

POST DISASTER TOURISM IN LANGTANG, RASUWA



APF Command and Staff College

Sanogaucharan, Kathmandu

A Thesis Submitted to

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University

In Partial Fulfillment of Masters Degree in Security,

Development and Peace Studies

Submitted by

Bhanu Bhakta Lamsal

February 2019

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research paper entitled “**Post Disaster Tourism in Langtang, Rasuwa**”, submitted to the APF Command and Staff College is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of Prof. Dr. Ramesh Raj Kunwar. I have made due acknowledgement to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this research paper. The result of this research paper has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or of any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this research paper has been published in any form before. I shall be solely responsible if any evidence is found against my research paper.

Signature:

Name: Bhanu Bhakta Lamsal

Date: 04 February, 2019

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

I certify that this thesis entitled “**Post Disaster Tourism in Langtang, Rasuwa**” was prepared by Mr. Bhanu Bhakta Lamsal under my supervision. The researcher has fulfilled the criteria prescribed by the Department of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University. I hereby recommend this thesis for the final evaluation and approval.

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Prof. Dr. Ramesh Raj Kunwar

Supervisor

Date: 04 February, 2019

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**Post Disaster Tourism in Langtang, Rasuwa**” submitted by Bhanu Bhakta Lamsal has been accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Master's Degree in Security, Development and Peace Studies.

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I have tried my best for giving this research paper a complete shape but still it is very difficult to find perfection in anything because nothing is perfect as room is always there for improvement. Therefore, despite my maximum effort and care some scope of improvement in this research is there. Hence, I would like to welcome all the comments, suggestions and advices for further improvement ahead in my research work.

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ABSTRACT

The frequency, intensity and severity of disaster are increasing day by day. The number of dead, injured, displaced and damage is also increasing, so it needs collective effort to cope up with. Disaster is becoming a great threat for human, social, economic and environmental sustainability and for development. Natural disasters are frequent treats to tourism area, and have the potential of adversely affecting tourism industry; as one of the world's largest economic sectors. Subsequent to a disastrous event, destinations are faced with not only the daunting tasks of rebuilding infrastructure and communities, but also restoration image of destination. Where communities have considerable economic dependence on tourism related activities, their vulnerability to crisis occurrence is significantly increased, given that they need to maintain a positive image of attractiveness for continued success.

On 25th of April 2015, earthquake triggered landslide and avalanches in Langtang valley. The impact of disaster was severe and great damage to all infrastructures in Langtang valley. The analysis has been based on primary and secondary data. The primary data collected through KI interview, focused group discussion and observation method; and secondary data collected through published books, articles, journals, documents and reports. The findings show that post disaster reconstruction played a crucial role in smoothly post disaster tourism in Langtang. The local people got opportunities to be active agents in the reconstruction programs. The vital role of early recovery and reconstruction in Langtang was NGO/INGO, business owner, government and local people. The post disaster reconstruction gave confidence to shop owners, tea shops, hotels and trekking restore their businesses and the government can get revenue from the tourism. After the post disaster reconstruction the flow of tourist has been increased because of the protection and security. There are various tourist to come in Langtang for adventure tourism, trekking in mountainous region and visit in one of the richest area of flora and fauna.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APA	American Psychological Association
APF	Armed Police Force, Nepal
CAAN	Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal
CDMA	Code-division multiple access
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CNN	Cable News Network
CPN	Communist Party of Nepal
DAV	Deutscher Alpenverein
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KI	Key Informants
LDRF	Langtang Disaster Relief Fund
LNP	Langtang National Park
LRC	Langtang Reconstruction Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSC	National Seismological Centre
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTC	Nepal Telecommunication

OSOCC	On Site Operation Coordination Center
PDR	Post Disaster Reconstruction
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SOS	Save Our Souls
TAAN	Trekking Agent Association of Nepal
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Association
USA	United States of America
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WTC	World Trade Center
WTCC	World Travel and Tourism Council

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The earthquake triggered landslides and avalanches that caused a terrible disaster by damaging the entire infrastructure in Langtang valley on 25th of April 2015 AD. The village, which was a popular destination for thousands of travelers and home for more than four hundred people, was turned into the heap of snow and rock. The devastating earthquake buried more than 116 houses and created a pressure wave that blasted anything in its path clean across the valley. The effects of disaster in Langtang Valley accounted that 253 human beings had lost their lives. The disaster had severely affected on tourism business. The valley, which is famous destination for the adventure tourism in the Himalayan region, is one of the richest areas of flora and fauna. The local community has built infrastructure within short period and constructed the buildings so that the tourism business could revive as before. So, the researcher has studied on the topic of post disaster tourism at Lagtang in Rasuwa. The other important factors are as follows:

1.1.1 Disaster

The term disaster is originated from Greek word “Dusaster” which is a combination of two words ‘dus’ means bad and ‘aster’ means star. Thus the term disaster refers to (‘Bad Star” in Geek) comes from an astrological theme in which the ancients used to refer to the destruction or deconstruction of a star as a disaster (Braga, Fiks, Mari, & Mello, 2008).

According to the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017, disaster means a natural or unnatural disaster that creates emergency situation at any place whereby life or property is lost or livelihood and environment is adversely affected.

A disaster is a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes serious disruption of the functioning of society causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of the affected people to cope using their own resources. It is an event either human induced or natural that affects to great damages

in society. The disaster becomes the more vulnerable threat to the human beings as well as the nature. The effects of disaster cannot be control totally but its effect can be mitigated.

According to the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017, natural disaster means snow fall, hailstone, avalanche, glacier lake outburst, incessant rain, lack of rain, flood, landslide and soil erosion, inundation, drought, storm, tornadoes, cold waves, hot waves, lightening, earthquake, volcanic eruption, wild fire or similar type of other disasters to be occurred by natural cause.

The word crisis derives from the Greek word “krisis” which means decision or turning point. Crisis disrupts the normal cycle unexpectedly. Words that have similar characteristics to the word “crisis” include disaster, catastrophe and emergency (Santana, 2003, 299-321). Most of the crises that the industry faces do however come unexpectedly. Crises in the tourism industry can be divided into eight categories; economic tourism crisis, political tourism crisis, terrorism and tourism, socio-cultural conflicts and tourism, environmental tourism crisis, tourism and health crisis, technological failure and tourism, and commercial crisis (Henderson, 2007, 5-8). This research paper has focused on environmental tourism crisis.

The disaster has devastating effect in the human society as well as nature because it has severe impact on loss of lives and great damage of property. The world cannot be getting rid of the effects of disaster. Nepal is disaster prone country in the world which is in fourth rank in climate change, 11th rank in earthquake and 30th rank in flood risk (UNDP, 2009). So the concern authority should take initiation before the disaster because it cannot be control but its effect can be mitigated. If any country makes good plan for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response in case of emergency the effects should be minimized and there should be less number of losses.

Disaster management is essentially a dynamic process it encompasses the classical management functions of planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling. It also involves many organizations which must work together to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of disaster (Carter, 1992).

1.1.2 Post Disaster

The disaster affected to the society, people and property. At that period the economic and social condition is totally disrupted. In the mean time, the people need to take help from the government and support from the international humanitarian agency which focused on the recovery and reconstruction process and they will establish the basic needs of people and make new developmental infrastructure, private property and public property. Later on after the disaster enhances resilience capacity and makes build back better to the society.

Post Disaster Reconstruction (PDR) is not merely a housing solution, but a complex and multidimensional process, with potentially very high negative impact if not properly planned. PDR can become an opportunity to improve living conditions and reduce exposure to disaster risk. Most importantly, efforts to protect the lives and assets of those exposed to disaster risk should not make them more vulnerable to other social and economic risks that the reconstruction process could generate (Bang, 2012, p.2). PDR is very costly, complex, comprehensive and time consuming effort. Actors have to be more dedicated and determined to continue their good effort for reconstruction.

PDR provides an opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future events. This requires an understanding of what natural hazards are likely to occur, their potential impact and appropriateness of various risk reduction strategies. In contrast the more immediate risk posed by flooding, storms and earthquakes can be substantially mitigated through improved land-use planning, design practices, building methods and building regulations. Future disaster risk reduction should be integral to the reconstruction process. This requires a strategy which capitalizes on the availability of funds and political will, and includes social and financial measures relating to awareness raising and preparedness (Da Silva, 2010).

1.1.3 Tourism

The term tourism is originated from French word *tour* suggesting circular tower and circular travel with a return to the point of departure leads to *tourisme* in French, *tourismo* in Italian, *tourismus* in German, the English 'tourism' and the Russian *turizm* (Kunwar, 2017).

Tourism is emerging as a major driving engine for the economic growth and development in the modern world. Travelling is not only developing as a hobby of people but also as a fashion, lifestyle, entertainment and study. It has been established as a biggest industry all over the world which is generating income and providing employment in large scale. Mainly, people visit the different places for three propose: to explore of nature, to understand the culture and to have the entertainment. Besides, people also travel with the purpose of religious pilgrimage, research, adventurous activities, health treatment, study, business and employment. But sometimes disaster may increase the tourism because people come to study about the before disaster, post disaster, disastrous effects and impact of tourism.

According to UNWTO (1991), tourism can be defined as the activities of a person or a group travelling to, and staying outside from their own place at least more than 24 hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and or for other purposes. The purpose of travelling is to visit friends and relatives, for relaxation and recreation, meeting people, personal growth and development, learning new places, cultural enrichment and interaction, spiritual renewal, pursuing special interests combining business and pleasure. Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs (Kunwar, 2017).

Tourism is regarded as the world's biggest and fastest growing industry. It has been playing a crucial role in the socio-economic sectors of the most of the developed as well as developing countries of the globe. So, most of the nations are attracted to this industry and trying their best to strengthen economic life by promoting tourism in the country. Tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. It has helped to increase employment, economic development, income generation and improve the balance of payments of the country.

Tourism is considered as a sensitive and important industry, which plays a vital role in the business world. In past few years, tourism has proven itself as one of the leading business in the international trade by creating business opportunities and contributing in the GDP of a country for strong economic growth. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)'s forecast, tourism industry by 2021 is

expected to give employment opportunities to 323.8 million people across the globe and is expected to contribute 9.6 percent to the world's GDP (WTTC, 2011).

The geographical location of Nepal seems to be both the gift and curse by the nature. At one point the scenic beauty attracts many tourists which flourish the tourism industry of Nepal and it seems to be the gift of nature to Nepal. But, contradictory to it, the geographical location (the Indian and Eurasian plates squeezing Nepal resulting earthquakes followed by blizzards and avalanches, landslides etc.) seems to act like the curse of nature to Nepal. So, the tourism industry of Nepal seems to be bouncing to and fro and up and down in this game of nature (Kunwar & Limbu, 2015).

1.1.4 Langtang

Rasuwa District a part of Province No. 3 is one of the seventy seven districts of Nepal. The district headquarters is Dhunche. The district covers an area of 1,544 square km and has a population of 43,300 with total households in Rasuwa district is 9,778 and 70 percent peoples are Buddhist and 25.4 percent are Hindu (“Census Data,” 2011). This district lies in between 27° 55’ to 28° 25’ N latitude and 85° 00’ to 85° 50’ E longitudes. The altitude of Rasuwa district ranges from 617 meter to 7227 meter. More than 63 percent of the district’s territory is at an elevation of more than 3000 meters and remaining territory, most parts are located at an elevation between 1000 to 3000 meters (“Map of Nepal,” 2005) and parts of Rasuwa were without road access even before the earthquake. It encompasses three distinct geographical zones: the Himalaya, the mid lands and basin. It is the smallest district by area, among 16 districts in the Himalaya region of Nepal.

Origin of its name had begun as 'Rasowa' which is believed to be derived as a combination of two Tibetan words ra means lambs and sowa means grazing as it was famous for its lamb and grazing lands and later people started to call it Rasuwa. The administrative division of Rasuwa comprises 5 village councils.

Rasuwa district is one of the remote mountain district of Nepal, has also been experiencing climate change and climate induced disaster in the recent years. The district is ecologically significant due to presence of Langtang National park (LNP) and range of Himalayan peaks that include Langtang peak of 7,227 meter. Deforestation, pressure on land, depletion of water resources, physical remoteness and

weak response capacity of the community, overall low preparedness and lack of awareness are some of the definite areas of concern. Increasing temperature is shifting the permanent snowline upward. This could cause a significant reduction of water storage in the district, which is likely to pose serious problems of water availability to many people living in the hills and downstream.

The name Langtang originates from two different words 'Lang' and 'Tang'. Lang means Yak and Tang means to follow. Having trek to Langtang reflects the unique possibility to watch Nepalese of west to east Himalaya.

LNP is the fourth national park in Nepal and was established in 1976 as the first Himalayan national park. The protected area exceeds an altitudinal range of 6,450 meters and covers an area of 1710 square km in the Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok districts of the central Himalayan region. Lying in the Mid Development Region of Nepal, Rasuwa district has made the country known to the outside world due to the wild animals such as Ratuwa, hin Chituwa (OSOCC Assessment Cell, 2015).

The northern and eastern border of the national park coincides with the international border to the Tibet Autonomous Region. The western boundary follows the rivers Bhote Kosi and Trisuli. The southern border lies 32 km north of the Kathmandu Valley. The tourism product of Langtang is broadly classified into Biodiversity experience, Landscape experience and Cultural experience. The tourism resource can be broadly described under natural and cultural resources. Major natural resources include high level of biodiversity including 15 forest types, 3000 species of flowering plants, more than 10 species of Rhododendron, Orchids, Primulas etc as well as important faunal species including Musk Deer, Snow Leopard, Red Panda Himalayan Thar, Himalayan Languor, Asamese Monkey, 46 species of mammals and more than 250 species of identified birds etc. Likewise, the beautiful Mountain peaks including Langtang-Lirung (7227m) Sanjen and Ganesh Himal as well as the adventurous pass including Gonjala pass, Lauribina pass, Pangsang pass, Langmala pass are the prime attraction of adventurous tourism in Rasuwa. Likewise high altitude lakes including Goshaikunda, Parvatikunda, Riverkunda, Dudhkunda, Jageshworkunda etc are also the prominent tourism features of cultural and scenic importance (“District forest cover map of Nepal,” 2015).

Major cultural resources include Tamang culture, tradition, cultural sites and pilgrimage sites. Major areas of cultural attraction are Gosaikunda, Langtang valley (a fusion of Tibetan and Tamang culture), Gutlang-Goljung areas (living heritage of Tamang culture and architecture), Kanjin and Sing Gomba (oldest Buddhist monasteries).

