

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a least-developed country lying between two fast growing countries India and China. The main goal of the developing countries like Nepal is to attain high rate of economic growth, reduction of income inequality and poverty and improve the standard of living of people. In order to attain these goals, our country needs to promote tourism. Nepal has high potentiality of tourism development since it possesses the unique culture and nature.

Tourism has become a major sector to increase the employment opportunities. Tourism creates friendship and expands relationship among the nations throughout the globe. Tourism is a medium through which we can exchange and create understanding among the world (Upadhyay and Agrawal, 2006).

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in country's development. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation. It has improved the balance of payment of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but also scope for various industrial like hotels and restaurants, amusement and other texture activities, gift shops and large number of other enterprise such as fruit production and processing etc. Nepal has limited possibilities of producing and exporting manufactured goods. In this particular context, tourism has great role because of its multifaceted effect on balance of payment situation, diversification of the economy, augmentation of revenues, and generation of employment opportunities directly and indirectly.

Nepal has become a center of attraction and being developed as a destination due to its unique natural beauty. World's famous snow-peaks are situated in Nepal. Nepal holds within a comparatively small area of land with uniqueness of tourist attractions which is probably outstanding in the world. In the south of the country, the low land Terai with tropical forest belt. This flat area shelters a wide variety of wild life including some of the rhinoceros, elephants, wild buffaloes, tiger and deer.

The foremost and eminent resources of adventure tourism in Nepal are snowy Himalayans. The Himalayans constitute one of the noble features of the Nepali landscape. Fast flowing rivers are seen in tangle of coils, pushing and foaming to create breath-taking fantasy. There are also many deep gorges cut by the tectonic snow-fed rivers those rivers that never fail to nature lovers in the there thousands. Gifted by Mother Nature with such spectacular and awe-inspiring scenic spots, Nepal obviously has big tourism potential (Parajuli, 2005).

Tourism is a major sector which promises to bring even greater contribution of Nepal's economic development. To develop the tourism industry, it is essential to identify and protect attractions and subsequently proceed with controlled and planned development of all sectors. The local residents must be involved in the implementation of tourism development. Much attention has now to be given for environment, conservation and restoration of Nepal's unique combination of natural, social and cultural resources. It is needed to make the use of tourism planning and development as a tool for the uplift of a wide variety of social cultural and ecological resources, resulting in greater balance and harmony at the regional as well as national economic context.

1.2 Introduction of the Study Area

Bhojpur district, a part of Koshi Zone, is one of seventy five district of Nepal. Bhojpur is the district headquarters of Bhojpur district. It has 63 village

development committees (VDCs). The total area of Bhojpur district is about 1507 sq km. Absolute location of Bhojpur district lies at 26⁰ 53' to 27⁰ 46' north latitude and 86⁰ 53' to 87⁰ 17' eastern longitude. Total population of Bhojpur district is 203,018 (District Profile Bhojpur, 2011).

Bhojpur Bazar, Dingla Bazar, Ghoretar, Dawa Bazar, Changre Bazar, Mane Dada, Champe Bazar and Khot are the main trade centers of Bhojpur district. In Bhojpur district, there are many rivers mainly Arun, Sunkoshi, Pikhua, Shikdel, Kawa, Erkhuwa, Chirkhuwa, Buwa, Jukhe, Ghate, Khabuwa, Shisuwa, Bahare etc. are other rivers. Similarly there are many beautiful Ponds like Shalpa Pond, Has Pond and Changre Pond etc. There are many tourist attraction centers like Shidhakali devi, Tyamke, Shelme, Suntale, Dingla (Birth of Balaguru Sadananda), Maiyung, Hatuwagadhi, Salpa Pond, Has Pond and Ghoretar etc.

Bhojpur district is rich in its ethnicity. The district is inhabited by various ethnic groups like Kirat Rai (34.11 percent), Chhetri (20.46 percent), Brahmin (6.90 percent), Newar (8.28 percent), Magar (4.21 percent), Tamang (8.50 percent), Gurung (0.85 percent), Sherpa (1.62 percent), Bhujel (1.42 percent), Sanyashi (1.12 percent), Damai (2.56 percent), Sharki (2.09 percent) and Others (1.84 percent) (District Profile Bhojpur, 2011).

There are so many important historical and religious places in Bhojpur district. Bhojpur district is famous for Khukuri (the legendary Gorkha Knife) made by local people. Traditionally, Rais is the major ethnic group of the district. Bhojpur is one of the richest districts in Nepal in biodiversity. The famous for the Kirat Rai culture Sakewa, Newari culture etc.

Situated in Bhojpur district is another place called Golma Raja Golma Rani. The myth has it that once the whole marriage procession of king Golma disappeared when it reached this place. Images similar to the marriage procession can still be seen on the stone on the cliff (Nepal Tourism Board, 2011).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the important sources of foreign exchange which contributes to generate employment and government revenue. It supports at local products and capacity utilization of hotels. Similarly it supports to increase demand for goods and services, which promotes supply production and gives chance to improve that local industries. In Nepal tourism industry began properly after 1952 before that foreigner's entry was restricted. In entry years the country had no infrastructure, communication and there facilities which could not make tourism attractive. During the Rana period the British used to come to Nepal for different purpose like trading, hunting, political motivation visiting and looking natural beauty etc.

Tourism industry plays a signification role is promoting or generating additional employment opportunity for looking run development tourism, new area should open for tourists with maximum tourist facilities like hotels accommodation, commutation read, information, skilled guide, trekking facilities etc. These facilities should be provided on these places that are outside of the Kathmandu valley. For the fulfillments of this purpose, I have selected Bhojpur district as the research area which is one of the important tourism spot of Nepal because of its natural beauty and other attractions.

