirmed that the tourism industry in Lumbini has become a job generator; both service oriented and product oriented. Increased income by job generation help rise standard of living. In addition diversification of various new economic activities can lessoned the big social problem of unemployment. People of the area welcome tourism as they have realized its importance, particularly from the economical aspect. It is a matter of fact that a poor country like Nepal should put economic concern at the top. Tourist not only bring money to region ,they also carry along with them a strong and visible life style .Their dress, food habits and marry making style all bring some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature human adopts new things or manners in which they fell comfortable.



## **CHAPTER– III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the methodology used in this thesis paper. It starts by discussing the approach of the study. Practical experiences of the researcher during the field work are also presented. Different methods used for data collection are discussed in detail. Observation, various types of interviews, questionnaires and personal experiences are used as primary data sources .In addition, documents from various sources and from different organizations, like books, articles, publication of various papers and websites are used to obtain the secondary data. A mixed method was applied.

Like any other form of development, tourism development is concerned with the economic benefits for individual enterprises, related communities and the country. Tourism development generates wealth, creates employment, leads to community development, development of arts and crafts of a place, conservation of historical and natural sites, etc. but we cannot ignore some of its negatives like extensive social and environmental damage. Thus it becomes imperative to plan for tourism development so as to maximize the positive benefits while minimizing negative impacts in a sustainable manner.

To analyze the economic structure and interdependencies of different sectors of the economy and of the tourism industry in a given region and its linkages to other sectors of the economy, such understandings are helpful in identifying potential partners for the tourism industry as well as in targeting industries as part of regional economic development strategies. Issues such as economic growth, stability, and seasonality may be addressed as part of these studies.

#### **3.1 Selection of the Study Area**

This study is mainly based on the micro study of the economical involvement of the local people of four VDC'S in the Lumbini Development Trust.

**Table 1: Population data as of 2001**

S.NO.	VDC	Number of Household	Total Population.	Economically active Population (age 16 to 60 year)	Percent of Adjusted sample size
1	Ekala VDC	1,430	10238	1346	13.1%
2	Tenuhawa VDC	1,193	8859	1230	13.8%
3	Lumbini Adarsa VDC	1,092	8939	1082	12.0%
4	Madhuwani VDC	824	6382	855	13.3%

Since the study targeted the economic development of the people of four VDCs so the study carried out with in the people of four VDCs ,Ekala, Lumbini Adarsa, Maduwani and Tenuhawa involve economically around the Lumbini Trust.. The number of households and adjusted samples are given in table 3.1.

### **3.2 Research Design and Sampling Procedure**

The objective of this study is to analyze the existing situation of the economical impact on local people in view of their VDC wise involvement, so the present research has been designed as descriptive as well as analytical in nature and to examine the state of job placement.

This work is dedicated to overview the world heritage site, Lumbini and prosperity of the local people in its periphery. This chapter reviewed the steps of survey research, target population, target sampling with proper emphasis on data collection during the survey period and methods of analysis and interpretation.

It is a non experimental hypothesis testing research. It deals with the study of direct economic impact positive or negative imparting to the people of four VDC near by Lumbini. As for sustainable development of LDT, the local people and there economical status must be raised with Lumbini development. Thus this work is trying to find the economical benefit of the local people due to Lumbini development. Thus with the help of direct talk with individuals, interview with the individuals, interview with the chair person of associations , meeting with VDC members in VDC offices, LDT office ,journal published by LDT in association with VDC and government websites were considered as the sources of primary and secondary data . For the

accuracy of data numbers of hotel and their yearly income are collected by meeting with respective hotel owner, income of taxi, rickshaw, stall holders are collected from their corresponding association, numbers of job holders, population data, educational and economical status with geographical data of the respective VDCs are collected from the authorized record of VDC profile. After collecting data's they are tabulated in standard format. necessary average or mean income from different sources of the people of the four VDC are done by using simple mathematics and daily wise income from different sources are converted into yearly income as per using corresponding yearly working days recorded in their offices .

For the analysis of acquired data, mathematical rules, statistical concept, SPSS are used in computerized system so that fair conclusion can be drawn. For Trend analysis and comparable study required Pie diagram, Line graph are used to draw conclusion After getting conclusion summary is written as per the conclusion of data analysis and from filed report, suggestions are also included so as to impart positive view for the economical development of the people of four VDC along with the development of Lumbini trust. These suggestions are prepared during the various discussion and interview with the local people.

### **3.3 Population and Sampling**

For this purpose population was local people in the buffer zone area, representatives from local tourism business organization, government officials and officials from Lumbini Development Trust. Especially, Local people from four village Development Comities surrounding the Lumbini were selected for the survey.

Residents in four VDC's are as follows Ekala VDC, 1430 house hold, Tenuhawa VDC, 1193 household, Lumbini VDC, 1092 house hold and Madhuwani VDC 824 household. In Rupandehi district, Lumbini Zone, Nepal were the target population for questioner survey. The total numbers of house hold in those four VDC's were 4539 in 2069.

Respondent were people who live with their family and at least 15 years old were the target sample .they were local communities people who were or were not directly involve in Tourism activities. Those VDC's surrounding by Lumbini Park. Ekala (North) Tenuhawa (West), Lumbini Adarsa (South) and Madhuwani (East).

Local resident from the Surrounding VDC's at least 15 years old were the respondent for the Questioner. But it is difficult to meet the adult person at home during the day time so Instead of village the same and accurate data were collected from the LDT Office directly. The questions and the data's were put forwarded by the Manager, Govt. Officials and related Tourism offices.

For the Tourism industries(hotel, tour guide, travel, rickshaw and stall keeper) the chair or vice chair of their association were interviewed as a representation of respective business, they represented there association .and in case of 4 VDC, chair or vice chair was interviewed who represented theirs VDC almost all interviewees were conducted in there offices .Therefore apart from main interviewee, in other concern present personal also participated for sharing ideas for the hand in hand economical growth of Lumbini as well as local people.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

During observation & filed survey both qualitative and quantitative data's are collected. The qualitative data's are basically used in drawing conclusion to set a picture of the relation among the variable, dependent and independent. The qualitative data identifies the variable, where as the quantitative data are collected in numeric value. Both primary and secondary data's are collected as follows.

#### **a. Primary data**

Primary data were collected using questionnaire discussing with focus group, hotel holder, Taxi driver, small stall holder, LDT officer and rickshaw puller. Selected VDC's were visited to collect the present data of population there relation with the LDT. Farther information about the activities conducted by LDT in collaboration with national and international agencies, NGO and INGO for the development of the economical status of local people were obtained from the Office of LDT.A field diary was used to record additional information which were not including in questionnaire.

Primary data were collected basically in three ways. Direct interaction with focus group, direct meeting with LDT office holder and key information survey taken from member of Rickshaw Association, Taxi association, Hotel association in Lumbini area from four VDC and their chair person of four VDC's).

## **b. Secondary Data**

To support the primary data and make comparison of the study area secondary data were used. Secondary data were collected from different government offices, VDCs, NGO's such as TRAPAP, LDT, websites, Google wikipedia, Information Bulletin Published by Lumbini in different years, National daily news paper, TU Journals, Research paper and Magazines published during the period of survey.

Both the primary and secondary data were used for this research study. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data were collected with the help of structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. Selected people doing work either in private sector or in Trust offices was interviewed to fill up the designed questionnaire. LDT office, private hotels, Rickshaw puller association, taxi association and small shop were also visited and sufficient time was given for interaction with local hotel owner, Rickshaw puller, stall owner and taxi owner to gather information as required. Secondary data were collected from different related offices, associations and LDT office

## **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

According to requirement of thesis as the problem is fixed a series of questionnaires are prepared to meet the solution of the problem. For the primary type of data collection either through observation or through direct communication with the respondents in pre designed question format is applied. i.e. primary type of data were collected by the combination of several standard methods i) Observation ii) interview methods and iii) through questionnaires .During primary data collection it was kept in mind that there should be the accuracy of the data and information. Structured observation is done to keep the data in standard tabular form.

The method of collecting information through personal interviews is usually carried out in a structured way. Thus in structured interview a set of pre determined questions are forwarded to the chair persons of respective associations and they are recorded and converted to proper documents.

Mainly the popular questionnaires method is adopted. The questionnaires consists of a number of questions are printed in definite sequence on a form or set of forms. Such questionnaires (Typed in Nepali) are forwarded to the respondents who are expected to read and understand the questions and write down the reply on their own in the

specified space there selves. After collecting such data they were simplified and kept in standard table for the further analysis. For the authentic data the respective VDC profile recorded by authorized person of VDC are used to get the accuracy.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

Analysis is made by systematic and careful examination of available fact so that certain conclusion can be drawn and inference can be made by using SPSS.

#### **3.6.1 Trend analysis**

Simple trend analysis has been used for the following purpose of the study.

- i. To analysis the income of the people involved in the study area.
- ii. To analyze the Number of job generating in the study area.

#### **3.6.2 Regression Analysis**

To find casual relationship between incomes of the people of four VDC involved in study area, variable and number of tourist arrival in Lubmbini the regression analysis is employed. The variable that will be used on the model are income of people of Madhuwani, Ekala, Lumbini Adarsa and Tenuhawa VDC.

#### **3.6.3 Correlation Analysis**

Correlation between each of the following variables is computed to determine the relationship. The variable is the number of jobs generating in the Lumbini as Rickshaw, Taxi ,Stall, Hotel and Gift corner due to tourist arrival during 2065 to 2068.

The  $R^2$  is the measure of degree linear association or correlation between two variables one of which happen to be independent variable and the other being dependent variable .in other words  $R^2$  measure percentage of total variation on independent variable explained by explanatory variables.The coefficient of determination can have value ranging from zero to one (i.e.  $0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$  ).If  $R^2$  is equal to 0.95,which indicates that the independent variable used in regression model explain 95 percent of total variation in dependent variable. A value of one can only occur only if the variation of dependent and independent variable are equal, which simply means that all the data points in the scatter diagram are fixed or exactly on regression line.

Standard Error of Estimate (SEE): With the help of regression equation perfect prediction is practically impossible. Standard error of an estimate is a measure of the reliability of the estimating equation, indicating the variability of observed points around the regression line i.e. the extent to which observed value differ from their predicted value on regression line the smaller value of SEE, the closer will be the dots to regression line and better estimate based on the equation for the line. If SEE is zero then there is no variation about line and correlation will be perfect. Thus with the help of SEE, it is possible to ascertain how good and representative the regression line is, a description of the average relationship between two series.

**Students T- statistics:** It was developed by WS Gosset in 1908. Then this distribution is explained by R.A. Fisher. To test the validity of assumption of the study for small sample, T-test is used. It is very difficult to make clear cut distinction between small sample and large sample. However practical point of view in most of the distribution a sample is termed as a small, if  $n \geq 30$ . For applying T distribution the T values are calculated first and compared with the critical values at a certain level of significance for given degree of freedom. If the computed value of 't' exceed the table value it is known that the difference is significant at 5% level of significance, but if t value are less than the corresponding critical, of the t distribution the difference is not term as significant.

F-Test: The Fisher f distribution is defined as a distribution of the ratio of two independent chi-square variables each divided by the corresponding degree of freedom. The f-distribution depend on the value of degree of freedom and value of f lies between zero and infinity.

## CHAPTER-IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first section is related with the analysis of the various indicators of economical impact .The second section deals with the presentation of data related with various economical aspects of the people of four VDC nearby Lumbini garden. The third section of this chapter attempts to find the relation between the numbers of job generator and their corresponding incomes for the last four years (2065-68).

Since 1978 the government and the LDT itself are trying to develop the Lumbini garden as well as its peripheral society. Within this 40 year many associations, Government and Non Government Organization have been conducting thousands of short term and long term programmes, training, project work for the parallel development of the LDT and its neighbor society, socially as well as economically. However these programmers may or may not be profitable depending on the present status of the LDT and its surrounding VDC. Each and every programme conducted in Lumbini showed their own objectives, whose results can be analyzed after several year of its implementation. Here is the presentation and analysis of output obtained due to the effort conducted by LDT and other Associations.

