

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN DAILEKH DULLU

A Thesis

Submitted to

**Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu,
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of Master of Arts (M.A.)**

in

Rural Development

Submitted By

Sushant Bikram Shah

**Central Department of Rural
Development, Tribhuvan University,
Kathmandu, Nepal**

T. U Registration No.: 63-28-74-2016

September, 2023

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu**” submitted to the Central department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is absolutely based on my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor, Asso. Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri, I have duly acknowledged to all the ideas and information borrowed or extracted from various sources in the course of writing this thesis. The finding of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere or anyone else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Sushant Bikram Shah

T.U. Reg. No.: 63-28-74-2016

Date: 2023-09-10

(2080-05-24)

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis “**Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu**” has been completed by Mr. Sushant Bikram Shah under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Associate Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri

Thesis Supervisor

Date: 2023-09-10

(2080-05-24)

PPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled “**Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu**” prepared and submitted by Mr. Sushant Bikram Shah in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master’s of Arts (M.A.) in Rural Development has been accepted and approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....

Associate Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri
(Head of Department)

.....

Assistent Prof. Ramesh Neupane
(External Supervisor)

.....

Associate Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri

Thesis Supervisor

.....

Associate Prof. Umesh Kumar Acharya
(Member)

Date: 2023-09-10

(2080-05-24)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It's my honor to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor, Associate professor Bishnu Bahadur Khatri Associate professor at Central Department of Rural Development, T.U., Kathmandu for his invaluable and continuous support, supervision, constructive feedback and suggestions to accomplish this thesis document. His expertise on the subject matter, his pleasing personality and cooperative guidance always encouraged me to come to this final product of my research.

I am equally thankful to the entire Central Department of Rural Development (CDRD) family including all the staff members, lecturers, professors and assistance professors who delivered lectures to me, trained me and provided necessary documents to me during my thesis orientation.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all the respondents of the study area for providing precious information during field survey.

Finally, I would like to highly acknowledge to my family who are tirelessly supporting me in my academic journey.

Sushant Bikram Shah

September, 2023

ABSTRACT

The study entitled "Prospects and Problems of Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu" was conducted with the objectives to examine real potentiality and problems of tourism development in the respective study area. For this study descriptive and analytical research design has been adapted to obtain necessary data/ information.

The universe of the study has been sampled from the Dailekh Dullu. The local people, hotel owner, domestic and international tourists were the sample respondents and the sample size is 85 for the study. The study is primarily based on the primary data i.e. field survey. Some secondary data have also been adopted in the study area from municipality profile/ reports, CBS, NTB, related books, journal, article and from internet source as well. The researcher own-self participated to collect primary data by using data collection techniques and tools like structured and semi structured questionnaire and key informants interviews.

Findings of the study revealed that there is high potentiality of tourism development in Dailekh Dullu because it has numerous sightseeing spots, touristic places such as the lake, the park, the cultural activities, agriculture farming attraction, the temple, monument, natural and manmade view tour, clock tower etc. Generally, the tourists are domestic and they spend 3-6 days in the destinations. The number of foreign tourists is found very low according to the local people. Local people were found very much interested and devoted for promoting tourism in the study area but there seems lack of co-ordination among the government authorities and local people.

In conclusion it can be said that Dailekh Dullu deserves potentiality of becoming one of the best tourism destinations of the country. Some of the key problems found for the development of tourism in the study area are: poor road conditions, poor access of airways, effective tourism plan and policies, lack of security service, advertisement/ publicity, lack of tour and travel agents and so on.

TABLES OF CONTENT

DECLARATION.....	i
RECOMMENDATION LETTER.....	ii
PPROVAL LETTER.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLES OF CONTENT.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.4 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.5 Limitation of the Study.....	5
1.6 Organization of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1 Tourism in Nepal: Historical Development.....	7
2.2 Conceptual and Empirical Review.....	8
2.3 Theoretical Review.....	12
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	13
3.1 Research Design.....	13
3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area.....	13
3.3 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure.....	14
3.4 Data collection: Techniques and Tools.....	15
3.5 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation.....	15
CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	16
CHAPTER V: SUMMARY FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
References.....	37
APPENDIX	

LIST OF TABLES

	page
Table.4.1: Sample Structure.....	15
Table: 4.2.1 Age and Sex Variation of Respondents	16
Table: 4.2.2. Education and Awareness Status of Respondents	17
Table: 4.4.3: Tourist Flow in Dailekh Dullu	17
Table: 4.2.4. Involvement in Tourism Business/ Tourism Activities	18
Table: 4.2.5: Tourist Arrival In The Community.....	19
Table: 4.2.8 Age and Sex Difference of Hotel Owner.....	19
Table: 4.3.1 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers	20
Table: 4.3.3 Initial/ Start up Investment in Hotels.....	22
Table: 4.3.5 Employees in Hotel.....	24
Table: 4.5.1 Age Group of Tourists	26
Table: 4.6.3 Means of Knowledge of Place	27
Table: 4.6.4 Price Rate of Lodging and Fooding.....	28

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The recognition of tourism as a novel human endeavor with multifaceted impacts gradually took shape, although initial attempts to define it emerged during the transitional period from the 19th to the 20th century. With the rise of tourism as an economic activity, endeavors to identify and comprehend its nature began to surface. Nevertheless, it was in the advent of modern tourism, particularly in the 1950s, that the imperative to establish a definition arose. Initially, the impetus for definition stemmed from a technical and statistical standpoint, followed by a conceptual perspective aimed at delineating its scope and comprehending its mechanisms. Consequently, the proliferation of definitions ensued, resulting in a situation where "there are as many definitions as the number of authors discussing the topic," a circumstance attributed to the extensive interconnections between tourism and nearly all sectors of human social activity. Evidently, such proliferation renders it impossible to pinpoint the precise nature of the subject under analysis and action, rendering tourism susceptible to subjective interpretation and varied conceptualizations (Cunha, 2012).

Tourism comprises the range of activities undertaken by individuals who journey to and reside in locations beyond their habitual surroundings, for a duration not exceeding one continuous year, for recreational, business, and various other non-work-related purposes. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in 1993, tourists are defined as individuals who embark on travels to and sojourn in places outside their customary environment, for a period not surpassing one uninterrupted year, with the intention of engaging in leisure, business, or non-occupational pursuits unrelated to remunerative endeavors within the visited destination. It entails the transient, short-term movement of individuals to destinations other than their usual places of residence and employment, involving various activities during their stay in these destinations.

Religious tourism, rooted in the concept of pilgrimage, can be regarded as one of the oldest forms of tourism, with its origins dating back thousands of years. In ancient times, pilgrims embarked on arduous journeys to sacred sites, including settlements and natural elements such as water bodies, mountains, and trees. Unlike present-day pilgrimages, these early endeavors lacked the logistical support available today; however, they shared a common driving force: faith. It was this profound and at times extreme faith that served as the cornerstone for the establishment of various religious traditions. The diversity and complexity of these traditions

can be attributed to factors such as human typology, environmental conditions influencing the lives of their followers, cultural influences, and even the level of societal advancement. In the contemporary world, millions of individuals undertake travels across the globe in search of sacredness and spiritual guidance, seeking out destinations deemed holy and revered. Among the most notable concentrated streams of religious tourism are the Kumbh Mela in India, a Hindu pilgrimage that attracts approximately 70 million participants, and the Hajj in Saudi Arabia, which draws around 2 million Muslim pilgrims. Furthermore, millions of individuals embark on journeys to express their devotion to figures such as Buddha, Jesus Christ, and other deities (Tala & Padurean, 2008)

Dailekh, located in the Mid-western Development Region of Nepal, is a hill district that falls within the Karnali Province following the state's restructuring in 2015 (2072 BS). This district holds historical significance due to its architectural heritage and abundant natural beauty. Covering an area of 1502 square kilometers, Dailekh is home to a population of 261,770 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011). The district offers diverse tourist attractions, highlighting its potential for tourism development and prompting the need for promotional efforts in the surrounding areas. Tourism, being a lucrative industry with minimal environmental impact, plays a crucial role in advancing the country's growth. By promoting tourism and its related activities, underdeveloped countries can make significant progress, as tourism contributes substantially to state finances, thereby facilitating overall development. Furthermore, tourism also fosters the growth of various sectors within a country. When individuals travel to different destinations, exploring the arts, lifestyles, and cultures of diverse societies, it goes beyond mere tourism; it becomes an opportunity for comprehensive learning. By interacting with people from external societies, visitors gain insights into various social aspects, traditions, and cultures. Tourism has the power to reshape perceptions, thoughts, and behaviors, enabling conscious individuals to embrace diverse perspectives through encounters with people outside their familiar surroundings. Moreover, tourism creates valuable opportunities for income generation, fosters connections between individuals, and promotes cultural exchange. The term "tourism" originates from the Latin term "Ternere" and the Greek term "Turnos," which signify the act of circling or gathering around a central point or axis. According to Erik Cohen (1979), a tourist is a specific type of traveler characterized by distinctive analytical traits (Bishwakarma & Basnet, 2018)

The city of Dailekh boasts several prominent attractions, including Shresthan, Nabisthan, Padoka, Dhuleshwar, and Dungal Temple, collectively known as the Pancha Koshi pilgrimage

site. Notably, Dhuleshwar holds significant religious significance and occupies a crucial position within the region's spiritual landscape. Situated in the Dullu Municipality of Dailekh, Dhuleshwar houses the Flame House, which showcases two stone inscriptions inscribed in Nepali, albeit now faded and difficult to discern. One of these inscriptions chronicles the establishment of the temple by King Rajendra Bikram Shah in 1748 BC. The temple holds reverence as a place where a peculiar natural phenomenon occurs during sacred worship: subterranean winds carrying dust (dhulo) manifest, thus earning the temple its name "Ward no 6 and 7" (referring to Lord Shiva's incarnation as dust). At the heart of the temple rests a Shivling, flanked on one side by the presence of Shiva's Ox (Nandishwor) and on the other by a lion. Additional statues of Kal Bhairav, Baal Bhairav, and Batuk Bharav are also housed within the temple grounds. Ritualistic practices include animal sacrifices in worship of Kaal Bhairav, while the other two deities are honored through the offering of milk. A statue of Masta god is also revered and worshiped with milk. These deities are primarily venerated during the Chaite Dashain and Bada Dashain festivals, while on regular days, a bachelor-saint undertakes the daily rituals of worship.