In Nepal there are many places and sections, which are distinct and carry hung potentials for tourism development. Among them Bhojpur district is a unique place where there are many natural, cultural and other attractions which can easily attract domestic as well as international tourists if vision works and resources mobilized properly. Multi-ethnic group is its great feature and it is very rich in culture, natural and pilgrimage sites, which could attract religious, cultural and adventurous tourists.

Research problem can be presented as follow:

- I) What are the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district?
- II) How can these problems be solved?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to explore the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- I) To identify the main tourism sites around the Bhojpur district.
- II) To find out the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district.

1.5 Importance of the Study

Nepal is recognized as an ideal tourist destination for culture and nature lovers. Diversity in terms of geography, ethnic communities and culture are the defining characteristic of Nepali society. Its hospitable people and their rich and colorful socio-cultural heritage and natural beauties are the major attraction for the people from the western parts of the world.

The present study aims to analyze the problem and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district. This study is significant to raise the level of awareness among the rural people, basically in the Bhojpur district, to preserve the nature, culture and environment to absorb the benefit of tourism. This study will provide basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourists and concerned agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism development in Bhojpur. This research will be important for the development of tourism in Bhojpur district.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited on the boundary of Bhojpur district. Limited budget, time and small sample size are also the serious limitations of the study. Therefore, findings of this study may not be applicable to all places of country with regard to the problem and prospect of tourism.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Tourism

One of the earliest definitions of tourism was provided by the Austrian economist Hermann Von Schullard in 1910, who defined it as, “sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relate the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or a region.”

The world tourism organization defines tourist as people who “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty- four hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited” ([http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/tourism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/tourism)).

According to William f. Theo bald there are two different types of tourism definitions, each with its own rational and intended uses:

- 1) Conceptual definition and
- 2) Technical definition

Conceptual definition attempts to provide a theoretical framework which identifies the essential characteristics of tourism. Similarly, technical definition helps to standardize comparative international tourism data collection (Upadhyay and Agrawal, 2006).

Tourism has passed different phases since ancient to modern time. During the time traveling was associated with finding solutions to man’s daily needs like food and shelter. Prior to the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related with trade, with desire for military conquest or with the performance of group. It was principally the traders who in the early historical period blazed the trail by establishing national trade routes and communication

which latter extended throughout other regions and finally to other continent. Thus it was trade in the first place that motivated travel in the real sense. Later with the advent of modern means of transportations and communications, tourism was uplifted. Thus this developed traveling in modern terminology is known as tourism (Shrestha, 1998).

Tourism perceived from the classical economist's view, it could not be regarded as an industry because it does not produce any tangible goods as such as. But according to the modern economists' view, tourism is considered as an industry which produce 'service' to fulfill tourists' demand such as service of transport, accommodation, tour operators, travel agents, entertainers and others. Thus tourism has appeared as a new economic sector for rapid economic growth and increase in income level of the country. Hence, tourism plays a prominent role in economy and society of a country creating employment and providing means of livelihood to large number of people of the country (Shrestha, 1999).

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1 Theoretical Review of Tourism in International Context

Goelder and Ritche (2007), have concluded in their article that tourism is defined as the processes, activities and outcomes arising from the relationship and interaction among tourist, tourism supplier, host government, host communities and surrounding environments that are involved in the attracting and hosting of visitors. Thus definitions says that tourism as not only to spend leisure time by engaging in various games, singing, dancing singing, taking rides, sightseeing, touring, reading or simply enjoying the environment anther the tourism also include these people conference or some other kind of business and professional activity as well as those who are taking study tour under an expert guidance or doing some kind of scientific research or study.

Bhatia (2012), states in his research that tourism is a valuable source of employment and is a highly labour intensive service industry. It provides job for both

unskilled and highly specialized man power. Tourism creates both direct and indirect employment. The promotion of tourism in developing country can be great endorsement to economic development and specific to employment generation because the basic infrastructure such road, airports etc. and also construction of hotels and other accommodation units creates job for skilled and unskilled manpower. Tourism also generates brother hood among the world people by understanding people face to face.

2.2.2 Theoretical Review of Tourism in National Context

Chand (2000), has written on his book has shown the clear picture of tourism in Nepal blending history with present and future. He says that from tourism perspective Nepal remained completely isolated and strongly barricade from the outside world which circumstantially prohibited any forms of history movement into the country under the region of King Prithivi Narayan Shah. The writer explained topic with photographs, he concludes that tourism in the context of Nepal emerge one of the major economic sectors which unlike the other sectors has manage to sustain itself. It has covered half a century and therefore has accomplished a lot of maturity by now. Tourism has contributed to the overall growth of the economy therefore any measures that tend to negatively affect the tourism sector will affect the performance of the entire economy of the country. He suggests that, Nepal is small country and it should cash in on its size and on its natural environment and national facade.

Upadhyay (2008), has submitted in his report that the concept and present situation of rural tourism in Nepal and other countries. Similarly, he has suggested measures to minimize possible negative impact, which are useful to develop the rural tourism in Nepal.

Tewari (1994), in his book as industry and identified its importance as the means of correcting adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy like USA relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficits with Japan. In the developing

countries it could be the source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange, tourism is accepted to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effect in an economy. Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches, scenic and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However tourism is not unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

Chand (2000), has focused on his book that tourism has contributed to the overall growth of the economy therefore any measure that tend negatively affect that tourism sector will affect the performance of the entire economy of the country. The sector of influence of tourism has expanded tremendously and if better plans; more enduring support from the government and if more investment is ploughed in to this sector it can its area of influences.

Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006) written by Rudra Prashad Upadhyay and Monoj Kumar Agrwal has been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It links that backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics of the world. On the whole it can be argued that tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy.

Upadhyay (2008), in his research article has given emphasis on development of rural tourism. He expresses that tourism products of Nepal are in rural areas and tourism areas can prove to be an effective vehicle for sustainable economic growth in this sector. It is also need of tie to make very conscious efforts on rural sector of the country as they are living in dire poverty. Besides it is right of people to promote their life standard through the optimum utilization of resources as most of the resources need for economic development lie in the rural areas. Tourism development in rural areas needs special proactive planning and some intervention from local government bodies

and from national level also. The tourism development till now has not brought effective economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact as per the expectation of people though a considerable improvement is seen.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Empirical Review of Tourism in International Context

Bhattia (1995), in his study states that tourism development made a detailed study of the tourism phenomenon in its numerous aspects. It explores various concepts in tourism, what makes it possible and how tourism is an important factor for the prosperity of a nation since tourism as a highly complex phenomenon; various disciplines are involved in its study. Some basic disciplines such as economics, psychology, sociology and geography contributed a great deal to it. Disciplines of management and marketing, techniques of planning, statistics and market research are also involved and are used extensively by tourism enterprises.

2.3.2 Empirical Review of tourism in National Context

Shrestha (1999), has concluded in her Ph. D. dissertation is concerned with the problems and prospects to tourism in Nepal. The main findings of her study are:

-) Tourism has emerged as a major segment of Nepalese economy contribution substantially to the foreign exchange earnings.
-) Employment generation
-) Overall economic development of the country, she concludes the lack of physical infrastructure in tourism spots. Most of the service infrastructures are mainly concentrated in major urban areas and few popular trekking routes.

She has further recommended certain strategies to develop tourism in Nepal by producing new and suitable catering to the interest of all types of tourism by age, sex and occupation and to introduce both urban and rural

tourism products. The road network should be well developed and road conditions should be properly improved. She further recommended to developing another international airport preferably in the terai region that would be technically viable. Solar energy and small hydropower project are recommended especially on the trekking routes and at wildlife resorts with view to protect natural environment of the area. To use of satellite communication media such as international televisions channels, CNN, BBC, ZTV etc. internet, CD- ROM should be used for promotional purposes.

Upadhyay (2003), states in his Ph.D. dissertation that many countries have made various attempts to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks in terms of industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development, to study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sector of the economy.

Ghimire (2008), has studied on her study that in the scenario of productivity in agriculture sector, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as Gulmi district. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of like culture, environment, nature and behavior of people. It fulfills basic requisites of development such as; it adjusts with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater role of women as partners for development and space for gender equality. In this basis, tourism can be a leading sector and socio- economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Upadhyay (2008), states in his studies that landmark in the history of tourism in Nepal. In this book, he has described rural tourism, its problem and prospects in detail. The book has been prepared with the contribution of well-known and experiences of scholars and entrepreneurs. In this book, perhaps it is the only article supported with field survey based information. In a nutshell this book provides a holistic treatment to all the emerging issues of tourism and this very useful document that contains several materials related to rural tourism. Therefore this book is very useful to all national as well as international researchers, policy makers and every person who wants to study about rural tourism.

Shrestha (1999), has made a study in her Ph.D thesis that highlighted tourism industry having great prospects in Nepal. Being labor intensive industry, tourism sector has high potentials for generating employment and it is a multi sectoral industry. The performance of tourism industry from economic prospective also far from satisfactory. The tourism earning did not rise in term of US dollars because of low per tourist expenditure. Nepal considered as one of the lowest per day spending outlet comes to be known as a cheap tourist destination.

Shrestha (1999), in her Ph.D. thesis has analyzed that tourism has emerged to the foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and overall economic development of the country. Nepal is a country of amazing biodiversity, offering an unprecedented attraction to foreign visitors in terms of scenic beauty, fascinating and enchanting indigenous culture, ta reassure house of historic and religious monuments and shrines. Natural wealth and rich cultural heritage are the main tourism attributes of Nepal. Despite enormous potentially for tourism development, Nepal has however, not been able to reap adequate benefits from tourism sectors. Despite having tourism resource potentialities, it was perceived that lack of sufficient investment: proper planning and lack of vision were the main causes for not being able to utilize the resource potentials. Similarly lack of infrastructure such as good roads,

airports, communications facilities, shortage of power and water supply in potential tourist spots were responsible for the inability to diversify throughout the country, moreover, weak institutional capabilities and lack of sufficient coordination among the sectors concerned with tourism were an additional factor for unsatisfactory performance of tourism industry. The limited allocation of resources and inefficiency in implementing the tourism plans were another hurdles. Being a multi-sectoral industry, involvement of various acts and policies created a lot of confusion and contradictions within the tourism industry. The last but not the least is the inability to establish linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy.

2.4 Historical Aspects of Tourism Development in Nepal

Tourism development in Nepal can be analyzed under six phases as:

2.4.1 First Phase: Before Unification.

2.4.2 Second Phase: After Unification.

2.4.3 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy in 1950.

2.4.4 Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990.

2.4.5 Fifth Phase: Tourism during Conflict Period.

2.4.6 Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace Process.

2.4.1 First Phase: Before Unification

Authentic and systematic writing of ancient history of tourism development of tourism are not readily available. The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu valley. It is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a monk traveler named Manjushree came over Kathmandu from China and emptied the water of the lake by cutting the edge of the hill at Chovar with a sword. As a result this empty place became Kathmandu valley. After this in 249 BC, ruler Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and creates a monastery entitled Charumati Bihar and also four Buddhist Stupas in the four corners of the Patan. During the Lichchhavi period, most of the

foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. At this period, the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchong gampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of king Anshuvarma, princess Bhirkuti. The Chinese visitor Huan Tsang described in his travel accounts the Kailashkut bhawan and Manghriha of Lichchhavi dynasty. Similarly, around sixth century, in the Kirat regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims.

In Malla regime there was a significant development in art and culture and then rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered into the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims. Krishna mandir in Patan, Nyatpol darbar i.e. a place of 55 windows, Pashupati temple, Swambhu and Stupas of Buddhist was built or renovated during this period (Aryal, 2005).

2.4.2 Second Phase: After Unification

The mode of tourism in Nepal changed during eighteenth and nineteenth century when Prithivi Narayan shah unified the small petty (Basic and Chaubise) kingdoms and formed the modern Nepal. He introduced many reforms in army organization, foreign affairs, cultural activities, social system, economic conditions and religious and also in trade. The process of territorial expansion toward south was supported by his successors king Pratap Shah, king Rana Bahadur shah and king Girban Bikram Shah. During the territorial movement, in 1814 war took place between Nepal and British east India Company and concluded in 1816 under the Sugauli treaty. It reduced the territory of Nepal to almost the present size. After the treaty of Sugauli in 1817 British east India Company appointed resident Dr. Wallich visited Kathmandu and carried botanical researches for a year. During that time even the British resident and official were not allowed to visit more than the narrow limits assigned to them. Reflecting the situation of those days, Ward and Clark (1992:47) write before “1927 neither European surveyors nor travelers were given permission to enter Nepal, nor was photography allowed”.

This phase is started from the unification of the Kathmandu valley in 10th Feb 1769 to the end of Rana regime in 1950. Tourism could not develop in the country in this phase because the policy of the government was not to let tourist enter to Nepal, except for some cases. British colonel Kirkpatrick had led a mission to Nepal in 1773 and described beauties of Nepal, while projecting a realistic manifestation of the culture, tradition, economy the administration and politics of Nepal. The book was able to stir interest in the western readers and created an urge to visit this land of mystery and mysticism (Chanda, 2000).

First Rana prime minister of Nepal, Jung Bahadur, left Kathmandu for England on January 15, 1850 with contingent of 40 persons. He reached England on 25th May 1850. After an extensive tour of France, Egypt and England the contingent returned on 29th January 1851. It is believed that he is the first Nepali to visit Europe. It is also believed the Jung Bahadur left an unforgettable impression of Nepal and Nepalese upon the western world. This is the historical episode has great impact towards the promotion of Nepal. Jung Bahadur also introduced act and constructed Durbar high school in Nepal in 1910 BS during the Rana regime, Indian pilgrims were allowed to visit Kathmandu, during 'Shivaratri Mela' for 7 days. But 5 check points were created to check the India pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure visas from the counselor unit for the Nepal government, which were placed at Calcutta and Patan of India. In 1933, a party of European ladies and gentlemen including the British minister, the earl of Elmsford were organized at Chitwan, a place which still date has manage to give Nepal a high recognition for its wild life and safari in the context of tourism in Nepal (pant, 2011).

2.4.3 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950

Tourism in Nepal is a recent phenomenon. The country was opened to tourism only after the ended of Rana's autocratic rule and declared the democracy in 1950. Nepal started to great those persons who wanted to enter Nepal with the purpose of travelling or with any other such purposes.

Establishment of democracy after the fall of Rana in 1950 heralded as area of modern tourism in Nepal and three years late, i.e. 1953, a private company "Himalayan Airways" started the operation of domestic fights. There after a rage of development in the country internal as well as external communication and transportation tasks began to start. Swiss geologist Tony Hagen and Edmund Hillary from Newzeland who was also one of the first to climb the peak of Mt. Everest, were among the most significant tourism promoters of Nepal. It is not only introduced Nepal to the world but, also opened up the new opportunities for mountain tourism in Nepal. During the same period, Nepal got the membership of UNO in 1950, Nepal gradually began to be known to the outside known.

The coordination of the king Mahendra in 1956 may, further added to the international exposure of Nepal, with more than 60 foreign correspondents covering the event. The tourism infrastructure also improved significantly with the construction of Chains of hotels for accommodating dignitaries, guest and journalist to this event. Further boost of tourism development was an establishment of the government owned Royal Nepal Airlines corporation in 1958, while the following year the Civil Aviation Act was promulgated to the regulate aviation sector.

In 1962 Development of Tourism was established and has helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and American Society of Travel Agent (ASTA).

In 1970 Nepal tourism development committee was constituted under the chairmanship of late prince, Himalayan Bir Bikram Shah. In 1972, the committee published 'Nepal Tourism Master Plan' with technical assistance from the government of Federal Republic of Germany. This plan had been prepared for the further development in the field of tourism. For its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities tourism. As a result there was 41 fold increases in tourism visiting Nepal, 6179 tourism in 1962 and 2,548,885 in 1990, the 1979 decade is also called as trekking and wild life tourism decade. Similarly 1980 is cultural Tourism decade (Pant, 2011).

2.4.4 Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990

In 1990, multiparty system was restored in Nepal that system made easy to develop tourism sector and some new effort came on tourism sector. Accordingly after 1990 is fourth phase which is ecotourism and now Endemic Tourism of the 21st century. By the late 1990s tourism developed as one of the main industries of Nepal contributing 18 percent of the foreign currency earning and 4 percent of the GDP. Analysis of the event related to the development of the tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. At first Himalayan helicopter was established and ministry of tourism formulated Tourism Development Program for Nepal (TDPN) in 1990, during this period, restaurant and bar association of Nepal established to upgrade restaurant and bar business to international standard. In 1992, 8th five years plan places emphasis on promotion of environmental, historical and cultural assets through tourism promotion and developing linkage between tourism and other sector of economy. National civil aviation announced to make the transport service consolidated, component and effective in other to promote tourism development. However, here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. There are:

Formation of tourism council (1992)
National civil aviation policy (1993)
Tourism policy (1995)
Visit Nepal year (1998)
Formation of Nepal tourism board (1999) (pant, 2011).

2.4.5 Fifth Phase: Tourism during Conflict Period

The period around 1993/94, the conflict was started in Nepal. During that period, although Nepalese economy could not grow rapidly some new effort came to tourism sector. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was established in 1997. 9th plan places emphasis on developing tourism industry as an important sector of the national economy of account of its comparative advantage engendered by existing attraction, features and special geographical location of the nation. Tourism activities based on social, natural, religious, cultural environment of nation were developed and diversifying during the period. Nepal visit year (1998) was announced by HMG/N. main objectives of Nepal Visit Year were to raise the image of Nepal as one of the important tourism destination, to raise the public awareness about tourism, to distribute the fruit of tourism up to the grass root, to increase the volume of domestic tourism, to raise the number of tourist's stay and their expenditure, to improve the quality of tourism, to diversity the tourist product and to protect and conserve the natural and cultural centers in integrated form.

Nepal Tourism Board replaced the department of tourism in 1999. Likewise a memo random of understanding between Nepal and China was signed on 26th November 2001 to facilitate the visit of Chinese citizen to Nepal. Nepal became the first nation in South Asia to receive an approved destination status by China in the process of promoting tourism in South Asia. Similarly, in January 2003 Nepal opened few rivers, Belefi, Budhi Gandaki, Dukhkoshi, Seti Karnali and Tomar for rafting. The year 2005 was celebrated as SAARC

Tourism Year with special emphasis on the promotion and development of intra and inter regional tourism (Upadhyay, 2003).

2.4.6 Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace Process

Peace has been elusive in Nepal, even since the start of the armed conflict, even though all government formed after 1996 stated peace as the primary agenda. In the past two attempts at peace and cease fire were total fiascos. With the success of the April 2006 people movement carried out jointly by the seven major political parties in coordination with the Maoists, a third attempted at peace between the democratic governments at the Maoists was initiated after that a ray of hope seems to have been seen in tourism industry. Recognizing the necessity of tourism promoted for economic change, the government of Nepal has placed tourism in high priority of new economic policy since fiscal year 2008/09 and declared to frame a new tourism policy, by revising tourism policy 1995 and making the policies and activities of all concerned ministries oriented towards promotion of tourism. Nepal has shown greater concerns about the real value of tourism and its role in contributing to economic growth, poverty alleviation, equity and overall tourism development in the country. In this connection, government of Nepal in consultation with Nepalese tourism industry, concerned organizations and experts decide to launch a national tourism campaign “**Nepal Tourism Year 2011**” with the brand of “**Naturally Nepal Once in Not Enough**”, with the adage of. ‘**Atithi Dewo Bhawa**’ and slogan of “ **Together for Tourism, Tourism for Prosperity and Prosperity for Stability**” however the endless civil strife and upraise of ethnic conflict, difference in power sharing, issues concerning decommissioning of arms and management of the militia, process of and restructuring of the state etc. are some of the contentious issues and challenges that have to be met with before sustainable peace can be attained in the country which is most responsible issue for prosperity or downfall of tourism.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is helpful to manage the evidences and enquires of the study in appropriate order within the given time frame and to interpret the data. This study is based on descriptive research designed by nature, which would be help in collecting the quantitative dada based on knowledge, understanding feelings on opinion of people. Accordingly the researcher developed some of the instruments like the structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the field information of tourism in Bhojpur district. Information is collected through primary and secondary sources and is analyzed with suitable statistical method.

3.2 Sampling Procedure

This study has included local people and some experts and teachers and purposive sampling method was adopted to select the sample units.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

The source of information will be basically focused on primary data is collected through observation, interview and questionnaire survey. Secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished documents, newspapers, articles, journals, bulletins, researchable journals, etc.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

❖ Questionnaire survey

The study had undertaken the structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism. For these, the

study was based on questionnaire from local people, government officials and political party.

❖ **Observation**

Research involved related in the observation to record the different information related problems and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district. In the observation period the focus was based on the observation of geographical tourist places, local people, festivals and other activities.

❖ **Interview**

In this study direct personal interview was undertaken with local people, some experts and teachers to collect their opinion on problems and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The data analysis is the main part of the study. There is two types of data analysis methods; in quantitative data analysis is tabulated from in database system worksheet and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. In qualitative analysis, it represents the personal feelings and experiences which are presented in sentences. In this process of data presentation and analysis the researcher classified and tabulated data, which he had collected through the various sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually. For different types of data different tables are prepared. Simple statistical tools were used such as percentage, tables, diagrams and pie-chart.

CHAPTER - IV

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF BHOJPUR DISTRICT

4.1 Introduction to the Study Area

Bhojpur district is located in the hill side part of eastern development region of Nepal. Bhojpur district a part of Koshi zone is one of seventy five district of Nepal. Bhojpur is the district headquarters of Bhojpur district. Bhojpur is famous for Khukuri (the legendary Gorkha Knife) made by local people. Traditionally, Rais are the major ethnic group of the district. Bhojpur is one of the richest districts in Nepal in biodiversity.

Ghoretar, southeast of Bhojpur has long been the center of trade, education and administration in the district. It is also famous as Hatuwagadi which was a fort of the powerful Kirat king Sunahang. Balankha, southwest of Bhojpur is a growing town. The most distinctive thing about Balankha is Chhongkha Chandi celebration. It is the Kirat Rai festival when Rais go to 'Chandi'.

Hatuwagadi, situated in Ranibas VDC 30km south of the district head quarter is a historic place of Bhojpur district. Bhojpur bazar lies at an altitude of about 6,000 ft. Hatuwagadi was once the capital of a Kirat state, Majh Kirat before the unification of Nepal by Shah Kings.

The ruins of the capital and forts can still be seen their ruins have archaeological, architecture and historical significance. Besides the place is adorned with unique landscape and nature panoramic views of Himalayans, green, hills, rivers, deep gorges and valleys make the place even more attractive. The other thing that adds to its attraction is the unique culture of the people inhabiting the place and its vicinity.

Situated in Bhojpur district is another place called Golma Raja Golma Rani. The myth has it that once the whole marriage procession of king Golma disappeared when it reached this place. Images similar to the marriage

procession can still be seen on the stone on the cliff (Nepal Tourism Board, 2011).

Bhojpur, Dingla, Dawa, Changre, Mnedada, Champe and Khot are the main trade center of Bhojpur district. In Bhojpur district there are many rivers mainly Arun, Sunkoshi, Pikhua, Shikdel , Erkhuwa, Chirkhuwa, Buwa, Jukhe, Ghate, Khabuwa, Shisuwa, Bahare etc. are other rivers. Similarly there are many beautiful Ponds like Salpa Pond, Has Pond, Kal Pond and Changre Pond etc. There are many tourist attraction centers Silichung, Maiyung, Salpa Pond Tyamke, Hatuwagadi , Shangkhamchuli, Dingla Bazar, Bhojpur Bazar, Takshar, Shidhakalidevi temple and Sakewa dance('Ubhauri and Udhauli') of Kirat etc.

Bhojpur district is rich in its ethnicity. The district is inhabited by various ethnic groups like Kirat Rai (34.11 percent), Chhetri (20.46 percent), Brahmin (6.90 percent), Newar (8.28 percent), Tamang (8.50 percent), Kami (5.04 percent), Magar (4.21 percent), Bhujel (1.42 percent), Damai (2.56 percent), Sanayashi (1.12 percent), Sharki (2.09 percent), Gurung (0.85 percent), Sherpa (1.62 percent), Others (1.84 percent) (District Profile Bhojpur, 2011).

There are so many important historical and religious places in Bhojpur district. Silichung, Tyamke, Salpa Pond, Dingla, Maiyung, Shidhakalidevi temple are the famous destinations of Bhojpur district. It is equally famous for the Kirat Rai culture (Sakewa dance), Newari culture etc.

4.1.1 Geographical and Ecological Setting

Bhojpur is one of the district of Koshi zone located in the eastern development region of Nepal. The head quarter of Bhojpur district is Bhojpur and it has 63 village development committees. The district covers an area of 1507 sq. km. Absolute location of Bhojpur district is 26°53' to 27°46 'north latitude and 86°53' to 87 ° 17' eastern longitudes. Temperature maximum 32.20

°c and minimum 0.10 °c rainfall 1208ml. Total population of Bhojpur district is 203,018. Political boundary East: Dhankuta and Sankhuwasabha, West: Khotang, North: Salukhumbu, South: Udayapur. Major rivers are Arun, Sunkoshi, Pikhwa and Shikdel etc. Tourist attraction centers are Silichung, Maiyung, Tyemke, Salpa Pond, Hatuwagadi, Dingla Bazar, Bhojpur Bazar, Shidakalidevi temple etc. predominant language and culture are Nepali, Kirat Rai, Newari, Magar, Tamang and Gurung.

In total land distribution; 41.39% hector is agriculture area, 50.29% hector Jungle area, 3.67% hector Grazing area, 4.75% hector is other area. Among total population 50 Percent are economically active. Agriculture foreign employment service trades are final countdown occupation. The crops productions in the district are paddy, maize, wheat, barley, pulse, fruits, vegetables etc. (District Profile Bhojpur, 2011).

4.1.2 Demographic Situation of Bhojpur District

The table 4.1 shows the demographic structure of Bhojpur district. Bhojpur district contains 0.83 percent of total population. According to table, female population of the total population exceeds the number of male population as it is in the case of National population. Average population growth rate of the district is 0.32 percent which is significantly less than that of national average population growth rate i.e. 1.35 percent. Density of population in Bhojpur district is 135 sq. km which shows that Bhojpur district is not densely populated than the country as a whole i.e. 180 sq. km. The table shows that average family population is Bhojpur district is 5.14 populations where the national average family population is 4.88 people. Accordingly the male female ratio in the Bhojpur district is 89.3 which is less in comparison to national average of 94.16 percent this is shown in the table no 4.1:

Table 4.1
Population Distribution in Bhojpur District

S.N	Populations	2,03,018
1	Male	97,762
2	Female	1,05,256
3	Population growth rate	0.32%
4	Population / sq. km	135
5	Average family population	5.14
6	Male female ratio	89.3

Source: Censes 2011, CBS, NPC, GON

Population Distribution by Caste in Bhojpur District

The table 4.2 shows the Kirat Rai occupies larger share in the total population of the district which follows by Chhetri, Brahmin, Newar and Magar respectively.

Table 4.2
Population Distribution by Caste in Bhojpur District

S.N.	Caste	Number	Percent
1	Kirat Rai	69,244	34.11
2	Chhetri	41,535	20.46
3	Tamang	17,246	8.5
4	Newar	16,819	8.28
5	Brahmin	16,037	7.90
6	Kami	10,242	5.04
7	Magar	8,556	4.21
8	Bhujel	2,889	1.42
9	Damai	5,196	2.56
10	Sanayashi	2,269	1.12
11	Sharki	4,245	2.09
12	Gurung	1,735	0.85
13	Sherpa	3,290	1.62
14	Others	3,714	1.84
Total		203,018	100

Source: District Development Plan, 2011

Table 4.2 shows that population distribution by caste in Bhojpur district. This table shows that Kirat Rai population is highest population in Bhojpur district, it is 34.11 percent and Gurung population is only 0.85 percent.

4.1.3 Condition of Basic Infrastructure

Basic Health Services in Bhojpur District

Analyzing the table 4.3 shows below what can be concluded that distribution health service in the district are not well and properly developed. Most of the facilities are headquarter centered.

Table 4.3
Basic Health Services in Bhojpur District

S.N.	Infrastructure Description	Number
1	District hospital	1
2	Primary health center	3
3	Health post	9
4	Sub- health post	51
5	Woman health volunteer	567

Source: District Profile Bhojpur, 2011

Table 4.3 shows that health services in Bhojpur District. It shows that health services in Bhojpur district are developed properly. There is one of the district hospital which lies in headquarter of Bhojpur. There are three primary health centre, nine health post, fifty one sub-health post, five hundred sixty seven woman health volunteer.

Transportation in Bhojpur District

The table 4. 4 depicts that transportation development of Bhojpur is not satisfactory. Very few part of Bhojpur district is touched with road it shows the problems of accessibility. There is no black topped road; it shows the

fragile condition of transportation system in Bhojpur district. There is one airport for air service in Bhojpur.

Table 4.4

Transportation in Bhojpur District

S.N.	Description	Number/ Length
1	Road	
A.	Road touched VDC	51
B.	Blacked topped	0
C.	Gravels	7.50 km
2	Airport	1.50km

Source: District Road Office, 2013

Table 4.4 shows that transportation in Bhojpur district. Out of 63 VDCs 51 VDCs are road touched. Blacked topped road is 0, gravels road is 7.50 km and airport is 1.50km.

Communication System in Bhojpur District

The table 4.5 reveals that the communication service is improving gradually because of the expansion of telephone service in all VDC.

Table 4.5

Communication System in Bhojpur District

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Distributed telephone	350
2	Telephone touched VDC	63
3	District post office	1
4	Other post office	66

Sources: Bhojpur District Profile, 2011

Table 4.5 shows that communication service in Bhojpur district. Out of 63 VDCs 63 VDCs are telephone touched. There is 66 other post office, one district post office. In Bhojpur district distributed 350 telephones.

Electricity and Alternative Power Condition

The table 4. 6 reflects electrification in Bhojpur district. Considering the percentage of household of using electricity they are very low of total Population in Bhojpur district.

Table 4.6

Electricity and Alternative Power Condition

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Electricity touched VDC	11
2	Electricity user population	3,922

Sources: Bhojpur District Profile, 2011.

Table 4.6 shows that electricity and alternative power condition in Bhojpur district. It shows that out of 63 VDCs only 11 VDCs are touched in electricity. Only 3922 population use electricity.

4.1.4 Situation of Service Sector in Bhojpur District

The table 4. 7 depicts that there is very low number of hotel and lodge with good service and about NGOs are contributing in service sector.

Table 4.7

Situation of Service Sector

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Hotel and lodge	6
2	NGOs	10

Source: Bhojpur District Profile, 2011

Tables 4.7 shows that situation of service sector in Bhojpur district. Hotel and lodge are 6 and NGOs are 10.

4.1.5 Social and Cultural Diversities the Bhojpur District

Eastern part of Nepal including Bhojpur has more festivals in a year. Bhojpur celebrated by people in Bhojpur fully reflect the blend of all groups. The ethnic Kirat people celebrate Udhauli and Ubhauli festival, Tamang and Gurung celebrate Lhochhar, Newar celebrate Gaijatra, Lakhejatra festival while Brahmin and Chhetri celebrate Dewali.

Ubhauli Udhauli and Sakewa

Sakewa is one of the main festivals of Kirat which is celebrated twice a year distinguished by two names 'Ubhauli' and 'Udhauli'. Sakewa Ubhauli is celebrated during Baisakh Purnima (full moon day in the month of Baisakh) and Sakewa Udhauli is celebrated during the full moon day in the month of Mangshir.

Sakewa dance is performed by large groups of Kirats wearing their traditional attire. All age of people dances together in a large circle. There are male and female leaders in each circle known as Silimangpa and Silimangma respectively. These two people control the sili of the dance while the other dancers imitate them. The sili, style of the dance moves, reflects the different aspects of human life and our relationship with nature. The ritual starts with the 'Chula Puja' (worship of fireplace), at home by the 'nakchhong' (Kirats priest). After completion of the Chula Puja, Nakchhong performs a sacrificial rice (usually with chicken) over a sacred place known as 'Sakewa Than', which is usually under a sacred tree.

The 'Nakchhong' signals the completion of rituals by starting the Sakewa dance by him/her and the actual group Sakewa dance commences then. All dancers from a large circle and dance joyously around it. The beating of the

Dhol(Drum) and the 'Jhyamta'(cymbals) accompany the different silies guided by the Silimangpa and the Silimagnma.

According to Mundhum (Scripture of Kirats), a year is divided into two phases: Udhauli(Going up) and Ubhauli (Going down). It is generally accepted that the naming according to season and the migration pattern of birds. During the start of the winter season in Mangshir, it is the harvest season and the birds migrate downward toward the warmer Terai belt, and thus this phase of the year is known as Udhauli, meaning downward. Likewise, during the rise of the summer season, it is the cultivate season in the birds migrate upward to the cooler hilly region, and therefore this latter phase is known as Ubhauli.

Kirats believe in shamanism and are worshipers of Mother Nature. The Sakewa celebration is a prayer to Mother Nature for healthy crops and protection from natural calamities. Therefore, the festival is also known as "Bhumi Puja". Starting on 'Baisakh Purnima', Sakewa Ubhauli is celebrated for 15 days in Baisakh marking the beginning of the farming year.

Similarly, the celebration of Sakewa Udhauli during Mangshir which is harvest season is their way of going thanks to nature for providing them with a good harvest.

According to the 'Mundhum', Kirats came out of the Khuwalung(sea or big river) then followed the small river or the Saptakoshi. On their journey they with a duck, (Hans) then the river bird (Dhobi Chara), Black bird (Kalchuda), deer (Mirga), and musk deer (Kasturi) etc. They journeyed through the Arun valley, Dudh Koshi valley, Sun Koshi valley, Tama Koshi valley and finally settled down in the Bhote Koshi valley. The Nakchhong, or the leader of Sakewa, narrates this 'Mundhum'. When he carries out the ritual in Sakewa he tells the Mundhum of how our ancestor came out of the Khuwalung and met a duck and at the same time he dances on the pattern (sili) of a duck, likewise when he talks about the Dhobi Chara he dances in the pattern of the Dhobi

Chara. This is the Kirat way of relating the Mundhum verbally and through acting.

The Sakewa dance has become very popular in the cities of Nepal particularly among the younger generation. Kirat Rai celebrating this festival widely outside of Nepal as well specially in Sikkim, Darjeeling, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, Australia and United States and the flavor of the dance can be seen in the Bhojpur.

Lhochhar

An indigenous inhabitant Tamang, Gurung and Sherpa celebrates Lhochhar as a cultural program in Bhojpur. Tamang community celebrates Sonam Lhochhar, Gurung community celebrates Tamu Lhochhar, and Sherpa community celebrates Gyalbo Lhochhar. In Lhocchar people receive blessing from their elders and exchange greeting and performs their culture dress, dance and musical instruments. It is an important cultural attraction of Bhojpur.

Newari Cultural Program

‘Lakhe fair’ is the most attractive festival of Newar community in Bhojpur district. It starts from Gathamangal day and celebrate till the following day of Lord Krishna birthday. During this period people performance caricature of lord Krishna, Gaijatra Ropai jatra and other Newari rituals and culture.

4.2 Potential Tourism Destinations in Bhojpur District

Bhojpur district possesses various potential tourism products like diverse culture and unique bio diversity, pilgrimage, historical place adventure and nature etc.

4.2.1 Silichung Danda

Silichung Danda is located in the ward no. 9 of the VDC of Dovane. Its high is 4,153m from the sea level. It is 2days far from the district of Bhojpur and Airport of Tumlingtar Which is the highest mountain of the district. Gudel Gaun lies in the western boundary of Solukhumbu from the Silichung.

Silichung has nominated from the language of Rai Bantawa 'Silichung'. Its meaning is Silli (nirtey+chong) or peak (Takura). According to people, Kirat Jhakri and Bijuwas Anglo- Guru SALUTLI used to see prediction by climbing and dancing at Takura. So, its nomination has been Silichung but in later time period, its common name has been Silichung. This myth has proved that whatever Jhakri- Bijuwa go to climb Takura and keep Trishul very compulsory.

Geographical construction of Silichung is rocky and steep. There is a pile of the big rocks at the peak. This place is very narrow and difficult. According to biological diversity, there are many bushes of Dhoopi Salla, Sunpati, etc. and other likewise, many kinds of Harbal medicines can get at the Silichung like Bikhuma, Pachaule and many and many more Kasturi can get at the Silichung danda. Which is rare wild- animals and Daphe, Munal, Chilime etc. are beautiful birds.

It can see very beautiful scene of the Sunrise and Sunset and mountains from the Silichung Danda. It can observable the mountain of the Mt. Everest, Makalu, Kumvakarna and Gaurisankar, beside this, it can see the district of Solukhumbu, Okhaldhunga, Khotang and Dhankuta from the Silichung. The snow falls in the month of Pouse and Marga because of cold climate. So, Kartik, Mansir Chaitra and Baisakh are the best season for the visit of this place. Salpa Pokhari is also located under the Silichung Danda. Different multicolor flowers of Guras have bloomed around the Jungle of Salpa Pokhari in Chaitra and Baisakh. So, whoever cannot be silence and fascinated to the beautiful scene.

Silichung Danda is still an attractive place from the view of tourism. Specially, it is located on the departure point of Tumlingtar and Nabmche Bazar. Likewise, Salpa Pokhari is also near from here. So, many internal and external visitors used to come here. But the most problem is still alive those all visitors cannot go on the peak of Silichung because of difficult way. Silichung Danda is the better place for the possibility of tourism. Different tourism activities can be found in the Silichung Danda Sunrise, Sunset and mountain observation, Rock climbing, bird watching and hiking can be found for the tourism activities. It is compulsory to take care of Silichung. Here is need to develop of basic infrastructure for development of tourism area at the Silichung Danda. Specially, it has to construct the comfortable track as it could be fast at the Silichung. Beside this view tower has to construct far side being in the Silichung danda.

4.2.2 Salpa Pond

Salpa Pond is located in 3,414m high from the sea level. This is an important to cultural and religious assumption for view of tourism. The total diameter of this pond is 376.65 m and depth is 4 to 7 m of this pond. According to geographical construction this pond has bounded from around to the small mountains. According to the local people Salpa Pond has originated by Salupahang (Salparaja) who was the grandson of Anglo god of Kirat Paruhang. So, Salpa Pond has nominated from the name of Salupa. Every visitors pray and worship to Salupa still now. The festival celebrate 5 times in the every year Baisake Poornima, Badaure Poornims, Kartike Poornima, Mangsire Poornima and Chaite Poornima. Visit the festival visitors from Bhojpur, Okhaldhunga, Sulukhumbu, Khotang, Sankhuwasava. Specially Badaure Poornima Bazar is famous for Jhakri- Bijuwa. Where has presented number of Bijuwas at the Salpa Pond.

Salpa Pond is very one of the potential for tourism. Specially, it is a unable for cultural and religious view. Then it is called that many of the bless

all kind of wishes are successful to its visit. It is more important a natural sources with the arrival of season many kinds of flowers of Guras and Chimal blooms around Jungle of Salpa Pond at wetland area. At all the time, melodious songs of birds are hearted at the forest. Many kinds of modern comfortable resort center and meditation center can make at the Salpa as an attraction of visitors. Beside this, other tourism activities can do at the mountain biking, hunting, skying etc. Climate is being cold, the month of Kartik, Mangsir is more comfortable for visiting. First of all, the motor said to promote has to construct and connect the headquarter to promote the Salpa Pond. If it does so, it also covers to Silichung. And the most things the drinking water has to manage for visitors as well as bathroom and toilet is need from secure pollution near the Salpa Pond.

4.2.3 Maiyung Danda

Maiyung Danda is located at the distance of 10 hour of trekking from the Bhojpur district. The high of Maiyung danda is 3,337m from the sea level. The VDC of Timma lies at the south, