

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal has been one of the prime tourist destinations from the ancient times, which has been manifested by the rich architectural character and the cultural heritage of the country. It has unsurpassed scenic beauty great climatic diversity and the indolent and hospitable character of the people after a perfect and meaningful retreat for most of the people around the world. Nepal, though a very small country squeezed between China to the north and India on east, west and south has vast geographical wonders, diverse ethnic groups and rich biodiversity. The gateway to the roof of the world. Nepal is one of the country destinations for the adventure and leisure tourism.

Nepal is small independent, sovereign and landlocked country in south Asia, which lies between 26°, 22"to 30° 27" North latitude and 80° 4" to 80°12" east longitude surrounded by two Asian giants; China and India. The average length from east to west is 885 km, its average North South breadth is 193 km, with the total area of 147181 square kilometers. The country ascends from the tropical plains of the flat Terai to Siwaliks through the high and middle mountains to high icy peaks in the Himalayan region of Nepal. Due to the geographical, cultural, ethnic and biodiversity, Nepal is known as the kingdom of diversity. Agricultural development and industrial development are two main pillars of economic development for Nepal. Tourism industry is another important alternative way to develop the economy of Nepal. Tourism sector has contributed to around from percentage of gross domestic product for the last five years. It is the main source of foreign currency earning and employment creation. Nepal is the country of villages' i.e. rural area. Out of total population 82.3 percent people are living in rural area (CBS 2011).

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty show-capped mountains and scenic, peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full. The tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but there has been as light increase in tourist arrivals in the country largely due to the improved Security condition. The rural in Nepal are inhabited by some of the most friendly and hospitable people in the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in

on this and devise plans to promote tourism in the rural areas, which is badly in need of development infrastructure. The buildings of facilities for tourist's world assist in developing the rural areas.

Bandipur location in Tanahun district, southern corner of Gandaki zone is a sleepy old Newari village. It was the main link on the ancient trading route between Tibet and India and according to legend was once very prosperous. It is also a place of god gifted natural assets, mountain and Himalaya scene, river basin, wildlife, favorable climate and others attraction which will be of great interest for the tourist.

Bandipur village has been described as a natural view tower, ended; one can enjoy a spectacular panorama of the entire Annapurna Range plus the peaks of Dhaulagiri, Manaslu and Langtang from there. Apart from the stunning views of the Himalaya and the Marsyandi River, a visit to the town is an opportunity to get a close look at Newar cultural life. Bandipur village captivates the visitor with its cultural appeal and pristine scenery. This Newar town has maintained its age-old flavors and presents sightseeing with a heady mix of history incredible views, temples, shrines on spoiled landscapes, innumerable festival and a Newari architecture that harks back to the Kathmandu valley of old-age. Tourist can climb through pristine on the historical trail at. Dumre Bazar to a town that has hardly changed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The achievement of economic progress is called development. But for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Lack of foreign exchange has obstacles in the way of development in individual few countries.

Though Nepal is economically poor country yet she is very rich in nature scene. Mountain and hills provide a lot of attraction, Mt. Everest the highest peak in the world is pride of Nepal. Flora and fauna, wild animals and varieties of birds are found here. People have different animals and varieties of birds are found here. People have different languages and cultures which are another attraction for tourists. It is unique apparent that Nepal has large potentials for tourists. Keeping in view the above facts, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has been paying proper attention development of tourism so that foreign exchange can be earned in large amount for meeting

increasing requirement. Bandipur Social Development Committee (BSDC) has done a lot in promoting tourism in Nepal. The district of tourism has been developed as an important tourist analyze the recent trend of tourist arrival in Bandipur village.

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

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyze the tourism potentiality in the study area. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

-) To analyze tourist infrastructure status in the study area.
-) To explore the problems of tourism development in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Tourism is a smokeless industry from which we can generate income and reduce poverty of a country. So its popularity is increasing day by day. Nepal is one of the most favored tourist destinations of this world. Tourism effects on different sector and sub sectors of the economy, hence the economy is developed and changed by it. The main importance of this study is as follows:

-) This study is a helpful for to explore the new destination of Bandipur.

-) This study can support for researchers, scholars, explorers and other who are concerned to get detailed information about the tourism in this area.
-) The study may be a good reference for the government, local and other development organizations to formulate tourism policy in the future.
-) It is also important for the Janajati cultures especially for the Magar, Gurung and Newar. It provides the affluent heritages of the cultural as well as biodiversity.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitation of the every research is the main focal point. All the research work has own limitation and purpose; no study can be made beyond the limitation. This study is limited because of lack of time and budget. The main limitation of the study is based on local people, hotel owner and foreign tourist concept and visit Bandipur VDC in Tanahu District Nepal. This study also has such type of limitations, which are given below:

- a. This research is completely based on Bandipur VDC. So the variables used in this study major may not be generalized.
- b. Financial and time constraints are the other limitations of the study.
- c. Political affiliation, gender biasness, insurgency and varying psychological attitude of the local people are the other factors that might have affected the responses.
- d. It is not applicable to all of the villages in Nepal because of the characteristics of Bandipur, which may not be the same as of others.

Despite these limitations, the secondary data also gathered adequate to examine the effectiveness of programmed in study area.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with definition of various concepts regarding to tourism and reviews all the available literature, journal, books, and other materials related to tourists and tourism.

2.1 Conceptual Review

The word “tourism” so popular today is derived from the French word “Tourism which originated in the 19th century. The word was popularized in the 1930 but the significance was not fully realized until today when tourism has a wider meaning and significance. The Austria Economist Hermann Von Schuler gave the first definition of tourism in 1910 AD. He defined tourism “The sum total of operations mainly of economic nature, which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners city region” (Satyal, 2004).

Tourism is one of the world's largest market sectors. Each year, millions of tourists travel within and outside their own counties. Compared to other Asian countries, tourism in Nepal has grown at slow rate primarily, because Nepal does not fall within the main stream of various routes (Touches, 1990) Thailand within less than a decade has been able to develop itself as a key tourist destination with over four million tourists visiting annually. India has a strong market for domestic tourism, and international tourism has also been growing faster than Nepal. It has shown the Asian condition of tourism including Nepal.

Tourism is one expanding industry through at the world and there is now a growing recognition of its importance. It is the main source of foreign exchange and an important factor in the development of industry and international trade. Besides its economic boom, international society with deep social and cultural understanding. The searing for travel is very ancient. Yet tourism is often considered and presented as a contemporary phenomenon, inseparably attached to modern civilization by the name of leisure time civilization by the name of leisure time civilization. They travel undertaken for pleasure, holiday, health, study, religion, sport or to accomplish a mission attend a conferences or as a business trip, is of somewhat recent origin (Satyal, 2000).

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimates that there were more than 663 million international travelers in 1999. Spending by their tourists was estimated at more than US \$453 billion. Tourist 4.1% a year over the next two decades, surpassing a total of one billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by the year 2020 (WTO, 2000).

In the past few years since 2008 till 2012, the tourist arrival in Nepal was increasing order. This increment was in fact the result of establishment of peace by putting on end to decade long armed revolution. However, Nepal could attract only 521065 tourists in 2013, decreasing the proportion by 34.4%. The reason behind this decrease in market perceptions of political instability and negative publicity based on several mishaps in the past few years.

Tourism in Nepal is faced with three major challenges. First to increase tourist inflows into the country and then divert that flow to various sites with tourism potential as opposed to the present pattern where visitors are concentrated in urban areas or in a few well-known and well-worn destinations. Secondly, to attract quality tourists who could better contribute to the local and national economy while contributing to conservation of nature and natural resources? This can be done by developing ecotourism projects that could increase the flow of quality visitors to various parts of the country. Thirdly, to diversity tourism products and services by expanding activities such as mountain biking and bungee jumping that are not yet fully explored and developed in Nepal (MOPE).

Nepal has the most favorable conditions visitors and the sojourn of foreigners. Everybody agrees that its tourist potential is immense and varied, as the country after a great choice of attractive possibilities which always answer the renewed demand of modern international travelers. Foreign visitors want novelty and Nepal which has so long kept out of the traditional currents of world events, constitutes a new and special attraction? Owing to its very isolation, its remote character has an unrivalled charm and appeal which is irresistible (Satyal, 2004).

2.2 Planned Policies of Tourism in Nepal

Planned development of tourism in Nepal began as soon as Nepal interred for national planning in 1956. When the international tourism was in boom, Nepal was one of the

new attractions during 1950s and 1960s. Realizing the immense potentialities for tourism development, tourism has been getting a high attraction from the very beginning of the economic planning in Nepal. Since the first plan, tourism sector has been accorded a high priority in every plan periods. Though, hundred percent set targets are not achieved objective of tourism development is always a preference in all development plans till today.

First plan (1956-1961) had given adequate emphasis to build infrastructures like road, water, electricity and construction of air ports that is essential for tourism development. During the plan period, Nepal acquired membership of different tourism related organization. Tourist development board was established in 1957 under the development of industry. The setting up of hotels of various standards, establishment of travel agencies, development of Tribhuvan International Airport, and tourist guide training and some of the achievements of the first plan. RNAC as the national flag carrier was established in 1959.

During this plan (1962-1965) period, collection of information on tourist arrival was initiated which has proved very helpful to have authoritative data base for further planning and policy formulation in developing tourism sector in the country.

Specially, the sightseeing services, trained guide, increasing publicity of Nepal in the international market were priority accorded by the second plan. The enactment of the tourism Act 1964 (2021 B.S.) was notable development for tourism during second plan.

The third plan (1965-1970) aimed to increase the number of foreign tourists thereby increasing foreign exchange earnings. The prime focus during the plan was again on the establishment of hotels of international standard in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Birtnagar. During the plan period, for international marketing film on Nepalese attractions of tourism and tourists iterative ware produced and distributed. Nepalese art and architectures provide attraction to tourist, there. for, steps were taken to preserve and maintain temples and historical places. Preparation of master plan for Lumbini development was pronounced during the plan period.

The fourth plan (1970-1975) had assumed tourism as the prime source of foreign exchange earnings in the economy. This plan was actually the turning point in the

history of tourism development in Nepal by formulation Nepal tourism master plan 1972 with the joint co-operation of the government of federal republic of Germany in 1971. The main objectives of Nepal Tourism Master Plan 1972 were:

-) To develop international tourism which will provide sustained economic benefit of Nepal?
-) To induce economic activity through tourism that would assist in the development of agriculture industry infrastructure foreign exchange e.g. earning and employment opportunities and
-) To develop tourism in manner that would preserve the enhance the social cultural and historical values of Nepal

The fifth five year plan (1975-1980) emphasized on (a) tourism development through conservation and development of historical, cultural and geographical specialties (b) Development of tourist centers outside Kathmandu Valley in order to reduce concentration of tourists inside the Kathmandu Valley (c) lengthening the days of stay of the tourist (d) developing necessary facilities in Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Khumbu etc. and extending training to develop skilled manpower.

The sixth plan (1980-1985) adopted and integrated approach with the following objectives:

-) To earn foreign exchange
-) To increase the number of tourists and length of their stay
-) To replace foreign goods by domestic products.
-) Provide employment opportunity through tourism related industry. .

The plan (1985-1990) had the policy to attract investment from both the public and the private sector in tourism. Emphasis had been laid to develop mountaineering and trekking tourism. The main objectives of the plan were as follows:

To improve balance of payment situation through increased foreign exchange earnings by attracting upper class tourist.

-) To create new employment opportunity by utilizing tourism industry to the fullest capacity.

-) To increase the length of stay by extending tourism related activities and business where tourism infrastructure is available and
-) To encourage the use of local goods required for tourist there by reducing imports gradually.

The eight plans (1992-1997) recognized tourism in Nepal as having great significance in considering the national economy of the country. The eight plans had reviewed the progress made during the seventh plan. The eight plan also reviewed the progress made during the fiscal year 1990/1991 and 1991/1992. During these two years, some of the notable change had been observed such as previously d\restricted areas namely. Manang and mustang were opened for trekking.

For the first time in the history of tourism planning, the eighth plan had identified the existing problems of tourism sector and initiated to develop tourism as one of the major sector of the economy.

Government had adopted liberal economy policy and priority has given to private foreign investors to invest in tourism industry. In order to attract foreign private investors necessary atmosphere would be created and suitable policies formulated. The objectives of the eighth plan were as follows.

-) To earn more foreign currency by developing tourists industry.
-) To increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry thereby improving the living standard of the people.
-) To improve the quality of tourism services and to promote and preserve environmental, historical and cultural heritage.
-) To encourage the use of local materials and services in tourism industry.

The ninth plan (1997-2002) has recognized high prospect of tourism, thus the plan has proposed to developed tourism in accordance with the natural, socio-cultural and religious environment of the country. The objectives spells out in the plan were guided by the long term concept of tourism development.

-) Priority will be given to tourism as one of the most important sector for economic development of the country.

-) Effective promotion and publicity will be made to establish Nepal "An Exclusive Tourism Destination" and
-) To increase employment and foreign exchange earnings from tourism and to provide this benefits up to the rural levels.

The main objective of the plan was poverty alleviation through tourism in the rural and backward regions by utilizing the ethnic cultural heritage as an attractive tourism potential. The plan shall look forward to promote regional tourism especially in SAARC countries. For the promotion of tourism, diplomatic missions, friendship associations, airline offices and Nepalese organizations abroad would be made to take active participation. Hi-tech media like internet, homepage, e-mail, international television channel would be used for market promotion. The achievements of this plan are as given below:

-) Lunched 'Visit Nepal Year 1998' as a national campaign.
-) Reached a record number of additional air agreement with different countries for air services, seats and routes.
-) Added airport infrastructures in the hilly and relatively busy local airports.
-) Improved the standard of Tribhuvan international airport runway, its equipment, parking area, terminal building and five extinguishing services.
-) External flight permits have been granted to some domestic airlines and some opportunity will be made available to other airlines as well
-) Civil aviation authority of Nepal has been established and is functioning well.
-) Established Nepal Tourism Board by dissolving the department of tourism.

Tenth plan (2002-2007) has targeted an integrated approaching to the background and forward market linkage in the tourism economy. Effective marketing, re-establishment of Nepal's tourism image, employment opportunities, increases in foreign currency earning and to channel the benefits derived from tourism sector to the rural areas are the major targets of the Tenth plan. The major objectives of Tenth plan are as given below:

-) Sustainable and qualitative development of tourism sector and promotion of its right markets.

-) Conservation of historical, cultural, religious and archaeological heritage and enhancing their practical use for income generating purposes.
-) To make air transportation services easily available, secure, reliable and standardized.

The interim plan (2008-2010) envisaged enhancing the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism through the development of international and national air services and urban and rural tourism destinations. Potential tourism products and destinations will focus on increasing employment regional balance and social inclusion.

Physical infrastructure needed to support tourism will be developed and improved. Initial works to construct second international airport will be carried out. Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level so as to enable tourism sector to develop as important segment of the national economy.

This plan seeks to develop reliable and competitive air service through the expansion of domestic and international air services by involving the private sector in the construction, development, expansion and operation of infrastructure related to the air transport sector.

The 12th three years interim plan (2010-2013) also continued the publicity of tourism in Nepal by announcing the year 2011 as “Nepal Tourism Year” with the slogan “Together For Tourism”. This plan brought the slogan “Naturally Nepal: once is not enough” which was adopted in earlier interim plan, to the forefront, and organized programs like tourism promotional program and other activities in different countries like India, China, Sri Lanka, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Russia, Korea, Germany, Belgium, America, Britain and others.

As a long term plan, the 13th interim plan aims to make Nepal one of the most attractive tourism destinations in the world. It aims at making a qualitative and quantitative increment in the incoming of tourists through the promotion of tourism in national and international level, and making equal distribution of the profit thus received. This plan, further, aims to attract the private sectors to make investment for the development and expansion of tourism service. Moreover, to develop mountain

region as a special tourism destination by making mountaineering managerial and eco-friendly is the work strategy of this plan.

2.3 Major Future Tourism Activities in Nepal

Nepal Tourism Vision 2020

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, in collaboration with concerned industry entrepreneurs and Nepal Tourism Board, has issued Nepal Tourism Vision 2020. Under this, vision, target objectives and strategies have been set to attract two million tourists in 2020.

Development of New Tourism Destinations

Development of tourism is considered as a major component of poverty alleviation and new economic development policy of Nepal. In the process, grants have been made available and the constructions works initiated in Srientu, Halasi, Manakamana Goraknath of Gorkha, Swargadwari of Pyuthan, Khaptad Region, Rongoshan region of Accham, Gadimai-Simaraunaged of Bara for the development of tourists destination through the creation of necessary infrastructure. Likewise integrated tourism development program has been initiated in Karnali zone

Royalty Exemption

From the beginning of this fiscal year, royalty exemption will be availed for next five years to mountain earning expedition teams destined to mountains of western and mid western regions.

Medical Tourism

Process is initiated for collecting information on Ayurved based exclusive treatment services being made available through Nepalese health institutions in the process of developing Nepal as a medical tourism destination in collaboration with the private sector, Nepal Medical Association and Ministry of Health and Population. Objective is to develop Nepal as a prominent center for meditation, yoga and natural Therapy while publicizing traditional treatment methods like ayurved and development of medical tourism in participation of the private sector.

Agro- Tourism

With the policy to increase the use of agro-products in tourism areas and routes by producing locally, agro-tourism training programs in co-ordination with Agriculture Training Directorate are on the implementation process for the growth of agro products in important of rural tourism areas as such.

Home Stay Program

With a view to incorporate the tourism with poverty alleviation, feasibility study is underway at 14 different places to conduct Home Stay Program which is based on the model that the tourists stay at homes of local people and visit nearby tourist spots.

Construction of International Airport

Feasibility study is being carried out for the construction of international airport in Nijgadh of Bara district. Fencing work in the Chhinnedanta of Pokhara based airport is going on, while the compensation distribution for additional land required for the construction of Gautam Buddha airport of Bhairahawa is in preliminary stage.

Airport Upgrading

Upgrading and capacity extension works are being carried out in 9 domestic airports that are regarded important from regional and tourism point of view."

2.4 Review of Previous Studies

Different people inside and outside the country have conducted many studies on tourism. There is a growing interest in the field of tourism. More and more studies about the tourism are coming into focus. Some of the literatures cited by the researcher for the report have been discussed before. Being a country made up mostly of village and diverse ethnic groups, village tourism can do many to make Nepal known in the world besides making the villagers themselves the beneficiaries.

Kayastha (1985), in his study on tourism in "South Asia Region" analyzed different aspect of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of the study and impact of tourism. The study pointed out the natural as well as manmade beauty and wildlife

is the major attraction for the tourist visiting Nepal. In his view, tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation. This study has concluded that land and air transportation services have been a major factor contributing the growth of intra regional tourism in South Asia. Number of South Asian tourist visiting Nepal has been increasing. Most of them visit to Nepal for pleasure followed by official work and business point of view.

Burger (1978), in his study "The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal", has attempted to analyzed input and output of Nepalese tourism. Based on both primary and secondary information the study mention the majority of the tourist comes for pleasure and sightseeing purpose and one out of six tourists who visited India also visit Nepal. The study concludes that although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown at an astonishing rate and tourism can notably help for the economic development of the country if it properly planned and monitored.

Satyal (2000), regards tourism as much contributing sector to the economic and cultural growth in different regions of Nepal. International visitors whose journal is destined for different regions due to trekking are increasing in number. The promotion of international tourism in different regions directly enhances their regional economy through the development of tourism industry. He also mentioned the socio-cultural impacts of tourism as it was said that tourism indeed helped some mountain communities to persist, but as it does traditional life inevitably changes. Trekking and mountaineering life not only provide jobs in the agricultural off season, but by so doing they alter the life of farmer and herders and offset the fragile balance intrinsic to mountain.

Kunwar (1997), says that country not only earns foreign exchanges and provides jobs and employment but also provides lots of basic needs comfort and modern amenities to local and corrects regional disparities by developing various infrastructures for tourism.

Pradhananga (2002), has to stay that urban base alone is not enough for sustainable development of tourism. According to his opinion that village has its own place in the scheme of things. After all the villagers are the centers where the people through their day today life exhibit their language, culture, religion and other facts this is the

place where the real Nepal can be found and observed. Through the lack of balanced tourism sees that there is a more 4 percent contribution from village tourism to gross product (GDP) but if the whole strategy is revised than village tourism can be able to contribute 40 percent to GDP.

Dhungana (2008), has written in the form of a record; unfold Nepal's glorious history, culture and traditions as well as the present carnage of violence and political instability engendered by the unleashing of the hitherto dormant social and political forces. Despite the rather grim scenario of the present, the author offers a ray of hope for the future through his own patriotic affection for the genuine philosophical heritage of the motherland, the natural beauty of the landscape abundant in diverse flora and fauna, and the sense of inner peace and harmony that is to be gained by living a truly religious, non-violent, philanthropic and contemplative life dedicated to the well being of all.

Bhattra (1985), "Environmental impact of tourism as the mountains ecosystem" international workshop on the management of national park and protected areas in the Hindu Kush Himalayan. This paper outlines some of the problems of tourism and presents a strategy for improved tourism management in the mountain environment with regards to policies on tourism, alternative energy sources, and improved wastage disposal, assessment of carrying capacity, expanded researcher, appropriate training and enhanced opportunities for rural people to benefit from tourism.

Tiwari (1981), has studied on "Prospect and problem of Tourism in Nepal". This study deals with the prospect of tourism development in economic values and development trend. The study indicates that tourism the fastest growing industry that any other industries in Nepal.

Pradhan (1979), conducted a study on "Tourism resort and its economy impact". The study deals with the need for improving tourist resort in Nepal. The study deals with the need for improving tourist resort in Nepal. The study states that expenditure of tourist depends on the extent of facilities provided to them in resort and their surroundings.

Khadka (1993), on this doctoral thesis "Tourism and economic Development" observe the problem such as lack of surplus generation. There have been studied on the

economic impact of tourism in the developing countries. These studies shows that some developing countries have been able to use tourism as a means of surplus generation for the future development but many developing countries have not been successful to do so. In fact Tourism for many developing countries turned out to be an enclave industry and become a means of surplus train. Objectives as stated were to be concerned with the impact of tourism and development in Nepal. In this dissertation me a means he sets the two specifics objectives.

According to him, in present Nepalese policies direct air links to the European countries seem to be a timely approach. Furthermore it seems that Nepal can benefit from the increasing tourism in china. If Kathmandu develops as the gateway to china and established direct air links with the main Chinese tourism destination.

Pradhanang (1992), who is recognized a Father of Village. Tourism in Nepal and discovers of scientific tourism has defined village tourism is a grassroots level of tourism designed its own Nepali village style mobilized by Nepali people themselves, their skills and resources displayed as village life style and environment involved by groups of village tourist assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strength the village and village economy “And he further defined the village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad benefits are shared by all in inequitable as participants in tourism activities village tourism which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior beings of their own circumstances.

Grandon (2003), “Sirubari Village” the first model tourism village was initiated by Nepal Village Resort PVT.LTD in 1997. It was the first steps towards introductory commonly based village tourism, Nepal village is trying to give tourist a arte chance of experiencing and learning the indigenous cultural and tradition by staying there as one of the member of the community. People, here have more employment opportunities now and these is less danger of losing the culture. It is also in the interest of the resort to make the local people and community a direct beneficiary of economic gains out tourism. That is why the concept of community based village tourism which entails that every community should get benefit from tourism which can in turn be used for the development of the place.

Sharma (2006), in his article "Village tourism for the Sustainability Rural development in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies (vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP, 2002) tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well a rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking tails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aids led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Tuladhar (1993), in his doctoral work, aimed to study the development of international tourism in kingdom of Nepal from the view of resources the level of its explorations, utilizations and possibilities of its improvement. This study has been done against the background of the overall conditions and its development including natural and anthropological resources, economic development of the country, tourist demands and tourist supply. To achieve the objectives of this study , a systematic method of investigation in the theoretical schema was used , this major findings included the use of dispersion as a basic for balancing of prognoses may promote foreign visitor's quality and the possibilities for attempt and contribution for the future development of international tourism in Nepal should work out alternative prognostic situations in unison with the extracted priority of the tourist supply and direction for their improvement. Tuladhar has given various suggestions in his study like to promote charter flights with RNAC by tour operators assuring the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for the tourist travel to Nepal, to provide more cultural shows and other type of suitable entertainment, to increase the length of stay of tourist and to increase their expenditure, to establish summer resorts like suitable tourist hotels and villas on the banks of lakes and rivers, to develop the national concept and to develop human resources by emphasizing on tourism education.

Banskota, K. (1974), "Rural Tourism in Nepal" thesis submitted to the institute of Humanities and social science, T.U., Kathmandu Nepal. This study's main aim was to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income in generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural tourism infrastructure.

According to Raman Grandon (2003), "Sirubari Village", the first model tourism village was initiated by Nepal Village Resort PVT. LTD. in 1997. It was the first step towards introducing community based village tourism, in, Nepal. Village is trying to give tradition by staying there as one of the member of community. People have more employment opportunities now and there is less danger of losing the culture. It is also in the interest of the resort to make the local people and community a direct beneficiary of economic gains out of tourism. That is why the concept of community based village tourism which entails that every community should get benefit from tourism which can in turn be used for the development of the place.

The aforementioned reviews justifies that no serious academic researches on the potentialities of tourism in Bandipur have not been carried out yet. Bandipur one of the a model touristics VDC of Nepal, has its unique physical, natural, religious, values which have been brought into light by which domestic and foreign tourists can be attracted. Besides it is accessible by road transportation. Realizing this gap into consideration, the researcher has made through study of the potentialities of tourism in Bandipur. The researcher expects that the findings of this research, if implemented into reality, Bandipur will be innovative one which has great significance within the context of scholarship.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study had applied exploratory and descriptive research design. Since, it is a new area selection; the data it agglomerated were primary from the field survey. So it was an exploratory. The data agglomerated were analyzed in descriptive way. In addition case study had been taken for the household's survey.

3.2 Rational of the Selection of the Study Area

Bandipur is good destination for tourist to enjoy different type of culture and ethnic groups along with different places to watch. Thus to find out the further more necessities for the potentiality of tourism over the local people, this area is rationality of the selection as the study area.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The natures of data have been used qualitative as well as quantitative. Data collection is based on the primary and secondary source of data.

3.3.1 Primary Source of Data

Primary data were collected from questionnaire, observation and interview of respondents in selected areas.

3.3.2 Secondary Source of Data

In this study secondary data were collected from different books, thesis. DDC profile and VDC profile and journal of related with this study.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

In the study judgmental sampling has been adopted. The general information as well as some key informants such as tourist, hotel owners, local leaders, intellectuals etc. was also selected purposively. Whereas sample population of the study area had selected on the following basis:

Table 3.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sample from Different Category

Respondent's Category	Number
Local people	10
Domestic tourist	15
Foreign tourist	4
Hotel owner	7
Tourism expert and government service holders, others	6

The total households have been the universe of the study and 7 respondents from hotel owners, 10 respondents from local people, 15 respondents from domestic tourist, 4 respondents from international tourist, 6 respondents from tourism experts, Government service holders and local representations. The total 42 sample sizes of the respondents were taken from five different categories who have involved in tourism profession in directly or indirectly. These all samples were drawn by applying simple random sampling method.

3.5 Techniques and Tools Data Collection

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

3.5.1 Interview

In order to understand the situation of the area, a set of open-ended question schedule were prepared for key informants and used to extract information from the samples. Tourist's activities in the area, local people, cultural environment and current tourism situation, facilities, the historical and cultural importance of the places etc, were collected through this method.

3.5.2 Interview with Key Informants

Key informants for interview were selected from different kind of status, such as local leaders, teachers, intellectuals etc. Basically information like current tourism situation, supply components, accommodation and other facilities, impact upon

society, culture, environment, problem and prospect of community based village tourism and etc were collected through key informants interview.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation is often a neglected method but the result can be recorded both quantitatively and qualitatively. In tourism, much can be learned about human behavior by observing it, even at a distance. The researcher himself observed the area personally to understand the problem and issues of the local peoples and the benefits received from tourism.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The collected primary data from various sources were edited and entered in the computer and processed by using computer software programmed. Simple statistical tools were used for data analysis the qualitative data are analyzed in systematic textual from and descriptive method were used for quantitative data.

CHAPTER - FOUR

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM PRODUCT

The concept of Rural Tourism every part of the Nepal has found tourism potentiality by the cause of environment Himalayan sights, religion, culture, geographical temperature and different kinds of beauties. Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snow capped mountains and scenic, idyllic peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full the tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but these has been a slight increase in tourist arrivals in the country largely due to the improved security condition. The rural areas in Nepal are inhabited by some of the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in the rural areas, which is daily in need of development infrastructure. The building of facilities for tourists would assist in developing the rural areas.

4.1 Demographic Status of Bandipur

The total population of Bandipur VDC is 13368 in which 6554 are female and 6814 are male. There are 2580 households. Age and sex wise composition of the population of the Bandipur VDC is given in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Age and Sex wise Population of Bandipur VDC

Age /Sex	Female		Male		Total	
	Total No.	Percent	Total	Percent	No.	Percent
Below 5	610	4.56	591	4.42	1201	8.98
6-10	694	5.19	726	5.43	1420	10.62
11-15	791	5.91	811	6.06	1602	11.97
16-24	1240	9.28	1265	9.46	2505	18.74
25-45	1889	14.14	2153	16.10	4042	30.24
46-60	803	6.01	775	5.79	1578	11.8
61-75	406	3.03	430	3.23	836	6.26
Above 76	121	0.91	170	1.27	291	2.10
Total	6554	49.03	6814	50.97	13368	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2013

The above table 4.1 shows that 25-45 age group population is 30.24 percent and above 76 age group populations is 2.10 percent. In the study area, Bandipur VDC is belong to the Magar, Gurung, Chhetri, Brahman, Newar, Karai. Gurung is the major dominate caste group among all the ethnic group in the second position among the total population where as Tharu (0.05%) are in the minority.

Table 4.2: Population by Caste/Ethnicity Population

Caste/ethnicity	Households	Total	Percent
Magar	521	2738	20.48
Gurung	500	2841	21.25
Chhetri	227	1199	8.97
Brahman	331	1716	12.84
Newar	349	1617	12.09
Gharti/Bhujel	82	465	3.47
Thakuri	30	151	1.12
Teli	2	18	0.14
Tamang	15	78	0.58
Kumal	14	78	0.58
Darai	2	24	0.18
Rai	2	20	0.14
Sanyasi	25	165	1.23
Kami	155	767	5.73
Damai	56	215	1.60
Sarki	171	839	6.27
Sunar	22	121	0.90
Muslim	8	69	0.51
Tharu	2	8	0.05
Dura	10	91	0.68
Bote	17	155	1.19
Total	2541	13368	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2013

4.2 Socio-economic Status

A socio-economic feature reflects the status of development of nation. Sociological and economic characteristics and such as: religion, education, employment, health, employment, health, environment and sanitation etc. have an important role in the economy of the nation and standard of living of the people.

4.2.1 Occupational Status

Most of the populations of Bandipur VDC are involved on agriculture sector. They spent their time on household work beside other agriculture work but out of total population, 68.88% are involved in agriculture sector.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Population by Occupation

Occupation	Population	Percent
Agriculture	4048	68.88
Business	695	11.48
Service	900	14.87
Labour	404	6.68
Industry	6	0.09
Total	6053	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2013

The table 4.3 shows that the agriculture is the major occupation of the people about in the study area. 11.48 percent population is involved in business land lower 0.09 percent is depend on their person.

4.2.2 Economic Status of the Bandipur VDC

Bandipur VDC is rural base areas of Nepal. Most of the people are included in agriculture sector and their major sources of income farming, livestock, business, service, etc. the detail economic status of Bandipur VDC is presented table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Population in Economic Status (No. of RH)

Income	Below 25 Thousand	25-75 Thousand	75-150 Thousand	Above 150 Thousand	Total	%
Agriculture and livestock	466	200	97	11	774	30.46
Business and industry	38	98	87	94	317	12.47
Job and pension	27	109	246	97	479	18.85
Foreign employer	15	89	211	132	447	17.59
Labor	91	202	99	9	401	15.78
Others	52	32	24	15	123	4.84
Total	689	730	764	358	2541	100
%	27.11	28.72	30.06	14.08	100	

Source: VDC Profile, 2013

Housing Condition

Most of the 90.11 percent people housing condition in Bandipur VDC is made on rural basis. Out of them, 9.89 percent rural base house roof by cemented. The table 4.5 is presented types of roof in Bandipur VDC.

Table 4.5: Distribution of H.Hs by Types of Roof

No.	Types of Roof	No. of H.H	Percent
1	Khar(Thatched)	427	16.80
2	Jasta	981	38.60
3	Tayal	882	34.71
4	Cemented	251	9.89
5	Total	2541	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2013

4.2.3 Educational Status

Education plays an important role in the overall social as well as economic enlistment and betterment of life for the development of rural tourism. Educational factors also play an important role in rural tourism development. The detail status of education is presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Status of Education in Study Area

Age group	Illiterate		Literate		SLC		10+2		Bachelor		Master		PhD	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-15	189	169	1299	1389	40	48	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-45	443	274	2075	2213	341	444	218	250	108	290	32	59	2	4
46-60	565	359	399	508	38	63	49	70	4	37	2	27	0	0
60 above	623	484	63	167	6	16	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0
Total	1820	1259	3836	4277	425	571	277	331	112	330	34	87	2	4

Source: VDC Profile, 2013 F=female, M=male

The table 4.6 shows that 76.96 percentage people are literate and 23.04 percentage people are illiterate in Bandipur.

4.3 Impact of Tourism

Since, Bandipur is easily accessible, through a well paved road of half an hour, rich in natural scenic beauty of Himalayas like Mt. Ganesh, Mt. Machhapuchhre and Mt. Dhoulagiri etc. and also forest and hills. Sightseeing to monuments, market area and tribal villages, colorful festivals like BisketJatra, Janai Purnima, GaiJatra, Dashain, Tihar etc. added beauty of Bandipur. Similarly, quite and peaceful environment and local people's hospitality makes it mini-heaven.

Thus we can say that Bandipur remains largely an unexplored area with a maximum potential for promotion of tourism.

4.3.1 Natural Assets

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

Scenic Beauty

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

i) Spectacular Himalayan Scenery

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

ii) View of Beautiful Mountains/Hills

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

iii) River Basin

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

iv) Jungle

Raniban, GrungcheDanda and MukundesworiDanda of Bandipur are the green jungles, which also attracts tourists.

v) Sunrise and Sunset

The sunrise from the eastern mountain can attract anybody's heart, whereas the sunset in the evening becomes another attraction in Bandipur. Sunrise and sunset can be seen from Tundikhel and Gurungche hill.

Pleasant and Favorable Climate

Since, Bandipur lies in the Mahabharat range at an altitude of 3400 feet. The weather is cool all the year round the maximum temperature in winter is between 18, 20

degree centigrade while the minimum temperature plummets to 2 degree centigrade. In the summer season, the temperature goes up to 30 degree centigrade and the minimum temperature dips to 12 degree centigrade.

Wild life

Panther, bear, butterflies (about 22 different type), birds (about 60 including Kande Bhyakur) etc. are the prime attraction for tourists in Bandipur.

Caves

Bandipur's hillsides are also well known from their caves, which carry religious significance for the locals. Patali Dwar (Gate way to hill) cave and Siddha cave has many marvelous limestone formatted statues and idols which provide extra little bit of excitement to all visitors.

Patali Dwar five hours walk from Bandipur bazaar has religious importance, villagers called it as a way to go inside the earth i.e. Patal.

Siddha cave, which also biggest cave in Nepal, is two hours walk from main bazaar. The largest cavern is full of stalactites and stalagmites.

Rocky Slopes

Tundikhel, Tandrang-Rundrung, Tudikhel and Chunpahara rocky slopes are also the attraction of visitors in Bandipur. All of these can be used from rock-climbing activities.

4.3.2 Man-made Assets

a) Main Bazar

Main bazaar is the settlement of Newars who had migrated from the valley during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The houses in main Bazaar have built on double-lane and the main street and pavement is paved by the slate stones. The main things to watch in bazaar area wooden craft, slate roofed, full of art, architecture and cultural and parallel lined house.

b) Gurungche Hill (Thani Mai Temple)

It takes roughly 25 minutes to get to the top, Northeast of main bazaar, where there is a small shrine as well as the Thani Mai Temple, and Chautara or rest platform. Thani Mai Temple, a Shiva Temple, revered especially by magar groups established in 1997 holds strong religious belief within the cilagers. Not only local residents but devotees from very far Kathmandu, Chitwan, Gorkha, etc., also came to worship the god. The temple invites number of devotees every Thursday when Chariot of flowers are driven to the top the hill and relinquished at the Temple. The temple holds more importance in the month of December and January when weeklong pujas are observed. From where we can also see beautiful valleys and hills, 180 degree views of Himalayas, human shaped Bandipur, etc.

c) Mukundeshwori

One of the Best places to hike is Mukunda Sen hill, named after Mukunda Sen, 16th century king of Palpa when Bandipur was under his authority. Mukundeshwori temple dedicated to king Mukunda Sen houses numerous artifacts, ancient weapons and coins, and utensils used during the time when Nepal was still struggling under the 2200-2400 principalities. The shrine here is festooned with numerous bells and tridents and it is especially revered by Gurung tribes. It will take you at least one and hours walk from the bazaar to get atop the hill.

d) Khadgadevi Temple

It is revered shrine in Bandipur. The two-storied Khadgadevi Temple is famous for its Khadga (sword), which exists till today. The Khadga is said to have been left by Mukunda Sen who was given the sword by Shiva as a 'gift of divinity' has been kept wrapped in cloth. The temple is opened once a year in October during the Dashain festival when 50-60 livestock are sacrificed at the temple's premise. It is said that during this period all the Bandipures from everywhere within the country come and worship the goddess.

e) Bindababsini Temple

At the eastern part of the town is the pagoda-roofed Bindabasini temple, 109 years old temple, which house goddess, Durga, Bandipur's guardian deity. The rich wooden carving and detailed brass-work that atom the temple are replicas of pagoda structures of the Kathmandu valley.

f) Mahalaxmi Temple

This temple is also built in pagoda style. It is dedicated to the goddess of wealth, Laxmi, the structure also displays exquisite woodwork in its struts, doorways and arches.

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

4.4 Facilities and Infrastructure Related to Tourism

In respect with other average village in Nepal Bandipur consists more infrastructure facilities, it also endowed basic amenities, which are essential for the development of tourism, which are mentioned below.

4.4.1 Transportation Facilities

Transportation is the key for the development of tourism. The transportation need must be meeting. The transportation facilities make it possible the travel from one place to another. The means of transportation decides the volume of tourist. The tourist spends about half of their total holiday money on transport and travel and other half on accommodation and other activities. It is estimated that travel costs are typically about 40 percent of total holiday expenditure. It shows that the importance of transportation in tourism.

Road

Situated on a saddle, Bandipur (1000 meters) is strategically located about 140 km. west of Kathmandu and 74 km. Respondents east of Pokhara. It is 8 km south up form a popular pick-up point at Dumre Bazar on prithivi Highway.

From Dumre to Bandipur the road is graveled. The various means of transportation like car, taxi, motorcycle, bus, jeeps etc are available on hire to travel from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Narayangadh and other cities of Nepal. Daily bus service is available from Narayangadh only. But travel agencies have provided very comfortable coach for tourist visiting Bandipur.

The Foot-Trail

Likewise, the foot trail from Dumre to Bandipur is another attraction for the tourists it takes 2 hours trek from Dumre.

The Helipads

At present, there are 3 helipad facilities in Bandipur. But they are not properly utilized for the development of tourism.

4.4.2 Catering Facility

Every lodge has restaurant facility in Bandipur. But these hotels and paying guest houses commonly offer Nepalese and Tibetan dishes. Food like meat, fish, fruits and cold drinks are easily available in these hotels.

However modern restaurant facilities in Bandipur can be found in Bandipur Mountain Resort and old inn.

4.4.3 Security Service

Another factor needed for the promotion of village Tourism is security. Security is an essential factor for tourists. It plays a vital role in tourist flow. Nobody wants to go and stay there where security is lacking. Condition of insecurity is created by robber, thieves and also by wild animals. Event of murder and disappearances of tourists would discourage the other travelers to visit such destination. Viewed in this way, Bandipur may be regarded as peaceful and fearless place.

4.4.4 Water Supply

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

etc. Similarly, ESTAP is launching project of more than 2,00,00,000 aiming to bring drinking water from Jal Devi and Hara Dandha within 18 months.

4.4.5 Communication

There are about a dozens of telephone lines in Bandipur. It has wireless set also. Similarly, internet, mobile phone, and fax facilities are also available in Bandipur.

4.4.6 Electricity

All the localities of Bandipur have been electrified. It has not any problem of electrification at present.

4.4.7 Health Service

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

4.4.8 Drainage System

It has a traditional drainage system around the main bazaar area only since it is situated in the hill, dirt and water directly flow down from the village naturally.

This there is no problem of cleanliness. Thus, it is clear that the village has a wide range of basic infrastructures facilities for the development of tourism in future.

4.4.9 Accommodation Facilities

Accommodation is an important ingredient as well as key and essential component of tourism. The demand from accommodation away from home has become an important function of tourism. It is comprehensive term and includes all the facilities such as hotel, motels, lodges, camping sites, etc. Tourism is to great extent, development on the types and quality of accommodations available. The demand for accommodations varies according to the social class, price that the guests are willing to pay. Level of prices and similar other consideration, expansion of tourism inevitably brings about the development of accommodations.

Different categories of accommodation are available in Bandipur, which may be divided into 3 categories to the facilities and price charged. They are Resort, Hotels and paying Guest Houses. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies between different classes of hotels. It also depends upon the investment made for its establishment. The available room and beds in Bandipur are given table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Accommodation Capacity

S.N.	Type of Accommodation	No	%	Room and Beds					Total	
				Single	Double	Bed	Dormitory	Bed	Room	Bed
1	Paying Guest Houses	22	46.80	15	29	41	-	-	44	51
2	Lodge	24	48	24	20	20	6	24	44	58
3	Resort	1	2.12	-	12	24	-	-	12	24
	Total	47	100	39	61	85	6	24	100	139

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 4.7 shows that 46.48% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are of low cast and easily accessible paying guest houses, which has 44 rooms and 51. beds. These are located in the market area and run by the locals providing homely environment. Most of the tourist used to stay here in order to enjoy the local culture and traditional way of living and also to learn Nepali language.

CHAPTER - FIVE

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The study has been carried out with a view of developing Bandipur as a tourist destination. Bandipur VDC and study of economic work in Pokhara area and others secondary information were collected from Central Bureau of Statistics. In this chapter an attempt has been made to assess the potentiality of tourism development on the basis of views and perceptions collected through field work.

5.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

5.1.1 Age and Gender of Respondents

Out of total sampled respondents 23.80 percent are carried out from local people by using random sampling method local respondents by gender and age group that is given in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Local Respondents by Age and Gender

Age	Sex				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
Below 20	1	10	1	10	2	20
20-40	2	20	1	10	3	30
40-60	2	20	1	10	3	30
Above 60	1	10	1	10	2	20
Total	6	60	4	40	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.1 shows that age group and gender of local respondents. All together 6 respondents were taken as sample of the study. Out of them, 60 percent are male and 40 percent are female. According to the table 5.2, percent are below 20 years of age and above 60 years of age while the maximum 30 percent are in the 20 to 40 and 40 to 60 years age group.

Age and Gender Distribution of Domestic Visitors

According to the field survey in study area, the age group and gender wise visitors of domestic tourist status is given below table 5.10 and figure 2.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Domestic Visitors by Age Group

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	Percent
15-25	1	4	5	33.33
25-35	3	4	7	46.66
35-45	0	1	1	6.66
Above 45	1	1	2	13.35
Total	5	10	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The above table 5.2 shows that 46.66 percent respondents' age group 25 to 35 years. The respondents' age group 35 to 45 was found only 6.66 percent. Similarly 33.33 percent are female and 66.66 percent are male respondent. The age group of it shows that maximum number of domestic visitors is youth people; they are visit with purpose of recreation and enjoyment.

Age Group of Foreign Tourist

Foreign tourist of different age group visit Bandipur that is given below. The age group of foreign tourist is given below who are visit in study area

Table 5.3: Foreign Tourist by Different Age Group

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 35	2	50
36 — 50	1	25
51 — 65	1	25
Total	4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

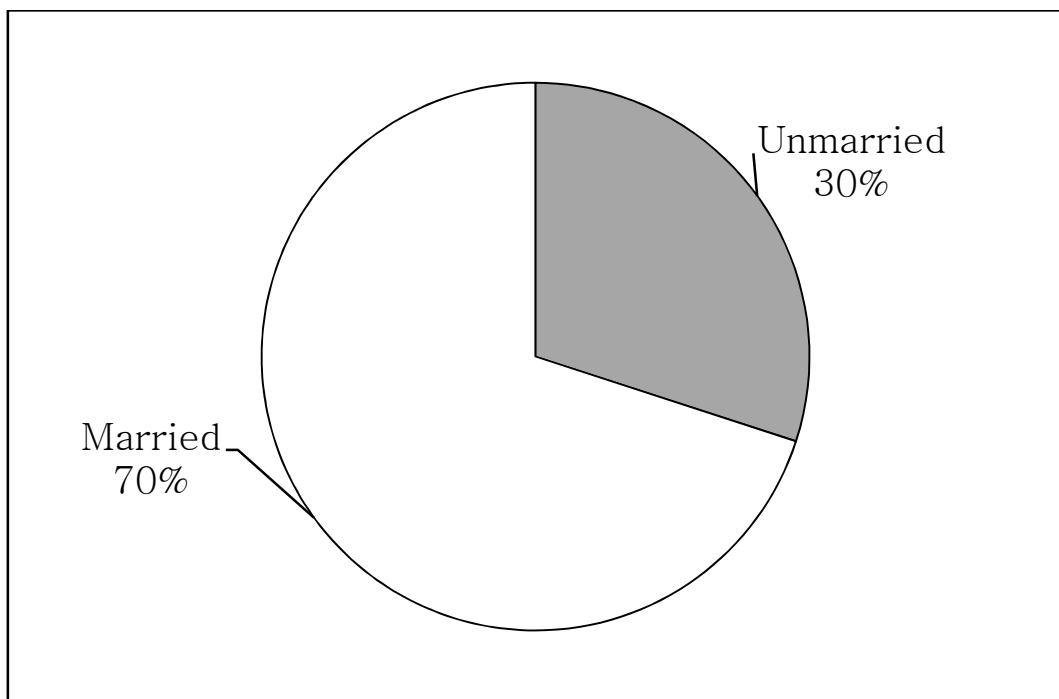
The table 5.3 shows the age group of the foreign visitors. The age -group is divided in below 35, 36 to 50 and 51 to 65. Here one has found 64 years old man visit Bandipur.

Other age group has found Below 35 has 50 percent and other age group has found equal 25 percent in sample respondents, who visit Bandipur.

5.1.2 Marital Status of the Local Respondents

The marital status of the respondents was divided in two categories. In which 70 percent respondent are found married but 30 percent are unmarried. The details marital status of respondents presented in figure.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status



Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.1.3 Occupation of the Local Respondents

Most of the 30 percent respondents of this study are involved on agriculture. 20 percent are involved in the business, study and govt. service and minimum 10 percent are involved in hotel in study area. The occupation status of the respondents is presented table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	3	30
Hotel	1	10
Business	2	20
Study	2	20
Govt. service	2	20
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Occupation of Domestic Visitors

Visitors of this study area consisted in different occupation. The table 5.4 shows the different percentages of visitors who are sample of this study in Bandipur. 20 percent of visitors are businessman where as 33.33 percent are students and only 13.33 percent are housewife and teaching. 20 percent has found government service holders. The details status of occupation of the visitors is present table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Business	3	20
Housewife	2	13.33
Students	5	33.33
Teaching	2	13.33
Govt. service holders	3	20
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.1.4 Purpose of Visit

Tourists seemed to visit Bandipur for different purpose. Field survey shows that maximum 46.66 percent of visitors visit this place for seeing natural beauty or sightseeing, 40 percent has found purpose of visit in Bandipur for entertainment. 6.66

percent were visit with purpose of research study and religious and culture. The detail purpose of visit in study area is given in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Purpose of Visitors

Purpose of Visit	Domestic	Percentage	International	Percentage
Entertainment	6	40	1	16.66
Sightseeing	7	46.66	3	50
Research study	1	6.66	1	16.66
Religious/ cultural	1	6.66	1	16.66
Total	15	100	6	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.1.5 Types of Visitors in the Study Area

In study area there has found two types of visitors domestic and international. According to the respondents view, the type of domestic visitors has shown high. The status of tourist type is present in table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Sample Tourist

Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Domestic	15	78.94
International	4	21.06
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.1.6 Flow of Tourist in Study Area

Most of the visitors are come from India and domestic tourists also Bandipur regularly for different purpose. According to the table 5.7, maximum 40 percent respondents say that 30-40 visitors visit Bandipur per day. The details flowing stats in presented table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents by Flow of Visitors in Study Area

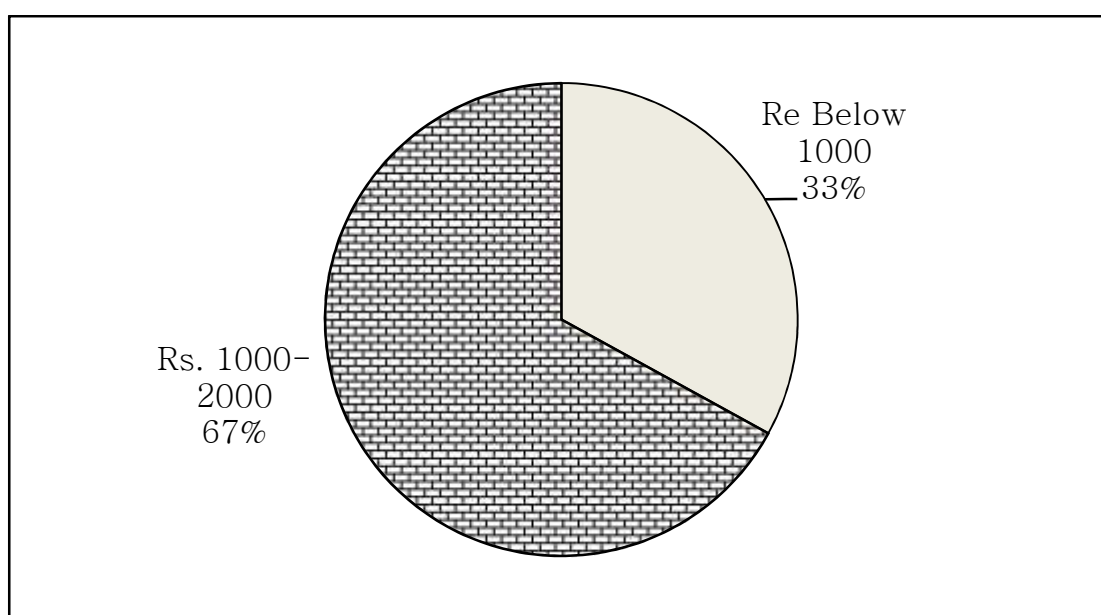
Flow of Visitors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
10-20	2	20
20-30	2	20
30-40	4	40
Above 40	2	20
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey. 2014

5.1.7 Expenditure Pattern of Tourist

Figure 2 has explained the expenditure of visitors in hotel of Bandipur. The major expenditure in Bandipur Hotel by visitors were noted below 1000 (33.33) followed by Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 (66.66). The details status of expenditure is presented figure 2 below.

Figure 5.2: Expenditure Pattern of Tourist



Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to the figure, to increase the expenditure of visitors, hotel facilities, transportation and production of local cultural products should be developed the - visitors will buy the local cultural products and the locals will be benefited.

5.1.8 Expenditure of Domestic Visitors

Expenditure of tourist's plays important roles for the promotion of tourism in any place. More expenditure of the tourists more will be the income to the rural people. The expenditure pattern of the tourists visiting Bandipur is given below in table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Expenditure of Domestic Tourist in the Study Area

Expenditure (Rs)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below Rs. 500	4	26.66
Rs. 500-1000	6	40
Rs. 1000-2000	3	20
Above Rs. 2000	2	13.33
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 5.9 has explained the expenditure pattern of domestic visitors in Bandipur. The major expenditure in Bandipur by the visitors were noted below 500 (26.66%) followed by Rs. 500 to 1000 (40%), Rs. 1000-2000 (20%) and above Rs. 2000 (13.33%).

To increase the expenditure of visitors in cultural, marketing, entertainment, hotel facilities, transportation and production of local cultural products should be developed. The visitors will buy the local cultural products and locals will be benefited.

5.1.9 Length of Stay

The length of stay of the tourists is an important factor for the promotion of tourism in any area as it is directly related to the economy. So, it is necessary to increase the number of tourists along with their length of stay that varies from tourists to tourists and depends upon the time, money and desires of the tourists. The duration of stay of domestic tourists in Bandipur is given in the table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents by Length of Stay in Bandipur

Stay Period	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Day trip	10	66.67
1-3 days	3	20
More than 3 days	2	13.33
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.10 shows that the duration of stay of the visitors in Bandipur the duration of visitors the field survey was found day trip 66.67 percent, 1 to 3 days 20 percent and more than 3 days 13.33 percent it is shows that the short stay period in Bandipur. It is because of lack of comfortable accommodation and others essential facilities and marketing facilities in Bandipur.

5.1.10 Length of Stay of Foreign Tourist

The length of stay of the foreign tourist is an important factor for economic development of study area. To sustain living period of foreign tourist in Bandipur is necessary for the promotion of tourism. So it is necessary to increase the number of tourist along with their length of stay that varies from tourists to tourists and depends upon the time, money and the desire of the tourists. The duration of stay of tourists in Bandipur is given in table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Stay in Study Area

Length of Stay	No. of Respondents	Percentage
One night 2 days	1	25
2 night/ 3 days	2	50
3 night/ 4 days	1	25
Total	4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.11, it is cleared that most of the foreign tourist stay in Bandipur for 2 to 4 days. 50 percent are have stay 2 night/3 days, 25 percent have stay equal one night/2 days and 3 night/4 days in Bandipur.

5.1.11 Influencing Factors of Bandipur

Bandipur is a beautiful place in the point of view of tourism. It is popular in natural beauty, good climate, sightseeing, bio-diversity and other sunrise etc. So, the tourism potentialities are high than other places. According to the field survey in the study area of Bandipur in influence of Bandipur is given below table 5.12

Table 5.12: Distribution of Visitors by Influence Factor of Tourism

Influence Factor	No. of Respondents by Priority						Total
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Natural beauty	4	7	2	4	1	2	15
Good climate	3	4	3	2	2	1	15
Sightseeing	2	3	4	3	2	1	15
Good facilities	2	2	4	2	1	4	15
Bio-diversity	2	2	1	3	4	3	15
culture	2	2	1	1	5	4	15
Total	15	15	15	15	15	15	90

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.12 shows that maximum number of respondents gives 1st priority to the natural beauties, good climate and sightseeing. In the field survey according to domestic visitors gives 1st priority in natural beauty but all there are important factor for the tourism potentialities in study area.

5.1.12 Influence Factors to Attract Foreign Tourist

The inflow of tourists in any place is highly affected by the different factors of that place. Here in Bandipur features most linked by the tourist according to the natural beauties and sightseeing is given below table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by Influence Factor of Tourist in Study Area

Influence Factor	No. of Respondents by Priority						Total
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Natural beauties	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Good climate	2	2	-		-	-	4
Sightseeing	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
Good facilities	-	1	3	-		-	4
Bio-diversity	-	-		1	3	-	4
Extra cultures	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	24

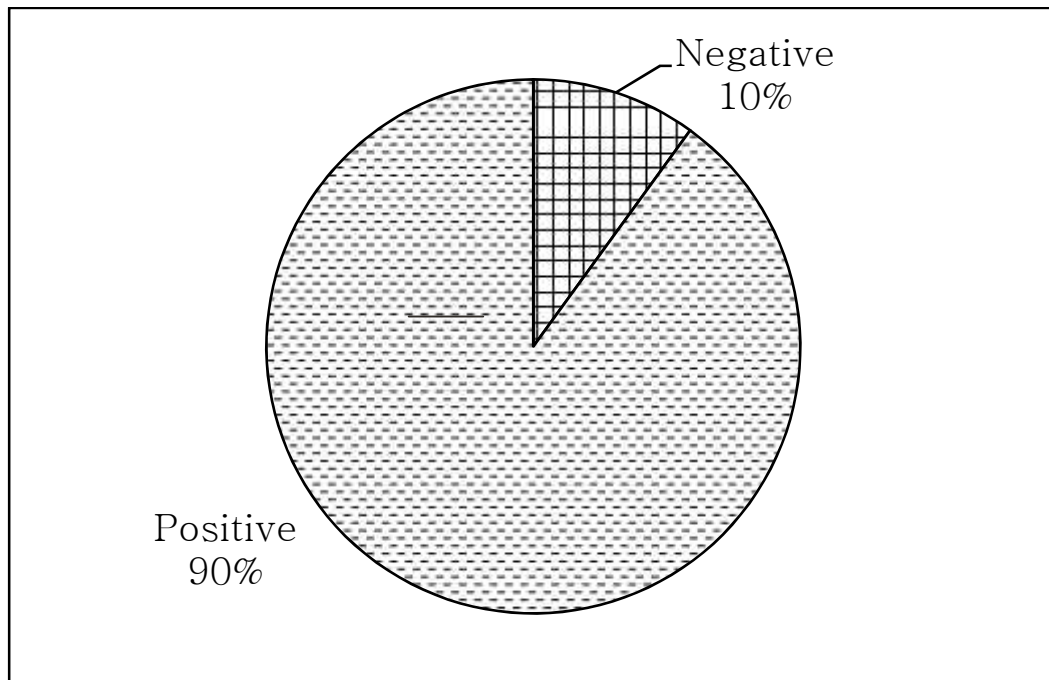
Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.13 shows that maximum number of foreign tourist visit Bandipur to the influence of natural beauties and good climate. Most of the visitors give first priority to the natural beauties in Bandipur. Others, good climate, sightseeing, bio-diversity, and culture is also influence factor to attract foreign tourist. So we can say that Bandipur VDC has potentialities of tourism development in Nepal.

5.1.13 Impact of Tourism on Local People

In study area, most of the visitors stay one day. In Bandipur and they spend much more time to enjoy and brought different things. The impact of tourism in study area is presented in figure 3.

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by the Impact of Tourism Negative



Source: Field Survey, 2014

The Positive and Negative Impact of Tourist

The figure 3 indicates that tourism has brought positive change like increase in income level, cultural exchange, employment opportunities, public awareness and overall aspect of human development only 10 percent responds feels negative impact like effect of foreign fashion, religion by the flow of tourist in study area.

5.2 Local Initiation in Tourism Development

An attempt was made to present survey findings of tourism experts government service holders and other tourism related persons here under. An in depth interview was conducted with tourism experts, who included tourism professional, government officials business man to identify resent tourism weakness and other effort made by DDC Tanahun and VDC Bandipur.

An attempt has been made to access the present situation Bandipur from the perspective of tourism development in Bandipur no any development hs been done by any concerned agencies the development of tourism in Bandipur. The VDC had to do

a far fully exploiting the huge potential that VDC has. The experts were of the view that the lack of vision among the policy-maker and the lack of awareness among local masses are the pricing hindrances.

DDC Tanahun and VDC Bandipur had to play a vital role to promote tourism in Bandipur and near places. Most of the expert and tourism related respondents were not satisfied with government of Nepal; DDC and VDC when they were asked about the efforts made by DDC and VDC. The DDC and VDC should have a clear cut vision and a strong commitment to translate its words into genuine works. But these local bodies have neither vision nor any systematic plans, strategies and budget allocation for the development of tourism in Bandipur. Slogan alone can do nothing; it cannot do anything meaningful on its own for making Bandipur a tourist destination. The local bodies could have done nothing for the preservation of archaeological sites, historical places; view points and development of other destinations. These bodies should have encouraged the private sector in developing necessary infrastructure for the purpose in view. In the view of experts, Bandipur is an attraction with sightseeing, good climate, natural beauties, beautiful geographical location, accommodation facilities and other extra culture. But this place has not been given emphasis by the local bodies as well as central government. So for making Bandipur a tourist destination proper policies and strategies should be developed and the participation of local people made in the concept of rural village tourism development.

5.3 Problems and Weakness

The respondents mentioned many weaknesses. There is lack of vision among the policy makers, from the local to the highest levels, is the greatest drawback. The bureaucrats are neither sensitive nor serious on the matter. The lack of awareness among the local people is the second major hindrance. The self-centered or selfish attitude of the local leaders, lack of marketing in tourism, lack of appropriate accommodation, lack of transportation are other obstacles on the way.

5.3.1 Transportation Facilities

From Dumre bazaar to Bandipur, there is the one way narrow road. Even though, there is the availability of transportation in some extent, no proper accessibility of

vehicles for the domestic tourists time to time. They are facing the problem of not getting seat in minibuses from Dumre bazaar.

5.3.2 Touristic Facilities

There is no well attractive and sophisticated touristic points so that, tourists cannot stay there for more days, even if they wanted to stay. Some touristic want to go to trekking but there is no availability of trekking route for there. A children fun park spring foundation within Bandipur has been found necessary to make to increase the attractiveness for the visitors. There is lack of clean drinking water and Bandipur is highly more expensive for domestic tourists. There are no proper accommodation facilities for large number of tourist at one time.

5.3.3 Tourism Marketing

There is lack of appropriate marketing facilities and lack of marketing of the local products. There is lack of preservation, conservation and promotion policies or incentives. There is the problem of no awareness and knowledge about the importance of tourism to the local people. There is no availability of tourism information centre with poor record management system. There is no dissemination of information of tourism about Bandipur internationally.

5.3.4 Tourism Policy

Government formulates no clear vision, mission plan and programs especially for the promotion and development of Bandipur. It is because, local people are not accessible to participate in policy making and decision making authority.

5.3.5 Other Problems and Weakness

There is no linkage and attachment of local people with professional organization out of Bandipur. Only a few local people have got benefits from tourism so that, local people may be affected in off season because of over dependency on tourism. The foreign culture and fashion has negative impact to the people of Bandipur.

CHAPTER - SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snow capped mountains and scenic idyllic peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full. The tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but there has been a slight increase in tourist arrivals in the rural areas in Nepal are inhabited by some of the most friendly and hospitable people in the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in on this and devise plans to promote tourism in the rural areas, which is badly in need of development infrastructure; building of facilities for tourists would assist in developing the rural areas.

Bandipur is a land of monumental mountains seems to touch the heavens. The natural scenery, the rich bio-diversity, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, the rich and diverse culture, the clean and fresh mountain air are the resources to attract visitors. The hilly natural landscape and panoramic view is the main characteristic features of Bandipur for the lovely attraction of tourist. The panoramic view and sightseeing scenic beauty of Bandipur make the destination for pleasure seeking and holiday making to man visitors. Around Bandipur there are numerates sightseeing spots and tourism interest place such as Bandipur Gurunche hill. Beside this there are several lesser known as tourism destination are also being exposing. Therefore, Bandipur is one of such places where there have many potentialities of tourism to developed touristy point of view.

This study was conducted to analyze the tourism potentiality in Bandipur. However, the specific objectives of study are to identify the prospect of tourism in the study area analyze the facilities of tourism in study area and to examine the status of tourist in the study area and to identify the problems of tourism development in the study area.

The study is based both on the secondary and primary data collection from DDC and VDC profile, reports and direct filed the questionnaire in Bandipur study area. The study mainly based data obtained from field survey 2014. The primary data is gathering from local people, visitors (Domestic, foreign), hotel owners, tourism

experts through the random sampling based on quota sample method. Altogether 42 respondents were sample from local people (10), hotel owners (7), domestic visitors (15), foreign visitors (4) and tourism experts (6) for this study. Similarly, arithmetic tools were used for data analysis and the study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data analysis of the status. Findings of the study have been summarized as follows.

-) The total population of Bandipur VDC is 13368 in which 6554 are female and 6814 are male. There are 2541 households belonged to Magar, Gurung, Brahman, Newar, Chhetri, Kami, Damai, Sarki. Most the 68.88 percent populations and bandipur are include on Agriculture sector.
-) In study area 76.96 percent population is literate and 23.03 percent are illiterate.
-) The total 42 sample sizes of the respondents was taken from five different category who have been involved in tourism profession in directly or indirectly by using simple random sampling method. Out of size sample 23.80 percent respondents sample from local people, 35.71 percent from domestic visitors, 9.52 from foreign visitors, 16.66 percent from hotel owners and 14.28 percent from tourism experts.
-) Number of visitors in Bandipur is increasing each year. The increasing flow of tourists to Bandipur shows the great potential of tourism development.
-) In study area, has found a number of recognized and exposed tourism site and destination such as Bandipur Bazaar, Gurunche Hill, Siddha Gupha, Tundikhel, Bandipur Tindhara and Thanimai Temple, etc.
-) Total local respondents, 60 percent are male and 40 percent are female. The age group of respondents has found 20 to 40 and 40 to 60 years of age while the maximum 30 percent in the Below 20 and above 60 years of age least 20 percent age group.
-) Out of total local respondents 70 percent were found married but 30 percent has found unmarried. Their occupation status is 10 percent are involved in Hotel, 20 percent are involved in agriculture and social service.
-) According to local respondents, maximum 70 percent respondents say that average 40-50 visitors Bandipur per day. But only 30 percent says that average about 50 visitors visit Bandipur per day.

-) Out of total local respondents, only 10 percent respondents feel negative impact of tourism in study area.
-) According to the hotel owners, the employment opportunity has significantly increased in tourism oriented business in Bandipur. Out of total sample 12 people are employer on their hotel and restaurant.
-) The major expenditure in Bandipur hotel by visitors were noted below 500 (26.66%) followed by Rs. 500 to 1000 (40%). Therefore it is clear that the expenditure status is medium in hotel by visitors.
-) Most of the visitors were found having short time stay in Bandipur. The visitors 3 days of stay have been found 50 percent.
-) Out of total domestic visitors, who visited during this field survey were found only by the purpose of entertainment that is 40%, sightseeing that is 46.66% religious that is 6.66% by research study.
-) Natural beauties, good climate, sightseeing, geographical facilities, bio diversity and extra culture are influence factor. For the visitors (domestic and foreign). Maximum number of visitors visiting Bandipur gives high priority the sightseeing and research study.
-) An attempt has been made by tourism expert to access the present situation of Bandipur from the perspective tourism development in Bandipur. No any development has been done by any concerned agencies for the development of tourism in Bandipur. The VDC had to do a lot for full exploiting the huge potential that lack of vision among the policy makers and the lack of awareness among local masses the principal hindrance.

The increasing flow of tourists and length of stay period Bandipur shows the great prospects of tourism development.

6.2 Conclusion

Bandipur is one of the tourist destinations of Nepal. The mountain natural landscape and panoramic view is the main influencing factor of Bandipur to be developed as a lovely attraction for tourist. The panoramic view and sightseeing, scenic beauty of Bandipur main the destination for pleasure seeking and holiday making too many visitors around Bandipur, there are numerous sightseeing spots and tourism interest

place such as Bandipur Bazaar, Gurunche hill, Thanimai Temple, Bandipur Tindhara, Tundikhel, etc. In line with this government of Nepal is also trying to develop the tourism resources and tourism infrastructure to such potential places in Nepal. As a conclusion of the study it can be said that Bandipur has high potentiality of tourism development.

REFERENCES

- Alwis, R.D. (1996). *A Digitized Pix Story of Bandipur*, Kathmandu.
- Bhattra, A. (2004). *Bandipur, A mini heaven*, Bandipur Social Development Committee.
- BSDT (2003). *Bandipur Social Development Committee*, Bandipur, Tanahun, Nepal.
- Burger (1978). *The Economic Impact in Nepal, An Input, Output Analysis*. Ph.D. Dissertation Cornell University.
- CBS (2011). *Central Bureau of Statistics Year Book*, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Dahal, D.P. (2003). *Rural Tourism*, Kathmandu: Nima Pustak Prakashan
- DDC, Tanahun (2070). *Bandipur VDC Profile, and Introduction*, District Development Committee, Tanahaun.
- DDC, Tanahun (2068). *District Profile Tanahun*, District Development Committee
- Dhungana, J. (2008). *Know Nepal Very Well*, Kathmandu.
- Economic Survey (2012). *Ministry of Financial Report*, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Kayastha, N. (1985). *Development of Tourism in Nepal*. South Asia Regional Co-operation CEDA, T.U.
- Keller George (1990). *Introduction to the tourism in Nepal*.
- Khadka, K.R. (1993). *Tourism and Economics Development in Nepal*. (Doctoral Thesis) U.K.: Submitted to the Development and Project Planning Centre, University of Bradford.
- Kunwar, R.R. (1997). *Tourism and Development*, Laxmi Kunwar, Kathmandu.
- MOPE (2004). *Ministry action and Environment, State of the Environment Nepal*, Kathmandu, Singh Durbar, Nepal.

- NPC (1956). *The First Five Year Plan (1956-61)* National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1962). *The Second Three Year Plan (1962-65)*. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1965). *The Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)*. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1970). *The Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75)*. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1975). *The Fifth Five Year Plan (1975-80)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu: TU.
- NPC (1980). *The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1985). *The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1992). *The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (1997). *The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (2002). *The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)* National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (2007). *The Eleventh Three Year Interim Plan (2007-2010)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (2010). *The Twelfth Three Year Interim Plan (2010-2013)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- NPC (2013). *The Thirteenth Three Year Interim Plan (2013)*, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.

- NTB (2012). *Nepal Tourism Board. Annual Report*, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Pradhanang, S.B. (2002). *Village Tourism in Chitwan*. Delhi: Adroit Publisher
- Puri, L. (2002). *Tourism and Development*. Taleju Prakashan: Kathmandu.
- Satyal, Y.R. (2000). *A Profile Tourism in Nepal*. Mahat Deepak (2005), Adait Publisher Piloting Propose Tourism, NTTR Forum, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sharma, P. (1998). "Approaches to Promoting Mountain Tourism for Local Development experience for Nepal", *The Himalayan Review*. Vol. 19, Nepal Geographical Society, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sharma, P. (2006) Village Tourism for the Sustainability of Rural Development. Vol.3, No.1 (jan-June 2006), Centre Department of Rural Development, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Tiwari, S.N. (1981). *Prospect and Problem in Tourism Nepal*. M.A. Dissertation T.U.
- Retrieved from <http://www.welcomenepal.com>
- Retrieved from <http://www.npc.gov.np>

ANNEX-I
THE SURVEY OF HOTELS

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on **Impact of Tourism in Bandipur VDC of Tanahun District**, Nepal with your help in this matter we feel that some very use full conclusions can be reached for he development of Bandipur are in every way possible, mainly through the tourism sector. Please give us few minutes to help.

A. Personal Information

1. Name of the Owner: _____ 2. Age: _____
3. Sex: _____ 4. Education: _____
5. Other Occupation: _____ 6. Religion: _____
7. Caste: _____

B. Questionnaire

1. Name of the Hotel
2. When was the hotel established?
3. How many hotels were before your hotel was established?
4. How many hotels are there now in Bandipur?
5. Where are you came from?
6. Do you have any hotel in other tourist centers in Nepal?
i) Yes: ii) No:
If Yes, then where? _____

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

i) Sufficient ii) Over Supply/Excess

iii) Not Sufficient iv) Don't Knows

8. How are you running your hotel?

i) Proprietorship ii) Partnership

iii) Personal Loan iv) Joint Venture

9. How do you established your hotel?

i) Self finance ii) Loan from Finance

iii) Personal Loan iv) Others:

10. How Much money have you invested?

NRS. _____

11. Do you think the necessities of the proper management of elrainage and sewerage system?

i) Yes ii) No iii) Don't Know

12. What are the number of rooms and beds in your hotel?

i) Single ii) Double iii) Common

iv) Total Room: _____ v) Total Beds: _____

13. How much money do you charge?

i) Room: Single _____per night

Double _____per night

Common _____per night

ii) Fooding: Breakfast _____ at a time

Lunch _____ at a time

Dinner _____ at a time

14. What is the average standing of tourists?

NRS. _____ per day / per head or

US\$ _____ per day / per head

15. What is your average level of income perday?

NRs. _____ per day or US\$ _____ perday

16. From where do you get your necessities?

i) Local Markets: _____

ii) Outside Markets: _____

17. Which type of items do you purchase from local market?

18. Can local supply fulfill your demand?

i) Yes

ii) No

19. How many staff members are there al togethers in your hotel?

Skilled

Male

Female

i) Local staff

ii) Other Part of Nepal -

iii) Outside Nepal

Unskilled

Male

Female

i) Local Staff

ii) Other Part of Nepal

iii) Outside Nepal

20. How many staff are permanent and temporary?

i) Permanent: _____ ii) Temporary: _____

21. Is your business making profit at present?

i) Yes How much Profit NRs. _____

ii) No How much losses NRs. _____

22. What is your future plan about hoteling in Bandipur?

i) To maintain the present situation in business

ii) To expand the present facilities and business

iii) To expand the business without expanding present facilities

iv) To leave it and to stand other business in Bandipur

v) To migrate else were in Nepal to seek better opportunities

1.23. What are the impacts of tourism in this area?

Positive

Negatives

i) Opportunity of employment and service

ii) Opportunity of local business

iii) Opportunity of farming in animals, vegetables and fruits.

- iv) Opportunity in the establishment of traditional cottage industries.
- v) Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural heritage
- vi) Community welfare by the development of infrastructure
- vii) Growth of cleanliness because of proper disposal of sewerage
- viii) Price rise in service and commodities
- ix) Growth in moral and science assumption and values
- x) Awareness in community sentiment
- xi) Don't know

24. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur? Please write the proper numbers as follows:

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) Water Supply | ii) Communication Facilities |
| iii) Electricity Supply | iv) Road condition of Bandipur |
| v) Health Service | vi) Solid Waste collection and disposal |
| vii) Cleanliness of the place | viii) Security arrangement |
| ix). Drainage System. | x) Street Lighting |
| xi) Hotel Facilities | xii) Restaurant (food) facilities |
| xiii) Toilet facilities | xiv) Employees in Tourism |
| xv) Conservation and promotion of nature and cultural assets | |
| xvi) Behaviour of local people | |

25. Do you see the prospect of domestic tourism in Bandipur?

- i) Yes ii) No ii) Don't know

If yes, are you doing something to boost the domestic tourism in Bandipur?

26. Do you see future tourism project in bandipur?

- i) Excellent ii) Good iii) Don't know

27. How the tourism should be developed in Bandipur? Please write the proper numbers as follows:

[1= Absolutely desire, 2= Desired, 3= Not desire]

- i) To benefit rich and upper class only
- ii) To benefit poor and lower class only
- iii) To benefit all (irrespective of caste, having creed and class) in progressive and justifiable way having emphasis upon poor community in emphasis upon poor and lower class community
- iv) To benefit only those who are competent efficient and To benefit professional
- v) To benefit only those who can invest

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

Date:

Place:

THE SURVEY OF KEY INFORMANTS

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on **Impact of Tourism in Bandipur VDC of Tanahun District, Nepal**. This study is supposed to help for the development of tourism in Bandipur. Therefore, you are respectfully requested to assign your valuable time to fill up the following questions:

A. Personal Information

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Name: | 2. Age: |
| 3. Sex: | 4. Education: |
| 5. Profession: | 6. Post: |
| 7. Official Address: | |

B. Questionnaire

1. Do you see the prospect of tourism in Bandipur?

- (i) Yes (ii) No (iii) Don't know

If yes, what do you think about promoting the domestic tourism?

.....

What do you think about promoting international Tourism?

.....

2. What are the prime attractions in Bandipur?

Please assign the numbers.

[1-Excellent, 2-Good, 3-Bad]

(i) Sightseeing of monuments, market area & tribal villages

(ii) Scenic beauty of Himalayas, river basin

(iii) Adventure of trekking, paragliding

- (iv) Bird watching
- (v) Wildlife viewing
- (vi) Colorful festivals
- (vii) Quite and peaceful place, gaining health
- (viii) Local people's hospitality
- (ix) Cultural tourism
- (x) Especial products, If any

3. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur? Please write the proper number as follows:

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

- (i) Water supply
- (ii) Communication
- (iii) Electricity
- (iv) Road
- (v) Health service
- (vi) Solid waste collection & disposable system
- (vii) Cleanliness of place
- (viii) Security
- (ix) Drainage system
- (x) Street lighting
- (xi) Hotels

(xii) Restaurants

(xiii) Toilets

(xiv) Services

(xv) Conservation & promotion of Natural & cultural assets

(xvi) Behavior of local people

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

Positive

Negative

(i) Employment opportunity

(ii) Business opportunity

(iii) Animal husbandry, horticulture & vegetable farming opportunity

(iv) Development of cottage industry

(iv) Conservation & promotion of natural & cultural assets

(vi) Development of infrastructure.

(vii) Proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness

(viii) Price rise in services & commodities

(ix) Increase in moral & social values

(x) Community awareness

(xi) Don't know

5. What do you think about the supply of lodging and fooding services in Bandipur?

(i) Sufficient

(ii) Not sufficient

(iii) Over Supply

(iv) Don't know

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

(i) Sufficient

(ii) Not sufficient

(iii) Over Supply

(iv) Don't know

7. How the tourism should be developed in Bandipur? Please write the proper numbers as follows:

[1-Absolutely Desired, 2-Desired & 3-Not Desired]

(i) To benefit rich & upper class only

(ii) To benefit poor & lower class only

(iii) To benefit all poor and lower class community

(iv) To benefit only those who are competent, efficient & professional

(v) To benefit only those who can invest

8. Are the local people aware of Tourism?

(i) Yes

(ii) No

(iii) Don't know

If Yes, how?

.....

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

(i) Yes

(ii) No

(iii) Don't know

If Yes, how?

.....

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

(i) Yes

(ii) No

(iii) Don't know

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

.....
.....

Time:

Place:

THE TOURIST SURVEY

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on **Impact of Tourism in Bandipur VDC of Tanahun District, Nepal.**

Your contribution may help to make any further visit to Bandipur more interesting and tempting for you and our fellow tourist.

Please take a few minutes to help.

A. Personal Information

(1) Name:

(ii) Age: (iii) Sex:

(iv) Profession:

B. Questionnaire

1. How many times have you been in Nepal?

2. Is this your first visit to Bandipur?

(i) Yes (ii) No

If No, how many times before

3. How do you feel in Bandipur?

4. How many days will you stay in Bandipur? days

5. How much may be your average spending during your stay in Bandipur.

(i) Accommodation US\$.....per day

(ii) Fooding US\$per day

(iii) Lodging US.....per day

(iv) Local handicrafts items US\$.....per day

(v) Others US\$.....per day

(vi) Grand total US\$.....per day

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

(i) Cheap (ii) Moderate (iii) Expensive

7. What type of food do you prefer?

(i) Continental (ii) Chinese (iii) Indian

(iv) Nepalese (v) Others

8. Which you like most to accommodate in Bandipur?

(i) Hotels (ii) Resorts (iii) Camping

(iv) Paying Guest (v) Others

9. Are you satisfied with service of hotels?

(i) Yes (ii) No

10. Which is the most appreciate features you found in Bandipur?

(i) Accommodation Facilities

(ii) Homely environment

(iii) Cultural and Traditional facilities

(iv) Natural scenic beauty

(v) All of the above mentioned

11. Are you satisfied with services of host families?
- (i) Yes (ii) No
12. Which type of services would you like most to pay for?
- (i) Government (ii) Private (iii) Community based
13. Which is the best season to visit Bandipur?
- (i) Summer (ii) Spring
- (iii) Autumn (iv) Winter
14. Why do you come to visit Bandipur?
- (i) Pleasure and relax (ii) Adventure (iii) Pilgrimage
- (iv) Study (v) Business assignment
- (vi) Project assignment (vii) To gain health
- (viii) Village people and culture
15. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur? Please write the proper numbers as follows:
- (1-Excellent, 2-Good, 3-Don't know, 4-Bad & 5-Very Bad]
- (i) Water supply (ii) Communication
- (iii) Electricity (iv) Road.
- (v) Health service (vi) Solid waste collection & disposable system
- (vii) Cleanliness of place (viii) Security
- (ix) Drainage system (x) Street lighting
- (xi) Hotels (xii) Restaurants
- (xiii) Toilets (xiv) Services

(xv) Conservation & promotion of Natural & cultural assets

(xvi) Behavior of local people

16. Do you see the prospect of future tourism in Bandipur?

(i)Yes (ii) No (iii) Don't know

17. Will you visit Bandipur again?

(i)Yes (ii) No (iii) Don't know

18. If you re-visit, your total length of stay will be:

(i) Extended (ii) Decreased (iii) Constant (iv) Unsure

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

.....

20. How the tourism should be developed in Bandipur? Please write the proper numbers as follows:

[1-Absolutely Desired, 2-Desired & 3-Not Desired]

(i) To benefit rich & upper class only

(ii) To benefit poor & lower class only

(iii) To benefit all poor and lower class community

(iv) To benefit only those who are competent, efficient & professional

(v) To benefit only those who can invest

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

.....

Time:

Place:

ANNEX-II

CHECK LIST

To complete this thesis, the following information are needed to collect

- Introduction about tourism of Bandipur VDC, Tanahun
- Potentiality of tourism
- Are the people of Bandipur literate or not?
- How do they prolong tourists' stay?
- Possibility of income and cultural impact
- Possibility of transportation and awareness
- Provision of facilities for the tourists
- Accommodation facilities and tourism product
- Possibility of increment in tourists