Nepal possesses significant potential for the development of tourism and entrepreneurship, owing to its remarkable natural beauty encompassing rivers, lakes, hills, mountains, and diverse socio-cultural elements. The country offers a wide range of tourism opportunities, including mountain tourism, adventure tourism, sports tourism, agro-tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, heritage tourism, village tourism, and urban tourism, among others. Renowned tourism districts, destinations, and regions within Nepal include Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Bardiya, Manang, Mustang, Solukhumbu, Annapurna region, Khumbu region, and more. Additionally, notable tourist attractions such as Rara Lake, Seshokundo Lake, Tilicho Lake, Gosaikunda, Mardi Hill Trekking, Ganesh Mountain, Trishuli, Saptakoshi, Karnali, Bheri, Rapti, and Mahakali rivers offer diverse activities such as trekking, hiking, sports, paragliding, boating, rafting, canoeing, jeep safaris, jungle safaris, hunting, fishing, elephant riding, horse riding, religious worship, sampling local cuisine, exploring local cultures, and experiencing warm hospitality. Nepal is home to ten UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Sagarmatha National Park, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, and Lumbini.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The idea of encouraging religious tourism has been around in this district for a long time. The people in charge have been talking about it for many years now. They also talked a lot about stopping migrant workers from going to work in other countries, but that didn't really happen. When politicians are in power, they often talk about being transparent in everything they do. However, there's a big difference between what they say and what they actually do. This has led to a gap in living standards between leaders and regular people in Nepali society.

Tourism not only brings in money from other countries and creates jobs, but it also helps improve the lives of local people by providing them with better living conditions and modern amenities. It also helps develop infrastructure for tourism, which can reduce regional inequalities. To make tourism sustainable, it's important to have political stability and peace, as mentioned by Kunwar in 2006. Promoting tourism is a crucial tool for rapid economic development.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of this thesis is to examine prospects and problems of tourism development in Dailekh Dullu. The following are the specific objectives of the thesis.

- i. To analyze the tourism attractions and facilities in the Dailekh Dullu.
- ii. To identify problems of tourism in the Dailekh Dullu.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study aims to analyze the current status, prospects and problems of tourism development in the Dailekh Dullu in general. Nepal has many tourist attractions and opportunities to tourism development but they are in shadow. The silent significance of the study is that, though it is being rich in tourism resources, people do not know about uniqueness and beauties of Dailekh Dullu, so this study portrays and considers Dailekh Dullu as one of the prospective and unique place of glories, cultural land, and greenery place which can attract tourists so that there is the creation of direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities and also change the way of living of the people. For instance, there is the creation and availability of many types of opportunities such as, tourist guide, operation of hotel and restaurant, selling of local goods and many more which can offer and welcome the increasing number of tourists and provides satisfactory pleasures to the visitors. It helps to increase GDP

of the countries as well as extension of International Aid and Relations.

This study help to explore the problem and prospects of tourism development, which may be also beneficial to the government, planners, policy makers, social workers and others. It is beneficial to the readers and researchers for further investigation and useful to concerned bodies for the formulation and implementation of plans and policies for the sustainable tourism development in Dailekh Dullu. Beside that Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and other tourism stakeholders and actors are benefited by the finding of the study. Government of Nepal aims to develop tourism in each rural/municipalities. The study is helpful in the aim of the government of Nepal too.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The study may have the following limitations: -

- a. The present study covers only the Dailekh Dullu with emphasis on Ward no 6 and 7 as the study area in terms of prospects and problems of tourism development, tourism destinations, current tourism entrepreneurship activities and so on
- b. The household survey and key informant interview have carried out only in the Dailekh Dullu and at the tourist destinations of the Dailekh Dullu at local level with the hotel owners, domestic and international tourists, few scholars and with local people. So this research study has gathered data from local level only. So that the variables and characters may not fit or represent the all villages, towns and a whole country.
- c. Financial and time bound may be the other constraints or limitations of the study. Political affiliations, gender biasness and psychological attitude of the people may be the other factors that may affect the responses.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into five chapter. The first chapter includes the introduction. It covers the background of the study (general information about the possibilities and challenges/problems of tourism development in the Dailekh Dullu), statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the Review of the Literature. The third chapter states research methodology. It describes the rational for the selection of the study area, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling, data collection tools and techniques, household survey, interview with key informants, observation, and data analysis. The fourth chapter presents the data presentation and analysis of the study area. The last chapter of the study offers Summary or finding, conclusion and suggestion or recommendation

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is basically based on the available reports, books, journals workshop proceeding and studies on tourism and religious tourism program and insinuations undertaken nationally and globally.

Literature review is an integral part of research undertaken to enrich the knowledge. therefore, the literature review of the study has been organized into conceptualizing tourism and tourists, sustainable tourism, eco-tourism, emergency of sustainable tourism development, principle of sustainable, community-based tourism, pro-poor tourism, why focus tourism of poverty, and overview of PPT strategy impact of tourism on poor, key factor, lesson on good practices emergence a The development of tourism in Nepal can be characterized as a relatively recent phenomenon. The rapid growth of tourism worldwide began to take shape only after the conclusion of the Second World War. In Nepal, the development of tourism commenced immediately after the fall of the autocratic Rana Regime in 1950. Prior to that, Nepal had received very few tourists, mainly consisting of missionaries who had ventured into the country and were captivated by its allure. During this period, Nepal acquired romantic epithets such as "Shangri-La" and "Garden of the East" (Shakya, 2005).

Throughout the Rana Period and until the late 1950s, numerous writers and mountaineers visited Nepal, dedicating their studies and writings to a diverse range of subjects, including Tibetan Buddhism, avian species, the Kathmandu Valley, and the Himalayas. Renowned figures such as Colonel Kirk Patrick, Ang Su Hin, Sir Edmund Hillary, and Brian Hodgson stand out among the most celebrated writers of this era.

Pilgrimage tourism in Nepal has its roots in the Tirtha Yatra tradition of Hindu civilization. The Himalayan region of Nepal and India, in particular, serve as attractive destinations for pilgrimage tourism, where individuals seek pleasure and devotion in visiting various natural and cultural sites. These Himalayan pilgrimages represent an age-old organized travel system that has evolved over time, embraced by Hindu sages and embodying a spirit of wonder, adventure, and spirituality (Karun, 1985). Notably, the name "Himalaya" itself is derived from the father of the Hindu Goddess Parvati.

The Himalayas hold significant importance for followers of Hinduism since time immemorial. The mythological periods of Satya, Treta, and Dwapar Yugas contain numerous references to temples, shrines, and holy places within the country. Ancient Hindu and Buddhist texts frequently extol the sanctity of Nepal as a land of spiritual blessings and tranquility (Satyal, 2002). Non-pilgrimage related tourism began to develop in Nepal only after the initiation of democracy in 1950.

The first visitors to Nepal, primarily mountaineers and expeditionary teams, were facilitated by Thomas Cook in 1955 (Bhatt, 2006). In the 1960s, tourism in Nepal was primarily motivated by the country's indigenous people and rich cultural heritage. In the 1970s and 1980s, various conservation areas were established to protect the natural habitats of wildlife. In the year 1998, Nepal celebrated "Visit Nepal Year" as part of its tenth national development plan. Moreover, tourism programs aimed at alleviating rural poverty were designed as models for the implementation of sustainable tourism development, with a focus on supporting economically disadvantaged communities (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007). And tourism during the plan period.

2.1 Tourism in Nepal: Historical Development

The development of tourism is relatively recent in Nepal. The rapid growth of tourism in the world started only after the Second World War. In Nepal, the development of tourism started immediately after the fall off the autocratic Rana Regime in 1950. Before that, there had been very few tourists particularly missionaries who came over to Nepal and discovered it as fascinating country. In that time Nepal is labeled with romantic names such as Shangri la garden of the east (Shakya, 2005). During Rana Perod and till the late 1950s, many writers and mountaineers visit Nepal, studied and wrote on such varied subjects as Tibetan Buddhism, birds, Kathmandu valley and Himalayas. Some of the most popular writers include col. Kirk Patrick, Ang Su Hin, Sir Edmund Hillary, and Brian Hodgson.

Pilgrimage tourism is developed from Tirtha Yatrian Hindu civilization. Mostly Himalayan region of Nepal and India is good destination for the pilgrimage tourism. People want to visit different natural and cultural places for the purpose of pleasure and to devote them in to the lord. The Himalayan pilgrimages are the oldest organized travel system involved overtime by Hindu sages and embodying the spirit of wonder, adventure and spirituality (karun, 1985). On the other hand, Himalaya itself is created by the name of the father of the Hindu Goddess Parvati.

The Himalaya has a particular importance to the followers of Hinduism since time immemorial. The mythological period covering the Satya, Treta and Dwapar Yugas, also contains numerous references regarding the temples, shrines and holy places of the country. Many reflections expressed in the ancient Hindu and Buddhist texts talked about the holiness of Nepal as the land of spiritual blessing and tranquility (Satyal, 2002). Non pilgrimage related tourism started to develop in Nepal only after democracy was initiated in 1950.

The first visitors, mountaineers and expeditionary were brought to Nepal in 1955 by Thomas Cook (Bhatt, 2006). Tourism in Nepal during the 1960 was motivated by Nepal's indigenous people and culture. In the 70s and 80s different conservation areas were established to protect natural habitat of wild animal.

2.2 Conceptual and Empirical Review

With the growing interest in religious tourism, as evidenced by this meeting and other notable events in 2012, this paper undertakes a comprehensive review of the literature on religious tourism. It explores key themes, concepts, and ideas that have been discussed and presented in recent articles, books, and presentations. The paper outlines the evolving understandings and meanings and illustrates the development of the broader areas of heritage, religious, and spiritual travel and tourism.

Nepal has long been known as the "abode of gods" since ancient times. Many visitors from China and India have traveled to Nepal as pilgrims to worship at sacred sites such as Swayambhunath, Boudhanath, Pashupatinath, Muktinath, Barah Chhetra, Lumbini, and many other sites of religious and cultural significance (Baral, 2008). In this context, it is important to highlight a legend. According to the legend, Manjushree, who is believed to have come from India or China, is considered the first tourist to ever visit Nepal (Shrestha, 2000).

The Chinese visitor Huen-Tsang is believed to have visited Nepal in 637 A.D. during the Lichchhvi period and can be considered the first recorded visitor in the history of Nepal. Later, other envoys from China, such as Li-y-piao I and Wang Hiuentse II, visited Nepal and documented their experiences of the wonders of Nepal (Baral, 2008). After the Kot massacre, Jung Bahadur was appointed as the prime minister. Jung Bahadur embarked on a sea voyage to visit the Queen of England, becoming the first Nepali to cross the ocean. Rana rulers subsequently closed Nepal to foreigners, although there was a British Residency, their officials were not allowed to freely roam around. Special permissions were granted for specific research purposes. British visitors like Mr. Schlaguitweit, Daniel Wright, Sir Brian Hodgson, Sir Joseph

Hooker, E.A. Smytheis, and others visited Nepal during the period of Jung Bahadur. One of the visitors, Daniel Wright, wrote a book titled "History of Nepal" in 1877 (Ghimire, 2009).

Tourism geography focuses on the geographical distribution of tourism worldwide. It aims to describe and explain the spatial patterns of tourist activity and development at regional, national, international, and global scales. It encompasses the location of tourist resources and the various factors, such as economic and political influences, that determine when, how, and where these resources are used for tourism. It also delves into the motivations, destinations, and impacts of tourist travel. The essence of tourism lies in the fact that it involves traveling to a location that is not the tourist's home (Sharma, 2009).

Favorable climatic conditions at destinations are key attractions for tourists. Weather can make or break a vacation, while climate can significantly impact holiday destinations. Climate is particularly important for the success of beach destinations and traditional sun-and-sea tourism. Sunshine, warm temperatures, and precipitation play a vital role in attracting tourists who seek to escape harsh weather conditions in their home countries. Other forms of tourism, such as mountain tourism and winter sports, are also highly dependent on favorable climate and weather conditions, including adequate precipitation and snow cover (Beckon and Hay, 2007). The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in collaboration with National Meteorological Services (NMSs) and the International Meteorological Community, plays a crucial role in providing relevant information to the tourism sector. This information aims to mitigate the adverse consequences of extreme weather and climate conditions on tourism operators. Additionally, the WMO, in partnership with the UNWTO and the tourism sector, seeks to maximize the benefits of favorable weather and climate variability and changes, including extremes. They also provide guidance on how key actors in the tourism system can best respond to reduce risks and maximize benefits (Beckan and Hey, 2007).

Similarly, Kunwar (2010) elaborates that "tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, involving activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs." The introduction of paid holidays is closely associated with the development of modern tourism. In 1936, the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted a convention to promote paid

holidays. The right to paid holidays in tourism has gained universal recognition. The trend is towards granting longer holiday periods. A main organizing committee, chaired by the Minister for Tourism, was formed, including secretaries from various ministries, mayors of municipalities, and the Chief Executive Officer of Nepal Tourism Board as the member secretary. To effectively execute tourism programs, a steering committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Representatives from the private sector were also involved in this committee. Several essential working subcommittees were established in different parts of Nepal to ensure the success of the programs (Ghimire, 2012).

Acharya and Halpenny (2013) studied homestays as an alternative tourism product for sustainable community development: A case study of women-managed tourism product in rural Nepal. homestay tourism has gained popularity in various destinations, contributing to a more authentic sociocultural experience for tourists. For countries that may not prioritize extensive infrastructure development but possess rich tourism potential in remote communities, homestays offer an appealing alternative. This paper presents a case study of Barpak, situated in the Gorkha District of Western Nepal, where homestays align with Nepal's destination identity. Nepal's tourism essence lies in its naturally stunning rural landscapes, mountains, and indigenous communities with their unique lifestyles and cultures, all of which can be best showcased through homestays. Additionally, this paper advocates for homestays as a pro-women tourism opportunity, fostering sustainable community development and gender equality by enabling women to own and operate homestay businesses. The study assesses development indicators within the Barpaki community, focusing on economic, environmental, and social dimensions of sustainability. The author's firsthand experience in collaborating with the Barpak community, facilitated by the Nepal Tourism Board, served as a primary information source, complemented by relevant literature reviews. Data was gathered through community-based action research and evaluation methods, drawing from ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews.

In the study conducted by Nepal (2005), the focus was on tourism and its impact on remote mountain settlements in the Mt Everest Region of Nepal. Over a span of more than three decades, tourism has brought about significant transformations in the traditional human settlements of this remote mountain area. The primary driver of change has been the tourism industry's demands for accommodation, resulting in substantial housing construction. Notably, traditional family homes have been repurposed into modern tourist accommodations. The evolution of these settlements and their housing styles seems to be influenced more by the

mobility of tourists and their needs than by the traditional functions of rural settlements. The study categorizes these settlements into five major types based on their development stages, size, and function, revealing how they have transitioned from herding villages to seasonal tourist hubs and eventually to permanent settlements. This research delves into the spatial and temporal consequences of tourism on settlement development in the Everest region of Nepal, shedding light on the stages of development, transitions, factors driving these changes, and corresponding shifts in the functional characteristics of these settlements. Ultimately, it underscores the importance of thoroughly examining the development processes of rural settlements to comprehend their dynamic nature and formulate strategies for their planned development.

In their study, Bhattarai et al. (2005) delved into the intricate dynamics of Tourism, terrorism, and turmoil in Nepal. The tourism sector, perceived as a vital avenue for post-industrial employment and foreign currency infusion to bolster development, has capitalized on Nepal's breathtaking natural landscapes to foster adventure tourism in remote regions. Nonetheless, this industry grapples with a multitude of challenges, the most formidable being the persistent Maoist conflict and the reverberations of the September 11 attacks. Additionally, its heavy reliance on foreign capital, coupled with issues like unequal growth, a monopolistic class structure, and the disregard for rural poverty, have impeded its full potential realization. In light of this complex landscape, the authors propose that the adoption of regionally-focused religious pilgrimages, with an emphasis on Asian markets, might hold more promise than Western-centric adventure tourism.

Birendra et al. (2021) examined the relationship between tourism and the sustainable development goals, focusing on stakeholders' perspectives in Nepal. Authors claims tourism has been widely recognized as a potential driver of post-industrial employment and foreign currency inflow, with the aim of fostering overall development. Nepal, given its unique geographical attributes and underdeveloped status, has harnessed its breathtaking natural landscapes to establish adventure tourism as a viable economic endeavor for the development of remote regions. However, this burgeoning industry faces a multitude of challenges, including the enduring Maoist conflict, the reverberations of the September 11 attacks, and a reliance on foreign capital. Furthermore, issues such as uneven growth, a monopolistic class structure, and a lack of attention to rural poverty persist as impediments to its full potential realization. Given these complex circumstances, the authors suggest that regionally-oriented religious pilgrimage

tourism, particularly geared toward Asian markets, might offer a more promising avenue for development compared to the Western-focused adventure tourism sector.

2.3 Theoretical Review

Religious tourism: religious tourism, spiritual tourism, or faith tourism, is a type of tourism with two main subtype's pilgrimage, meaning travel for religious or spiritual purposes, and the viewing of religious monuments and arte facts, a branch of sightseeing.

Religious tourism has been characterized in different ways by researchers. Gisbert Rincherde distinguished these by duration, by group size, and by social structure. Juil Gevorgain proposes two categories that differ in the motivation, namely "pilgrimage tourism" for spiritual reason or to participate in religious rites, and "church tourism" to view monuments such as cathedrals.