The climate of the park is dominated by the southwest summer monsoon. Temperatures vary greatly due to the extreme difference in altitude in the entire area. Most of the annual precipitation occurs from June to September. In spring, rain at 3000 meter elevation often turns to snow at higher elevations. In winter from December to March, days are clear and mild. Langtang is the third most-popular destination for trekkers in Nepal, after the Khumbu and the Annapurna regions. The spring season (March to May) is a popular hiking season near the valley. In the sparsely populated area, tourism is the main source of income of the people (OSOCC Assessment Cell, 2015).

1.1.5 Post Disaster Tourism

The term 'disaster tourism' itself is one to which a large number of people will almost instinctively react negatively. The very idea that a location that has experienced—especially recently—a natural disaster could be deliberately chosen as a destination by tourists seems repulsive at first glance. Disaster tourism, specifically natural disaster tourism, finds common elements with dark tourism, since some of its symptoms are already transforming into this category. They include the observation of destruction and even human remains produced by catastrophes. A property specific to natural disaster tourism is the extreme difficulty in finding the limits of this activity. Research certainly does not allow the determination of the motivations of tourists and reporters travelling to the tragedy sites. However, even such trips similar to dark tourism have some positive aspects, in the form of providing the information to allow the undertaking of aid and education (Rucińska & Lechowicz, 2014).

On 25th of April 2015, earthquake of 7.8 magnitude hit Nepal with epicenter at east of Gorkha district at Barpak, hence the earthquake is also known as Gorkha earthquake. The Gorkha earthquake killed more than 9000 people, more than 22,000 were injured and 750,000 houses were damaged. Again another earthquake with 7.3 magnitudes on

12th of May 2015 hit Nepal and also triggered an avalanche on Mount Everest, killing at least nineteen people, making it the deadliest day in the mountain's history ("Powerful Earthquake Hits Nepal," 2015).

The disaster has a negative impact on the tourism industry and various destinations as a whole affecting various sector of tourism (Huang, Tseng, & Petrick, 2008). Therefore, a process with effective planning and performance that manages the bad effects of crisis and natural disaster is a must to help minimize the impact of crisis on the industry.

The Langtang Valley was severely affected by the two major earthquakes that struck on 25 April and 12 May 2015 which caused large scale destruction, landslides and avalanches, resulting in heavy damaged or the complete destruction of the majority of structures so the tourism industry was severely affected by the earthquake and avalanches.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Safety and security is a determinant of the tourism industry as well as a major factor that guarantee a traveler to travel and enjoy their trip and vacation. It has also benefits a local topography with economy, development, education and cultural exchange. Therefore, protection and security cannot be ignored to promote the tourism. Basically tourism industry survives and relies on peace, safe and secure environment. 21st century came with the strong articulation of peace, safety, security and constructive conflict rather than destructive conflict. Existing local, national and international communities are believed on safety and security as well as humanity.

In many cases government of Nepal has emphasized tourism and has given priority that is why focuses in its every policy to facilitate the tourism industry. To attract the global community there are frequent celebration of festivals, adventures to visit and climb mountains. It is well known that tourism in Langtang has higher potentiality from the dimension of natural, cultural, adventure tourism destination, Himalaya region, one of the richest areas of flora and fauna and short distance from Kathmandu. Langtang is trying to reconstruct, rebuild the infrastructure and other facilities for build back better to address tourism and get optimum benefit. The disaster of 2015 largely destroyed the Langtang valley and huge loss of human life and property.

Within short period the local people reconstruct the infrastructure and make better houses than previous one. So that it is important for the study of post disaster tourism in Langtang Rasuwa to know about how it is possible to make better.

In the mean time, due to the various reasons like natural disaster and lack of proper security management in the tourism industry, it is in critical stage and facing many complex challenges. To sustain tourism industry forever we have to address the security issues that tourism industry are facing in Langtang area in time so that we can secure and protect them. So the researcher is willing to find the answers of following questions to address such arrangement of post disaster tourism in Langtang, Rasuwa.

1.3 Research Questions

The study has been focused to answer the following research questions:

- 1.3.1 What is the status of tourism before, during and post disaster?
- 1.3.2 What is the post disaster touristic scenario in Langtang?
- 1.3.3 How do the people build back better within short period?
- 1.3.4 What is the impact of tourism in Langtang?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to find out the effects of disaster that is facing by tourism industry of Langtang. The specific objectives of the study are;

- 1.4.1 To explore the status of tourism before, during and post disaster.
- 1.4.2 To analyze the post disaster touristic scenario in Langtang.
- 1.4.3 To evaluate the impact of tourism in Langtang.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Nepal is renowned for its natural beauty and typical cultural diversity in the world. It is known as the Himalayan country as well as country of the lord Buddha and Hindu religion. Eight highest summits among the ten Himalayan peaks lie in Nepal. It is a famous destination for adventurous, natural, cultural and religious tourism. Even though it is a vulnerable country for natural disaster and mostly suffering from lives

and properties losses due to floods, landslides, thunderbolts and earthquakes, the country remains as the center of attraction for foreigners in the diversities of tourism. Every country has its own system and mechanism to cope the security threats. Proper system, mechanism, implementation and effective performance in safety and security measure are most essential aspects for tourism industry.

The researcher has selected the area of post disaster tourism in Langtang Rasuwa which is significant for the providing the knowledge about post disaster tourism. The earthquake of 25 April 2015 induced disastrous avalanches in Langtang valley, which completely buried Langtang village and deposited materials (ice, rock and soil) across the Langtang River. There were many fatalities and great damage of infrastructure in the Langtang valley but the people who resided there reconstruct the infrastructure and build back better for their tourism industry. Post disaster tourism may be considered as a form of special interest of tourism. The study is new for the area of post disaster tourism which provides the depth knowledge about reconstruction and post disaster touristic scenario of Langtang. The study is helpful to the researcher, student, academician, expert and scholar of disaster tourism.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The study is limited in Rasuwa and especially in Langtang area. Regarding the topic, “Post Disaster Tourism in Langtang Rasuwa”, covers lots of sub topics of before, during and post disaster, impacts of tourism in Langtang. Due to the time constraint the research has covered only the disaster and post disaster scenario. The research has limited to qualitative research as social science research is better defined through this research. The study has only focused on the post disaster tourism in Langtang valley, Rasuwa after earthquake 2015.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Review

Re-view means re-think about anything previously written or done. Therefore literature review is rethinking on literature already available on the research topic/area/issue identified or selected. A literature review is a critical and effective evaluation of selected documents on a research topic. It is a text of a scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. A literature review serves to situate the current study within the body of the relevant literature and to provide context for the reader.

With the highest and most famous mountain peaks of the world, unique and rare flora and fauna, and a great variety of hill and mountain cultures, the tourism potential of the Himalayan region and adventure tourism destination is beyond dispute. At the same time, the region is struggling with disaster, environmental degradation and climate change, making traditional livelihood options increasingly unsustainable, and causing an increasing rural-urban outmigration of mountain areas. The Himalayan region is planned and developed properly; it can create local income and employment opportunities that build on the strengths of the region, without further contributing to the degradation of the fragile mountain environment.

Tourism is one avenue where the mountain specificities that are generally considered constraints to development remoteness, difficult access, wilderness, insular cultures, and subsistence lifestyles can be transformed into economic opportunities. As a labor intensive activity with relatively high income and employment multiplier effects and requiring relatively low levels of capital investment, tourism can generate tangible benefits in remote and rural areas where traditional livelihoods are under threat. Tourism developed in a planned, sustainable, and pro-poor way has proven to contribute positively to poverty reduction and increased resilience of mountain communities to climate change and other drivers of change in the Himalayas.

Although, tourism has had a demonstrated impact on economic, social, cultural and environmental. This is partly due to the fact that on a macro scale the tourism potential and opportunities of the region are still largely unexploited. South Asia is currently attracting less than one percent of the world's tourism market share, leaving an enormous untapped potential for growth. For the development of adventure tourism destination there must be guarantee of security and protection of tourist. The concern authority must bring the plan for the development of tourism place. The Langtang valley was suffered from the disaster in 2015 with huge loss of human and property. So the literature review is focus on the topic of security and protection, disaster tourism, dark tourism and crisis in tourism sector.

2.2 Post Disaster and Tourism

One of the focus point chosen to this research is natural disasters. This disaster was chosen because of the large scale natural disasters that have already occurred within the tourism industry. Such events include the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, hurricane Katrina in 2005, 2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajökull and 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami. All of the natural disasters had a huge impact on the tourism industry. The researcher has emphasized that even though tourism and the environment is a large scale issue, this research has focused only on natural disasters and its impact on tourism. Disaster may create security threat to the tourist so it affected to the tourism industry. Without security guarantee they cannot come to visit those areas. In the case of Langtang disaster there is no risk onwards so that local people reconstruct their infrastructure and build back better than previous.

Tourism destinations in every corner of the globe face the virtual certainty of experiencing a disaster of one form or another at some point in their history. Despite this, few destinations have properly developed disaster management plans in place to help them cope with such eventualities. A Disaster Recovery Management System can be defined as the on-going process of planning, developing, testing and implementing. Disaster Recovery management procedures and processes to ensure the efficient and effective resumption of vital business functions in the event of an unscheduled interruption (UNEP, 2017).

Sharpley and Wright (2018) highlighted the disasters almost inevitably become headline news; when a serious disruption occurs to a society to the extent that lives are lost and external assistance is required, the media will report it. The media not only reported the disaster but also the arrival of tourists, many of whom immediately sought out the most widely reported aspect of the disaster. However, such a response on the part of tourists is understandable, media reports being the only initial source of information available to them, as were subsequent attitudes of local media towards both the media and tourists.

Hooper and Lennon (2017) noted that there are better and worse deaths. Dark tourism draws attention to worse deaths, such as the deaths of the Holocaust or a massacre. Several of the essayists engage with visitor motivation and, while working across a variety of venues, produce not dissimilar conclusions concerning the underlying motivations behind tourist travel to alleged dark sites. In a detailed discussion of tourism in relation to Holocaust sites, Greg Ashworth and John Tunbridge warn against too easy a working definition of dark tourism, reminding the reader that many other overlapping or hybrid terms cover similar ground: disaster tourism, battlefield tourism, victim tourism, danger tourism and atrocity tourism.

Lacroix (2016) focused on the largest and most destructive landslide triggered by the Gorkha earthquake occurred in the Langtang valley where the shaking triggered a debris avalanche composed of ice, snow and soil, burying several villages, and killing at least 350 people. This avalanche also dammed the river for few days and destroyed a large part of the valley due to the air blast produced by the avalanche. Volume of this avalanche is unknown, whereas it would be of large interest to constrain the mass budget of this earthquake.

Kunwar and Chand (2016) stated that despite the negativity that crises generate, crises are not only considered negatively also positive effect of crises such as stimuli to innovation or the recognition of new markets. The earthquake has also left some other positive repercussions. Also many opportunities of researches have opened up related to cause of such extensive damage and how such structures can be strengthened to make them earthquake resistant.

Kunwar and Limbu (2015) explained about the marketing strategies adopted and implemented by Turkey to restore its tourist industry is one of the rapid and complete marketing restoration campaigns. The lesson that Nepal can learn how to pro-actively deal with the potential for future crisis related to tourism. This also gives lesson on how success can be achieved in rebuilding the tourism industry in crisis. The well coordinated marketing campaign and combination of the resources of government and private sector also gives ideas for the countries facing the crisis and Nepal can adopt many of those marketing strategies adopted and implemented by Turkey

Katz (2013) described on *The Big Truck That Went By* tells the devastating story of the post-earthquake reconstruction effort in Haiti. Weaving together his personal experiences with the knowledge gained from his intensive investigative report, he offers an autopsy of a global relief effort gone wrong. But the book also offers a moving portrait of the courage, humor, and vision of the Haitians he worked with, offering a glimpse of the possibilities for a different future. Anyone is seeking to understand Haiti's situation, as well as the broader impasses of model of aid.

Subedi and Chapagain (2011) did a study on Upper Manang from 2002 to 2006, the number of tourists visiting the Manang valley decreased. The annual flow figure of about 14,000 went down to less than 10,000 in 2002. This figure increased to 11,000 the following year but again the downward spiral started, reaching the lowest in 2006. This decrease is not unique to Upper Manang but a common feature of Nepal as a whole. During these years, the total trekkers in the three major routes, namely Annapurna, Everest and Langtang decreased drastically from some 100,000 in 2001 to 67,000 in 2006. This being a reflection of the conflict, the figure increased after the Comprehensive Peace Accord between the government and the Maoist rebels in 2005. The number of trekkers in Upper Manang reached more than 14,192 in 2007, the highest over the last nine years.

Rucińska and Lechowicz (2014) highlighted as tourist interest in natural hazards and disasters, has persuaded the authors to attempt to research several issues, including tourist motivations and specific tourism properties and functions of this form of activity. The objective also covered the allocation of this social and natural process in the general structure of tourism. This interest has a long history, and a new stage is currently forming, which partly results from factors affecting society, such as

information and education, which provoke antagonistic reactions. The authors have done comparative study about the disaster tourism which can be shown the following table.

Table: 1

Natural Disasters and Number of Tourists in Selected Countries

S.N.	Disaster	Country/ City	Year Number of tourists	Year Number of tourists	Year Number of tourists	Year Number of tourists
1	Tsunami 2004	Thailand	2003	2004	2005	2006
			10,082,000	11,737,000	11,587,000	13,822,000
2	Tsunami 2011	Japan	2008	2010	2011	2012
			8,351,000	8,611,000	6,219,000	8,368,100
3	Earthquake 1995	Japan Kobe	1994	1995	1996	1997
			3,468,005	3,345,274	3,837,113	4,218,208
4	Earthquake 2010	Haiti	2008	2009	2010	2011
			258,000	387,000	255,000	349,000
5	Hurricane Katrina 2005	USA	2003	2004	2005	2006
			41,218,000	46,086,000	49,206,000	50,977,000
6	Volcano Eruption 2010	Iceland	2008	2009	2010	2011
			502,300	493,940	488,622	585,611

Source: Rucińska & Lechowicz, (2014)

Van Hoving, Lee A, Docrat and De Vries (2010) revealed that the devastating Haiti earthquake resulted in an outpouring of international aid. Although nobly motivated to help, all emergency interventions have unintended consequences. The study focused humanitarian aid versus Disaster Tourists where humanitarian aid is the perfect opportunity to fulfil the deepest desire- the desire to help others in need. On the other hand, a disaster tourist may be defined as a person heading to the site of a disaster to see the destruction, take pictures and obtain bragging rights that everyone wants to experience everything firsthand.

Scott, Laws and Prideaux (2008) argued it is essential to distinguish the model in more detail. Tourism crisis management practitioners and researchers have a responsibility to record the process of earlier events and develop strategies to combat

with the similar event in upcoming days. This is how the tourist destination can diminish the loss to the lowest level and come back on track as soon as possible.

Tarlow (2005) points out that there are four basic emotions which interact on a dark tourist's psychological state. These are: insecurity, gratitude, humility and superiority. Visiting a “dark” attraction can raise multiple feelings as well as dark tourism can be seen in various ways. Feelings of romanticism can be aroused from visiting a battlefield, where the visitor can imagine fighting for a specific cause in different historical periods. Sites of barbarism make a visitor feel compassion for the victims and superior to the perpetrators by demonstrating how cruel humans can be.

Ritchie (2004) explained about a strategic and holistic approach to crisis management for the tourism industry. The effective management of crises and disasters is vital for the tourism industry. A crisis is a “disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its basic assumptions, its subjective sense of self, its existential core.”

Goodrich (2002) described in his journal *September 11, 2001 Attack on America: A Record of the Immediate Impacts and Reactions in the USA Travel and Tourism Industry* published on 2002, describes that on Tuesday morning, September 11, 2001, 19 suicide hijackers took control of four United States commercial airplanes and crashed them, respectively, into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and in a field in Somerset County, west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. An estimated 5000–6000 people were killed. The cost of the tragedy, in terms of rebuilding, is estimated at about \$105 billion (CNN Television News Report, October 5, 2001). The tourism industry in America was severely affected, with immediate declines in airline passenger loads of 50 percent and more and similar declines in hotel occupancy. This journal focuses how any incident related to the security affects the travel and tourism industry. Basically people plan their travel destination considering their leisure time, budget, interest and safety. They quit their plan of travel if they do not feel safe.

Faulkner (2001) has developed one of the most inclusive tourism disaster management frameworks. He has acknowledged six phases of tourism disaster situation and consequently in addition he pragmatics this model in the case of the

1998 Katherine flood and made amendment to improve it (Faulkner & Vikulov, 2001). The six phases are pre-event, prodromal, emergency, intermediate, long-term recovery and resolution.

Lennon and Foley (2000) introduced the concept of dark tourism in 1996 warn that sites must be wary of exploitation and that taste must, "...prevail over economic considerations" When sites do become tourist destinations, they must continue to take into consideration the opinion of stakeholders. Therefore, there must be balance and understanding between stakeholders. Understanding tourist motivations will allow site managers to appropriately tailor sites that will interest visitors, be financially successful, and appease locals, survivors, and families.

Rogers and Aitchison (1998) focused on Towards Sustainable Tourism in the Everest Region of Nepal by IUCN, 1998 has critically analyzed the nature and impacts of tourism in the Sagarmatha area. The study has analyzed the impacts of tourism in three broad categories such as Environmental, Economic and Social-cultural impacts.

Murphy and Bayley (1989) describe the significance of disaster and crises management from the perspective of tourists and tourist destinations. They state that, in comparison to the local resident; tourists are more likely to be under a greater threat as they might not be familiar with an area and its native emergency plans. He also explained about a tourist destination angle the recovery stage grasps a distinct correlation with tourism. At this point, the security and pleasure of destination's image is shattered to some level and hesitation regarding the recovery successfulness will have significant effect on upcoming bookings and economic prospects. They further repeated that the witnessed visitors play a dynamic role in convincing the tourists to visit the affected area by sharing the real recovery information from the disaster area.

2.3 Gap Analysis

The researcher was selected the topic of post disaster tourism in Langtang Rasuwa which is a new and virgin topic. The research is significant for the providing the knowledge about post disaster tourism. The earthquake of 25 April 2015 induced disastrous avalanches in Langtang valley, which completely buried Langtang village and deposited materials (ice, rock and soil) across the Langtang River. There were

many fatalities and great damage of infrastructure around the Langtang valley but the people who resided there reconstruct the infrastructure and build back better for their tourism industry. Post disaster tourism may be considered as a form of special interest of tourism.

Many researches have been made on this pertinent topic which derived several conclusions. The concept of tourism has been gradually change and disaster tourism is new concept which was developed from the Europe. There are various literature found in previous research but there is lack of research, book and articles of post disaster tourism in Langtang. While reviewing several literatures I found only the tourism development, crisis, conflict, terrorism and other security aspects which are related to security of tourism industry. There is a wide gap between status of tourism before, during and post disaster, touristic scenario in post disaster and its impact in tourism. This research has been conducted for the fulfillment of gap.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Strategy

This research has been planned to explore an overall strategy of the research process. Philosophical worldview, selective strategies of inquiry and research methods have been done systematically. It has designed to explain the research methods used to meet the stated objectives of the study. The methodology undertaken in relation to the research paradigm, and data collection and analysis techniques have been used to study the "Post Disaster Tourism in Langtang, Rasuwa." This study is descriptive as well as exploratory. Basically qualitative descriptive design has applied in the research.

3.2 Research Design

The research design refers to the overall strategy that chooses to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way thereby ensuring us to effectively address the research problem. It constitutes the collection, measurement and analysis of data. A research design is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem. Research design is the framework that has been created to find answers to research questions.

Qualitative data analysis is the main instrument for this study and quantitative data also has been used in some extent. The study has conducted to analyze the status of pre, during and post disaster in Langtang, touristic scenario in post disaster and impact of tourism in Langtang Therefore this research work is exploratory and descriptive in nature as well. The overall research work has been conducted through collection of primary and secondary data.

3.3 Data Collection Procedures

This research is based on primary and secondary data. Data collection procedures for primary and secondary data have been taken through various methods. The primary

sources of data have collected through un-structured questions. The data has been verified by the focused group discussion, key informants interview and observation in the study area. Similarly, the review of the related past study like published books, academic journals, articles and reports have been carried out for secondary data.

3.3.1 Primary Data

This research is exploratory in nature due to the virgin topic. For primary data collection, field visit has been conducted in Langtang valley and KI interview has been carried out with altogether 60 persons; 20 from beneficiaries, 10 from hotel business, 10 from other business organization and 20 from tourists met in Langtang valley. The collected primary data have been validated and made clearer by Focused group discussion and data taken from LNP and NTB. Focused group discussion has been conducted in the study area and consulted with various stakeholders related to the subject matters. The stakeholders are 10 people; journalist, beneficiaries and government official.

3.3.2 Secondary data

The secondary data has been collected through several books, articles, academic journals, reports, research paper and websites.

3.4 Study Area

The study is completely related to post disaster tourism so the area has been selected in Langtang Valley (see map of geographical study area in Appendix “C”, “D”, “E”, and “F”). The village of Langtang valley comprises of Gumba Danda, Langtang, Mundu, Sindhun and Kyingin is selected for this research. Study has more coverage about the status of tourism in pre, during and post disaster, touristic scenario in post disaster, and impact of tourism in Langtang.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Size

Random sampling has been adopted for interview and FGD. For the FGD 10 respondent has been selected as per the objective of research. The 60 samples have been selected for getting the primary data through KI interview. Sampling for this study has Locals/ beneficiaries of Langtang, hotel owners of Langtang, foreign tourist

and other stakeholders related to Langtang. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result. The questions of KI interview and FGD have been prepared before going to field. Respondents from various ages, gender, social and occupational group have been selected. All the beneficiaries who are directly related to PDR program and have personal experience about the PDR have been selected.

Table: 2

Demographic Data of Beneficiaries, Hotel owner, Business Organization and Tourist

Beneficiaries	No	Hotel Owner	No	Business Organization	No	Tourist	No
Agriculture	2	Gumba Dada	2	Trekking Agent	3	EU& US	10
Govt. Service	4	Langtang	3	TAAN	3	Other Asian	4
Political activist	2	Mundu	2	NMA	2	SAARC	3
Tea shop owner	5	Kyinjin	3	Tourist Guide	2	Domestic	3
Journalist	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social worker	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious Leader	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Although random sampling technique has been adopted, representations from all groups have been well covered.

3.6 Research Method

Research method has focused on systematic procedure such as data collection, data analysis, interpretation, write-up and validation.

3.7 Data Validation, Processing, Analysis and Presentation

Interview questions and questions for FGD have been taken as tool for collecting the primary data (see detail in Appendix “A” and “B”). Data collected from interview and FGD have been validating with the data collected from beneficiaries, hotel owner, other business agency and tourists. The data collected through interview has been analyzed by using simple statistical tools. The data has been presented in the form of

different graphical diagram. Qualitative data collected from secondary source has been analyzed by descriptive method. Different data found in literature has been used to find out the objectives of the study. Figure, table, diagram and chart etc also have been used for better analysis of the study. All the acquired information need to be properly used for finding the result of the study.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The part of the research ethics is crucial to be followed while conducting the research work. Without following the research ethics, it becomes difficult to prove that the research has maintained the validity and the reliability of the study. The standard prescribed by American Psychological Association (APA) 6th edition was followed. The researcher has paid due respect to the field based responders and maintain their secrecy by using pseudonyms. The ideas and quotations of different authors have been cited properly without altering the meaning of the subject matters. Manipulation of the collected data and information is beyond research ethics. So, this study has not manipulated the data and information that has been collected throughout the study. No any participants were hurt during this research and every single rule of ethics has been followed strictly to perform this research. There is no any ill-intention of the researcher in the outcome of the research. Any mistakes or lapses are remaining my own.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Historical Development of Tourism in Nepal

The development of tourism in Nepal started since 1950s, with adventurous activities and slowly diversified into more tourism activities such as pilgrimage, holiday activities, eco-tourism and other forms of adventure activities. Hillary and Tenzing first climbed Mt. Everest in 1953 after that number of visitors have been mesmerized by the magic of Nepal's natural beauty and the cultural mosaic of its people and history. Nepal is strongly positioned as a preferred nature, culture and adventure destination in the world tourism map with a wide range of products of offer visitors. Tourism as a powerful driver of development, the vision seeks to build a post planning initiatives. The sector has developed faster since the first tourism master plan 1972. Whilst private sector agencies took the operational lead from the beginning the government supported with tourism infrastructure during the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1995 Tourism Policy aimed at developing tourism as an important sector of national economy, diversifying tourism to rural areas. Successful observance of Visit Nepal Year 1998 campaign created awareness towards tourism. The Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) and Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) were formed in 1999.

Visitor arrivals to Nepal Succumbed to various international and internal crises, declined sharply in the first few years of new millennium. But the peace accord between the CPN (Maoist) and the then government of Nepal in 2006 and the resilient nature of Nepalese tourism helped recovery with record arrivals of 526,705 in 2007. Encouraging trends in 2008 and 2009 show restored confidence of international operators in Nepal. To sustain the growth and spread benefits across the nation, one million annual arrivals are targeted declaring Nepal Tourism Year 2011 as national campaign ("Tourism Vision 2020," 2009).

In the context of government intends to develop tourism aiming two million annual arrivals by 2020 adhering people-centered approach amidst the global challenges of climate change, economic disparity, and unstable energy price. Government of Nepal

has placed tourism on high priority in its new tourism policy declared in 2009 to mainstream it with national development.

4.2 Status of Tourism in Nepal

Tourism is one of the major sources of income for many countries in the world and Nepal is no exception. Tourism has been one of the major sources of revenue in Nepal. This multi-cultural country is well known as an international arena and as a prime tourist destination in the world due to rich in the fauna and flora, exceptional trekking routes, snow-fed rivers, wonderful lakes and welcoming people. Nepal is not only limited to its natural beauty but is also rich in cultural and religious diversity as well. Having attention for the development in the tourism sector like facilities in transportation roadways, airways and railways, safety and security; and modern means of communication play a vital role in tourism development of Nepal. The country can get a huge benefit from tourism industry by increasing the number of employment opportunities and generating foreign currency, which contributes for overall development of the nation's economy (Dhakal, 2015).

Nepal had suffered decade long conflict from 1996 to 2006. During these years, the total trekkers in the three major routes, namely Annapurna, Everest and Langtang decreased drastically. Later on, when the Maoist problem was solved in 2007, the number of visitors was also increased. Currently, there are sufficient hotels, restaurants and other facilities necessary for the tourist so tourist are attracted and getting opportunity to buy things according to their wish. Due to the promotion of the tourism business and marketing area for the tourist, there is increasing trends of tourist in Nepal.

Table: 3**Tourist Arrival by Month, 2014-2018**

Year Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	70,196	38,616	42,235	62,632	73,187
February	69,009	58,523	60,821	84,061	89,507
March	79,914	79,187	76,444	106,291	124,686
April	80,053	65,729	60,214	88,591	98,650
May	62,558	17,569	46,683	62,773	68,825
June	50,731	18,368	38,852	55,956	65,159
July	46,546	22,967	48,115	42,240	73,285
August	59,761	38,606	66,341	73,778	87,679
September	52,894	39,050	74,670	68,634	91,820
October	80,993	56,584	89,281	112,492	109,733
November	76,305	58,304	72,990	99,804	119,399
December	61,158	45,467	76,356	82,966	121,620
Total	790,118	538,970	753,002	940,218	1173,072
% Change	-0.9	-31	40	25	25

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2018 & Nayapatrika, 9th Jan, 2019

For the purpose, the 2017 tourist statistics shows the largest number of visitors visited Nepal for recreational purpose accounting 70 percent for holiday and pleasure, 15 percent for Pilgrimage, 8 percent for trekking and mountaineering, and 7 percent for other purposes. In the year 2073/74, 197,775 trekkers were registered among them 73 percent trekkers visited Annapurna area followed by 23 percent visited at Everest region and only 4 percent visited at Langtang region. Despite the remarkable contribution to the GDP (551,000 \$ in 2017) and huge indirect and multiplier effects, tourism has not been getting recognition by the people and the culture of tourism has not yet been developed within the organizations working for tourism (Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation, 2018).

The above mentioned table no 3 shows that the tourist were decreased by 0.9 percent in 2014, 31 percent decreased in 2015 due to the disaster, 40 percent increased in 2016, 25 percent increased in 2017 and 25 percent increased in 2018.

4.3 Trekking Tourism in Nepal

Nepal is known for its natural and cultural diversity within its short north south territorial extent. With the opening of the country for the foreigners in 1950, trekking tourism began to take shape. However, the numbers of visitors were limited before 1980. Despite some annual fluctuations, nevertheless, the number of West Europeans, North Americans and Asians visiting Nepal gradually increased.

For example, the total number of tourists visiting Nepal in 1964 was 9,526 which increased to 45,970 in 1970, 463,646 in 2000 and 940,218 in 2017 (Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation, 2018). With the rising number of tourists, the number of trekkers also increased gradually. The total number of trekkers was only 69,619 in 1993, which went up to 118,780 in 2000, 105,015 in 2012 and 75,217 in 2017 (Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation, 2018). Post 2018, the number of trekkers increased due to post disaster reconstruction and build back better after disaster in the country. It was only after the peace negotiation in 2005 and post disaster reconstruction that trekking tourism witnessed its revival.

There are many trekking routes in the country that attract foreigners. Three routes, namely Annapurna, Everest and Langtang cover about 95 percent of the trekkers visiting the country. Again, of the three routes, the Annapurna Circuit is the most common route capturing about 60 percent of the total trekkers. Everest stands second with its share of total trekkers in the country fluctuating roughly between 20 to 30 percent. Likewise, Langtang ranks third with its share of 9 to 14 percent during normal years (Subedi & Chapagain, 2011).

The Langtang is the famous trekking tourism destination for adventure tourism, covers Himalaya region and rich for the flora and fauna. But the impact of disaster in Langtang has severely damage all the infrastructure and after the post disaster reconstruction the place has been builds back better than previous one so Langtang became a beautiful touristic place for trekking tourism.

Table: 4**Trekkers by Major Trekking Route in Nepal**

Year	Total Numbers of Trekkers in Nepal
2013	97,309
2014	97,185
2015	9,162
2016	66,490
2017	75,217

Source: MCTCA, 2018

Table no 4 shows that the trekkers by the major trekking route in Nepal had been decreased because of disaster. The trekkers were decreases number 9,162 in 2015 because of disaster. After the reconstruction of tourism area the trekkers has been increased 66,490 in 2016 and 75,217 in 2017.

4.4 Status of Tourism in Langtang

The Langtang valley lies in the North Western part of the LNP. There are three major settlements such as Lama Hotel located at 2500m, Langtang Valley at 3400, and Kyanjin at 3850 meter elevation. The valley is extended from Syafrubesi, 2000 meter to Langtang Lirung 7227 meter. Langtang Valley is a famous for adventure tourism destination of Nepal. The valley combines picturesque landscapes, snow-capped mountains and unique culture of locals. Being an ideal destination for trekkers around the world, Langtang Valley attracts thousands of tourists each year.

Much scientific research has already been conducted in the park. LNP is extremely rich in biodiversity because it lies at the junction of eastern and western extremes of species distribution. So far, over 46 species of mammal, 345 species of bird, and 11 species of hereto fauna, 30 species of fish, 70 species of butterfly and 10 species of spider has been recorded. It harbors more than 1,000 species of plants including 172 species used for human consumption and medical purposes, and 15 plants are

endemic. Some of the globally endangered wildlife of the park includes snow leopard, clouded leopard, red panda, musk deer and leopard cat (Mishra, 2003).

The Langtang Valley is one of the major parts of the LNP that is selected for the study because the 2015 earthquake and avalanches totally sweep away of Langtang. It is a beautiful place before ascending to Lama Hotel. The valley consists Langshisha glacier, Kyanjin ri, Langtang Himal and other mountain peaks and glaciers. The valley is the main destination of trekkers in the LNP. It is famous for the endangered wildlife such as Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Langur and Ghoral etc.

The temperature of the valley is very seasonal. The mean annual temperature is about 13.6°C. Winter temperature is very cold and characterized by cold nights, usually near freezing, and days that are generally clear and mild. Snow occurs from November to May. Out of total rainfall, 76 percent of the 1374 mm annual precipitation occurred during the monsoon (Sayers & Norconk, 2008). The average air temperature of the highest settlement Langtang and Kyanjin goes minus from November to February. The maximum temperature goes up to 15 degree Celsius in early August. The minimum temperature remains to minus 9 degree in December (Mc Veigh, 2004).

4.4.1 Foreigner Tourist in Langtang

There are various tourist to come in LNP for adventure tourism, trekking in mountainous region and visit in one of the richest area of flora and fauna. The below table shows the status of tourism: before, during and after disaster.

Table: 5

No of Foreigner Tourists in Langtang

Particulars	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75
SAARC Country	279	277	63	157	289
Others Country	12,273	11,988	4,229	8,097	10,330
Total	12,552	12,265	4,292	8,254	10,619
% Change	-6	-3	-65	92	29

Source: Langtang National Park, 2019

Table no 5 described about the tourist visited to LNP which means there are three main regions. These are Langtang Valley, Helambu and Gosaikunda Lake regions. In the year 2070/71, it was decrease by six percent. In 2071/72, it decreased by three percent. Likewise, It decreased by 65 percent in 2072/73. Similarly, it increased by 92 percent in 2073/74. It increased by 29 percent in 2074/75. The data shows that the ratio of tourist has been increased gradually after the post reconstruction of infrastructure.

4.4.2 Comparison of Foreign and Domestic Tourists in Langtang

The following data is from the Shrawan of 2075 BS to Poush of 2075 BS. The data analyzes and compares the foreign tourists and domestic tourists who come to visit Langtang region in post disaster period.

Table: 6

Comparison of Foreign and Domestic Tourists

Months	Foreign Tourists			Domestic Tourists			Total	% Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Shrawan	90	60	150			NA	150	-
Bhadra	259	241	500			NA	500	-
Aswin	1240	932	2172			NA	2172	-
Kartik	1591	1315	2906	1231	211	1442	4348	67:33
Mangsir	574	431	1005	304	75	379	1384	73:27
Poush	306	213	519	226	35	261	780	66:34

Source: Langtang National Park, 2019

Table no. 6 described about the foreign tourists and domestic tourists visited in LNP. The domestic tourist record started from the month of Kartik 2075 BS. If we compare the data, 67 percent foreigner and 33 percent domestic tourist visited the LNP in Kartik. Likewise in Mangsir, 73 percent foreigner and 27 percent domestic tourists

visited. In Poush, 66 percent foreigners and 34 percent domestic tourists visited in LNP. It means that the ratio is almost same.

4.5 Langtang Village before Disaster

Life in Langtang Village was good. Local people mainly comprising of Tamang, Sherpa and Lama would wake up early, finish their household chores, take their yaks and mules to graze, and go to the field. Many villagers were engaged in operating lodges for trekkers as trekkers around the world trek to the region. Some villagers worked as Langtang Valley trek guides and porters. Their income was good. Langtang was becoming better from good. It was gradually attracting more and more number of travelers. Trekkers included both foreigners and domestic tourists. Home stays were turning into lodges, locals were earning better than before and there were more facilities being introduced.

Locals found Langtang Lirung looked more attractive as it kept on attracting trekkers. Yak and mule herds in the Valley beautified the place. Gumba attracted tourists and Buddhist devotees as well. Among Buddhist shrines, Kyanjin was becoming more popular. It seemed like all was going well. Langtang (3,400 M.) had 100 hotels and Kyanjin (3,850 M.) had 20 hotels before the disaster, and in addition to those already up and running this season. There are various indicators of Langtang village before the disaster which are as follows;

4.5.1 Population and Communities

Prior to the earthquake, an estimated population of 668 individuals lived in the Langtang valley, stretching from Shaphrubesi in the west, to Kyanjin in the east. Langtang Village was the largest settlement in the valley, with a pre-crisis population of approximately 400 individual, mostly from the Tamang caste of Tibetan origin, according to key informants from the Langtang valley.

It was reported that over the past three decades, populations had migrated further east to the Kyanjin Gumba, and west towards Shyaphrubesi due to the area's popularity as a tourist destination. Therefore, the higher altitude areas around Langtang and

Kyanjin Gumba villages (approximately 3400-3850 meters in altitude) were the most heavily populated parts of the valley.

The flatter glaciated valley bottom supported the higher concentration of dwellings in Langtang village. Further west along the valley towards Shyaphrubesi, the valley sides become increasingly steep, with access to flatter ground for building or even helicopter landing becoming increasingly difficult.

4.5.2 Services

Langtang Village was reported to serve as the major community hub in the valley, hosting a primary school up to grade 5 level, some medical facilities and also bases for army and police posts. Mundu Village was also reported to host a small school with only 3 classes.

Prior to the earthquakes, supplies entered the valley from the west from Shyaphrubesi to Kynjin transported along the valley using porters and mules, with footpaths the only means of transporting goods into the valley.

4.5.3 Livelihoods

According to KII and FGD, the main source of income within the valley was related to tourism estimated to account for 90 percent of the valley's income prior to the disaster. The remaining 10 percent of income included animal husbandry, cheese production and informal work. In off season South Korean and Nepali tourist are more numbers than other tourists with 10/15 numbers.

Different livelihood activities were reported to provide different levels of income. Richer families were more likely to be working in tourism, which also required higher levels of education. There are no children in village because no school all the children are studying in the Kathmandu Valley. In winter season 90 percent people are come down in Kathmandu valley due to off season and cold. While some wealthier families were reported to engage in animal husbandry, this was more common among poorer households. Other commonly reported livelihood activities for these households included daily labor, the collection of firewood and cleaning.

4.6 Langtang Village during Disaster

Nepal is the 11th most earthquake-prone country in the world (UNDP, 2009). Ever since the first recorded earthquake of 1255 AD that killed one-third of the population of the Kathmandu Valley and its King, Abhaya Malla. Nepal has experienced a major earthquake every few generations. The last great earthquake (of magnitude 8.4) in 1934 AD resulted in more than 10,000 deaths in the Kathmandu Valley. Most of the infrastructure and major heritage sites had to be rebuilt. There have since been earthquakes causing severe human and physical loss in 1980, 1988 and 2011.

On Saturday, 25 April 2015 at 11:56 local time, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as recorded by Nepal's National Seismological Centre (NSC), struck Barpak in the historic district of Gorkha, about 76 km northwest of Kathmandu. Nepal had not faced a natural shock of comparable magnitude for over 80 years.

There was over 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries. It is estimated that the lives of eight million people, almost one-third of the population of Nepal, have been impacted by these earthquakes. Thirty-one of the country's 75 districts have been affected, out of which 14 were declared 'crisis-hit' for the purpose of prioritizing rescue and relief operations; another 17 neighboring districts are partially affected (National Planning Commission, 2015).

The destruction was widespread covering residential and government buildings, heritage sites, schools and health posts, rural roads, bridges, water supply systems, agricultural land, trekking routes, hydropower plants and sports facilities. The geodetic network centers including horizontal and vertical control points have been damaged in a manner that will affect reconstruction planning. Rural areas in the central and western regions were particularly devastated and further isolated due to road damage and obstructions. In the worst hit areas, entire settlements, including popular tourist destinations like Langtang, were swept away by landslides and avalanches triggered by the earthquakes. The beautiful Langtang Valley was utterly destroyed. Within a minute, the village entirely vanished under mudslide of sand, snow, boulders and huge rocks. It buried 116 houses and generated pressure waves with winds of up to 93 miles per hour strong enough to flatten forests on the opposite

side of the valley. This avalanche is perhaps 1.5 kilometers wide, and is obstructing movement within the upper valley corridor (Langtang Valley Assessment, 2015).

4.6.1 Displacement

Out of the 668 people reportedly living in the valley area before 25 May, 2015, 212 individuals (around 32 percent of the total valley population) were reported to have been either killed or missing.

The surviving population was evacuated by the Nepal Army, Nepal Police and other private agency, who carried out extensive rescues of stranded tourists and villages within the area after the two events. At the time of the assessment, all of the surviving 452 people had transported to the Yellow Gomba, Kathmandu. Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), Trekking Agent Association of Nepal (TAAN) and other relatives were help relief items to the people.

4.6.2 Impact on Valley Communities

4.6.2.1 Langtang Village

Langtang village constructed predominantly of stone masonry with no mortar bonding and Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) or straw/ thatch roofing, was largely buried by a landslide approximately 1.5 km wide that originated from the glacier and snowfields on the northwestern slopes above the village.

Structures within the village had been completely destroyed, with almost all shelters almost 100 houses exhibiting visible damage from shaking, or covered by landslide debris and only one house left which is near the mountains. The assessment estimated that around 20-30 percent of the debris from the village may be salvageable.

Large pools of water were observed within areas of the village, indicating either broken or blocked water infrastructure. There was no sign of any rebuilding, or of the construction of temporary or makeshift shelters. The entire population of the village had left, some livestock were observed in the immediate surroundings of Langtang Village, although others had visibly perished in the disaster. Major damage to hotels was also evident.

4.6.2.2 Gumba Danda Village

Gumba Danda Village, located to the west of the Langtang mudslide, consisted of approximately 16 houses that had been totally destroyed by the earthquakes and resulting mudslides. At the time of assessment, no households remained, with any visible potential to salvage materials.

Despite the massive devastation, there were small signs that members of the population had remained at the site in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, living in the open. It was assumed that this was a temporary coping mechanism prior to evacuations, which took place between 26 April to 13 May, 2015.

4.6.2.3 Mundu and Sindhun Village

Mundu and Sindhun is a small village of approximately 16 houses/ structures was affected by landslides than Gumba and Langtang villages, but showed major damage from shaking from the earthquakes.

As a result, it was observed that 50 percent of the debris may be salvageable for reuse. Non-food items, such as cooking pots, had been placed in the shelter of boulders, indicating a desire to protect items for future return. All the structures were damaged by the earthquake and heavy wind caused by avalanches.

4.6.2.4 Kyanjin Village

This village had clear damage from the earthquake and avalanches with approximately 50 percent of the structures totally damaged and rest of others partially damaged. Before the disaster there were almost 20 houses in Kyanjin. The Kyanjin is high altitude than Langtang so most of trekkers go through Kyanjin to Kyanjin ri, Chergori and Langshisha.

4.6.3 Damage of Services

The mudslides, landslides, disaster impacts have completely destroyed all services in the valley, such as the schools, medical centers, communication networks and power network.

The major obstacles inhibiting access to the valley are mudslides, rock fall, and landslides. Debris, caused directly by the earthquakes as well as by landslides and mudslides, has damaged or blocked access routes and brought down communications systems.

The nature of obstructions is dictated by the geography of the valley, with large scale glacial mud or landslides more common in the upper alpine areas, and rock fall, path collapse and forest debris more common in the steeper, forested parts of the valley. Any strategy for the clearance of debris and repair of paths will therefore need to take into account these differences.

In the higher altitude parts of the valley, large scale mudslides have completely covered the area, depositing fragmented unstable sediment, with the largest mudslide covering approximately 1.5 km wide between the villages of Gumba Danda and Langtang.

With glacial streams flowing into the debris covered area, and no signs of pooling, it can be assumed that the river continues to flow beneath the debris. In addition to the loose fragmented ground from the mud cover, this makes the land increasingly susceptible to collapse and dangerous to cross.

As the valley becomes steeper, more frequent rock fall and smaller landslides create the largest access problems, at points fully removing the footpath from the side of the valley and leaving a sheer drop to the valley floor over 30 meters below. Crossing and clearance of the valley in these areas will therefore be extremely difficult and dangerous in such places.

The severe loss of access due to footpath collapse, obstruction by landslides, mudslides, rock fall and forest debris currently makes any form of overland assistance impossible. Thus, helicopter support would be the only possible modality for provision support for community recovery until footpaths are repaired or rebuilt.

4.6.4 Human Loss

The village which was a popular spot for thousands of travelers all those years; which was a home to more than 400 people was brewed of snow, ice and rock that buried over

116 houses and created a pressure wave that blasted anything in its path clean across the valley. The effects of disaster in Langtang Valley accounted for 253. Out of them, 175 villagers, 27 local tourism staff (guides and porters), 10 Nepal Army Staffs and 41 foreign trekkers were killed and 452 people have been displaced. Till now, 83 people are missing. All of their names are now recorded on a memorial man made wall that has been built among the wreckage. The following table presents the details of them.

Table: 7

Died in Langtang Valley Caused by Disaster

S.N.	Particulars	Number	S.N.	Particulars	Number
1.	Local Person	175	11.	Indonesia	3
2.	Local Guide & Porters	27	12.	Israel	1
3.	Nepal Army Staff	10	13.	Italy	1
4.	Australia	1	14.	Malaysia	2
5.	Belgium	1	15.	Russia	2
6.	Britain	1	16.	Spain	7
7.	Canada	3	17.	USA	3
8.	France	7	18.	Netherland	1
9.	Germany	6	19.	Total	253
10.	India	2			

Source: Field Visit by Researcher

When an earthquake shook Nepal that morning, a vast landslide fell off Langtang Lirung. It was as though an entire section of mountainside came off, bringing with it giant boulders, much of the glacier, and the entire frozen lake. An estimated 40 million tons of rock and ice was funneled down the couloirs, straight onto the village. It produced a gust of wind so powerful that the air pressure flattened every tree on the opposite side of the valley for many Kilometers downstream. On the eve of 25th of April 2015, hundreds from up and down the valley had gathered at the monastery for a Ghewa (funeral) ceremony, marking the reincarnation of a recently deceased valley resident (Langtang Valley Assessment, 2015).

A single house stood partly. Only a very few of them were lucky to survive from the incident. Those who survived were mourning over their missing ones. Some were searching their loved ones frantically; most of their efforts were gone in vain. The aftershocks continued for days. Small pieces of loose rocks and snow continued falling down as the result of aftershocks. The fear remained among the survivors. Gradually, the rescue works began gaining momentum. The survivors and rescuers started rescuing the victims from the sight. They recovered many dead bodies from the mudslide.

Rescuers evacuated villagers by fishtail, Simrik and Nepal Army helicopters to safe villagers and most of the survivors transported at the Yellow Gumba refugee camp in Kathmandu. Lieutenant Colonel Luxman Thapa commanded rescue operation and injured people were taken to hospitals. The search operation for survivors and dead bodies continued for days. There was a constant risk of aftershocks, landslides, and avalanches.

4.7 Langtang Village after Disaster

4.7.1 Humanitarian Needs

Areas affected by landslides and mudslides were observed to have suffered serious damage with large scale excavation required to clear land, and rebuild structures. In the hardest hit areas, the damage and debris cover were so extensive that almost all shelters and household were observed to have been buried or completely destroyed.

The scientist from space agencies were came to support of an international volunteer group of 35 members led by University of Arizona scientists Jeffrey Kargel and Gregory Leonard, who launched the group soon after the earthquake occurred. This effort has been incorporated into the NASA-USGS-interagency Earthquake Response Team. Their goal was to systematically investigate the entire quake-affected area using remote sensing. Their results would support relief operations and identify hazards, such as glacier lake outbursts, rivers blocked by landslides, and other unstable areas.

All of the remaining population (452 People) had been evacuated from the Langtang valley to Yellow Gomba, Kathmandu for immediate humanitarian needs. All the sick

and wounded people transported to the hospital for medical checkup and treatment later on shifted to Yellow Gomba. The rice and other basic needs item was helped by various organizations. The rice was helped by TAAN in the beginning.

Based on KII and FGD conducted in study area, 100 percent of the displaced populations were intended to return the Langtang Valley. But the government of Nepal declared the Langtang was a Red Zone Area. At the same time in the Yellow Gomba, the local people formed Langtang Reconstruction Committee (LRC) with the 22 people executive committee chaired by Temba Lama and registered in District Administration Office, Dhunche, Rasuwa. After the clarification to the government of Nepal later on removed the Red Zone Area within one week and they prepared for early return. The LRC collected funds from various donors and they reconstructed own self.

The groups of Rasuwa Nuwakot Paryatan Samaj headed by President Balam Naupane were reached Langtang on foot and taken a video and publish through press release Langtang is safe then people come to visit in Langtang.

4.7.2 Early Return

It was reported that the residents involved with keeping livestock (Yak farmers) intended to return to the valley within the next two weeks, prior to the upcoming monsoon season. Yak farmers and older citizen were approximately more than 60 person intended to return to look after their animals. Those farmers and older citizen were kept Mundu and Kynjing with temporary shelter and food supplies until September, in order to last the monsoon season.

4.7.3 Later Return

The remaining population (90 percent of the total valley's population) would reportedly return after the monsoon season, from September 2015 onwards. While medium term needs relate to the return of these individuals, longer term ones envision reconstruction.

Debris clearance and food provision constitute necessary conditions for return. Through interviews conducted with KIIs, it was reported that the greatest need for the

rehabilitation of the valley was the restoration of the footpaths/roads, shelters and electricity networks. Full reconstruction of buildings, hotels and grazing demarcations after the long research conducted for the safety and security.

It was reported that the residents would build back their homes using the same methods as before, as they associate the loss of life and damage more with the mudslide from the glacial out wash than the direct impact of the earthquakes. Therefore, appropriate site location to rebuild the community appeared to be of greater concern than the building materials used for their houses.

In the meeting with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala, representative of the Langtang Disaster Relief Fund (LDRF) had requested the government to send geologists to inspect the safety of the affected areas. The PM also promised Rs 40,000 as compensation to each family, both are yet to happen. A team of Japanese scientists surveyed kyangin, Langtang and Rimchhe; and deemed them safe for the future on that basis with the help of different organization the local people constructed their houses.

4.7.4 Priority Interventions to Facilitate Access

Clearance of trails between Ghodatabela and Chymaki would be relatively straight forward procedure since the pathway was only interrupted with small rock fall, forest debris and some minor wall collapse. This trail rehabilitation would reopen the eastern part of the valley until the eastern mudslide of Thyangsyap.

West from Ghodatabela towards Thomma and eventually Shyaphrubes, access becomes very difficult to almost impassable with the steep sided valley and large segments of the path missing due to landslides and rock fall. The only possible way to clear the land was reported through manual labor and most likely will start after the monsoon season according to KII conducted in Dhunche.

Once the monsoon season is over, priority interventions to restore and repair footpaths would have wide-reaching impacts. Such interventions would allow the transport of materials and labor support reconstruction in the valley, as well as facilitating the reconstruction of the tourism industry, which is the primary income source in the valley.

TAAN played vital role to open trails from Syaprubasi to Kyinjin for Post disaster tourism in Langtang. Every year of Baisakh 12 the TAAN organized International Langtang Marathon from Kyinjin to Syaprubesi with the memorization of people who lost their life in Langtang disaster. NMA helped to construction of Stupa with numbers 10/15 in Langtang valley.

4.7.5 Post Disaster Reconstruction

It has already been more than three years since the tragedy. Several foreign researchers have studied the region and marked Langtang region is safe. The villagers have built a new village near the buried one. As the village gradually began picking up the pieces, life is again becoming normal. Barren fields are again turning into green pastures; yaks are seen grazing there. Tea houses are rebuilt and the village is more than 80 percent reconstructed. In the field visit researcher found that there are houses reconstructed; 10 in Gomba Dada, 30 in Langtang, 15 in Mundu and 40 in Kyanjin. The construction of house in Kyanjin is increased because the local people feel safer place.

The local people transported iron rods, ply woods and other heavy equipment in Simrik helicopter through long line ceiling method. One at a time helicopter transported six hundred KG loads to Gomba Dada, Langtang, Mundu, Sindhun and Kyanjin. The helicopter takes Rs. 70,000/- per flight. Other construction materials (i.e. cement) transported through mule caravans takes Rs 70 per Kg from Syaprubasi to Kyanjin. The timber transported from Ghoda Tabela though porter and other stone and sand collected from the river and stream. The construction workers from Solukhumbhu and Okhaldhunga have been drafted to drive rebuilding efforts and train improvement. The construction of house within one year is impossible because one year they collect timber and stone next year iron rod and cement and third year they construct house. The constructions season is May to October other season cannot construct because due to cold the cement is not working. The private sector choppers are chartered by DFID, and the workers are organized by lodge owners and by the local committees themselves. The government of Nepal provided the post disaster reconstruction fund each 116 houses for Rs 3, 00,000/- per house they are gradually being reconstructed. The health post is under construction in Langtang.

As tourism is back to normal in Langtang Region, locals found it hard to survive there. Now, more than three years later, trekkers have begun flowing to Langtang. Tea houses are again filled with travelers in peak seasons. Locals have started earning again to meet their needs. Many hotels have opened in Langtang, Sindhur, Mundu, Gumbadada and Kyanjin. Around 40 hotels are in operation in Kyanjin alone. Locals and hoteliers are using mule caravans to transport food and construction materials. Shops, hotels and restaurants can be found along the trails every one or two hours, which allows for comfortable trekking in the mountainous region.

Although the pain will remain for their lives, locals have slowly begun smiling again. The Sherpas, Tamangs and other communities are gradually reconstructing the villages again. The locals are still facing difficulty leading their lives. Parts of their cultivable land have now stones and boulders all over them. Capitals are spent in rebuilding their homes and other structures. They have lost their supportive ones and most of them have begun their life from scratch. The locals have cleared the trails, rebuild lodges and awaiting trekkers.

In the absence of the government, save through subsidy, non-governmental organizations have stepped in to provide aid, notably SOS had distributed 9 piece of Zinc and 6 pieces of Plywood each 116 family, OM Nepal distributed 116 mule caravan for each family and Rasuwa Relief (delivering 120 solar Panel/ lamp sets), Samaritan's Purse constructed 14 houses for children who lost the parents, Plan Nepal constructed a Gumba in Kyanjin, Deutscher Alpenverein (DAV) constructed a trust bridge on the way to Langtan, LMR committee collected fund and started reconstruction and some international organizations contribute to native rebalances by bringing food and equipment. WWF is behind the construction of a community centre, which is also function as a "memory park" in tribute to the victims of the earthquake. Temporary volunteers were part of the landscape of reconstruction: a Swiss couple in Kyanjin was pitching into sort through reusable timber, and in Langtang a Dutch couple explains that they were supporting the building of a house. The lower trail along the Langtang Khola is now fully open, and anyone can walk through the bridge.

Langtang valley has electricity near Kyanjin there is Kyanjin Micro Hydro Electricity project of 100 KW with the help of Kadoorie Agricultural and Association British

Gorkhas Nepal. After the disaster the local people contribute Rs 18 Lakh and maintained the electricity.

A new Langtang village is being built 100 meters above the ruins of the old one. This new site looks to be marginally safer than the old one, because it is not directly beneath the couloirs that funneled down the devastation. However, it is still extremely close to the steep cliffs on the north side of the valley. The vertical cliffs are less likely to carry snow therefore less prone to avalanche.

4.7.6 Post Disaster Tourism Assessment

After the post disaster reconstruction tourism industry has been revived due to the infrastructure better than before disaster. During the field visit of researcher visited 60 respondents; 20 were local people, 10 were hotel association, 10 were business organization and 20 were tourists. There are some responses which are as follows;

4.7.6.1 Condition of Hotel Business before Disaster

Before the disaster the business was good because there were more tourists came in Langtang. The researcher drew questions and asked to the hotel business about the condition of hotel business before disaster. The response is as follows;

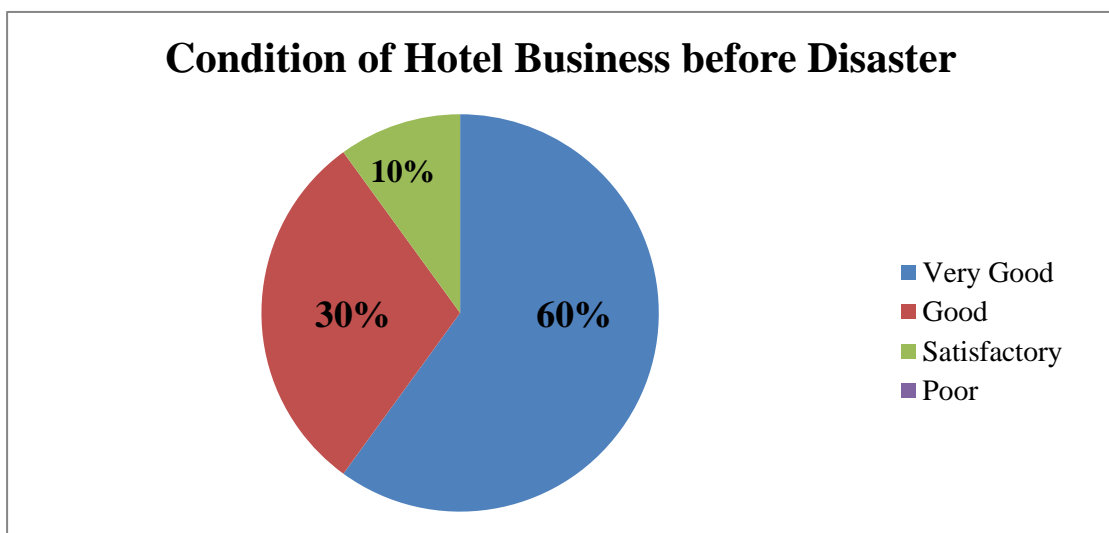


Figure 1: Condition of Hotel Business before Disaster

Source: Field Survey

Figure 1 shows that 60 percent of respondents think that there has been very good, 30 percent think good and 10 percent think satisfactory in the condition of hotel business before disaster. So the condition of hotel business before disaster is found to be very good.

4.7.6.2 Condition of Tourism Industry after Disaster

After the disaster with the help of different organization the Langtang valley is revived. The condition of tourism is getting back to normal. The researcher drew questions and asked to the beneficiary/ locals about the condition of tourism industry after disaster. The response is as follows;

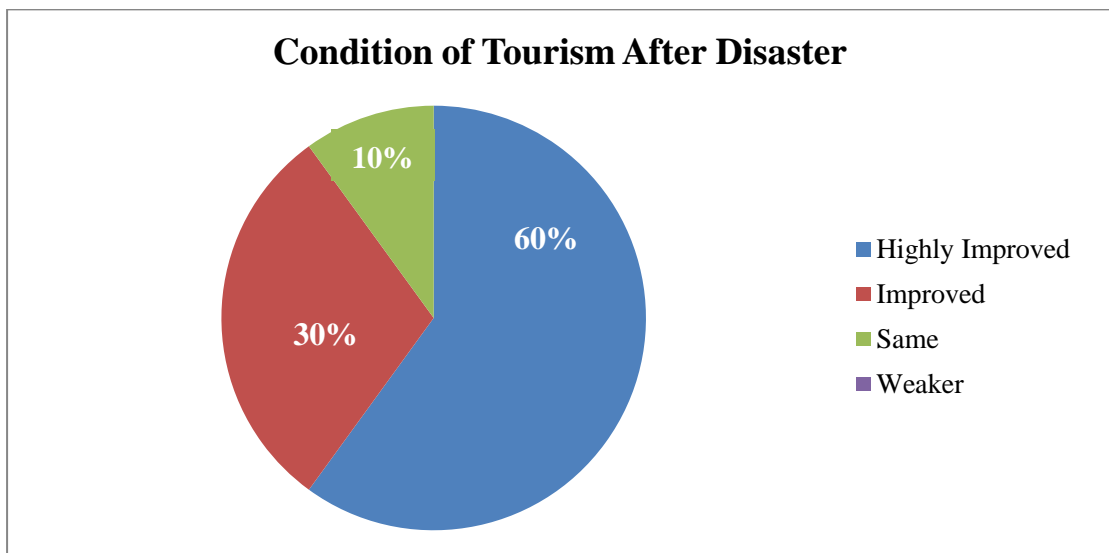


Figure 2: Condition of Tourism after Disaster

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2 shows that 60 percent of respondents think that there has been highly improved, 30 percent think improved and 10 percent think same in the condition of tourism after disaster. So the condition of tourism after disaster is found to be highly improved.

4.7.6.3 Local People's Participation in Post Disaster Reconstruction

The post disaster reconstruction is done with the help of different NGO, INGO and support from the government. Although the role of local people was very important in

the Langtang valley, the reconstruction became very expensive and difficult due to the remote area. The researcher drew questions and asked to the beneficiary/ locals about the local people's participation in post disaster reconstruction. The response is as follows:

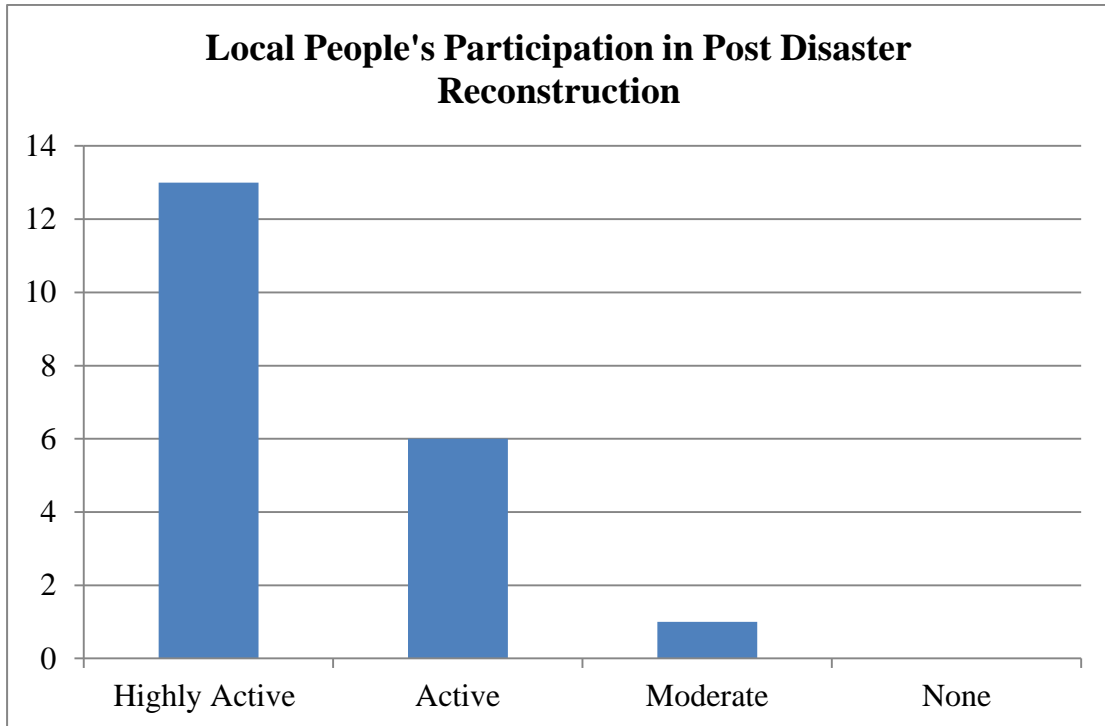


Figure 3: Local People's Participation in Post Disaster Reconstruction

Source: Field Survey

Figure 3 shows that 13 respondents said role of local people in post disaster reconstruction is highly active, 6 respondents said active whereas one said it was moderate. So the role of local people in post disaster reconstruction is found to be highly active.

4.7.6.4 Condition of Accommodation in Post Disaster Reconstruction

The disaster severely damaged the infrastructure. But with the support of various organizations, the local people reconstructed hotel and houses. The researcher asked questions and interviewed to the hotel business owner about the condition of accommodation after disaster. The response is as follows;

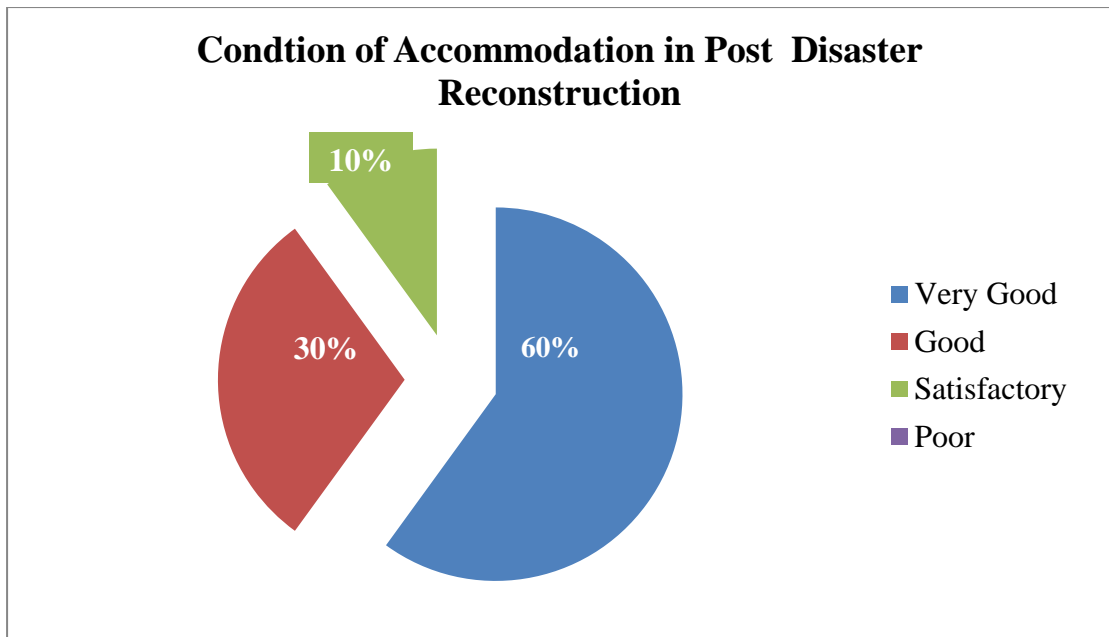


Figure 4: Condition of Accommodation in Post Disaster Reconstruction

Source: Field Survey

Figure 4 shows that 60 percent of respondents think condition of accommodation in post disaster reconstruction is very good, 30 percent think good and 10 percent think satisfactory. So the condition of accommodation in post disaster reconstruction is found to be very good. After the post disaster reconstruction the hotels have been constructed well.

4.7.6.5 Supportive Hands on Quick Development of Hotel Business

The disaster totally damaged the entire infrastructure of Langtang valley. There are various helping hand to reconstruct the infrastructure. The researcher draws questions and asked to the hotel business owner about the supportive hands on quick development of hotel business in Langtang. The response is as follows:

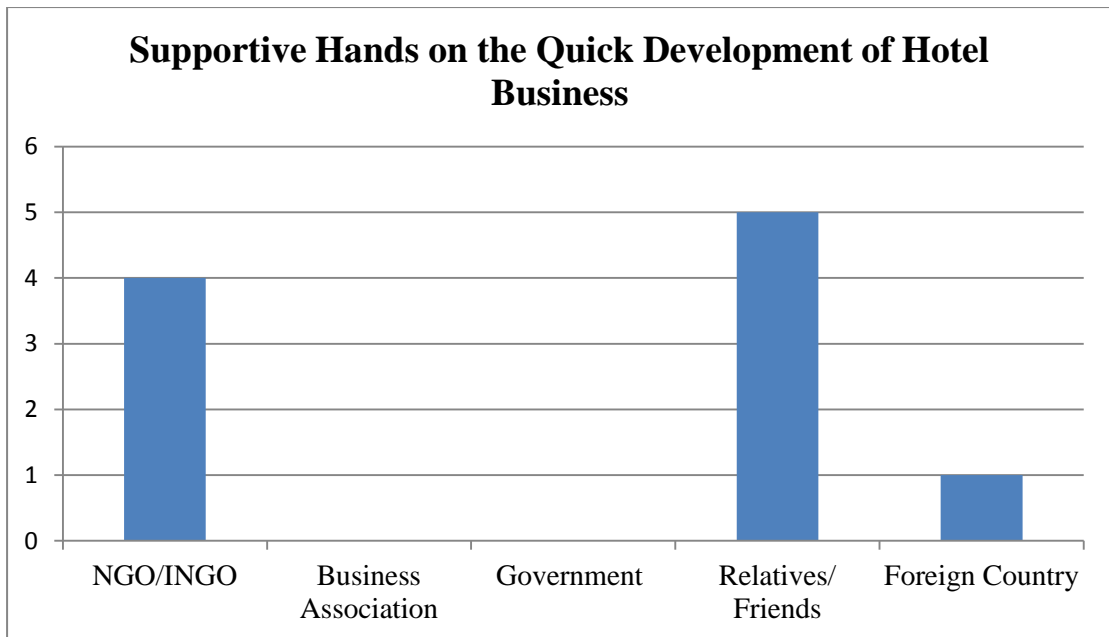


Figure 5: Supportive Hands on the Quick Development of Hotel Business

Source: Field Survey

Figure 5 shows that 5 respondents said role of supportive hands on the quick development of hotel business in Langtang is from the relatives/friends, 4 said it was by NGO/INGO and one said it was from the foreign country. So the supportive hands on the quick development of hotel business in Langtang are found from relatives/friends and NGO/INGO.

4.7.6.6 Role of Media to Promote Tourism after Disaster

Role of media in Post disaster situation is very vital because without publicity nobody knows about the condition of post disaster reconstruction. The media has dual role in this period negative and positive. The positive news creates positive environment in national as well as international arena. The researcher drew questions and asked to the TAAN and other related stakeholders about the role of media to promote tourism after the disaster. The response is as follows:

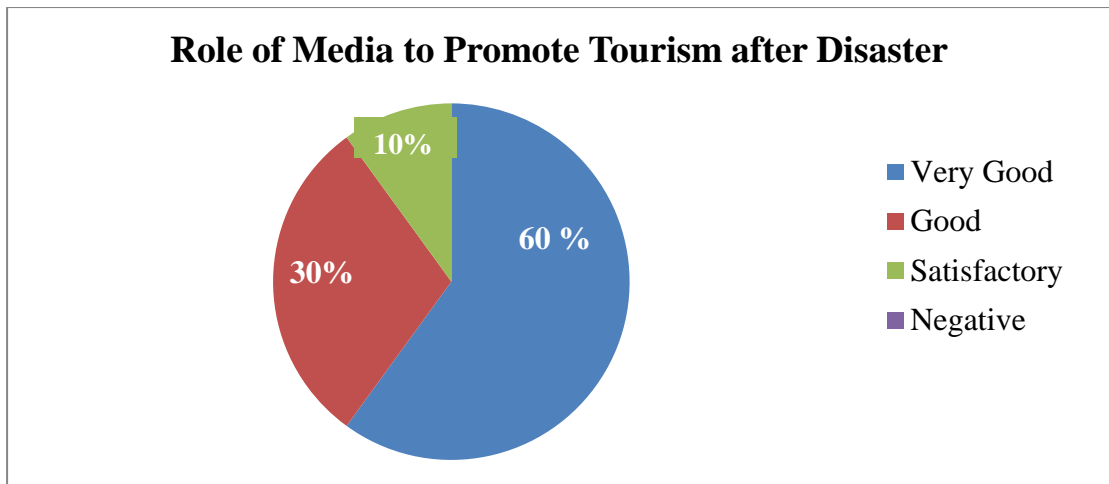


Figure 6: Role of Media to Promote Tourism after Disaster

Source: Field Survey

Figure 6 shows that 60 percent of respondents think role of media to promote tourism after the disaster is very good, 30 percent think good and 10 percent think satisfactory. So the role of media to promote tourism after the disaster is found to be very good.

4.7.6.7 Build Back Better in Langtang

Post disaster in Langtang is build back better within the short period with the help of various stakeholders. There are various factors for the reconstruction. The researcher asked the questions and interviewed tourists about the reasons behind post disaster in Langtang build back better within the short period. The response is as follows:

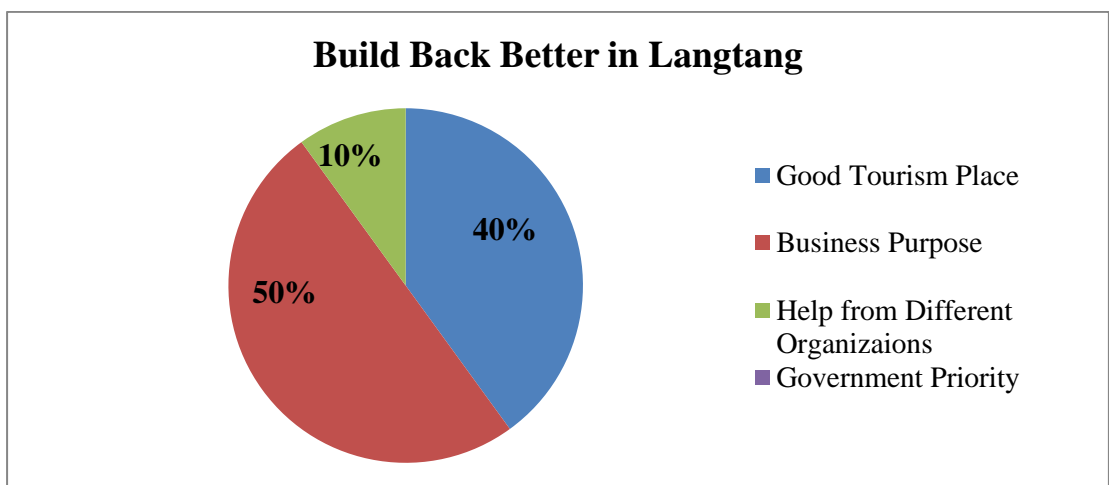


Figure 7: Build Back Better in Langtang

Source: Field Survey

Figure 7 shows that 50 percent of respondents think reasons behind post disaster in Langtang build back better within the short period are business purpose, 40 percent think good tourism place and 10 percent think help from different organization. So, the reasons behind post disaster in Langtang build back better within short period is found for business purpose and good tourism place.

4.7.6.8 Tourists Visit to Langtang

In Post disaster scenario a large more number of tourists visit in Langtang. There are various factors for the visit. The researcher drew the questions and asked the tourists about after the disaster why more numbers of tourist visit in Langtang. The response is as follows:

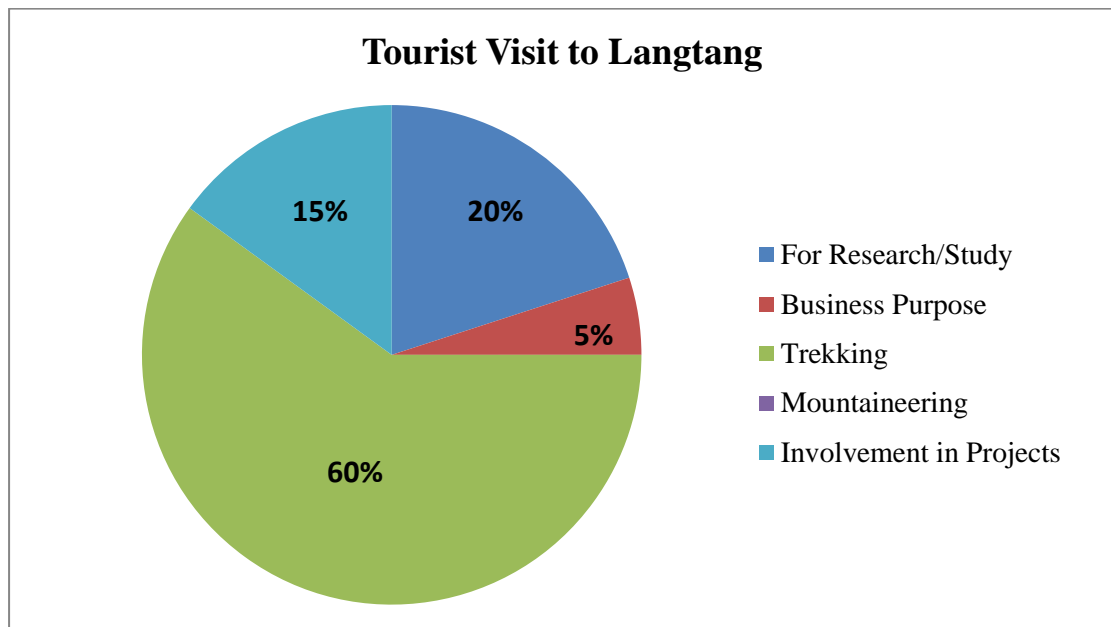


Figure 8: Tourist Visit to Langtang

Source: Field Survey

Figure 8 shows that 60 percent of respondents think after the disaster why more number of tourist visit in Langtang for trekking, 15 percent think for research/ study, 15 percent think for involvement in projects and 5 percent think for business purpose. So after the disaster why more number of tourists visit in Langtang is found for trekking.

4.8 The Future of Langtang

Despite the devastation, the Langtang is getting back to normal. The infrastructure exists for teahouse trekking again. Tea houses have been rebuilt, as have the trails, and there are regular deliveries of supplies. Even in Langtang village hotel and lodges are open. There is wifi all the way up to Lama Hotel, and find patches of CDMA connectivity (the local phone carrier) as far up as Kyanjin. The numbers of tourist to Langtang are nothing like what they were before the earthquake. The evidence shows that, it is still seen as budget trekking destination. It has independent trekkers only. The Langtang region is more than cheaper and shorter alternative to the Khumbu and Annapurna regions. Trekking trails in Langtang are relatively easy, so it has become the first choice for many tourists. Langtang is gaining popularity among domestic visitors as well due to its proximity to Kathmandu. Langtang is popular for adventure tourism destination, Himalayan region and one of the richest areas of flora and fauna.

The government is constructing motor road from Syaprubasi to Godha Tabela the road is under construction. NTC tower is under construction near Langtang within 5 months there will be tower and easy access to telecommunication and internet. The government is planning to open and upgrade of trail via Gajala Pass is expected to bridge the gap between Langtang and Helambu valleys, which would pave the way for the increased length of stay of trekkers in the Langtang area in the future, resulting better facilities for trekkers, employments for local people and business for tourism entrepreneurs. The Gajala Pass (5100m) lays northeast far corner from Kyanjin Gumba.

4.9 Impacts of Tourism

Tourism has both positive and negative impacts. These impacts are divided in economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts. Supports for tourism development are usually based on the perceived economic benefits that tourism can bring to an economy (Mak, 2004). When tourists spend money, they create demand for local goods and services and generate income, employment and tax revenues in the economy. The construction of tourist facilities also creates income, employment and tax revenues in the community. International tourists also bring valuable foreign

exchange to the host country. In case of developing countries foreign tourism generally affects positively in economic development (Skerritt & Huybers, 2005).

Besides, there are indirect economic benefits also. The total demand for goods and services in the host community is greatest with tourism than without, bigger demand means bigger market which can bring lower prices for goods and services due to economics of scale (Mak, 2004).

Tourism development can also balance economic opportunities and income in different regions of a destination or country. Tourism development in Nepal's remote Himali region has helped to develop these areas.

But tourism also imposes direct and indirect economic costs to the economy also. Tourism in a developing economy can create an increased demand both for imported goods and for local products and factors of production. Daily goods prices rise and the cost of factors of production, particularly land is likely to be bid up. To the extent that the domestic population is adversely affected by some resultant inflation, this can be considered an additional cost of tourism development (Sadler & Archer, 1975). Jobs from tourism are also seasonal (Laws, 1995). Similarly over dependence on tourism for economic growth and welfare can make some countries vulnerable to economic instability (Liu, 1998).

In the name of tourism many facilities including parks and entertainments facilities will be added and infrastructure will be developed. This will benefit all people of society. But at the same time tourism can promote child prostitution also (Mak, 2004). If tourism development is concentrated in urban areas, it can contribute to urban migration and widen the distribution of wealth between urban and rural communities. Tourism will also promote gambling in the name of casinos, which will develop bad habits in youth. In case of Nepal's tourism, casinos are growing in Kathmandu city. There is growing illegal practice to attract Nepalese to casino in Kathmandu through Nepalese are not permitted to go to casino in Nepal.

Tourism is more criticized for its environmental impacts (Hunter & Green, 1995) divided these environmental impacts into natural, built and cultural environment. Natural environment includes impacts on flora and fauna species e.g. killing of wild animals through hunting, inward outward migration of wild animals due to tourism development, pollutions in air and water, damage to geological features etc. similarly

tourism may also bring positive natural change by proper planning. Building national parks and wild life reserves will preserve flora and fauna. Treatment of disposal facility will help to reduce pollution and developing greenery in city.

Tourism may bring positive and negative impacts on build environment. Due to overuse of historical places, overload of infrastructure (eg. Roads and parking), tourism will damage build environment. But if use in right way tourism will generate fund to preserve and restore these built environments. Increased importance to religious festivals, enhancement and development of museums are positive cultural impacts but change in the vocabulary of languages, pressure on religious festival, growth in use of drink products and alcohol are negative cultural impacts (Hunter & Green, 1995).

4.10 Tourist Facilities, Services and Infrastructures

Basic tourism facilities are clearly lacking in national parks and wildlife areas, trekking areas and hill stations. Without these facilities tourists cannot be attracted. The past plans have not given proper concentration in tourist facilities. Various government departments provide these services in Nepal. Health ministry should provide medical facility. Tourist Police provides basic security for tourists but limited only in Kathmandu. Similarly postal services, money exchange services are provided by other sides.

The infrastructures like water supply, electric power, telecommunication, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal are not available or lacking in areas where attractions are located. Basically there should be water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste management, transportations, development infrastructure, trails, local level accommodation and accessibility for the facilities to tourist. There is lack of coordination in all plans to develop basic infrastructure and services. Similarly more tourist information centers should be opened and signposts should be built specially in trekking regions to guide tourists. Service of tourist police should be expended to make Nepal more secured.

4.11 Impacts of Tourism in Langtang

In the rural areas of developing countries tourism creates both livelihood risks and opportunities for local residents. Tourism has considerably transformed the society and economy of Nepal's rural tourism destinations in the past decades. The disaster in 2015 creates fluctuations of tourist arrivals at Langtang and demonstrates that tourism exposes local residents to the risk of income. At the same time, tourism improves the capacity of local peoples by diversifying their livelihoods. There are various impacts of disaster in Langtang those are economic, socio-cultural and environmental. After the post disaster reconstruction tourism industry of Langtang has been revive and the life of people became as normal.

4.11.1 Economic Impact

Tourism has the biggest impact on the economy of any place or the world. First and foremost, tourism helps in creating the opportunity of employment. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodges or resorts, to those engaged indirectly in the tourist sector. The increment of employed people helps to generate income and raise the standard of their living. It helps people to create new industry in rural areas and increase their production. In urban areas, it provides an opportunity to for investment and development of infrastructure. These all helps to increase the tax collection which later helps in economy of the country.

The resources and craft production from cheese, milk or shawls woolen scarves and other artifacts of yak, and jewellery made by the women would promote sources of income sources of income off season. For children, almost all of them have access nowadays to education at schools in Kathmandu with support of several organizations.

As the tourism industry is labor intensive, tourism can absorbed unemployed labor resources which are particularly valuable in as with surplus unskilled labor. In the case of Langtang large number of people was employed temporarily on daily wages basis. However the salary pattern of employees is marginal the tourism in Langtang has provided employment especially for young people who were completely jobless. Besides employment, the local people indicted following positive economic impact of tourism in Langtang.

- a. Increase in the price of land.
- b. Increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings.
- c. Increase in opportunity of selling local culture to the tourists.
- d. Increase in opportunities in business.
- e. Increased government revenue through various types of taxation.
- f. Tourism helps to reduce national trade deficit to the economy.
- g. Create jobs and increase family and community income.
- h. Helps to diversify and stabilize the rural economy.
- i. Brings more money particularly foreign currency to the economy.
- j. Helps to develop local crafts and trade.
- k. Helps to develop national economy through development of infrastructure.
- l. Creates regional balance..

Besides the positive impacts of tourism in Langtang there are negative impacts as well those are as follows;

- a. Involves risk for the operator and community.
- b. Places/creates demands on public services.
- c. May only get part time employment.
- d. Increment of Cost of living for community residents because of inflation of property, goods and services.

4.11.2 Socio-Cultural Impact

Tourism has impact on socio-economic conditions of Langtang. The development of tourism industry in remote areas has brought a number of changes in Langtang. Conservative social structure has changed by tourism on Langtang such as the life style of people has changed the land has become expensive traditional culture has become wider in sense and the man secular impact in Langtang is that the man who does not know the English alphabet like a, b, c, but speak English excellent. The culture of the Tamang converted into prevailing culture than can be observed in Langtang. It is focused that the tourism industry has made several impacts in the local

community of Langtang may be positive or negative that is why the researcher has attempted especially to reveal the social and cultural impacts of post disaster tourism in Langtang.

The language and cultural heritage has become even more endangered after the devastating earthquake in 2015. Some of the speakers we had recorded who died in the consequent avalanche were the only ones who knew a certain story or song. This is part of a greater cultural loss in the Langtang valley. Because of the devastating aftermath of the earthquakes, the Langtang valley and its life will never be the same. The traditional architecture has been lost, one third of the community perished in one single day, the traditional ways of life such as yak herding, farming and weaving—already in decline—have now very little chance of being pass on to the generations to come (Kvicalova, Slade, & Gawne, 2017).

The disaster may have also speed up the loss of transmission of the language to younger speakers. As a result of the earthquake, all of the Langtang children have been allocated to boarding schools in Kathmandu where they will have less contact with their mother tongue.

The impact of tourism in local cultural traditional and values is difficult to assess. Not only tourists but also local people who travel for different purpose bring in new ideas and behaviors that affect cultural practices. Changes in people behavior dress, lifestyle family and social stronger and values and expectations the degradation in local support for local rational and institutions people's preference for tourist related jobs over education, pollution of sacred places and changed in traditional architecture are generally cited as instances of tourism's negative impact on culture.

On the positive aspect of tourism impact, the development of the infrastructures that results from the tourism would be advantageous to the community and its people. Tourism encourages the preservation of historical places, traditional customs, festivals and handicrafts which would otherwise have vanished or lost with time. The social interaction between the guest and the host creates a better cultural understanding. This allows raising global awareness of critical issues such as poverty. On the negative aspect, bad influence might enter in the community along with the guest in the community such as use of drugs and alcohol as well as prostitution. The crime level

might increase as well along with the increment of the crowd. The entry of new culture in the host community might affect the pre-existing culture of the community. The erosion of traditional values and customs might happen with increase of tourist in the area.

There are various socio-cultural impacts on post disaster tourism in Langtang. The local people celebrate Loshar as a festival as Tibetan New Year calendar. Main places of celebration of Loshar are Baudhnath, Swyambhunath and northern Himalayan regions. Those people are adopted Buddhist religion so they celebrate Buddha's birth to go Gumba, Bihar and Chitya to worship. After the death of anybody they worship with God is called Ghawa that is celebrated in house as well as Gumba. After the disaster in Langtang all local people transported to Yellow Gumba Kathmandu all they organized Ghawa for the memorization of people who lost their life in disaster. Every Baisakh 12 local people organized Ghawa in Gumba for the memorization of lost people with the presence of Lama. The disaster incident place that lost their life is called *Lik Dhime Chokyo Kaldai* in local language. In Langtang they arrange worship in house as well as Gumba on the occasion of position change of Sun from north east to east in January every year.

There are various positive impacts of post disaster tourism in Langtang those are as follows;

- a. Helps to build up a community infrastructure.
- b. Provides the opportunities for cultural exchange, exposure to external society, preservation of monuments and development of social infrastructure in the field of education, health facility and safe water supply.
- c. Develop international peace, friendship and understanding.
- d. Promotes a team community spirits particularly through the development of cultural and entertainment activities.
- e. Creates conditions for safe guarding and enhancing local cultural identities.
- f. It brings in positive attitude and behavior.

Besides the positive impacts of post disaster tourism in Langtang there are negative impacts as well those are as follows;

- a. Tourism may cause the introduction of conflicting ideas and styles into the community.
- b. It may cause the increase of crime.
- c. Overcrowding and congestion.
- d. Infringement/break in privacy in household and in the sharing the important community resources with outsiders.
- e. Institutional community and family jealousies as all may not share the benefit equally.
- f. Westernization of culture with great changes in food, dress, language, family structure, community values and pattern of life style.
- g. Immigration, changes in social value, increase dependency in tourism and deserting other profession even agriculture.

4.11.3 Environmental Impact

The environment and its resources are very important for tourism industry since the tourism is directly related to environment. This can lead to having both positive and negative effect on the environment. Tourism development might lead to the conservation and protection of environment which is a good thing. It would help to raise a global awareness about the environmental values and help protect the natural areas by increasing their economic importance. Better and economical use of the environmental resources might be successful then after. Along with these, the construction of roads, buildings, houses, hotels, airports might have an adverse effect on the environment. Overuse of natural resource is dangerous and a serious matter. Tourism also creates an increased pollution through traffic emission, littering, noise and increased sewage production (UN Environment Annual Report, 2016).

Before 1971, the jungle was destroyed recklessly and after the establishment of LNP in 1973, the government started to pressure the jungle as well wild animals by using the Army. The natural beauties of LNP was being destroyed by deforestation resulting from comprise for tourists every night, over grazing of cattle's and agricultural practice by local people. No additional plantation resulted thus the deforestation led to landslides and gradually the natural beauties of Langtang Himalayas being degraded.

After the disaster in Langtang most of trees are destroyed by the earthquake, landslides and avalanches. For the post disaster reconstruction the local people were cut down trees for the construction materials. In the winter season most of the places of Langtang valley use firewood for cooking food, boiling water, heating room and camp fire. In Langtang there is small nursery for small plant which is useful for the plantation in landside area.

4.11.4 Ecological Impact

LNP is the world renowned for its unique diversity of its flora and fauna. It represents a heartily pristine ecosystem of the mountain valley. The rich bio-diversity of LNP is however under increasing threat due to over exploitations. The growing scale of garbage disposal by different hotel in the Trishuli is affecting the entire himali ecology of the river. Although this is too common in all hotels and lodges but there is massive burning of woods with the name of campfire and for other alternatives sources of energy. Another factor of ecological impact is no proper place for garbage collection so the people throw all the garbage on the way it creates the environmental pollution.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

On 25th of April 2015, earthquake of 7.8 magnitudes hit Nepal and killed more than 9000 people. More than 22000 were injured and 750,000 houses were damaged. The Langtang Valley was severely affected by the major earthquakes that struck on 25 April 2015 which caused large scale destruction, landslides and avalanches, resulting in heavy damaged or the complete destruction of the majority of structures so the tourism industry was severely affected in Langtang.

The role of the disaster tourism is consisting of rescue, relief and reconstruction stage in touristic place. The earthquake (inputs) triggered the landslide and avalanches (action) in Langtang. As the output from the disaster, there was termination of ordinary life and many residents and foreigners became the victims. The problems included difficult in rescue operation, shortage of commodities and facilities to support survivors during rescue and relief stage. In the reconstruction stage, there were various stakeholders in the disaster prone area for the support of victims. Many organizations were involved to support of victims directly and indirectly. Conversely, certain vulnerabilities were revealed which made the reconstruction agenda difficult. The local people were in the Kathmandu valley and problems of transportation, trails, basic food items and risk of disaster to come back in Langtang. Besides that the LRC formed and stated collection of funds, normalization of their life before disaster gradually. Later on efforts made with the help of various organizations and started reconstruction. Local people made strong houses, tea shop and resumed their own businesses; and, at same time, they started suffering from the depopulation which resulted in reduction of customers. In the mean time all of young and old people returned back to Langtang and made strong infrastructure in post disaster situation. Post disaster reconstruction is attracting tourist so the local people resumed their own business.

The post disaster reconstruction has encouraged the local residents. Therefore, the output in the reconstruction stage is the settlement of these challenges. Up to date,

efforts to achieve the output have been continued. The inputs of disaster tourism in this stage were the active agents that survivors changed through the success of disaster tourism in the relief and reconstruction stage. In the case of Langtang, survivors worked for their own reconstruction independently, and post disaster tourism could help them like before the disaster. In these days, post disaster reconstruction has been expected as a policy to attract people's sustainable donations and assists, which can supplement the lack of government's budgets for reconstruction. However, the efforts to care for the community ties succeeded as disaster countermeasures to change survivors to active agent, and let them take the initiative of Langtang reconstruction.

Langtang is the third most-popular destination for trekkers in Nepal, after Khumbu and Annapurna regions. The best time to visit Langtang is from April to May, and October to November. The Langtang is popular for trekking, adventure tourism and hiking. After the post disaster reconstruction the tourism industry has been increase and the infrastructure is build back better.

5.2 Conclusion

Langtang is the best place for adventure tourism destination and touristic place for Himalayan region. Besides that LNP is one of the richest areas for flora and fauna that attracts tourists in the days to come.

The infrastructures are lacking like water supply, electric power, telecommunication, health facilities, sewage and solid waste disposal and tourist police security on the way from Syaprubesi to Kynjin. The role of media is important for the promotion of tourism in post disaster situation to publicize positively in national and international arena. The policy, plan and programs of government need to synchronize and establish coordination mechanism among Department of Road, Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, and related Rural Municipalities, Department of National parks and Wildlife and local community for the development of Langtang. Reliable information centers about wildlife/plant/tourism area need to be established by both the ministry of tourism area and hotel association of Nepal. The domestic airport is important in Rasuwa for the development of post disaster tourism. The government

has to implement destination specific guidelines and code of conduct for visitors and residents' welfare security.

The post disaster tourism is new research so the researcher chooses this topic for the study. This paper analyzed the tourists arrival trend before and after the disaster. It has been found that after disaster the ratio is increasing in Langtang. The domestic and international tourists who visit in Langtang after the disaster analyze the situation of before disaster, during disaster and post disaster recovery and notice the reconstruction in Langtang valley. There was huge loss of human as well as property in Langtang so this research analyzes that situation. The field survey report provides data of condition of hotel business before the disaster was very good, condition of tourism after disaster is highly improved, local people's participation in post disaster reconstruction is highly active, condition of accommodation in post disaster reconstruction is very good, supportive hands on quick development of hotel business found to relatives, friends, NGO and INGO, role of media to promote tourism after the disaster is found very good and purpose of tourist visit in Langtang is found for trekking. The research paper has analyzed the impact of tourism in economic aspects, socio-cultural aspects and environmental aspects. Appropriate plans and strategy should be formulated regarding promotion of post disaster tourism for the betterment of days to come.

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APPENDICES

Appendix “A”

(Refer to page 21)

(a) Questions for Interview with Beneficiary

1. What was the socio-economic condition of tourism industry before disaster in 2015?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Weaker
-----------	------	--------------	--------

2. What was Socio-economic condition of tourism industry during disaster in 2015?

Good	Satisfactory	Weaker	Bad
------	--------------	--------	-----

3. What is condition of tourism industry after disaster?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

4. Was/is the amount of money provided by NRA is sufficient for construction?

Fully	Half	Partially	Negligible
-------	------	-----------	------------

5. Have you got additional assistance from other agency?

Yes	Amount	Agency.....	No
-----	--------------	-------------	----

6. How much percentage of your house has been competed?

100	75	50	25
-----	----	----	----

7. What is the role of local people participation in the reconstruction of tourism development?

Highly active	Active	Moderate	None
---------------	--------	----------	------

8. How is your economic condition after post disaster reconstruction in Langtang?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

9. How is your social condition after post disaster reconstruction in Langtang?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

10. What is the condition of environment after the disaster?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

(b) Questions for Hotel Business/ Association

1. What is effect of disaster on business of hotels in Langtang?

Highly	Moderate	Less	None
--------	----------	------	------

2. What was the condition of hotel business before disaster in Langtang?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

3. What is the condition of hotel business after disaster in Langtang?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

4. How many tourist (National/International) stay in your hotel during his/her visit before disaster?

➤&

5. How many tourist (National/International) stay in your hotel during his/her visit after disaster?

➤&.....

6. What was the condition of accommodation before the disaster?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

7. What is the condition of accommodation after the disaster?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

8. What was the transportation feasibility to bringing goods before the disaster?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

9. What is the transportation feasibility to bringing goods after the disaster?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

10. Who are the supportive hands on the quick development of hotel business in Langtang?

NGOs/INGOs	Business Association	Government	Relatives/Friends	Foreign Country
------------	----------------------	------------	-------------------	-----------------

(c) Questions for TAAN & Others Related Stakeholders

1. What was the role of local people participation in the reconstruction of tourism development in Langtang?

Highly active	Active	Moderate	None
---------------	--------	----------	------

2. What was the role of NGOs/INGOs in the reconstruction of tourism in Langtang?

Highly active	Active	Moderate	None
---------------	--------	----------	------

3. What was the role of government in the reconstruction of post disaster in Langtang?

Highly active	Active	Moderate	None
---------------	--------	----------	------

4. What is the condition of tourism business after disaster?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

5. What is the economic condition after post disaster reconstruction?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

6. What is the social condition after post disaster reconstruction?

Highly improved	Improved	Same	Weaker
-----------------	----------	------	--------

7. What is the role of media to promote tourism after the disaster?

Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Negative
-----------	------	--------------	----------

8. What is the effects of Marathon conducted by TAAN for the enhance the tourism in Langtang?

Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
-----------	------	--------------	------

(d) Questions for Tourist

1. What is the purpose of your visit in Langtang?

Vacation	Adventure	Business	Disaster tourism
----------	-----------	----------	------------------

2. Is this your first visit in Langtang?

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	More than 3 rd
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------------

3. What kind of activities have you been involved in Langtang?

Mountaineering	Trekking	Research/ Study	Business
Any Kind of Voluntary work	Religious Activities	Sight Seeing	Involved in different project

4. How much (on average) do you spend on local accommodation/ hospitality per day?

➤

5. What are the reasons behind post disaster in Langtang build back better within the short period?

Good Tourism Place	Business Purpose	From the help of different Organization	Government Priority
--------------------	------------------	---	---------------------

6. Do you think the tourism services in Langtang are good enough?

Yes, it is	No, it isn't, we can do better than this
------------	--

7. Which infrastructure sector of Langtang do you think needs an upgrading or maintenance right now?

Communication	Health Service	Electricity	Road/Transport
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8. What is your overall satisfaction with the tourism activities in Langtang? Rate it 1 to 5. 1 being the worst and 5 being the best.

1	2	3	4	5
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9. After the disaster in 2015 why more number of tourist visit in Langtang?

For Research/ Study	Business	Trekking	Mountaineering	Involvement in Projects
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10. What was the hospitality/ local accommodation/behavior provided from the local people during your visit?

Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
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Appendix 'B'

(Referred to page 21)

(a) Questions of FGD for Beneficiaries, Journalist and Government Officer

1. What is your understanding about natural disaster?
2. What do you know about pre, during and post disaster in Langtang?"
3. What is your understanding about post disaster reconstruction?
4. What was the situation of tourism before disaster?
5. How do local people reconstruct that devastating situation in Langtang?
6. How was community the Langtang build back better within short period?
7. What are the economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism in Langtang?
8. What was the role of government in post disaster reconstruction in Langtang?
9. Who are the supportive hands on the quick development of hotel business in Langtang?
10. How is the condition of tourism after the post disaster reconstruction?
11. After the disaster in 2015 why more number of tourist visit in Langtang?
12. What was the role of local people participation in the reconstruction of tourism development in Langtang?

Appendix 'D'

(Referred to page 20)

(a) Map of Langtang Valley before Disaster

Source: <https://mosaicadventure.com/langtang-trek-nepal/before-and-after-earthquake/#>

Appendix 'E'

(Referred to page 20)

(a) Map of Langtang Valley during Disaster



Source: Field Survey by Researcher

Appendix 'F'

(Referred to page 20)

Map of Langtang Valley after Disaster



Source: Field Survey by Researcher