The four nearby VDCs around Lumbini are found to be Ekala, Madhuwani, Lumbini Adarsha and Tenuhawa. The description of different factors that govern the economical status of the four VDCs are tabulated as follows

#### **4.1 Population of Madhuwani VDC**

It is located at the south of the Lumbini Garden and is the main economically benefited area due to the Lumbini Garden. Most of the hotels at the base of Lumbini Garden are located within this VDC. So, the people of this VDC are getting considerable amount of benefits. It has an area of 10.85sq.km. This VDC includes 9 wards with 855 families and out of total population 6382, 3247 are female and 3135 are male as per VDC record of 2067-68. The present birth rate of the VDC is 92.83 per thousand and death rate 4.38 whereas the child death rate is 15.74 per thousand. The total cultivated land available is 826 hector. The VDC comprises of one Sub



Health Post, 8 Pharmacies, one Government High School, one Pre-primary School, two Lower Secondary, two Primary school and two Madrasa schools.

One Social Association with 9 Female Consumer Association, 4 local NGO and two agri-veterinary group are working in this VDC .The VDC conducted a budget of Rs 1955000.00 for the fiscal year of 2067-68.

**Table 2: Age wise population in 2067-68 of Madhuwani VDC**

<b>S. no</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	0-5	390	346	736
2	6---10	430	482	912
3	11--15	446	477	923
5	16--24	483	496	979
6	25--45	793	729	1522
7	45--60	330	397	727
8	60--75	252	291	543
9	76--above	11	29	40
Total		3135	3247	6382

Source: VDC Profile, 2068

#### **4.2 Population of Ekala VDC**

It is located at the north-east of the LDT zone. It was initially an agricultural farm land, which is presently occupied for the residential area as well. It has an area of 18.83 Sq Km. with 9 wards having 1346 family as per VDC Record of 2067-68. Out of total population 10238, 4987 are female and 5251 are male. The death rate and birth rate are 4.8 and 6.9 per thousand respectively. The child death rate is observed as 80.4 per thousands. The VDC consists of one Government high school, two Lower Secondary, three Primary and seven Madarasa with one +2 level school. The total agricultural farm land available is 1948 hector. The VDC includes Sub Health Post but no any Bank in it. The VDC conducted a budget of Rs 1955000.00 for the fiscal year of 2067-68.

**Table 3: Age wise population in 2067-68 of Ekala VDC**

<b>S. no</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	0-5	669	632	1301
2	6---10	703	649	1352
3	11—15	710	715	1425
5	16—24	930	923	1853
6	25—45	1256	1145	2401
7	45—60	711	693	1404
8	60—75	243	209	452
9	76--above	29	21	50
Total		5251	4987	10238

Source: VDC Profile 2068

#### **4.3 Population of Lumbini Adarsa VDC**

This VDC is located at the south of the Lumbini garden. It has an area of 13.6 square km. The VDC includes 9 wards with total families 1082. Out of total population 8939, 4215 are female and 4724 are male.

**Table 4: Age wise population in 2067-68 of Lumbini Adarsa VDC**

<b>S. no</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	0-5	797	707	1504
2	6---10	753	681	1434
3	11—15	786	585	1371
5	16—24	523	367	890
6	25—45	1206	1200	2406
7	45—60	505	486	991
8	60—75	143	175	318
9	76--above	11	14	25
Total		4724	4215	8939

Source: VDC Profile, 2068

Out of total area, 60.21percent is agriculture farm land. The male and female literacy rates are 16 percent and 21percent respectively. The VDC includes four Primary levels, one Private and four Madarasa schools. The main occupation of the families is agriculture and veterinary farm. Six associated agricultural groups and 11co-operatives are working for the development of the society in the VDC. The VDC conducted a budget of Rs 1955000.00 for the fiscal year of 2067-68

#### 4.4 Population of Tenuhawa VDC

This VDC is located at the south-west of the Lumbini garden. It has an area of 12.1 square km. The VDC includes 9 wards having 1175 families with total population 8859. Out of total population, 4175 are female and 4684 are male.

**Table 5 : Age wise population in 2067-68 of Tenuhawa VDC**

S. no	Age	M	F	Total
1	0-5	792	702	1494
2	6---10	748	676	1424
3	11—15	781	580	1361
5	16—24	518	362	880
6	25—45	1201	1195	2396
7	45—60	500	481	981
8	60—75	138	170	308
9	76--above	6	9	15
Total		4684	4175	8859

Source: VDC Profile, 2068

Out of total area, 68.21percent is agricultural farm land. The male and female literacy rates are 15percent and 22percent respectively. The VDC includes four Primary levels, one Private and four Madarasa School. The main occupation of the families is Agriculture and Veterinary Farms. Six associated agricultural groups and 11co-operatives are working in the VDC for the development of the society. The VDC conducted a budget of Rs 1955000.00 for the fiscal year of 2067-68.

#### 4.5 Number of Job Sources for the Income of People of Four VDC in 2065

Regarding to the income source, most of the people of Madhuwani were involve in Rickshaw and then in hotel, whereas in stall holding in the periphery of Lumbini are almost fifty percent from Madhuwani ,twenty five percent from Lumbini and twelve point five percent from each of Ekala and Tenuhawa. The maximum income generating source is from Madhuwani VDC so, this VDC getting maximum benefit from the Lumbini then the other surrounding VDC.

**Table 6 : Number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2065**

S. No.	Sources of income	VDC			
		Maduwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa
1	Gift corner	3	2	3	1
2	Hotel	5	1	2	3
3	Rickshaw	8	2	2	3
4	Taxi	2	1	0	0
5	LDT office	3	2	1	2
6	Daily wise worker	4	4	3	4
7	Stall of LDT	4	1	2	1

Source: Appendix I, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.6 Number of Job Sources for the Income of People of Four VDC in 2066

Regarding the number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2066, higher number of population have rickshaw and hotel in Maduwani VDC, rickshaw and daily wise worker in Ekala, whereas in other two VDCs namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, most of people have rickshaw, gift corner, hotel and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have taxi and LDT office as source of job. Now in these VDCs more than 50 percent people have rickshaw and hotel. Populations of the source of job of the study area are as follows.

**Table 7: Number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2066**

S. No.	Sources of income	VDC's			
		Maduwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa
1	Gift corner	4	3	3	2
2	Hotel	9	2	2	3
3	Rickshaw	12	4	4	3
4	Taxi	3	1	0	0
5	LDT office	3	2	1	2
6	Daily wise worker	4	4	6	8
7	Stall of LDT	4	2	3	1

Source: Appendix I, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.7 Number of Job Sources for the Income of People of Four VDC in 2067

Regarding the number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2067, higher number of population have rickshaw and hotel in Maduwani VDC, rickshaw and daily wise worker in Ekala, where as in other two VDCs namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, most of people have rickshaw, gift corner, daily wise worker, hotel and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have taxi and LDT office as source of job. Now in these VDCs more than 50 percent people have rickshaw, daily wise worker and hotel. Population of the source of job income of the study area is as follows.

**Table 8: Number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2067**

S. No.	Sources of income	VDC's			
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa
1	Gift corner	7	4	5	3
2	Hotel	18	5	3	6
3	Rickshaw	25	8	9	6
4	Taxi	10	2	3	5
5	LDT office	3	2	1	2
6	Daily wise worker	10	10	12	17
7	Stall of LDT	7	2	11	2

Source: Appendix I, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.8 Number of job Sources for the Income of People of Four VDCs in 2068

Regarding the number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2068, higher number of population have rickshaw, taxi and daily wise worker in Maduwani VDC, rickshaw and daily wise worker in Ekala, where as in other two VDCs namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, most of people have rickshaw, daily wise worker, gift corner, and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have taxi and LDT office in three VDCs except Maduwani VDC as source of job income. Now in these VDCs more than 50 percent people have rickshaw and daily wise worker. Population of the source of job income of the study area is as follows.

**Table 9 : Number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2068**

S. no.	Sources of income	VDC's			
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa
1	Gift corner	9	6	7	5
2	Hotel	20	7	4	7
3	Rickshaw	27	9	12	9
4	Taxi	10	2	3	5
5	LDT office	3	2	1	2
6	Dailywise worker	13	11	15	19
7	Stall of LDT	9	4	14	6

Source: Appendix I, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.9 Income of People of Four VDCs from Different Sources in 2065

Regarding the income of people of four VDCs from different sources in 2065, higher number of population earned higher income from LDT office and hotel in Maduwani VDC, Similarly in Tenuhawa VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office whereas in Lumbini higher income is earned from gift corner and the Ekala VDC earned the lower income from different sources. There are very few people who have earned low income from taxi, rickshaw and stall of LDT as source of income. Now in these VDCs more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office and hotel. Income of people of four VDCs from different sources in 2065 is as follows.

**Table 10: Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2065**

S.No.	Sources of income	VDC wise yearly income in Rs.				
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa	Total
1	Gift corner	1,80,000	1,20,000	1,80,000	60,000	540000
2	Hotel	7,20,000	1,44,000	2,88,000	4,32,000	1584000
3	Rickshaw	2,40,000	60,000	60,000	90,000	450000
4	Taxi	1,20,000	60,000	0	0	180000
5	LDT office	5,85,000	3,90,000	1,95,000	3,90,000	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	96,000	96,000	72,000	96,000	360000
7	stall of LDT	2,40,000	60,000	1,20,000	60,000	480000
Total		2181000	930000	915000	1128000	5154000

Source: Field Appendix I and II, survey 2068

#### 4.10 Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2066

Regarding the income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2066, higher number of population earned higher income from LDT office and hotel in Maduwani VDC. Similarly in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office where as in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher income are earned from hotel, gift corner, LDT office and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have earned low income from taxi, rickshaw and stall of LDT as source of income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office and hotel. Income of people of four VDCs from different sources in 2066 is as follows.

**Table 11: Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2066**

S.No.	Sources of income	VDC wise yearly income in Rs.				
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa	Total
1	Gift corner	240000	180000	180000	120000	720000
2	Hotel	1620000	360000	360000	540000	2880000
3	Rickshaw	480000	160000	160000	120000	920000
4	Taxi	210000	70000	0	0	280000
5	LDT office	585000	390000	195000	390000	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	96000	96000	144000	192000	528000
7	Stall of LDT	240000	120000	180000	60000	600000
Total		3471000	1376000	1219000	1422000	7488000

Source: Appendix I and II, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.11 Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2067

Regarding the income of people of four VDCs from different sources in 2067, higher number of population earned higher income from rickshaw and hotel in Madhuwani VDC, Similarly in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office where as in other two VDCs namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher income are earned from hotel, stall of LDT, daily wise worker and LDT office. There are very few people who have earned low income from taxi, gift corner and stall of LDT as source of income. Now in these VDCs more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office, hotel, rickshaw and daily wise worker. Income of people of four VDCs from different sources in 2067 is as follows.

**Table 12: Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2067**

S.No.	Sources of income	VDC wise yearly income in Rs.				
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa	Total
1	Gift corner	420000	240000	300000	180000	1140000
2	Hotel	3888000	1080000	648000	1296000	6912000
3	Rickshaw	1000000	200000	360000	240000	1800000
4	Taxi	700000	120000	180000	300000	1300000
5	LDT office	585000	390000	195000	390000	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	240000	240000	288000	408000	1176000
7	Stall of LDT	420000	120000	660000	120000	1320000
	Total	7253000	2390000	2631000	2934000	15208000

Source: Appendix I and II, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.12 Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2068

Regarding the income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2068, higher number of population earned higher income from rickshaw and taxi in Madhuwani VDC, where as in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office. However in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher income is earned from hotel, daily wise worker, and rickshaw and gift corner. There are very few people who have earned low income from stall of LDT, taxi, and gift corner as source of income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office, hotel and daily wise worker. Income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2068 is as follows.



**Table 13: Income of People of Four VDC from Different Sources in 2068**

S.No.	Sources of income	VDC wise yearly income in Rs.				
		Madhuwani	Ekala	Lumbini	Tenuhawa	Total
1	Gift corner	540000	360000	420000	300000	1620000
2	Hotel	4320000	1512000	864000	1512000	8208000
3	Rickshaw	1080000	360000	480000	360000	2280000
4	Taxi	700000	140000	210000	350000	1400000
5	LDT office	585000	390000	195000	390000	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	312000	264000	360000	456000	1392000
7	Stall of LDT	540000	240000	840000	360000	1980000
	Total	8077000	3266000	3369000	3728000	18440000

Source: Appendix I and II, Field Survey 2068

#### 4.13 Income and Expenditure of the Trust for the Last Five Fiscal Years

It is for extra data analysis in which the expenditure of Lumbini Development Trust in local development is given. The income and expenditure of the Trust for the last five fiscal years are as follows.

**Table 14: Income and Expenditure of the Trust for the Last Five Fiscal Years**

Description	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67
Govt. grant	7,98,60,000	8,00,00,000	9,60,00,000	10,60,00,000	11,83,44,000
Aid(Indian embassy)	40,52,341	22,82,923	0	0	0
Internal income	92,03,257	1,60,37,087	1,93,67,063	1,91,57,825	2,94,47,230
Administration Expenditure	2,42,39,749	2,70,44,621	3,10,10,736	3,33,04,746	4,3584,027
Capital Expenditure	95,98,778	6,69,31,328	6,79,16,428	6,93,49,731	10,10,80,326
Dollar income	10,526	2,558	1,678	23,424	35,353

Source: Lumbini Journal Vol. I,II; 2009

It shows that the capital expenditure for the last five fiscal years is in increasing order through 2062/63 to 2066/67. In the same way government aid, internal income and administrative expenditure are also in increasing trend through out the study period, whereas dollar income is decreasing trend till 2064/65 and increasing thereafter.

#### 4.14 Empirical Findings of Discussion

It is observed that the incomes of four VDC are depending upon the number of job generating in the Lumbini Development Trust. Thus the total average income of the four VDC due to Lumbini Trust is the sum of the incomes from Gift corner, Hotel and Reastaurant, Rickshawa, Taxi, Daily worker, Office holder and the stall holder in the Garden Zone.

Mathematically Total average income of the people of four VDC is

$$Y = \frac{C}{N} \sum_{i=1}^7 n_i X_i$$

$$= \frac{C}{N} [n_1 X_1 + n_2 X_2 + n_3 X_3 + \dots + n_7 X_7]$$

C is a multiplying factor, N the total population in four VDC,  $n_i$  the number of job sources and  $X_i$  income from each source.

#### 4.15 Trend of Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini during studied period

**Table 15: Present Status of Domestic Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini**

Nepalese Tourist arrival at LDT in 2011		
S. No	Month	No. of tourist
1	January	45376
2	February	27531
3	March	23490
4	April	58006
5	May	16666
6	June	20057
7	July	13107
8	August	14475
9	September	13352
10	October	34538
11	November	78247
12	December	50725
Total		395570

Source: Lumbini Information Centre, LDT, 2068

Total annual tourist arrivals were 395570 in 2011. The increasing trend of tourist arrival, however, is uneven throughout the year. In the months of May, July, August and September, the tourist inflow figured showed a declining trend in comparison to

the proceeding months. The total arrival was 45376 in January, which decreased to 16666 (-63.27 %) in May. After October, the total annual tourist arrival had increased dramatically to 34538 in October and to 78247 in November. But once again the tourist inflow decreased to 50725 in December 2011.

**Table 16: Status of International Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini**

<b>Country wise tourist arrival in LDT in 2011</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Nation</b>	<b>No. of tourist</b>	<b>Remark</b>
1	India	63709	(93 countries)
2	Srilanka	52691	
3	Thai	26382	
4	Mynmar	12503	
5	China	8961	
6	South korea	6078	
7	Vietnam	2670	
8	Netherland	2018	
9	Japan	2006	
10	USA	1066	
11	UK	1844	
12	Other	12040	
Total		191968	

Source: Lumbini Information Centre, LDT, 2068

Total annual international tourist arrivals were 191968 in 2011. The highest number of international tourist arrived to Nepal from India is 63709. Second highest is from Srilanka, third highest is from Thailand and fourth highest is from Myanmar. The lowest number of international tourist arrived in Lumbini were from USA and UK in 2011. The table shows that pilgrims have come from more than 12 countries. Mostly pilgrims have come from Asian region.

#### **4.16 Status of Hotel and other Tourism Infrastructure in Lumbini**

There are three hotels in study area. They are Hotel Ananda Inn Lumbini, Lumbini Kasai Hotel and Lumbini Hokke Hotel. The total employees in three hotels are 90. Among them the Lumbini Hokke Hotel has highest number of employees which is

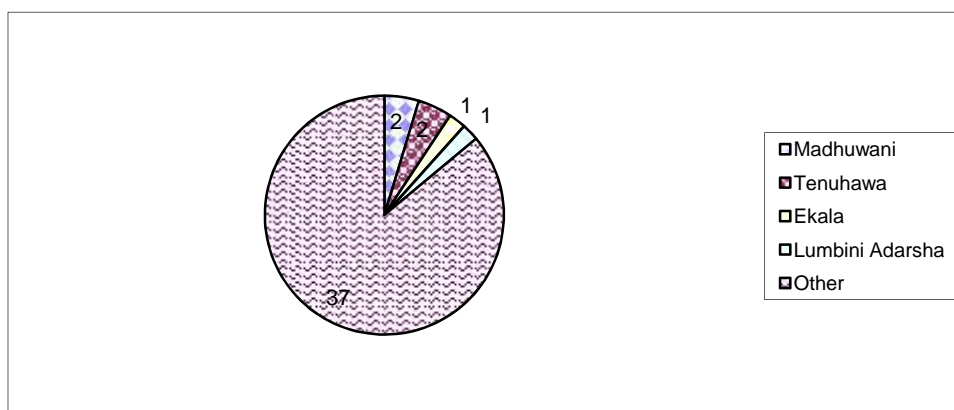
43 in number. In these three hotels most of the employees are from Madhuwani, Tenuhawa and Ekala VDCs.

**Table 17: Number of Employees from Four VDC in Lumbini Hokke Hotel**

VDC	No. of Employee (Regular)
Madhuwani	2
Tenuhawa	2
Ekala	1
Lumbini Adarsha	1
<b>Other</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: Hotel Administration, 2068

**Figure 4.1: Employee in Hokke hotel, Lumbini**

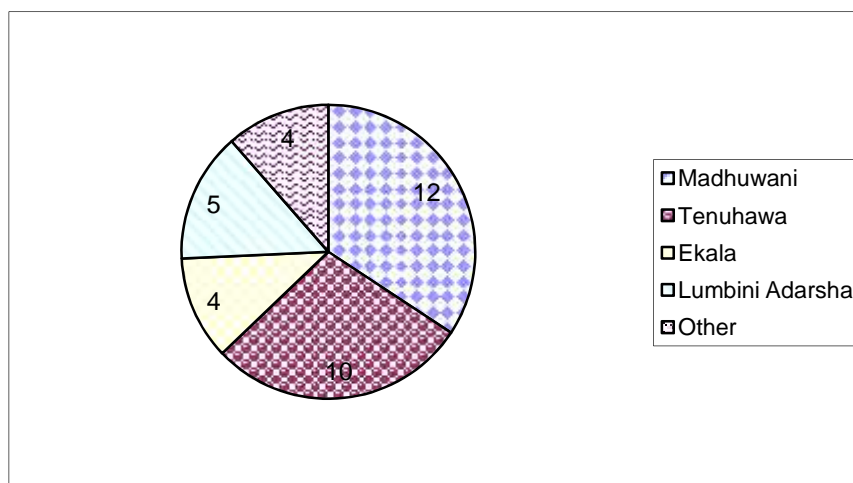


**Table 18: Number of Employees from Four VDC in Lumbini Kasai Hotel**

VDC	No. of Employee (Regular)
Madhuwani	12
Tenuhawa	10
Ekala	4
Lumbini Adarsha	5
Other	4

Source: Hotel Administration, 2068. Field survey

**Figure 4.2: Employee in Kasai Hotel, Lumbini**

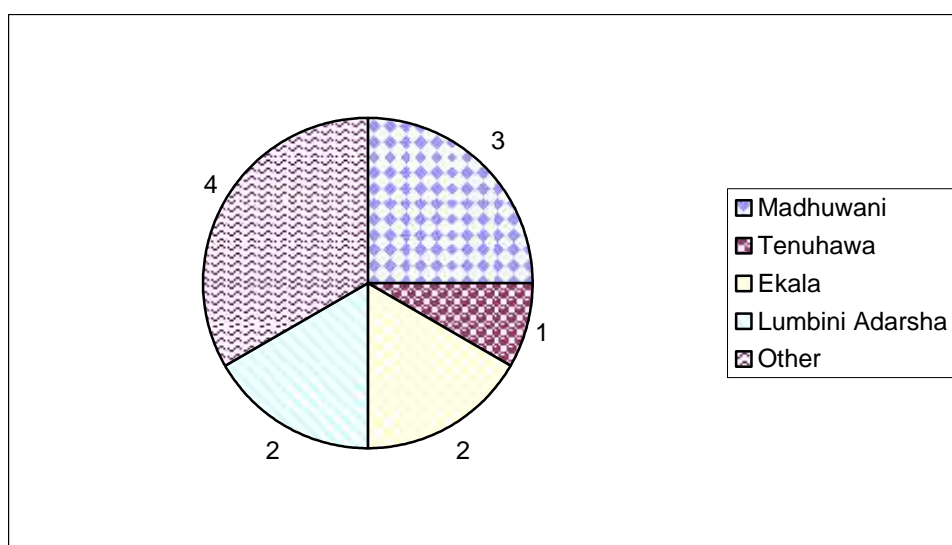


**Table 19: Number of Employees from Four VDC in Hotel Ananda Inn Lumbini**

VDC	No. of Employee (Regular)
Madhuwani	3
Tenuhawa	1
Ekala	2
Lumbini Adarsha	2
Other	4

Source: Hotel Administration, 2068, Field survey

**Figure 4.3: Employee in Hotel Ananda Inn, Lumbini**



#### 4.17 Perception of Neighbor Residence about Lumbini Master Plan and its states of Implementation

Though the focus has been on tourism and the encouragement of local communities through various activities it is not sufficient as per local people voice. Seven social mobilizes and one village tourism association have contributed to enhance proper skills and self- help schemes for the local people to generate for their living. Hotel management, fish farming, bee keeping, Rickshaw pulling, unseasonable farming ,banana farming ,making Dhakis, moulding terracotta figurines, especially Buddha and Buddhisattvas, group management cultural programme, empowerment training etc have conducted time to time towards the target group.

**Table: 20**

#### **Intuitional Development**

#### **VDC-wise status of Sustainable Tourism Development Committee**

S.N.	Name of VDC	Contact Address	Executive members			Chairperson	Manager
			F	M	Total		
1	Bhagawanpur	Khungai	4	8	12	M	M
2	Ekala	Bhaisahiya	4	9	13	M	M
3	Lumbini Adarsha	Padariya	4	9	13	M	M
4	Madhuwani	Mahilawar	2	9	11	M	M
5	Ama	Kakrahawa	4	7	11	M	M
6	Tenuhawa	Parsha	4	7	11	M	F
7	Khudabagar	Ramapur	4	11	15	M	M
Total			26	90	86		

Source: TRPAP

Table 20 shows that seven sustainable tourism development committees that were formed involving 86 members for sustainable and endemic tourism development of the region in seven VDCs. Among them 26 members are women and 60 are men. Chairperson and manager of these groups are male except the manager of Tenuhawa. Female have been motivated to become empowered and be involved in the social activities in this projects. the project had proposed that these groups would be capable

of launching other income generating projects in future often completion of this project.

**Table: 21**  
**Tourism and Environment Awareness**

S.N.	Name of work	Name of VDC	Quantity	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Incinerator	Madhuwani	1	896
2	Private toilet	Madhuwani	29	232
3	Dustbin	Madhuwani	6	960
4	Push- Cart	Madhuwani	1	960
5	Incinerator	Tenuhawa	1	200
6	Private toilet	Tenuhawa	29	290
7	Dustbin	Tenuhawa	1	700
8	Push- Cart	Tenuhawa	2	400
9	Incinerator	Lumbini Adarsha	1	700
10	Public	Lumbini Adarsha	1	1000
11	Private toilet	Lumbini Adarsha	11	110
12	Dustbin	Lumbini Adarsha	5	40
13	Push- Cart	Lumbini Adarsha	1	170
14	Drainage	Lumbini Adarsha	150 m	550
15	Incinerator	Ekala	1	1500
16	Private toilet	Ekala	33	264
17	Dustbin	Ekala	6	100

Source: TRPAP

In the course of environment awareness and tourism development six basic requirements fulfilled in Lumbini area. Table No. 21 presents seven incinerators in order to burn waste and to promote neatness and cleanliness at seven VDCs. To motivate the use of toilets 203 private and one public toilets were built with the patronage of TRPAT. The people of this area usually use the open fields of a urinal. 25 dustbins were made of systematic collection of waste products in this area. For in internal and traditional visit in the Lumbini area 6 push carts were provided to the local people. A 520 m drain was also constructed for the rainy season. All these physical facilities were developed for sustainable tourism in Lumbini. It was proposed

as a means for generating income to the local people and to promote environmental awareness. These facilities will support and enhance the Environmental Management Plan in this sacred complex.

**Table : 22**  
**Bio-gas and Stove Use**

S.N.	Types of Facilities	Name of VDC	Quantity	Beneficiaries
1	Improved cooking stove	Madhawani	5	40
2	Bio-gas	Madhawani	2	20
3	Improved cooking stove	Bhagawanpur	65	240
4	Bio-gas	Bhagawanpur	3	30
5	Bio-gas	Ama	4	29
6	Bio-gas	Tenuhawa	1	9
7	Improved cooking stove	Kudabagar	3	25
8	Bio-gas	Kudabagar	3	30
9	Bio-gas	Ekala	5	40

Source: TRPAP

Due to the impact of tourist activities, people of Lumbini are modifying their lifestyle and behavior day to day. According to table No. 22, 73 improved cooking stoves were provided to the dwellers at Lumbini. 18 bio-gas plants were also made here. Traditionally people used to use cow dung for cooking food and other fuel needs. After conducting this program in the villages people became capable of using an improved cooking stove and bio-gas. On one hand it has improved health and hygiene of local people and on the other, it has supported village tourism.

#### **4.17.1 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Development**

Tourism has influenced the society of Lumbini in both the local quality of life and the sense of place. In fact the movement of outsiders in many areas could not be impactful. The job generation by hotels/lodges is a very important impact of tourism in Lumbini. It is obvious that the hotels, lodges, small restaurants and stationeries are for the visitors who do not have homes out there. The entry of outsiders obviously requires the home to live in for food and shelter and consequently local people have to work for it. Every hotel and quarters hold paid staff and workers as per the nature and size of their operation.



#### **4.17.2 Employment Generation by Tourism in Lumbini**

The tourism industry is a highly labor-intensive service industry and hence is a valuable source of employment. Employment is an important economic effect of tourism. The problems of unemployment and under-employment are more active in the developing countries. Tourism can be looked upon in this light as a major industry which employs manpower on a large scale. It employs a large number of people and provides a wide range of jobs which extend from the unskilled to the highly specialized. In addition to those involved in management there are a large number of specialist personnel required to work as accountants, housekeepers, waiters, cooks and entertainers, who in turn need a large number of semi-skilled workers such as porters, chambermaids, kitchen staff, gardeners, etc. Tourism is also responsible for creating employment outside the industry in its more narrowly defined sense and in this respect those who supply goods and services to those directly involved in tourism are beneficiaries from tourism. Such indirect employment includes, those involved in the furnishing and equipment industries, souvenir industries and farming and food supply.

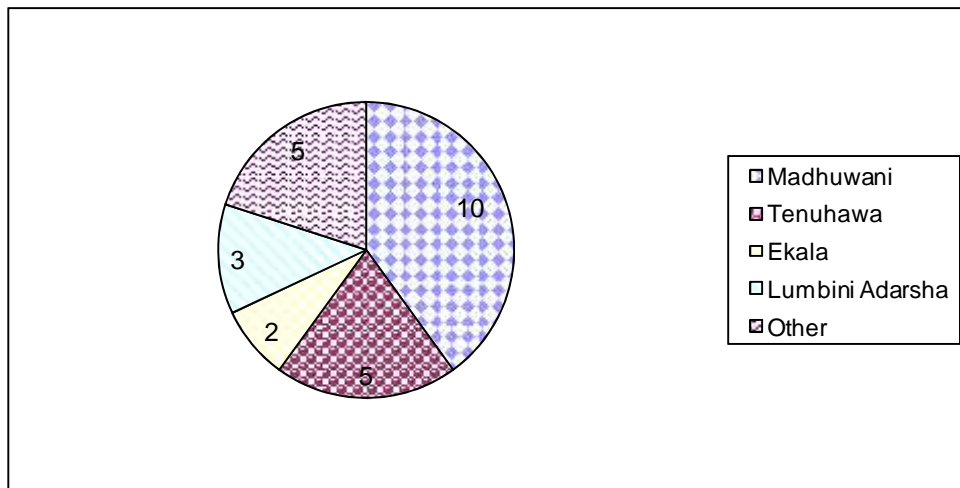
Construction industry is another very big source of employment. The basic infrastructures-roads, airports, water supply and other public utilities and also construction of hotels and other accommodation units create jobs for thousands of workers, both unskilled and skilled. In many of the developing countries, where chronic unemployment often exists, the promotion of tourism can be a great encouragement to economic development and, especially, employment. However at this point it is, necessary to consider the seasonal nature of the tourism industry. Where general diversification alternatives are scarce, a combination of heavy dependence on tourism and highly marked seasonality calls for measures to develop off -season traffic.

**Table 23: Number of Vehicle (Taxi) Registered From 2065 to 2068**

S. no	VDC	No. of Vehicles Reg.
1	Lumbini Adarsa	3
2	Madhuwani	10
3	Ekala	2
4	Tenuhawa	5
5	Other	5
6	Total	25

Source: LDT. Administration, 2068, Field survey

**Figure 4.4: Number of Vehicle Registered from four VDC**



There are 25 vehicles in study area. They are 3 from Lumbini adarsa VDC, 10 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 5 from Tenuhawa VDC and 5 from other VDCs. The highest number of vehicles lie in Madhuwani VDC and lowest number lie in Ekala VDC.

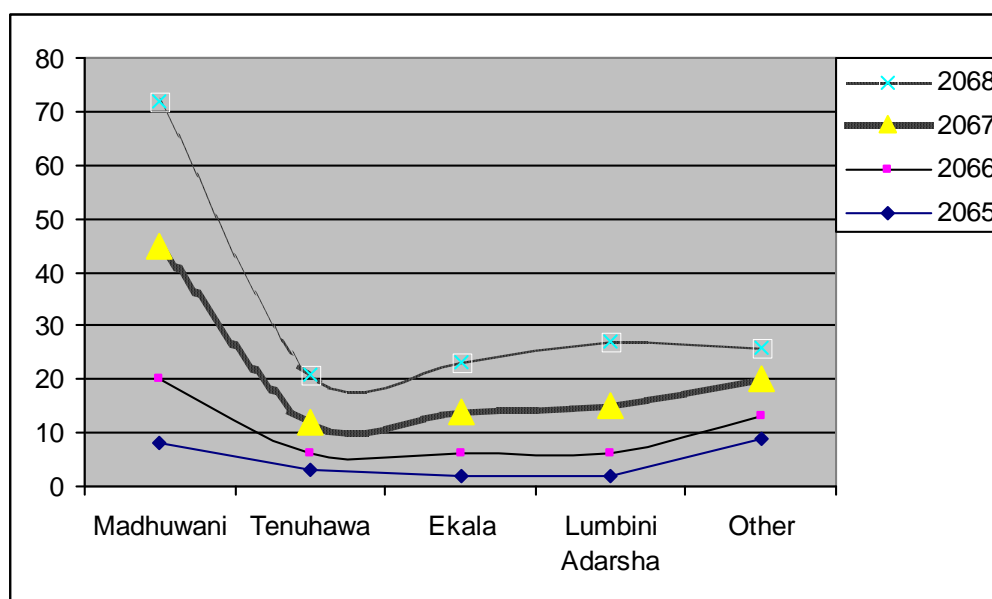
**Table 24: Number of Rickshaw Registered in LDT by Different fiscal year**

<b>No. of Rickshaw Registered in LDT by fiscal year</b>						
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>VDC</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Madhuwani	8	12	25	27	72
2	Tenuhawa	3	3	6	9	21
3	Ekala	2	4	8	9	23
4	Lumbini Adarsha	2	4	9	12	27
5	Other	9	4	7	6	26
Total		24	27	55	63	169

Source: Appendix I, Field survey 2068-69

Regarding number of registered rickshaw in Lumbini Development Trust for four fiscal years from four VDCs, in 2065 there are 24 registered rickshaws in study area. They are 2 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 8 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 3 from Tenuhawa VDC and 9 from other VDCs. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Ekala and Lumbini Adarsa VDC. Similarly in 2066 there are 27 registered rickshaws in study area. They are 4 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 12 from Madhuwani VDC, 4 from Ekala VDC, 3 from Tenuhawa VDC and 4 from other VDCs. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Tenuhawa VDC. But in 2067 there are 55 registered rickshaws in study area. They are 9 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 25 from Madhuwani VDC, 8 from Ekala VDC, 6 from Tenuhawa VDC and 7 from other VDCs. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Tenuhawa VDC. The number of Rickshaw increased by 237 Pc, 200 Pc, 350 Pc and 500 Pc from Madhuwani, Tenuhawa, Ekala and Lumbini Adarsa VDC respectively during 2065 to 2068.. There are altogether 126 registered rickshaws for three fiscal years and Madhuwani VDC has highest number of registered rickshaws and Tenuhawa VDC has lowest number. In 2068 the number of rickshaws from Lumbini Adarsa becomes 12, Ekala becomes 9, and Madhuwani becomes 27 and of Tenuhawa becomes 9. The Madhuwani VDC getting advantage over other VDC.

**Figure 4.5 Number of Rickshaw Registered for running in LDT by fiscal year**



#### 4.18 Status of Infrastructure and Planning Gain

From the infra structure and planning aspects Lumbini has been facing some impact which can not be under considerable. Along with the gradual development of tourism, construction of road, communication, electricity, tele communication, banking, security are required. Thus the Lumbini full of Sal forest before the adoption of the Lumbini Development Master Plan in 1978 has now been converted to a concrete park even though the local people acquires these facilities along with the development of Lumbini. For the parallel development of the society for their sustained long term planning for the settlement of the society is necessary.

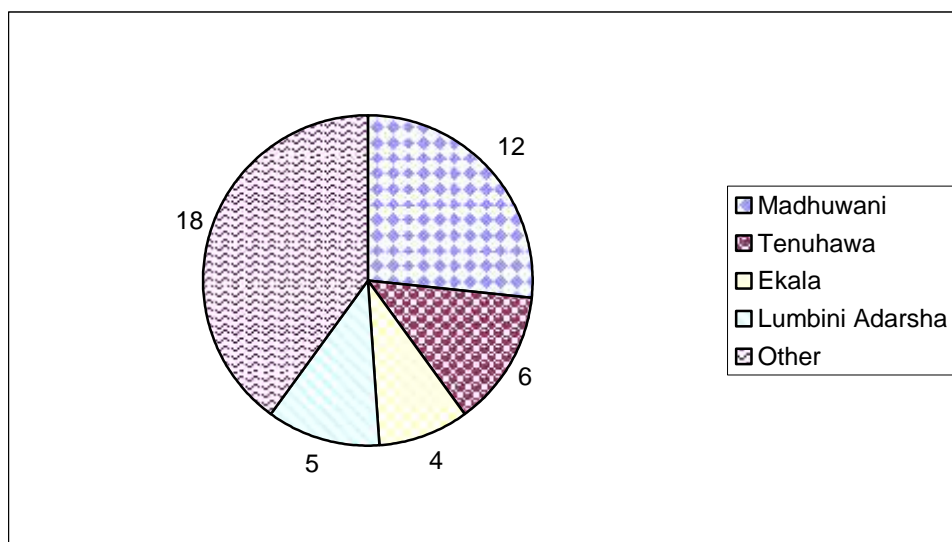
**Table 25: Number of Tourist Guide Trainee within 2068**

S. No.	VDC	No. of Tourist guide Trainee
1	Lumbini Adarsa	5
2	Madhuwani	12
3	Ekala	4
4	Tenuhawa	6
5	Other	18
Total		45

Source: LDT. Administration, 2068, Field survey

Regarding tourist guide trainee, there are 45 tourist guide trainees in study area. They are 5 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 12 from Madhuwani VDC, 4 from Ekala VDC, 6 from Tenuhawa VDC and 18 from other VDC. The highest number of tourist guide trainees are from Madhuwani VDC & other VDC and lowest number from Ekala VDC.

**Figure 4.6: Number of Tourist Guide Trainee from Four VDC**



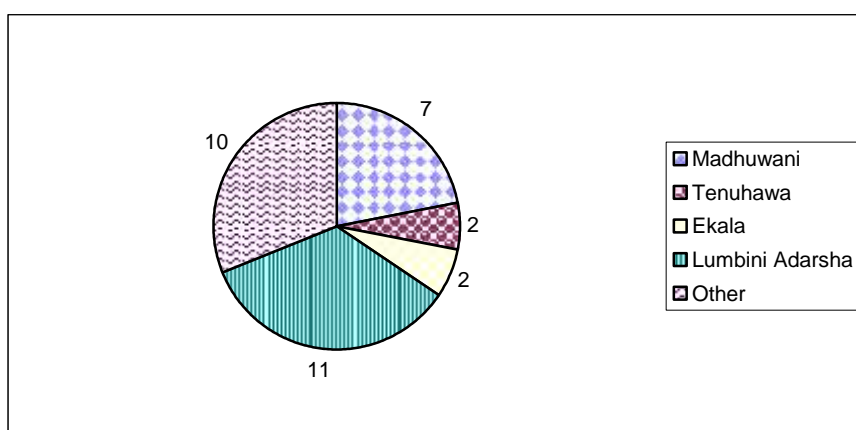
**Table 26: Number of Stall in LDT area**

VDC	No. of Stall
Madhuwani	7
Tenuhawa	2
Ekala	2
Lumbini Adarsha	11
Other	10
Total	32

Source: Appendix I, Field Survey 2068

Regarding number of stall, there are 32 stalls in study area. They are 11 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 7 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 2 from Tenuhawa VDC and 10 from other VDC. The highest numbers of stalls are from Lumbini Adarsha VDC and lowest number from Ekala and Tenuhawa VDC.

**Figure 4.7: Number of small Stall from four VDC**



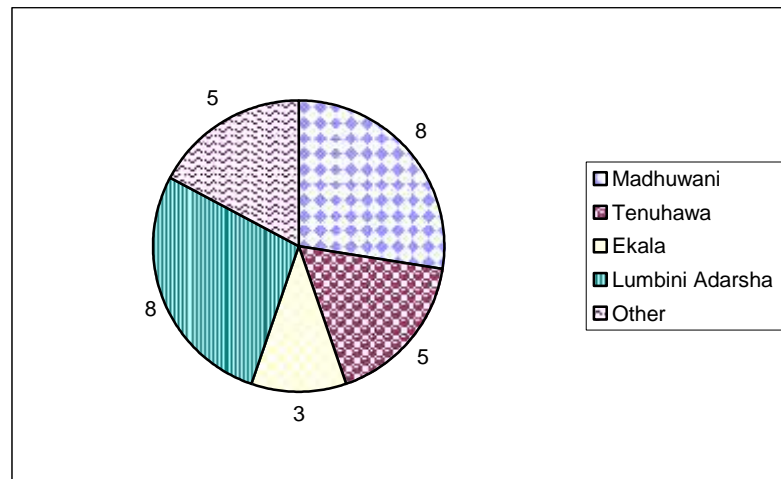
**Table 27: Number of Trained Guide in 2068**

S. No.	VDC	No. of trainee (Nature Guide Trainee)
1	Madhuwani	8
2	Tenuhawa	5
3	Ekala	3
4	Lumbini Adarsha	8
5	Other	5
Total		29

Source: LDT. Administration, 2068, Field survey

Regarding trained guide from four VDC, there are 29 trained guides in the study area. They are 8 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 8 from Madhuwani VDC, 3 from Ekala VDC, 5 from Tenuhawa VDC and 5 from other VDC. The highest numbers of trained guides are from Madhuwani VDC & Lumbini Adarsha VDC and the lowest number is from Ekala VDC.

**Figure 4.8: Number of Trained Guide from Four VDC**



#### **4.19 Future Perspective of Tourism in Lumbini**

Swiss geographer Kate Moles worth and Ulrike Müller-Boker put forward a field report on-“The local impact of Under-Realization of the Lumbini master plan”- 207. In which they have written that, in between 1999-2000 UNDP initiated a series of missions to review the Lumbini development so far and develop a strategy towards its completion. While there might no longer be economic resources available to realize Tange's master plan to its original extent, it is crucial that the project achieves some form of completion and achieves the original development objectives for the site and the local community.

In recent years an increasing number of unofficial souvenir "stalls" have started trading further within the Sacred Garden and outside monasteries. They most comprise a small number of goods that are usually displayed on a cloth placed on the ground that is packed away at the end of each day's trading. Stall holders who pay rent for official pitches in the master plan car park market claim that hawkers pay bribes to LDT officials, who turn a "blind eye" to their illegal trading activities. Market traders expressed the need for the LOT to fix a fair ground rent for stalls, enforce trading regulations and keep trading to officially designated areas. They also feel that the LDT should be more active in promoting Lumbini and encouraging visitors to stay overnight at the site, which would improve stall holders' incomes and those of many other sectors of the local community. A major constraint shared by local people seeking waged-labor and emerging employers within the master plan is the lack of required skills and the poor level of education locally. Well-remunerated skilled jobs

that have been created with the development of the master plan, especially in the construction sector and the hotel and tourist industry, have been filled not by local people, but by better-qualified and experienced staff from Kathmandu and Pokhara. While hotel managers interviewed during fieldwork expressed the desire to train and develop the local skill-base, the fact that very few visitors stay over night in Lumbini and that political instability has reduced visitor numbers, contributes to the hotels' inability to reach profit and markedly reduces their staffing needs. The Lumbini International Research Institute employs a number of local people in a range of positions, including cooks, cleaners, gardeners, security guards and drivers, together with the library staff. The LDT itself employs local people for unskilled and semiskilled positions such as security guards, car park attendants and clerks, but better paid skilled jobs tend to be filled by outsiders.

The stall holders in the master plan commented that the simple small woven mats and coasters produced locally with TRPAP support were not in great demand. It was observed, however that very few were visibly for sale on the stalls and were not actively promoted as locally produced, which might potentially increase their attractiveness within the tourist market. Many local business people expressed the ambition to have stall within the master plan and as the LDT limits the volume of traders, competition for economic niches within the site is high. However, those who succeed in renting a stall in the official market in the master plan car park say they struggle to pay unofficial "tender" fees and meet the rising pitch rental in the spring of 2003, the monthly ground rent for a stall was NR 2,225, plus a sum of NR 200-225 monthly fee for electricity for two light bulbs. Stallholders expressed feelings of insecurity as the LOT has raised the ground rent in the past and had additionally proposed that it be increased to NR 3,500 per month. Although the stallholders have formed a cohesive traders group and protest at what they consider to be unfair rent increases, they do not feel they have much bargaining power as there are many people who are waiting to fill any openings in the master plan souvenir market. Stall holders report that paying rent in the summer months is particularly difficult due to the marked decline in visitor numbers and trade.

The Master Plan covers an area of three square miles on north south and encompasses three zones each covering one square mile (2.56 sq. km). The three zones are united by a 1.474 meter long walk way and a canal. The zones are:



1. The Sacred Garden
2. The Monastic zone and
3. The New Lumbini village

The heart of design is the sacred garden located in the southern part. The ultimate objective of the design here is to create an atmosphere of spirituality, peace, universal brotherhood and non-violence consistent with the time and Buddha's message to the world. The sacred garden shelters the ancient monuments at the center in a freshly restored atmosphere of serene and lush forest all around the complex. In keeping with the goal of protecting the sites of archaeological significance, no new construction is permitted in the sacred area surrounded by a pond and the circular levee.

The monastic zone is situated in the forest area north of the Sacred Garden. Divided by a canal, there are East and West Monastic enclaves having 42 plots each allotted for new monasteries of Theravada and Mahayana sects of Buddhism. Nearby, across the central link bridge, a research center, a library, an auditorium and a museum provide facilities for research and study on Buddhism. The northern part of the site is being developed as the new Lumbini Village, which is also a gateway to the outer world where visitors can find comfortable lodges and restaurants offering high standard facilities.

#### **4.20 Regression Analysis**

The regression analysis measure the average relationship between the dependent variable , income of the people of studied VDC with the independent variables, number of tourist arrival with in the observed period of the study.

**Table 28: Regression Analysis of Tourist arrival on income of Studied VDC**

	<b>Tourist arrival during 2065-068 (Independent Variable)</b>			
	<b>Madhuwani</b>	<b>Ekala</b>	<b>Lumbini Adarsa</b>	<b>Tenuhawa</b>
Estimated Coefficient	31.422	12.091	13.535	14.434
St. Error	10.626	2.836	2.906	2.992
T-Statistics	2.957	4.264	4.657	4.824
R <sup>2</sup>	0.814	0.901	0.916	0.921
f	8.745	18.182	21.689	23.267
Sig.	0.098 <sup>a</sup>	0.051 <sup>a</sup>	0.043 <sup>a</sup>	0.40 <sup>a</sup>

Source: Appendix IV

Regarding to the result presented in Table 28 indicates that the regression coefficient of the income of Madhuwani VDC is 31.422 and  $r^2$  value is 0.814 which indicates that 81.4 percent of change in income attributed due to the tourist arrival in LDT and other variables may attribute 18.6 percent change. The regression coefficient of Madhuwani VDC (= 31.4) states that one percent of change tourist causes the income to increase by 31 percent. The calculated value of T-ratio (=2.957) is greater than tabulated 'T' at 5% significance level. Thus we can conclude that there is significant relation between income of people of Madhuwani VDC and tourist arrival at Lumbini. This result is similar to the result obtained by the previous study conducted by Acharya P, 2001. The f-value 8.745 indicates that the regression line is significant.

Regarding to the result presented in Table 4.23 indicates that the regression coefficient of the income of Ekala VDC is 12.091 and  $r^2$  value is 0.901 which indicates that 90.1 percent of change in income attributed due to the tourist arrival in LDT and other variables may attribute 9.8 percent change. The regression coefficient of Ekala VDC (= 12.09) states that one percent of change tourist causes the income to increase by 12 percent. The calculated value of T-ratio (=4.264) is greater than tabulated 'T' at 5% significance level. Thus we can conclude that there is significant relation between

income of people of Madhuwani VDC and tourist arrival at Lumbini. This result is similar to the result obtained by the previous study conducted by Acharya P, 2001. The f-value 18.182 indicates that the regression line is significant.

Regarding to the result presented in Table 4.23 indicates that the regression coefficient of the income of Lumbini Adarsa VDC is 13.535 and  $r^2$  value is 0.916 which indicates that 91.6 percent of change in income attributed due to the tourist arrival in LDT and other variables may attribute 8.4 percent change. The regression coefficient of Lumbini Adarsa VDC (= 13.535) states that one percent of change tourist causes the income to increase by 13.535 percent. The calculated value of T-ratio (=4.657) is greater than tabulated 'T' at 5% significance level. Thus we can conclude that there is significant relation between income of people of Lumbini Adarsa VDC and tourist arrival at Lumbini. This result is similar to the result obtained by the previous study conducted by Acharya P, 2001. The f-value 21.689 indicates that the regression line is significant.

Regarding to the result presented in Table 4.23 indicates that the regression coefficient of the income of Tenuhawa VDC is 14.434 and  $r^2$  value is 0.921 which indicates that 92.1 percent of change in income attributed due to the tourist arrival in LDT and other variables may attribute 7.9 percent change. The regression coefficient of Tenuhawa VDC (= 14.434) states that one percent of change tourist causes the income to increase by 14 percent. The calculated value of T-ratio (=4.824) is greater than tabulated 'T' at 5% significance level. Thus we can conclude that there is significant relation between income of people of Tenuhawa VDC and tourist arrival at Lumbini. This result is similar to the result obtained by the previous study conducted by Acharya P, 2001. The f-value 23.267 indicates that the regression line is significant.

#### **4.21 Correlation Analysis**

The correlation analysis shows the coefficient between the data of each of the six variables, five income generating job number and sixth the number of tourist arrival from FY 2065 to 2069 which are computed in SPSS and are tabulated as in Table 29.

**Table 29: Correlation Matrix**

		No of tourist arrival	Gift Corner	Hotel	Rickshaw	Taxi	Stall in LDT
No of tourist arrival	Pearson Correlation	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)						
Gift Corner	Pearson Correlation	.958*	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.042					
Hotel	Pearson Correlation	.929	.974*	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	.026				
Rickshaw	Pearson Correlation	.926	.973*	1.000**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.074	.027	.000			
Taxi	Pearson Correlation	.894	.906	.974*	.975*	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.106	.094	.026	.025		
Stall in LDT	Pearson Correlation	.978*	.996**	.976*	.974*	.922	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.004	.024	.026	.078	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							

Source: Appendix XIV

From the Table it is observed that

- i) The relationship between the income of people of four VDC by means of Rickshaw is much more positive.
- ii) The relationship between income of people of studied VDC by means of small stall in LDT is significantly positive.
- iii) The other variables relating income significantly less as per correlation table.
- iv) The relationship between the no of Hotel and Rickshaw appears much more significant and positive.

## CHAPTER– V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Major Findings

Lumbini Ideal (Adarsha) VDC is the largest one regarding population and area among the four villages in touch with the Lumbini Garden; Lumbini Ideal, Madhuwani, Ekla and Tenuhawa VDC encircles the Lumbini Garden from four sides. The total area of the study area is 69.42 km<sup>2</sup>. (Ekala: 19.73km<sup>2</sup>, LDTA: 7.7 km<sup>2</sup>, Lumbini Adarsa Village: 16.93 km<sup>2</sup>, Madhuwani: 10.61 km<sup>2</sup>, Tenuhawa: 14.66km<sup>2</sup>).The Garden is surrounded around south and south west by Lumbini Adarsa, west by Tenuhawa, North by Ekala and East and south east by Madhuwani

Lumbini of Rupandehi is one of the potential places for the Tourism and cultural point of view. From the time of the implementation of Master plan in 1978, it has been arising as the interest of cultural and environmental tourist. In this work only the four VDC which are in contact with the Lumbini Garden and the garden zone are considered as the study area.

This study is mainly based on the micro study of the involvement of the local people of four VDC in the Lumbini Development Trust. Since the study targeted the economic development of the people of four VDC so the study carried out with in the four VDC Ekala, Lumbini Adarsa, Madhuwani and Tenuhawa.

Primary data were collected using design questionnaire discussing with focus group, hotel holder, Taxi driver, small stall holder, LDT officer and rickshaw puller. Selected VDC's were visited to collect the present data of population there relation with the LDT. Farther information about the activities conducted by LDT in collaboration with national and international agencies, NGO and INGO for the development of the economical status of local people were obtained from the Office of LDT. A field diary was used to record additional information which were not including in questionnaire. To support the primary data and make comparison of the study area secondary data were used. Secondary data were collected from different government offices, VDC, NGO's such as TRAPAP, LDT, websites.

According to the VDC profile of 2068 the present number of house hold in the VDC are as follows,

Ekala VDC	-1,346 Household
Tenuhawa VDC	-1,230
Lumbini Adarsa VDC	-1,082
Madhuwani VDC	- 855.

Regarding the number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2067, higher number of population have rickshaw and hotel in Maduwani VDC, rickshaw and daily wise worker in Ekala, where as in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, most of people have rickshaw, gift corner, daily wise worker, hotel and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have taxi and LDT office as source of job. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have rickshaw, daily wise worker and hotel.

Regarding the number of job sources for the income of people of four VDC in 2068, higher number of population have rickshaw, taxi and daily wise worker in Maduwani VDC, rickshaw and dailywise worker in Ekala, where as in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, most of people have rickshaw, daily wise worker, gift corner, and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have taxi and LDT office in three VDC except Maduwani VDC as source of job income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have rickshaw and daily wise worker.

Regarding the income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2066, higher number of population earned higher income from LDT office and hotel in Maduwani VDC, Similarly in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office where as in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher income are earned from hotel, gift corner, LDT office and stall of LDT. There are very few people who have earned low income from taxi, rickshaw and stall of LDT as source of income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office and hotel.

Regarding the income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2067, higher number of population earned higher income from rickshaw and hotel in Maduwani VDC, Similarly in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office where as in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher income are earned from hotel, stall of LDT, daily wise worker and LDT office. There are very few people who have earned low income from taxi, gift corner and stall of LDT as source

of income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office, hotel, rickshaw and daily wise worker.

Regarding the income of people of four VDC from different sources in 2068, higher number of population earned higher income from rickshaw and taxi in Maduwani VDC, where as in Ekala VDC, higher income earned from hotel and LDT office. However in other two VDC namely Lumbini and Tenuhawa, higher incomes are earned from hotel, daily wise worker, rickshaw and gift corner. There are very few people who have earned low income from stall of LDT, taxi, and gift corner as source of income. Now in these VDC more than 50 percent people have earned higher income from LDT office, hotel and daily wise worker.

Total annual tourist arrivals were 395570 in 2011. The increasing trend of tourist arrival, however, is uneven throughout the year. In the months of May, July, August and September, the tourist inflow figured showed a declining trend in comparison to the proceeding months. The total arrival was 45376 in January, which decreased to 16666 (-63.27 %) in May. After October, the total annual tourist arrival had increased dramatically to 34538 in October and to 78247 in November. But once again the tourist inflow decreased to 50725 in December 2011.

There are three hotels in study area. They are Hotel Ananda Inn Lumbini, Lumbini Kasai Hotel and Lumbini Hokke Hotel. The total employees in three hotels are 90. Among them the Lumbini Hokke Hotel has highest number of employees which is 43 in number. In these three hotels most of the employees are from Madhuwani, Tenuhawa and Ekala VDCs.

Tourism has influenced the society of Lumbini in both the local quality of life and the sense of place. In fact the movement the outsiders in many area could not be impact less. The job generation by hotel / lodges is a very important impact of tourism in Lumbini. It is obvious that the hotels, lodges, small restaurants and, stationeries are for the visitors who do not have home out there. The entry of outsiders obviously requires the home to live in for food and shelter and consequently local people have to work for it. Every hotel and quarters hold paid staff and workers as par the nature and size of there operation.

There are 25 vehicles in study area. They are 3 from Lumbini adarsa VDC, 10 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 5 from Tenuhawa VDC and 5 from other

VDCs. The highest number of vehicles lie in Madhuwani VDC and lowest number lie in Ekala VDC.

Regarding number of stall, there are 32 stall in study area. They are 11 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 7 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 2 from Tenuhawa VDC and 10 from other VDC. The highest numbers of stall are from Lumbini Adarsha VDC and lowest number from Ekala & Tenuhawa VDC. Regarding trained guide from four VDC, there are 29 trained guides in study area. They are 8 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 8 from Madhuwani VDC, 3 from Ekala VDC, 5 from Tenuhawa VDC and 5 from other VDC. The highest numbers of trained guide are from Madhuwani VDC & Lumbini Adarsha VDC and lowest number from Ekala VDC.

Regarding number of registered rickshaw in Lumbini Development Trust for four fiscal years from four VDC, in 2065, there are 24 registered rickshaws in study area. They are 2 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 8 from Madhuwani VDC, 2 from Ekala VDC, 3 from Tenuhawa VDC and 9 from other VDCs. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Ekala and Lumbini Adarsa VDC. Similarly in 2066 there are 27 registered rikshaw in study area. They are 4 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 12 from Madhuwani VDC, 4 from Ekala VDC, 3 from Tenuhawa VDC and 4 from other VDC. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Tenuhawa VDC. But in 2067 three are 55 registered rickshaws in study area. They are 9 from Lumbini Adarsa VDC, 25 from Madhuwani VDC, 8 from Ekala VDC, 6 from Tenuhawa VDC and 7 from other VDC. The highest numbers of registered rickshaws are from Madhuwani VDC and lowest number from Tenuhawa VDC. There are altogether 126 registered rickshaws for three fiscal years and Madhuwani VDC has highest number of registered rickshaws and Tenuhawa VDC has lowest number. It can be concluded that tourism is important for local economy. Small scale, locally owned lodges is the best way to involve local people and conserve nature.

### **Community displaced by the master plan:**

When the Master Plan was designed, land comprising the main development area was home to over a thousand people (Tange and URTEC 1978:4) living in and farming around seven villages (LDT 2000:5). The master plan required that all residents len the area: "It has been decided that the inhabitants of these villages will be resettled



and paid compensation, in order to make way for the Lumbini Development" (Tange and URTEC 1978:4). Figure 2 illustrates the community landscape prior to and following clearance required by the Lumbini master plan. The mass displacement of the inhabitants of the proposed master plan site was by no means unprecedented in Nepal's history. From the mid-1950s the relocation of entire communities was embedded in government policy that was strategically guided by the first of the Kingdom's Five-Year Plans for national development (1956-1961). Policy that initially made provision for resettlement of people from overpopulated hill regions to less-populous areas of Chitawan in the Terai, evolved into later clearing of squatter communities. During this period and under King Mahendra's direction, whole areas of forest were cleared of human occupation (Millier-Boker 1999:40). **The Monastic Enclave** itself comprises two zones of monasteries of the Mahayana school in the western portion and institutions of the Theravada school in the east. In Tange's master plan concept a total of 42 plots were assigned for monasteries and two for meditation centres. In the period 1993-6, eighteen Buddhist organizations had signed agreements for 10 lease plots from the LDT (Gurung 1999). In the spring of 2003 the monastic zone comprised a mixture of completed structures and fully functioning institutions, buildings under construction and vacant plots (these are illustrated in Map 1)

### **Kenzo Tange's master plan and Lumbini's development :**

Tange's original concept included a Cultural Centre on the northern edge of the Monastic Zone, comprising a museum to house and display the site's artefacts, an auditorium and research institute. The auditorium has not been realized and although the museum (Plate 2) has been built with financial support from the Government of India (Pradhan 1999:9), it has been very poorly maintained. As a consequence it has a neglected appearance and displays very few of Lumbini's historical artefacts. The Lumbini International Research Institute (URI) is, apart from the museum, the only other of Tange's original building designs to have been realised. The Japanese Buddhist organisation Reiyukai funded its construction and continues to support its functioning. The URI building is the only integral master plan structure that is well maintained and has realised Tange's structural concept.

## 5.2 Summary and Conclusions

It is obvious from the study that the local people of studied area are strengthening their economical status. Thus conclusion of study can be drawn as follows.

- The trend of job generation in the studied VDC are as previous study.
- The number of job generating sources are in increasing order during studied period.
- The small scale job opportunities like no of rickshaw puller, small stall establishment, no of rented Taxi, no of Hotel establishment are also increased as well.
- Though the no of job opportunity in LDT office for the local people of studied VDC are not satisfactory.
- The qualitative rate of overall development of the people of studied VDC are observed slow.
- In view of Infrastructure development in the surrounding VDC it is almost far from Master Plan of Lumbini Development Trust.

During simple interview following opinions are obtained from the people of four studied VDC:

- i. The majority of interviewed persons were illiterate only 3 percent were completing Bachelor level Education.
- ii. The majority of respondent was in agriculture farming with traditional way.
- iii. among the interviewed person the student were 15%, self business 8%, driver including rickshaw puller 6%, labor or worker 4%, government job 2.4% with other including as tourist base guide, hotel owner, travel agency.
- iv. The LDT supporting in manufacturing sanitary toilets, Biogas and providing scholarship to the poor students.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

1. Attraction of Lumbini should be developed into rural tourism.
2. Local people of Lumbini are seems to be made aware of tourism industry and its importance in overall development including rural development.
3. Preservation of local culture, art and handicrafts entrepreneurship should be given priority.
4. Further advancement of religious tourism, an active institution should be formulated with the participation of local people.
5. Sewerage system of this area is to be made effective and watching places, picnic spot for pleasure and restaurants, hotels and shops should be made according to the interests of modern age and environment friendly.
6. Locally available flora and fauna in garden area of Lumbini should be protected and made it a beautiful place by the view of biodiversity.
7. Ensure security, health and communication services should be provided in this area.
8. This area should be made as a market of local handicraft, which will generate for the development of tourism with systematic planning in national level.
9. A special education program should be implemented to bring reforms the education status of the resident of Lumbini.
10. Local bodies must aware towards the development of this area.
11. Local people must work as the 'watchdog' for the progress of this historical area.
12. Tour Information centre must provide information of this destination for the development of this historical area.
13. Local bodies as well as Ministry of Tourism must held campaign to make attentive to local people for the promotion of tourism in this destination, such as sanitation, environment cleanliness, and awareness program for schoolchildren.
14. Local government must promote local products and provide credit and loan to local and small businessperson.
15. Need of security improvement plan:-

- Beside LD Tans other security organs of government, we should community participation in promotion, and conservation of all cultural, natural and spiritual properties of Lumbini area in a coordinated manner.

16. Need of social development.

- Construction of community toilet in each VDC near master plan.
- Provide technical assistance, initiate and encourage local people for the smokeless oven instead of traditional firewood Chulo.
- Scholarships for studying Buddhist culture and religion.
- Provide short term training-vocational and skill development training like carpenter, plumber, electrical, hotel man power etc to uplift the living standard of local people.

17. Need transport planning in and outside master plan area:-

- The negative impacts on environment like noise, vibration, air pollution and adverse effect on the areas should be avoided as much as possible.
- Linkage to other sites.
- For external transport, existing Lumbini-Kapilvastu highway should be upgraded up constructing a 4 lane highway.
- Fast and luxury transport carrier such as deluxe coach, micro bus etc should be operated on the Bhairahawa-Lumbini-Kapilvastu route.

18. The need and construction of boundary wall in periphery lo Lumbini, world peace pagoda eternal peace flame were not in the master plan initially, so these already constructed structures should be integrated in Lumbini Master Plan.

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## Appendix- I

### Yearly Number of job generating

For- 2065

VDC	No of Risk.	No. of Taxi	No of stall	No of Hotel	No of gift corner	No of daily worker	LDT office job
Madhuwani	8	2	4	5	3	4	3
Ekala	2	1	1	1	2	4	2
Tenuhawa	3	0	1	3	1	4	2
Lumbini Adarsa	2	0	2	2	3	3	1

Source: Field survey 2068-069

For - 2066

VDC	No of Risk.	No. of Taxi	No of stall	No of Hotel	No of gift corner	No of daily worker	LDT office job
Madhuwani	12	3	4	9	4	4	3
Ekala	4	1	2	2	3	4	2
Tenuhawa	3	0	1	3	2	8	2
Lumbini Adarsa	4	0	3	2	3	6	1

Source: Field survey 2068-069

### Yearly Number of job generating

**For-2067**

<b>VDC</b>	<b>No of Risk.</b>	<b>No. of Taxi</b>	<b>No of stall</b>	<b>No of Hotel</b>	<b>No of gift corner</b>	<b>No of daily worker</b>	<b>LDT office job</b>
Madhuwani	25	10	7	18	7	10	3
Ekala	8	2	2	5	4	10	2
Tenuhawa	6	5	2	6	3	17	2
Lumbini Adarsa	9	3	11	3	5	12	1

Source: Field survey 2068-069

**For- 2068**

<b>VDC</b>	<b>No of Risk.</b>	<b>No. of Taxi</b>	<b>No of stall</b>	<b>No of Hotel</b>	<b>No of gift corner</b>	<b>No of daily worker</b>	<b>LDT office job</b>
Madhuwani	27	10	9	20	9	13	3
Ekala	9	2	4	7	6	11	2
Tenuhawa	9	5	6	7	5	19	2
Lumbini Adarsa	12	3	14	4	7	15	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Field survey 2068-069



## Appendix- II

### The Total Income from various job

For-2065

S. No	Job Description	Monthly working days	Yearly working months	Yearly working days	Remarks	Rs. @	No of jobs	Total income
1	Gift corner	20	10	200	-	300	9	540000
2	Hotel	-	12	-	-	12,000	11	1584000
3	Rickshaw	20	10	200	-	150	15	450000
4	Taxi	20	10	200	-	300	3	180000
5	LDT office	-	12	-	13 month salary	15,000	8	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	-	-	120	-	200	15	360000
7	Stall of LDT	20	10	200	-	300	8	480000
Total								5154000

Source: Interview

: Profile of Rickshaw association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Hotel association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Taxi association (2065-2068)

**The Total Income from various jobs**

**For-2066**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Monthly working days</b>	<b>Yearly working months</b>	<b>Yearly working days</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Rs @</b>	<b>No of jobs</b>	<b>Total income</b>
1	Gift corner	20	10	200	-	300	12	72,0000
2	Hotel	-	12	-	-	15,000	16	2880000
3	Rickshaw	20	10	200	-	200	23	920000
4	Taxi	20	10	200	-	350	4	280000
5	LDT office	-	12	-	13 month salary	15,000	8	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	-	-	120	-	200	22	528000
7	Stall of LDT	20	10	200	-	300	10	600000
<b>Total</b>								<b>7488000</b>

Source: Interview

: Profile of Rickshaw association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Hotel association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Taxi association (2065-2068).

**The Total Income from various jobs**

**For-2067**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Monthly working days</b>	<b>Yearly working months</b>	<b>Yearly working days</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Rs @</b>	<b>No of jobs</b>	<b>Total income in Rs.</b>
1	Gift corner	20	10	200	-	300	19	1140000
2	Hotel	-	12	-	-	15,000	32	5760000
3	Rickshaw	20	10	200	-	200	48	1920000
4	Taxi	20	10	200	-	350	20	1400000
5	LDT office	-	12	-	13 month salary	15,000	8	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	-	-	120	-	200	49	1176000
7	Stall of LDT	20	10	200	-	300	22	1320000
	<b>Total</b>							<b>14276000</b>

Source: Interview

: Profile of Rickshaw association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Hotel association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Taxi association (2065-2068)

**The Total Income from various jobs**

**For- 2068**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Monthly working days</b>	<b>Yearly working months</b>	<b>Yearly working days</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Rs @</b>	<b>No of jobs</b>	<b>Total income in Rs.</b>
1	Gift corner	20	10	200	-	300	27	1620000
2	Hotel	-	12	-	-	18,000	38	8208000
3	Rickshaw	20	10	200	-	200	57	2280000
4	Taxi	20	10	200	-	350	20	1400000
5	LDT office	-	12	-	13month salary	15,000	8	1560000
6	Daily wise worker	-	-	120	-	200	58	1392000
7	Stall of LDT	20	10	200	-	300	33	1980000
<b>Total</b>								<b>18440000</b>

Source: Interview

: Profile of Rickshaw association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Hotel association (2065-2068)

: Profile of Taxi association (2065-2068).

### Appendix- III

#### For Trend Analysis

##### No. of job generating within study period for Madhuwani VDC

S. No	Job generating	2065	2066	2067	2068
1	Gift corner	3	4	7	9
2	Hotel	5	9	18	20
3	Rickshaw	8	12	25	27
4	Taxi	2	3	10	10
5	LDT office	3	3	3	3
6	Daily worker	4	4	10	13
7	Stall in LDT	4	4	7	9

##### No. of job generating within study period for Ekala VDC

S. No	Job generating	2065	2066	2067	2068
1	Gift corner	2	3	4	6
2	Hotel	1	2	5	7
3	Rickshaw	2	4	8	9
4	Taxi	1	1	2	2
5	LDT office	2	2	2	2
6	Daily worker	4	4	10	11
7	Stall in LDT	1	2	2	4

##### No. of job generating within study period for Lumbini Adarsa VDC

S. No	Job generating	2065	2066	2067	2068
1	Gift corner	3	3	5	7
2	Hotel	2	2	3	4
3	Rickshaw	2	4	9	12
4	Taxi	0	0	3	3
5	LDT office	1	1	1	1
6	Daily worker	3	6	12	15
7	Stall in LDT	2	3	11	14

**No. of job generating within study period for Tenuhawa VDC**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Job generating</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2068</b>
1	Gift corner	1	2	3	5
2	Hotel	3	3	6	7
3	Rickshaw	3	3	6	9
4	Taxi	0	0	5	5
5	LDT office	2	2	2	2
6	Daily worker	4	8	17	19
7	Stall in LDT	1	1	2	6

Source: Table 6

: Table 7

: Table 8

: Table 9

## Appendix-IV

### VDC wise yearly income from different Jobs in study period

VDC	2065	2066	2067	2068	Total
Madhuwani	2181000	3471000	7253000	8077000	20982000
Ekala	930000	1376000	2390000	3266000	7962000
Tenuhawa	1128000	1422000	2934000	3728000	9212000
Lumbini Adarsa	915000	1219000	2631000	3369000	8134000
Total	5154000	7488000	15208000	18440000	46290000

Source: Appendix II and III

### VDC wise number of job generating for the study year (2065-68)

VDC	Gift corner	Hotel	Rickshaw	Taxi	LDT job	Daily worker	Small Stall	Total
Madhuwani	9	20	27	10	3	13	9	91
Ekala	6	7	9	2	2	11	4	41
Tenuhawa	5	7	9	5	2	19	6	53
Lumbini Adarsa	7	4	12	3	1	15	14	56
Total	27	38	57	20	8	58	33	241

Source: Appendix I

## Appendix-V

### Domestic tourist arrival during 2065 to 2068

S.No.	Month	No of tourist 2065	No of tourist 2066	No of tourist 2067	No of tourist 2068	Total
1	Poush	29361	32361	39716	45376	146814
2	Magh	19781	22768	21765	27531	91845
3	Fagun	16546	19245	20211	23490	79492
4	Chaitra	26271	37811	45931	58006	168019
5	Baisakh	16721	13782	17837	16666	65006
6	Jestha	10813	17809	19723	20057	68402
7	Asad	12309	10123	11121	13107	46660
8	Shrawn	11742	11072	13973	14475	51262
9	Bhadra	13619	12973	15571	13352	55515
10	Aswin	31763	33781	36741	34538	136823
11	Kartik	45759	46552	56321	78247	226879
12	Marg	25419	28961	47178	50725	152283
Total		260104	287238	346088	395570	1289000

Source: Lumbini Information Centre, 2068

: Bulletin, Lumbini Information Centre, 2068



## Appendix -VI

### International tourist arrival during 2065 to 2068

S. No.	Month	No. of tourist 2065	No. of tourist 2066	No. of tourist 2067	No. of tourist 2068	Total
1	Poush	61719	52716	44312	63709	222456
2	Magh	52342	6013	51061	52691	162107
3	Fagun	15178	16319	18400	26382	76279
4	Chaitra	9713	11077	10700	12503	43993
5	Baisakh	7542	6718	7398	8961	30619
6	Jestha	5737	5723	6200	6078	23738
7	Asad	1416	1472	1578	2670	7136
8	Shrawn	1731	1277	1330	2018	6356
9	Bhadra	1832	1764	1897	2006	7499
10	Aswin	721	1022	963	1066	3772
11	Kartik	1278	1107	1116	1844	5345
12	Marg	12096	11615	13209	12040	48960
Total		171305	116823	158164	191968	638260

Source: Lumbini Information Centre, 2068

: Bulletin, Lumbini Information Centre, 2068.

## Appendix-VII

### Data for Regression

<b>Job generating</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2068</b>
Gift corner	9	12	19	27
Hotel	11	16	32	38
Rickshaw	15	23	48	57
Taxi	3	4	20	20
Stall in LDT	8	10	22	33
Domestic tourist arrival	260104	287238	346088	395570
International tourist Arrival	171305	116823	158164	191968
Total	431409	404061	504252	587538

Source: Appendix I

: Appendix V

: Appendix VI.

**Appendix-VIII**  
**Regression of Madhuwani**

Year	Income in Rs	No. of tourist
2065	2181000	431409
2066	3471000	404061
2067	7253000	504252
2068	8077000	587538

Source: Appendix-V&VI, Table 10, 11,12,13

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.902 <sup>a</sup>	.814	.721	1.51270E6

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival 2065-68.

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.001E13	1	2.001E13	8.745	.098 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	4.577E12	2	2.288E12		
	Total	2.459E13	3			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival 2065-68.

b. Dependent Variable: V1 income of local people of studied VDC

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-9894185.836	5175171.417		-1.912	.196
	V2	31.422	10.626	.902	2.957	.098

a. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC

**Appendix- IX**  
**Regression of Ekala**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Income in Rs</b>	<b>No. of tourist</b>
2065	930000	431409
2066	1376000	404061
2067	2390000	504252
2068	3266000	587538

Source: Appendix-V&VI, Table 10, 11,12,13

**Model Summary**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
1	.949 <sup>a</sup>	.901	.851	4.03680E5

a. Predictors: (Constant), tourist arrival 2065-68.

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

<b>Model</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	
1	Regression	2.963E12	1	2.963E12	18.182	.051 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	3.259E11	2	1.630E11		
	Total	3.289E12	3			

a. Predictors: (Constant), tourist arrival 2065-68.

b. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC.

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3835070.351	1381049.294		-2.777	.109
	V4	12.091	2.836	.949	4.264	.051

a. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC.

## Appendix-X

### Regression of Lumbini Adarsa

Year	Income in RS	No. of tourist
2065	915000	431409
2066	1219000	404061
2067	2631000	504252
2068	3369000	587538

Source: Appendix-V&VI, Table 10, 11,12,13

#### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.957 <sup>a</sup>	.916	.873	4.13736E5

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival

#### ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.713E12	1	3.713E12	21.689	.043 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	3.424E11	2	1.712E11		
	Total	4.055E12	3			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival

b. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4487677.768	1415451.542		-3.170	.087
	V2	13.535	2.906	.957	4.657	.043

a. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC



## Appendix-XI

### Regression of Tenuhawa

Year	Income in Rs	No. of tourist
2065	1128000	431409
2066	1422000	404061
2067	2934000	504252
2068	3728000	587538

Source: Appendix-V&VI, Table 10, 11,12,13

### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.960 <sup>a</sup>	.921	.881	4.26010E5

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival

### ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.223E12	1	4.223E12	23.267	.040 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	3.630E11	2	1.815E11		
	Total	4.586E12	3			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourist arrival

b. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4651619.396	1457441.515		-3.192	.086
	V2	14.434	2.992	.960	4.824	.040

a. Dependent Variable: income of local people of studied VDC

### Appendix-XIII

**Data relating the number of job generating due to the tourist arrival at Lumbini during 2065 to 2068**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of tourist arrival</b>	<b>Gift Corner</b>	<b>Hotel</b>	<b>Rickshaw</b>	<b>Taxi</b>	<b>Stall in LDT</b>
2065	431409	9	11	15	3	8
2066	404061	12	16	23	4	10
2067	504252	19	32	48	20	22
2068	587538	27	38	57	20	33

Source: Appendix VII

**Appendix-XIV**  
**Correlation Matrix**

		No of tourist arrival	Gift Corner	Hotel	Rickshaw	Taxi	Stall in LDT
No of tourist arrival	Pearson Correlation	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)						
Gift Corner	Pearson Correlation	.958*	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.042					
Hotel	Pearson Correlation	.929	.974*	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	.026				
Rickshaw	Pearson Correlation	.926	.973*	1.000**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.074	.027	.000			
Taxi	Pearson Correlation	.894	.906	.974*	.975*	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.106	.094	.026	.025		
Stall in LDT	Pearson Correlation	.978*	.996**	.976*	.974*	.922	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.004	.024	.026	.078	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							

Source: Appendix XIII

**Questionnaire Prepared for the Study of  
Economic Development of The People of Neighbour VDC Along with  
Lumbini Development Trust**

**Appendix-XV  
Questionnaires**

Form No. 1

Taxi Owner :  
District :  
VDC :  
Date of Conduct :  
Ownership : self/Rented  
Continuity : Yes/No  
Daily income through Taxi: -----  
Working days monthly or yearly:-----  
Satisfaction with job income : Yes /No

Form No. 2

Rickshaw Owner :  
District :  
VDC :  
Date of Conduct :  
Ownership : self/Rented  
Continuity : Yes/No  
Daily income through Rickshaw: -----  
Working days monthly or yearly:-----  
Satisfaction with job income : Yes /No

### Form No. 3

Gift corner Owner :  
District :  
VDC :  
Date of Conduct :  
Ownership : self/Rented  
Continuity : Yes/No  
Daily income through Gift sell: -----  
Working days monthly or yearly:-----  
Satisfaction with job income : Yes /No

### Form No. 4

Hotel Owner :  
District :  
VDC :  
Date of Conduct :  
Ownership : self/Rented  
Continuity : Yes/No  
Daily income through Hotel: -----  
Working days monthly or yearly:-----  
Satisfaction with job income : Yes /No

### Form No. 5

Small stall Owner :  
District :  
VDC :  
Date of Conduct :  
Ownership : self/Rented  
Continuity : Yes/No  
Daily income through stall: -----  
Working days monthly or yearly:-----  
Satisfaction with job income : Yes /No

## Form No. 6

Name of Contractor in construction :

Date of contract in LDT :

No. of workers working in daily base:

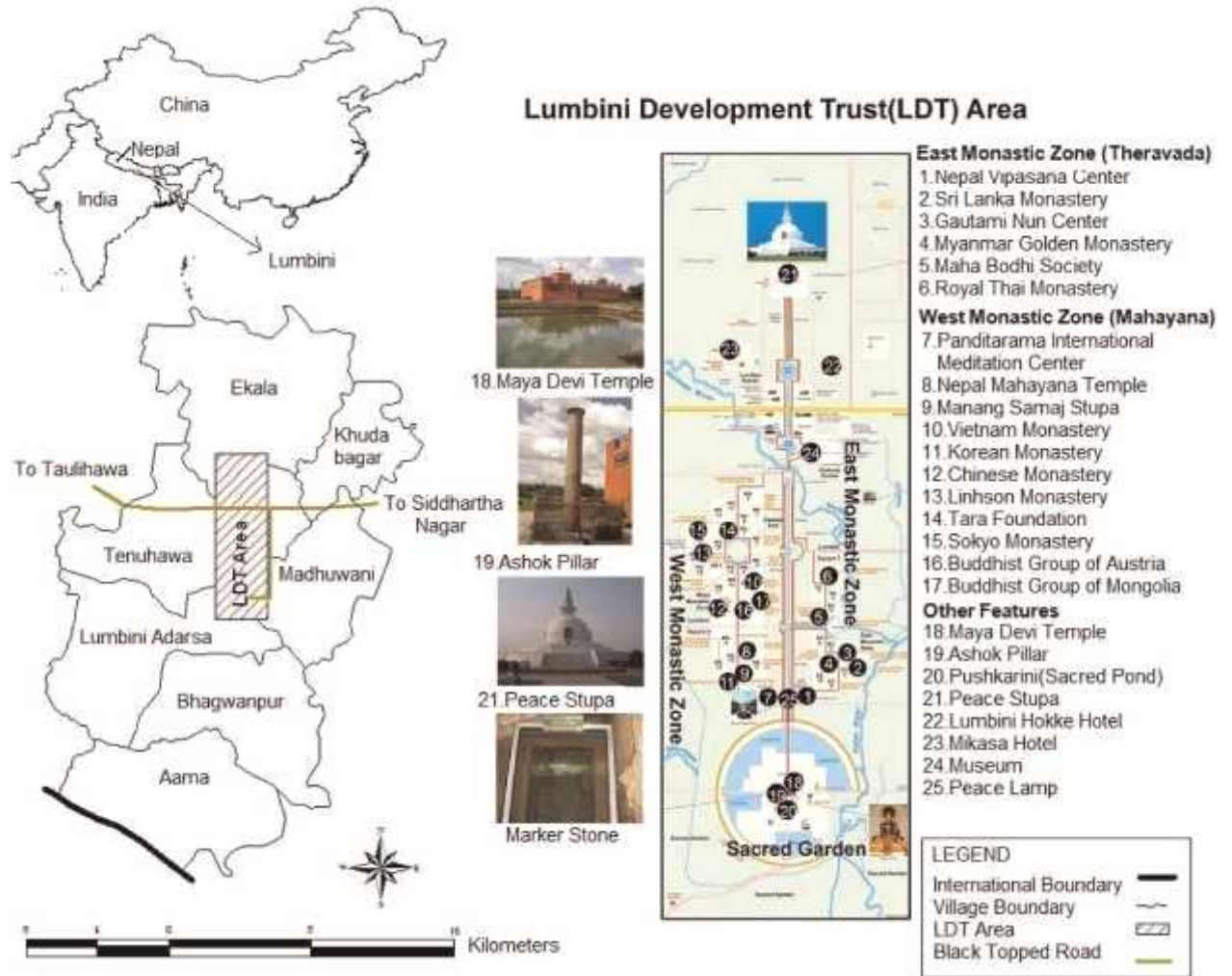
No. of Regular workers from four VDC:

Total Working days per Year/month

VDC	No. of workers				Monthly working days	Rate per day/ Per months
	2065	2066	2067	2068		
Madhuwani						
Ekala						
Tenuhawa						
Lumbini Adarsha						
Other						

## Appendix-XVI

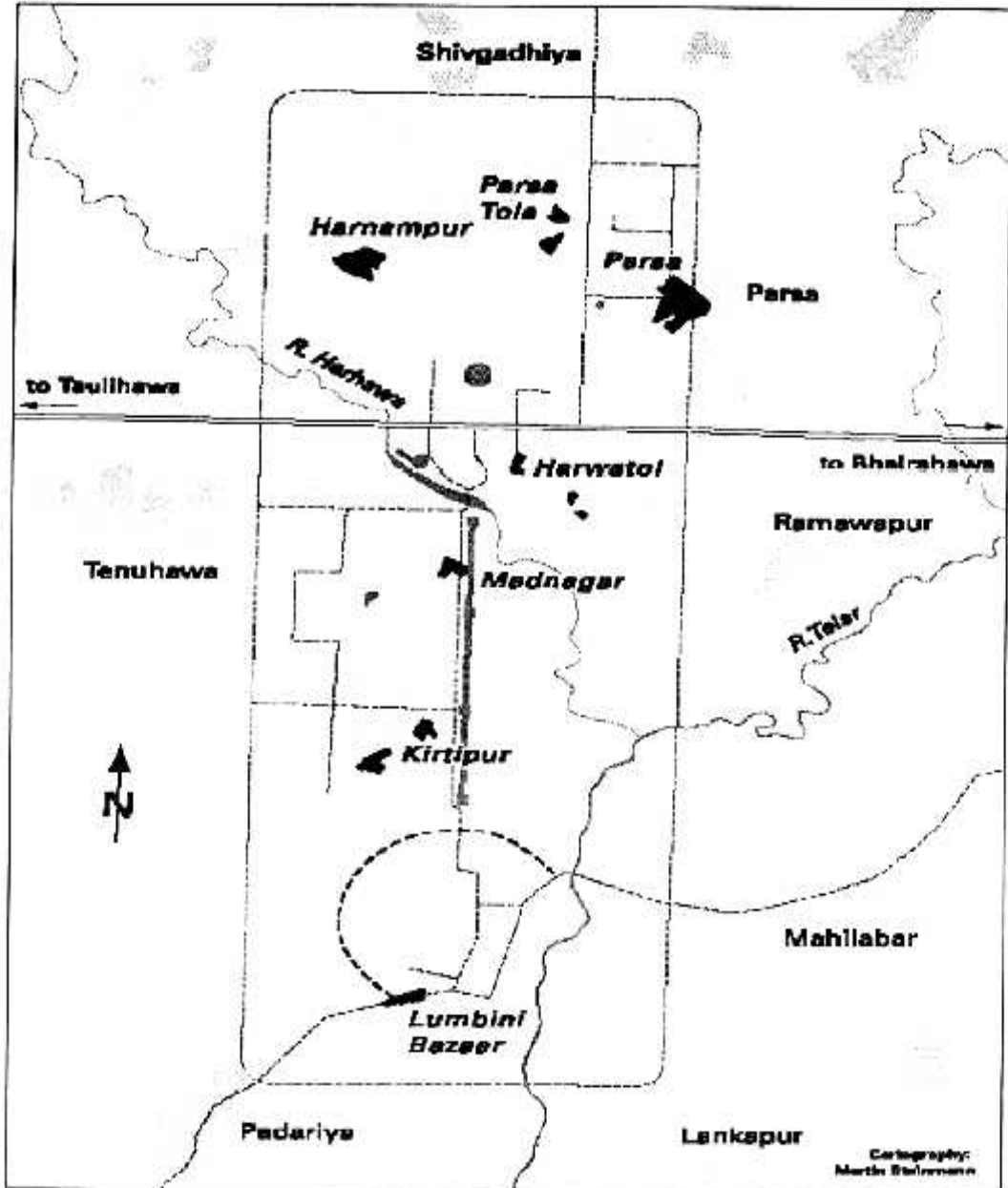
### Map of Lumbini Garden With Surrounding VDC



Source: Lumbini Information Centre, 2068

## Old Map of Lumbin Garden With Surrounding VDC

Source: The Local Impact of Under-Realisation of the Lumbini (2058)



**Legend**  
 Pre-mastor plan settlements, since removed  
 Contemporary settlements

0 1 km

Map 2: *The community landscape of the area prior to and following the commencement of works on the Lumbini Development.*