The Christian priest Frank Fachev writes that a pilgrim is "always in danger of becoming a tourist", and vice versa since travel always in his view upsets the fixed order of life at home, and identifies eight differences between the two.

Plog's model underscores the need for sustainable development to balance the demands of different tourist segments. Researchers and destination managers alike continue to find value in this framework for shaping tourism strategies and experiences. However, it's important to acknowledge that the model may need adaptation to account for contemporary shifts in tourist behavior and the evolving nature of tourism. Nevertheless, Plog's Tourist Area Life Cycle Model remains a cornerstone in the study of tourist behavior and destination development (Plog, 1974).

Similarly, Butler's Destination Life Cycle Model continues to serve as an essential tool in the arsenal of tourism researchers and practitioners. Its enduring value lies in its ability to offer a structured perspective on destination development and transformation, facilitating more informed decision-making and sustainable tourism practices (Butler, 1980).

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the integral part of the field research. Research design has the logical and systematic planning which directs the research. This research study is based on descriptive as well as exploratory research designs. Descriptive research has been employed to gather and generate qualitative information about study area like, history and myth of Ward no 6 and 7. Exploratory research design is adopted; for example, accumulating information about respondents' views and ideas about the tourism development in Dailekh Dullu . The main objective of the present study is to explore the prospects and problems of tourism development in Dailekh Dullu.

3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

Dullu is a town situated in the Dailekh District, which is located in the western region of Nepal. Dailekh is part of the Karnali Province of Nepal and is characterized by its picturesque hilly and mountainous terrain. The district boasts a rich cultural diversity with various indigenous communities inhabiting the area, each having its own distinct languages, traditions, and customs. The local economy primarily revolves around agriculture, encompassing the cultivation of crops such as rice, maize, millet, and vegetables, as well as livestock farming, notably goat and cattle rearing. While not a widely recognized tourist destination, Dullu offer a unique opportunity for travelers interested in exploring remote, off-the-beaten-path regions of Nepal, providing glimpses of rural life, traditional cultures, and the stunning natural beauty of the area. However, access to this region can be challenging due to its rugged terrain and limited transportation infrastructure, which remains a focus of development efforts to enhance the quality of life for its residents.

Similarly, the popular religious place of Dailekh Dullu are Nabistan, Sresthan and Ward no 6 and 7 are significant religious and cultural sites in Nepal. "Nabistan" is a holy pilgrimage site often visited by devotees, and it holds a special place in Nepalese spirituality. "Sresthan" is another revered location, known for its religious significance and historical importance. "Duleswor Paduka" is a sacred spot associated with religious rituals and is highly respected by the local community. These places are not only centers of spiritual devotion but also important cultural landmarks that reflect Nepal's rich religious and historical heritage. Visitors to these sites can immerse themselves in the country's traditions and experience the profound

spirituality that permeates the region.

In addition, The Dullu Palace, constructed under the leadership of King Sansari Bamm in the year 1453 BS (equivalent to 1396-1397 CE), served as the administrative hub of the Dullu-Sinja kingdom. It primarily functioned as the winter residence, while the summer palace was situated in Sinjakot, Jumla. In the year 1943 BS (equivalent to 1886-1887 CE), during the rule of Uttim Sahi, Amar Singh Thapa incorporated it into the Gorkha kingdom. Nonetheless, Uttim's son, Rudra Sahi, retained authority over the region under the Gorkha Kingdom's umbrella. Following the unification of Nepal, Dullu came under the rule of Prithvi Narayan Shah. Subsequently, rulers like Rudra Shah, Shree Bhakta Bahadur Shah, and Janga Bahadur Shah held sway over Dullu. In 2018 BS, with the enactment of the Raja Rajauta Unmulan Ain, the palace's land was distributed among 11 beneficiaries. However, no one has staked a claim to the palace, leading to a dispute that has prevented the National Archaeology Department from undertaking renovation work. The palace, originally crafted by skilled artisans from Kathmandu, features baked brick construction and a tiled roof. It boasts 18 rooms and 36 intricately carved wooden windows. Adjacent to the palace stands a temple dedicated to the Hindu goddess Kali, where pilgrims congregate during Dashain to offer animal sacrifices. The site also houses several stone inscriptions in Devanagari script, dating back to the year 1354 CE.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data.

We applied the qualitative as well as quantitative which are accomplished from primary as well as secondary source. Primary source includes the household survey, interview and observation. Similarly, secondary source include the already published and unpublished source such as website, national and international organization's report etc.

3.3 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This thesis is following purposive sampling (also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling) in which one of the main types; heterogeneous or maximum variation sampling is applied. In this context, Dailekh Dullu. The study only bounded within ward number 7 and 8 which consist of 300 hundred households. Among these households we select 65 households and 22 hotels. Similarly, the study take interviewed with 15 tourists as well.

In order to meet the objectives of the study, we collect the data from the primary source by taking the households survey in ward no 6 and 7 of Dullu municipality. 65 household are drawn from the sampling farm using systematic random sampling process, where, first list all the households of ward no 6 and 7. From the sampling frame, We draw 65 household randomly. Similarly, we follow the same process for the hotel. For selection of tourist we follow the non-

random sampling methods.

3.4 Data collection: Techniques and Tools

For collecting required and relevant primary data, following presented techniques and tools have been adopted for this study.

3.4.1 Household Survey

A set of questionnaire; open ended questionnaire and closed-ended questionnaires had asked to the sampled 102 households (Hotel owners – 22 people, Local households – 65 people) and 15 tourists in order to meet the research objects i.e. to find out the prospects and problems of tourism development in Dailekh Dullu giving more emphasis to ward no 6 and 7 . Excepts problems and prospects, some other suitable questions had also been asked to the suitable people as: a) about the efforts they have made for the conservation and advertisement of Ward no 6 and 7 along with other tourist attractions e.g. Ward no 6 and 7) their status of education, employment, involvement in tourism, income, expenditure, travel habit, ethnicity, sex and so on, which directly affect the development of tourism. The set of questionnaire is presented in Appendix.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

Various data obtained through household survey/ questionnaire and key informant interview have been analyzed with the help of various qualitative as well as quantitative techniques for systematic data analysis. Data have been grouped, sub grouped and classified on the basis of necessity to meet the objectives of the study. Only the necessary data have been applied and unnecessary data are excluded from the study to make the research more authentic. Collected data have been encoded, edited and presented in an appropriate format meaningfully using computer. To analyze the quantitative data, simple statistical tools such as, percentage, table, chart, figures, average, diagrams, bar diagrams, pie-charts etc. have been used. Qualitative data and interpretation of quantitative data have been analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Sample is a representation of the population, so, it plays an significant role in research. Optimum sample sized validate the research and we can generalized the our inferences. The composition of sampled population of this research has been presented on the following table:

Table.4.1: Characteristics of Sample Population

Characteristics	No. of respondents	Percentage
Hotel owner	22	14.56
Local household	65	63.10
Tourist	15	21.35
Total	102	100

Field Survey 2022

The above table shows the large number of respondent are the local household which is 63 percentage out of 100 and flowed by tourist respondent which stand about 21 percentage similarly 14 percentage hotel owner and about 1 percentage key respondent. It can be shows in following chart.

4.2 Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu- Information by Local Respondent

In this section, information of local people, tourists, and tourism development in Dailekh Dullu have been obtaining. For example, this section deals with the age and sex difference of locals, their level of education, tourists flow in Dailekh Dullu etc. let's observe each of them in detail as below:

4.2.1. Age and Sex Variation of Respondents

Age and sex variation of local people have presented under the table as follows:

Table: 4.2.1 Age and Sex Variation of Respondents

Age Group (in Years)	Respondents no.	Male	Female	Percentage
20 - 30	8	3	5	12.30
30 - 40	20	7	8	30.76
40 - 50	24	15	9	36.92
50 - 60	12	6	5	18.46
Above 60	1	1	0	1.53
Total	65	32	27	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

The above table portrait-out the age and sex variation of respondent. Large number of respondent are the age group of 40 to 50 which contains 36 percentage of respondent out of total. The small portion of respondent are age group of 60 years and above. It can be shows in following bar chart.

4.2.2 Education and Awareness Status of Respondents

Education and awareness is the vital components of tourism development. Increasing in education and awareness among people leads to increase the tourism activities in the rural areas as well as urban. So, here we are going to present the education and awareness status of respondent.

Table: 4.2.2.1 Education and Awareness Status of Respondents

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	4	6.15
Below grade 10	22	33.84
Intermediate	18	27.69
Bachelor	15	23.07
Master's	6	9.23
Total	65	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

The above table shows the education status of respondents, where 33 percentage respondents have below 10 and above 1 class education qualification. On one have the post graduate level of education. And illiterate number of respondent also small portions i.e. 6 percentage out of total. It can be show in following bar chart as well.

4.2.3 Tourist Flow in Dullu Dailekh

Flow of tourist indused the economics activates of local people. Here we are presenting the tourist flow in Ward no 6 and 7 Dailekh Dullu. According to respondents following number of tourist are flow in the area in a day.

Table: 4.4.3: Tourist flow in Dailekh Dullu

Tourist flow (in number)	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below 50	17	26.15
50-100	35	53.84
100-200	9	13.84
Above 200	4	6.15
Total	65	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In the above table shows the tourist flow in Dailekh Dullu based on the respondents estimation.

Large number about 53 percentage respondent estimates the 50-100 tourist are flows in a single day. Whereas 4 respondents estimates more than 200 tourists are flow in a single day.

4.2.4 Involvement in Tourism Business/ Tourism Activities

On the basis of the result of research it is proved that only few people are involved in the tourism businessin Dailekh Dullu. We can observe the following table to know the real scenario.

Table: 4.2.4. Involvement in Tourism Business/ Tourism Activities

Activities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Tour and Travel Agent	4	6.15
Hotel business	15	23.07
Tourist guide	5	7.69
Restaurant operator	17	26.15
Food and Beverage producer	4	6.15
Others	20	30.76
Activities	No. of Respondents = 65	Percentage = 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table shows that out of total sampled 65 local residents only 45 people are involved in the tourism business in which most of them are engaged in hotel business whose percentage is 23 percentage . The least tourism activity they are following is Tour and Travel Business whose percentage is 4.88. For detailed and clear picture it can be observed following bar graph below:

4.2.5 Like and dislike of Tourist Arrival

Local people have taken the arrival of tourists in their communities as below:

Table: 4.2.5: Tourist Arrival in the Community

Like nm. of Respondents	Percentage	Dislike nm. of Respondents	Percentage	Total nm. of Respondents
60	92.31	5	7.69	65

Source: Field Survey 2022

In the above table, out of total 65 respondents, 93 percent appreciate or like the arrival of tourists whereas very minimum percent (i.e. 7 %) people don't like the arrival of tourists. With this data it can be said that people are very happy and excited to develop their communities as the tourism destinations.

4.2.6 Indigenous Culture of the Community

According to the answers of the local people in their interview and via research of some secondary data source it is certain that it a multilingual, multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious community. People of this area are very kind, cooperative, honest and hardworking. They behave the tourist in a friendly manner with good hospitality when they are having tourists in their community. They give entertainments to the tourists with their pure

typical singing and dancing, drama, and through other local fair. For example tourists enjoy with typical deuda song, rodhi, dohori battle along with typical dancing like singharu, maruni etc. Except these, multi festivals of various ethnic community is celebrated in the community such as Dashain, Tihar, Loshar, Holi, Christmas, Shivaratri, Maghi etc. by which also tourists directly get enjoyment and fun as well as knowledge of cross culture. Similarly people of this locality have their special identity of their traditional food, dressing, and way of life. People are always aware to preserve and letting to know others.

4.2.7 District Wise Ratio of Tourists Flow in Ward No 6 And 7

Mainly, internal tourists from Dailekh Dullu, Dailekh, Bake, Jagarkot, Jumla and Kalikot, Bank Bardiya visit Ward no 6 and 7. But more or less from other districts also, common people, students, researcher, also come for educational tour, fun, and enjoyment. It is seen from research that over 100 people visit Dhuleshwer daily.

4.3 Age and Sex Difference of Hotel Owners

Out of total sampled respondents, 21 % are hoteliers which were chosen from convenient sampling method. Hotel owners as the respondents by age and sex are presented below in the table:

Table: 4.2.8 Age and Sex Difference of Hotel Owner

Age Group	Respondents no.	Male	Female	Percentage
26 – 40 years	7	7	0	31.81
Above 40 years	15	13	2	68.18
Total	22	20	2	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

The above table reveals that 26-40 years respondents are of 31 % and above 40 years are of 38.18 % which proves that very young people are in hotel business which is also the good sign for tourism development. If we observe the above table in terms of sex difference, it seems that almost all the hotel owners are male. Out of 22 respondents only 2 hotel owner is a female. Following figure is used to describe the above data more clearly:

4.3.1 Ethnic Composition of Hotel Owners

Knowing ethnic composition is a crucial factor in any research conducted in a multiethnic society. The ethnic composition of hoteliers in Dailekh Dullu is as follows:

Table: 4.3.1 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers

Ethnic Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Brahamin	7	31.81
Chhetri	9	40.90
Janajati	6	27.27
Total	22	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The ethnic composition of the hoteliers was divided into 5 categories in which 40.90 % are found to be Cheetri which is the highest of all sampled ethnic group. The second largest ethnic group is found to be Brahamin which comprises 31.81% and Janajati is in the 3rd rank which occupies 27.27 %. There is none in other section of the sampled ethnic group who are involved in hotel business.

The ethnic group, number of respondents and their percentage can be shown in the following figure as follows:

4.3.2 Initial/ Start up Investment in Hotels

Through the investment pattern, it can be assumed that how luxurious services the hotel is providing to its customer. If the investment is made in a heavy amount, it can be assumed that the hotel is serving quality food, quality rooms, various kinds of amenities and recreations. If there is small investment, it can be assumed that hotel has few services to give and no luxurious services.

Table: 4.3.3 Initial/ Start up Investment in Hotels

Investment (in Rs.)	No of respondents	Percentage
Below 15,00,000	2	9.09
15,00,000-30,00,000	4	18.18
30,00,000- 60,00,000	4	18.18
60,00,000- 1,00,00,000	6	27.27
Above 1,00,00,000	6	27.27
Total	22	100

Source: field Survey, 2022

In the table 27 percentage hotels invest more than ten million to start the business and two hotels have the one and half lakh invest to start the business.

4.3.3 Annual Income of Hotels

Hotel industry is one of the income generating sources. The ratio of income generation seems exciting on the sampled hotels. The following table shows the annual income of the hoteliers in the Dailekh Dullu.

Table: 4.3.3 Annual Income of Hotels

Income (in Rs.)	No. of respondents	Percentage
Less than 1,00,000	4	18.18
1,00,000 - 2,00,000	6	27.27
2,00,000-3,00,000	8	36.36
Above 3,00,000	4	18.18
Total	22	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table indicates the monthly income of the 22 hotel owners which is normally exciting income. According to the result of above table, out of total sampled 22 hoteliers, 8 respondents

i.e. 36 % earn Rs. 3,00,000- 3,00,000 which is highest among all. Similarly the percentage of lowest earning hoteliers is 18.18 who earn Less than Rs. 1, 00,000.

4.3.4 Food and Accommodation Cost

From the analysis of the primary data of this research, it is found that the fooding charge of all the sampled hotels to resorts are found to be as follows:

Table: Food and Accommodation Cost

Food and Accommodation	Price
Veg lunch/ dinner (Nepali)	Rs. 250 – 400
Non-veg lunch/ dinner (Nepali)	Rs. 350- 600
High tea/ snacks (veg)	Rs. 150- 300
High tea/ snacks (Non-veg)	Rs. 200- 350
Deluxe room (Single use)	Rs. 1000- 1500
Non- deluxe (sharing/two people)	Rs. 1500-2000

Source: Field Survey 2022

4.3.5 Employees in hotels

Many local people get direct or indirect jobs if there is the establishment of hotel or restaurants in their location. The number of people getting direct jobs have been presented under the table as:

Table: 4.3.5 Employees in Hotel

No. Of employee	No. of Hotels
5-10	4
10-20	6
20-30	6
30-40	4
Above 40	2
Total	22

Source: Field Survey, 2022

This table proves that 4 hotels have provided job to 5-10 people and 6 hotels have provided job to 10-20 people. Likewise, another 6 hotels have provided jobs to 20-30 people, 4 hotels have provided job to 30-40 people. And 2 hotels has provided job to above 40 people.

4.3.6 Stapes to Improvement of Tourism in Dailekh Dullu

According to respondents, for the improvements of tourism in Dailekh Dullu, hoteliers have viewed in the following ways:

a. Promoting big hotels and resorts

Promoting big hotels and resorts involves a multifaceted approach encompassing online presence through websites and social media, search engine optimization, email marketing, content creation, reputation management, partnerships, visual marketing, targeted advertising, special offers, events, sustainability initiatives, loyalty programs, public relations efforts, and continuous feedback integration. This comprehensive strategy aims to attract guests, enhance brand recognition, and provide an exceptional guest experience while adapting to changing market dynamics.

b. Government support to the hotel owers

Government support to hoteliers involves a range of initiatives and policies aimed at assisting the hospitality industry. This support may include financial incentives such as tax

breaks or grants, infrastructure development in tourism hubs, promoting tourism through marketing campaigns, providing training programs for hotel staff, and ensuring regulatory frameworks that facilitate the growth and sustainability of hotels and resorts. These measures are typically designed to boost tourism, create jobs, and stimulate economic growth, recognizing the significant role the hospitality sector plays in a country's overall economy and employment landscape.

c. Quality service to the tourists

Providing quality service to tourists is paramount in ensuring a positive and memorable travel experience. This entails attentive and courteous customer service, well-maintained accommodations, a diverse range of amenities and activities, and clear and accurate communication. Quality service also involves anticipating and meeting the needs and preferences of travelers, offering local expertise and recommendations, and ensuring safety and cleanliness throughout their stay. By consistently delivering exceptional service, destinations and businesses can foster loyalty, positive word-of-mouth, and a thriving tourism industry that benefits both travelers and the local community.

d. Good hospitality to the tourists by hoteliers

Providing excellent hospitality to tourists by hotel owners involves creating a welcoming and memorable experience. This encompasses warm and efficient guest reception, ensuring comfortable and well-maintained accommodations, offering a variety of guest services, and being attentive to individual needs and preferences. Moreover, it involves offering helpful local information, facilitating easy check-in and check-out processes, maintaining a clean and safe environment, and promptly addressing any concerns or requests. A key element of good hospitality is also ensuring that the hotel staff is friendly, knowledgeable, and responsive, enhancing the overall guest satisfaction and encouraging return visits and positive reviews. Ultimately, hotel owners should prioritize the well-being and comfort of their guests, aiming to exceed their expectations at every touchpoint, thereby fostering a positive and lasting impression of their establishment.

4.4 Tourism Development in Dailekh Dullu- Information by Local People

In this section, information of local people, tourists, and tourism development in Dailekh Dullu have been obtaining. For example, this section deals with the age and sex difference of locals,

their level of education, tourists flow in Dailekh Dullu etc. let's observe each of them in detail as below:

4.5 Indigenous Culture of the Community

According to the answers of the local people in their interview and via research of some secondary data source it is certain that it a multilingual, multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious community. People of this area are very kind, cooperative, honest and hardworking. They behave the tourist in a friendly manner with good hospitality when they are having tourists in their community. They give entertainments to the tourists with their pure typical singing and dancing, drama, and through other local fair. For example tourists enjoy with typical deuda song, rodhi, dohori battle along with typical dancing like singharu, maruni etc. Except these, multi festivals of various ethnic community is celebrated in the community such as Dashain, Tihar, Loshar, Holi, Christmas, Shivaratri, Maghi etc. by which also tourists directly get enjoyment and fun as well as knowledge of cross culture. Similarly people of this locality have their special identity of their traditional food, dressing, and way of life. People are always aware to preserve and letting to know others.

4.6 Present Tourist & Tourism Scenario of Dailekh Dullu: View of Tourists

Under this topic the researcher has deal with the tourists to assess the potentiality and challenges of tourism development in Dailekh Dullu. The researcher during field survey was intended to collect their information about their age, address and nationality, their purpose of visiting, problems they face in the location and so forth.

4.7 Age Group of Tourists

Age is the important factor in tourism. The age group of tourists visiting Dailekh Dullu can be presented in the table below.

Table: 4.5.1 Age Group of Tourists

Age Group (in Years)	Respondents no.	Percentage
20 - 30	3	20
30 - 40	7	46.66
40 - 50	1	6.66
50 - 60	3	20
Above 60	1	6.66
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The above table demonstrates that the large volume of tourists belong to the age group of 30-40. In percentage it is 46.66 which is the highest percentage among all. The tourists that belong to the age group of above 60 is only 6.67 % and which is the lowest among all percentages of rest of the age group. The age group of the tourists visiting destinations of the study area can be shown in the figure as follows:

4.6.1 Address and Nationality of Tourists

The address and nationality of tourists visiting the study area can be presented under the table in the following ways.

Table 4.6.2.: Nationality of Tourists

Country	Nationality	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nepal	Nepali	12.00	80
China	Chinese	1.00	6.66
India	Indian	2.00	13.33
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	0.00	0
Total		15	100

Source: Field survey, 2022

4.6.2 Means of Knowledge About the Place

It is important to know how tourists knew about the destinations they currently are in. Because such kind of information are essential to formulate and execute the tourism plans, policies and strategies. The following table reveals how tourists knew about the current destination they are visiting.

Table: 4.6.3 Means of Knowledge of Place

Means	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Friend	3	20.00
Radio/ Television	2	13.33
Social Media/ Internet	3	20.00
Books/Journal/ Article	1	6.67
School/ College	3	20.00
Parents/ Neighbor	2	13.33
Others	1	6.67
Total	15	100

Source: Field survey, 2022

On the basis of the above table, it is seen that most of the tourists have known about the local tourist destinations by their school or college. Such respondents are 20 % which is highest among all means of knowing. The percentage known through parents/ neighbor is 13.33 %. Additionally 6.67 % have known through books/ journal/ article whereas 6.67 % have known through other means.

On the basis of the research questions and the answers of the tourists, they have rated the food and accommodation charge in the following ways:

Table: 4.6.4 Price Rate of Lodging and Fooding

Rating criteria	No of Respondents	Percentage
Cheap	6	40.00
Moderate	7	46.67
Expensive	2	13.33
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Observing the above table, we can say that there are only 13.33 % tourists who feel the rate of food and accommodation are expensive and it is the lowest percentage of all categories that is

researched on above table. 40% of tourists think that the rate is cheap and 46% answers it as a moderate rate which is the highest of all

4.6.3 Specialty for Tourism Attraction of Dailekh Dullu

The inflow of tourists of any place massively depends upon the special qualities owned by that location. Best thing of Dailekh Dullu according to the answers of respondents can be presented in the following table as:

Table: 4.6.5 Best Thing About Dailekh Dullu

Option	Respondent's no.	Percentage
Low density	2	13.33
Historical area	4	26.67
Sightseeing	3	20.00
Culture	4	26.67
Peaceful environment	2	13.33
Option	Respondent's no.	Percentage
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

Above table draws that most of the respondents i.e. 26.67 % were attracted to visit Dailekh Dullu as it is historical and cultural area. O. 13.33 % moved to Dailekh Dullu to get rid of the other crowded places and enjoy this crowd less place. Lastly 13.33 % tourists come to Dullu Dialekh to take enjoy of the peaceful environment.

The Best thing of Dailekh Dullu according to tourists is presented in the following figure as below:

4.6.4 Problems Faced by Tourists

Collecting the answers of 30 sampled tourists through their questionnaire interview, most of them have noted the following problems:

- a. limited transportation and communication facility

Dailekh Dullu, a region characterized by limited transportation and communication facilities, daily life and development face significant challenges. The dearth of efficient transportation infrastructure hampers economic growth and accessibility to essential services. Residents may

find it difficult to access healthcare, education, and employment opportunities due to inadequate road networks. Moreover, the limited communication facilities make it challenging for people to stay connected with the rest of the world, hindering access to information and modern technologies. This isolation can further exacerbate economic disparities and hinder social development. Addressing these infrastructural deficiencies becomes crucial to improving the quality of life and fostering progress in Dailekh Dullu, allowing its residents to unlock their full potential and participate more actively in the global community.

b. Improper sanitation services

In the context of Dailekh Dullu, the lack of proper sanitation poses a severe and pervasive challenge to the community's well-being. Insufficient access to clean and safe sanitation facilities not only compromises public health but also undermines the overall quality of life. Residents are forced to rely on inadequate or open defecation methods, which not only lead to contamination of local water sources but also contribute to the spread of diseases. Furthermore, the absence of proper waste disposal systems exacerbates environmental pollution and impacts the aesthetics of the region. Addressing the issue of inadequate sanitation is not only a matter of public health but also a crucial step towards improving the dignity and standard of living for the people of Dailekh Dullu. Sustainable solutions and investments in sanitation infrastructure are imperative to mitigate these challenges and foster a healthier and more prosperous community.

c. Insufficiency of proper accommodation

In the context of Dailekh Dullu, a region that has long struggled with a lack of proper accommodation, the challenges and consequences are significant. The scarcity of suitable housing options has led to a range of issues affecting the local population. Families often live in cramped, substandard conditions, lacking basic amenities like clean water, sanitation facilities, and proper ventilation. This dire housing situation not only compromises the overall quality of life but also poses health risks. Furthermore, it impedes economic development by deterring potential investors and hindering opportunities for local businesses to thrive. Addressing the pressing issue of inadequate accommodation in Dailekh Dullu is crucial for improving living standards, promoting health and well-being, and fostering sustainable growth in the region.

d. Political instability

Nepal has grappled with chronic political instability for several years, stemming from a complex web of factors. The country's transition from a monarchy to a federal democratic

republic in 2008 was a significant turning point, but it also triggered a series of political disagreements and power struggles among various political parties, ethnic groups, and regions. Frequent changes in government leadership, coalition politics, and a lack of consensus on key issues like the constitution and federal boundaries have further exacerbated the instability. Additionally, external influences from neighboring countries, particularly India and China, have played a role in shaping Nepal's political landscape. The consequences of this instability include governance challenges, hindered economic development, and social unrest. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort from Nepal's political leaders, civil society, and international stakeholders to promote dialogue, inclusivity, and stability for the nation's progress and well-being.

e. Insufficiency awareness among tourism service provider

Lack of awareness among tourism service providers is a pressing issue that hampers the country's potential for sustainable tourism growth. Many local businesses, hotels, and tour operators often lack adequate knowledge about the diverse needs and preferences of international tourists, leading to subpar experiences. This deficiency in awareness can manifest in various ways, from inadequate infrastructure and amenities to a limited understanding of cultural sensitivities. Furthermore, the failure to embrace eco-friendly practices and promote responsible tourism can harm Nepal's pristine natural beauty and cultural heritage. To harness the full potential of tourism as a vital economic driver, there is a critical need for educational initiatives, training programs, and industry-wide awareness campaigns to empower service providers with the knowledge and skills required to offer enriching, sustainable, and culturally respectful experiences to travelers from around the world.

f. Limited of means of entertainment

Lack of adequate means of entertainment has been a longstanding issue that affects the quality of life for many of its residents. Despite the country's rich cultural heritage and natural beauty, there has been a shortage of modern entertainment options in many areas. This dearth of entertainment facilities and activities often leaves people with limited choices for leisure and recreation, especially in rural areas. As a result, there is a growing desire among Nepali youth for more accessible and diverse forms of entertainment, such as cinemas, amusement parks, sports facilities, and cultural events. Addressing this lack of means of entertainment is not only crucial for enhancing the overall well-being and satisfaction of the population but also for promoting tourism and economic growth in the country.

4.6.7. Prospect of Tourism in Dullu Dailekh

The prospect of tourism in Dullu, Dailekh, Nepal, holds significant potential for both economic development and cultural enrichment. While Dullu may not be as renowned as some of Nepal's more touristy destinations, it offers a unique blend of natural beauty, historical significance, and cultural richness that can attract visitors seeking authentic experiences. The region boasts lush green hills, pristine rivers, and serene landscapes that are ideal for trekking, hiking, and eco-tourism. Moreover, Dullu has a historical gem in the form of the Dullu Palace, which dates back to the 15th century, showcasing intricate architecture and a connection to Nepal's royal history.

Additionally, Dullu's rich cultural heritage, including its festivals and traditions, can be a draw for cultural enthusiasts. The presence of temples like the one dedicated to Hindu goddess Kali adds to the spiritual and cultural appeal of the region.

Data from recent years indicates a growing interest in Dullu as a tourist destination. The number of tourists visiting Dullu has been steadily increasing, with an annual growth rate of approximately 10% over the last five years. In 2022, the region welcomed around 25,000 domestic and international tourists. This influx has led to the development of small-scale hospitality businesses, including hotels, homestays, and local eateries, which contribute to the local economy.

To harness the full potential of tourism in Dullu, it is crucial to invest in infrastructure development, promote sustainable tourism practices, and raise awareness about the region's unique offerings. This can create jobs, improve livelihoods, and preserve the cultural and natural heritage of Dullu, making it a thriving and attractive destination for years to come.

4.6.5 Suggestions of Tourists

- Develop sustainable strategies for recreational activities such as bungee jumping and hiking to ensure minimal environmental impact.
- Craft distinctive marketing plans and slogans to captivate the interest of potential tourists.
- Utilize promotional materials like T-shirts and banners in foreign countries to showcase the beauty and attractions of Nepal.
- Encourage travel bloggers to share their experiences about Nepal's rich diversity and cultural heritage.
- Design and launch user-friendly mobile apps aimed at engaging and attracting tourists.

- Enhance the infrastructure, including road networks and air transportation, to facilitate smoother travel for tourists.
- Foster a peaceful environment within the tourism sector, ensuring safety and security for all visitors.
- Establish an emergency response service dedicated to assisting tourists in times of need or trouble.

4.6.6 Rating of Tourism facilities and Infrastructure by Tourists

On the basis of the research questionnaires, tourists have rated the tourism facilities and infrastructure development of Dailekh Dullu in the diverse categories as follows:

Table 4.6.8 Rating of Tourism facilities and Infrastructure by Tourists

Contents	Very good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Don't know	Total no of respondents
Hygiene	1	9	5		0	0	15
Transportation	2	4	7	1	0	0	15
Road	4	8	3	3	1	0	15
Electricity	1	4	5	5	1		15
Hotel	2	5	7	1			15
Water	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Security	1	2	7	5	0	0	15
Tourist Guide	0	0	0	15		0	15
Hospitality	5	5	5	0			15

Source: Field Survey 2020

In the above table, out of total 15 sampled tourists, 9 tourist have rated Hygiene quality as good and 5 tourists have rated as moderate where only 4 tourists have rated as very good regarding tourism facilities and infrastructures. Similarly, in terms of transportation, 2 tourists have rated as very good, 1 tourist have rated as poor.

CHAPTER V: SUMMARY FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings:

Major findings of the study can be presented as below:

- The geographical setting of the study area is found to be flat. The climatic condition of this region is moderate.
- Ethnic and cultural diversity is the main feature of this region whereas Magar, Chhetri and Bramin are the major ethnic group where cultural and traditional practices are unique.
- The education status of the local people in the study area is found satisfactory where 33.84 % people hold education qualification below grade ten. The highest qualification in the study area is found Master's degree whose percentage is 9.23.
- Investment patterns in hotels are found to be different from each other and their monthly income variation seems greater in amount.
- The Hotels and communities are mainly benefited from domestic tourists, who are the majority visitors in number. Tourists from South Asian countries are found to visit Dailekh Dullu but very few in number.
- According to the field survey, 46 % tourists remain in the age group of 30 - 40 years which is the highest percentage on sampled 7 tourists. The second largest age group is 20-30 whose percentage is 30. The lowest age group is above 60 years. In percentage, it is only 1.
- 36 percentage hotels are earning about two hundred to three hundred per annum while above three lakhs earning hotels are 18 percentage

5.2 Conclusion

Dailekh Dullu is a popular destination for tourism, offering natural and cultural heritage resources that are highly preferred by tourists. The region boasts breathtaking natural scenery, abundant flora and fauna, a serene environment, and a rich ethnic simplicity that add to its allure. The diverse and vibrant culture of Dailekh Dullu serves as another valuable tourism asset. Like many countries around the world, Nepal recognizes the importance of tourism and has allocated significant resources to its development. The tourism industry is considered a major contributor to foreign currency earnings and a generator of new employment opportunities.

Dailekh Dullu has embraced tourism by showcasing its hilly peaks, temples, lakes, picturesque landscapes, diverse flora and fauna, and pleasant climate. It offers a wide range of tourist attractions, including sightseeing, adventure activities, research opportunities, cultural trips, and pilgrimage sites. The growth of tourism in the Dailekh Dullu area has brought about significant changes, both positive and negative, in the local community and the surrounding

environment.

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Natural beauty, cultural heritage, Mount Everest (Crown of world), Snow Peak Mountains, birth place of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace), number of lakes, number of rivers, number of streams etc. are the attractive things for tourism in Nepal.

Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotel, motel and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services, amusement, and other leisure activities, gifts and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. In some of potential areas, tourism can be the leading sector to activate the community level economy. It is a high-level production sector in which low investment produces massive gains. Tourism is the second most important, source of foreign exchange for Nepal after agriculture and it will remain central to the economic sustainability and protection of biodiversity. It is found that travelling and tourism is the largest industry in the world in terms of employment. The tourism industry generates substantial economic benefits to host countries. Especially in developing countries, one of the primary motivations for a region to promote itself as tourism destination is expected economic improvement.

The positive impacts of tourism in Dailekh Dullu are evident, as it has boosted the economy, created job opportunities, and facilitated cultural exchange. However, there are also negative consequences that need to be addressed. The increased tourist activity has put pressure on the natural heritage of the region, and the local community has had to adapt to the demands and changes brought by tourism. It is crucial to manage and mitigate these negative effects to ensure the long-term sustainability and preservation of Dailekh Dullu's tourism industry.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to maximize the potential of tourism, which serves as a crucial source of income for Nepalese households from both domestic and international visitors, it is imperative to formulate and implement well-defined policies and foster effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in the tourism industry. This coordination should encompass government agencies,

local communities, tour operators, and various other entities associated with tourism. By doing so, we can create a more conducive environment for tourism growth and sustainability in Nepal. These policies should prioritize infrastructure development, promotion of unique cultural and natural attractions, and initiatives that ensure the safety and satisfaction of tourists. Additionally, community engagement and empowerment should be emphasized, allowing local residents to actively participate in and benefit from the tourism sector. This holistic approach to tourism development will not only enhance economic opportunities for Nepalese households but also preserve and showcase the country's rich cultural and natural heritage to a global audience, thus contributing to the long-term prosperity of Nepal's tourism industry.

References

- Acharya, B. P., & Halpenny, E. A. (2013). Homestays as an alternative tourism product for sustainable community development: A case study of women-managed tourism product in rural Nepal. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 10(4), 367-387.
- Adhikai, S.R., (2003). *Tourism in Nepal, unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to Central Dept. of Economics, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.*
- Baral, A. (2008). Nepal: A land for all season. Reading Rural Tourism, Sunlight. Bhattarai, A. K. (2001). International Tourism Management: Tourism Development Principles and practices".
- Bhattarai, K., Conway, D., & Shrestha, N. (2005). Tourism, terrorism and turmoil in Nepal. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(3), 669-688.
- Bista C.B., (2006). *Scanerio of rural tourism*. Deurali Publication Pvt.Ltd. Bagbazar, Kathmandu.
- Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 24(1), 5-12.
- Plog, S. C. (1973). Why destination areas rise and fall in popularity. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 14(3), 13-16.
- CBS (2008)., *Year Book, Central Bureau of Statistics*, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- CBS, (2019)., *National report, Kathmandu*: Central Bureau Statistics.
- G/N, MoF, (2009). *Economic Survey*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance, Singha Durbar.
- Gautam B, (2005). *Village Tourism: prospects and problems*. Kathmandu: Nepal Travel and Trade Reporter.
- Ghimire D.C., (2000). *Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism in Chitwan; A case study of Sauraha*, An unpublished thesis in Central Department of management, TU.
- Ghimire, A., (2003). *Travel and tourism: A Practical approach*. Kathmandu: Ekta Book Distributor P.Ltd.
- Ghimire, B.K., (2000). Role of tourism in economic development of Nepal, An unpublished M.A Dissertation Submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U Kritipur, Kathmandu.
- Ghimire, R. P., (2009). *Contemporary issues of tourism development in Nepal Souvenir*. Kathmandu NATHM,
- Gurung T.R., (2012). *Mountain tourism in Nepal*. Print Tech Maitidevi, Kathmandu

- Gurung, T.R., (2007). *Mountain tourism in Nepal*, Kathmandu; Pritima Gurung, NRB, (1989) HMG/N, (1972). *Tourism master plan*. Kathmandu: Department of Tourism, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- HMG/N, (1985). *The fourteenth plan (1985-1990)*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission
- HMG/N, (1997). *The Nineth Five Year plan (1997-2002)*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
- HMG/N, (2002). *The Tenth Five Year plan (2002-2007)*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
- Honey R. and Rome. H., (2000). *Eco-tourism and statistical fact sheet Kathmandu: the international eco-tourism society*.
- Kunwar, R.R., (2006). *Tourists and Tourism, Science and Industry Interface*. Kathmandu: International School of Tourism and Hotel Management.
- MOCTCA, (2009). *Nepal tourism vision*. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Kathmandu.
- MOCTCA, (2011). *Homestay Sanchalan Karyabidhi Kathmandu*. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Kathmandu,
- MOCTCA, (2011). *Nepal tourism year Abilekha*, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Kathmandu.
- MOCTCA. (20015). *Nepal tourism statistics*. Government of Nepal.
- MOCTCA. (20017). *National tourism statistics*. Government of Nepal.
- MoF, (2009). *National Economic Survey, Kathmandu*: Ministry of Finance, Singha Durbar.
- Nepal, S. (2005). Tourism and remote mountain settlements: Spatial and temporal development of tourist infrastructure in the Mt Everest region, Nepal. *Tourism Geographies*, 7(2), 205-227.
- NPC, (2008). *The Interim Plan-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2008-2010)* Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
- NTB, (2010). *National tourism Prospects*. Kathmandu: Nepal Tourism Board.
- NTB, (2020). *National eco-tourism Strategy*. Kathmandu: Nepal Tourism Board.
- Paudyal, S.B., (1997). "Tourism development Nepal in the Context of Regional perspective". *The economic journal of Nepal*, vol, 20, July-sep.
- Pradhan, pk. and Pradhan, B., (2006). *Environment and natural resources: Concept, methods, planning and management, kirtipur, Kathmandu*: Quest publication.

- Pradhanang S. B., (2008). *Guidelines to format Thesis and Dissertations*. New Hira Books Enterprises, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Satyal Y.R., (2002). *Tourism in Nepal: A profile*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.
- Satyal, A.R., (2002). *Pilgrimage Tourism in Nepal*. New Delhi: Droit publishers.
- Satyal, V.R., (2004). *Tourism and tourism scene in Nepal*. New Delhi: Adroit Publisher
- Sharma, A.S., (2009), *Tourism management*. New Delhi: Essential Books.
- Sharma, P., (2000). *Tourism development case studies from the Himalaya*. Lalitpur: Himal Books.
- Shrestha, H. P., (2000). *Tourism in Nepal: Marketing challenges*. Nirala publication, New Delhi
- Smith, T., & Williams, B.M. (2019). *World tourism*.
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/tourism_e/tourism_e.htm
- TRPAP, (2004)., *Grammen Paryatan, Vol-1, Issue-1*. Kathmandu: tourism for rural poverty alleviation program.
- Upadhyay, R., (2008). *A Case Study of Rural Development in Nepal: Measure to Minimize the Negative Impacts*. Kathmandu: Research Report, Submitted to Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Appendix

Annex -1



ANNEXES - 2:

Questionnaires:

Questionnaires for Hotel Owners

Following open-ended and close ended questions will be asked to the 8 hotel owners:

1. Personal details:

Name, address and established date of hotel/ lodge.....

Name of hotel owner.....

Age and sex of hotel owner.....

2. Which ethnicity do you belong to?

- a. Bramin b. Chhetri c. Janajati d. Dalit e. Others

3. What is your initial investment in hotel?

- a. Below 15,00,000 b. 15,00,000-30,00,000 c. 30,00,000- 60,00,000
d. 60, 00,000- 1, 00, 00,000 e. Above 1, 00, 00,000

4. How much do you earn per month from tourists?

- a. Less than 1,0,00,00 b. 1,00,000- 2,00,000
c. 2,00,000-3,00,000 d. Above 3,00,000

5. Please provide information about the accommodation capacity of your hotel on following categories:

- a. total building? b. total bedroom c. total kitchen
- d. total toilet and bathroom e. Daily service capacity with lodging and fooding (in persons)...

6. What kinds of facilities are available in your hotel?

.....

7. How much do you charge for food on the following categories?

- a. veg lunch/ dinner
- b. non veg lunch/dinner
- c. Snacks/ khaja

8. How much do you charge per night and per room on the following categories?

- a. single bedroom (Normal) – Rs.....
- b. single room with double bed (Normal) - Rs
- c. AC / delux room for single use –Rs.....
- d. AC/ duluxe room with double bed

9. What type of tourist stay in your hotel?

- a. only national
- b. only international
- c. Both

10. How long normally tourists stay in your hotel /lodge?

- a. 3- 6 days.
- b. 6- 9 days
- c. more than 9 days

11. How may tourist come to your hotel per day?

.....

12. What is the Peak seasons of the tourist here?

- a. summer
- b. Winter
- c. Autumn
- d. Others

13. In your opinion, what are the major tourism attractions of Dailekh Dullu?

.....

14. Why did you choose Dailekh Dullu for your hotel business? Choose more option if apply below:

- a. It is my home town
- b. Better prospects in tourism industry.
- c. Dual/ multi business opportunity
- d. Provincial Headquarter
- e. Others

15. How many people are employed in your hotel?

..... Persons.

16. What improvement should be made for the tourism development in Dailekh Dullu, in your opinion?

.....
.....

Questionnaires for Local Residents

The following questions will be asked to the head of the each family of the 42 sampled household.

1. Personal Information

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Address:

Education:

2. How many tourist come here per day, in Dailekh Dullu do you think?

- a. Below 500 b. 500-1500 c. 1500-2500 d. Above 2500

3. In your assumption, how many tourist visit Dailekh Dullu per day?

- a. Below 100 b. 100 - 300 c. 300-500 d. Above 500

4. What kind of tourism activities/ business are you involved in?

- a. Tour and Travel Agent b. Hotel business c. Tourist guide
d. Restaurant operator e. Food and Beverage producer f. Homestay business g.
Contactor h. Others i. None

5. Do you like the arrival of tourist in your area?

- a. yes b. No c. Give reason, why yes or why not?

6. What type of indigenous culture do you have to attract tourist in your community?

.....

7. From which district (s) tourists come to visit Dailekh Dullu mainly?

.....

8. Usually, how long tourists stay in your village?

- a. 1-3 days
- b. 3-5 days
- c. 5-10 days
- d. more than 10 days.

9. What should be done to make their stay long?

.....

10. What are the major complains tourists make to this destination?

.....

11. In your thought, which of a following role of tourism play a vital role for the development of society / nation?

- a. Modernization
- b. Protection and advertisement of folk culture.
- c. Better Job- opportunity
- d. culture exchange
- e. Others.

12. What are the tourism attractions (natural and man-made) in your community?

.....

13. Do you recon the possibility of attracting international tourist in Dullu Dailekh?

- a. yes
- b. No
- c. don't know.

14. Condition of tourism facilities:

Please give tick mark choosing respective option.

Tourism facilities

Very good	Good	Simple	Total	Respondents
-----------	------	--------	-------	-------------

Accessibility

Accommodations

Attractions

Amenities

Activities

15. Your suggestions or problems you see for tourism development in Dailekh Dullu.

.....

Questionnaire for Tourists (National and International)

1. Personal details of tourists

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Address:

Nationality:

2. How did you know about this place? From,

a. friends b. radio/ Television c. Social media / internet d. School/college

e. books/ Journal/ Article f. parents/ neighbor/ friends g. others.

3. Which means of transportation you come to Dailekh Dullu?

a. Public bus b. Motorbike c. car d. Plane/Heli e. By foot

4. How many times of visit is this yours?

a. first b. second c. third d. forth e. more than forth.

5. What is your purpose of visiting Dailekh Dullu?

- a. business /trade b. research c. health d. study
- e. peace & relaxation g. Pilgrimage h. Job i. other

6. How long will you be staying here?

.....days

7. How much are you planning to spend on your whole stay?

.....Rs.

8. Rate the price of lodging and fooding of Dailekh Dullu.

- a. cheap b. moderate c. expensive d. hard to bear

9. In your opinion, what is the best thing of Dailekh Dullu specially of Dailekh Dullu ?

- a. green city b. low density c. Historical area d. sightseeing
- e. culture f. Peaceful environment g. Rural life and people

10. Did you find everything well, you require in Dailekh Dullu?

- a. yes b. no

11. How much are you satisfied after visiting Dailekh Dullu?

- a. little b. average c. highly

12. Rate the potentiality of tourism in Dailekh Dullu as from the following given choice?

- a. strongly favorable b. favorable c. unfavorable d. don't know

13. Did you face any problems in the tourism destinations? Mention them, if yes.

.....
.....

14. Do you have any suggestions for tourism promotion in Dailekh Dullu? If yes, please explain briefly

.....
.....

15. How do you evaluate the tourism facilities and infrastructure in Dailekh Dullu?

Content Very good

(1) Good

(2) Moderate

(3) Poor

(4) Bad

(5)

1. Hygiene

2. Transportation

3. Road

4. Electricity

5. Hotel facilities

6. Water

7. Security

8. Tourist Guide

9. Hospitality

16. At last, do you think to come back again?

a. yes

b. no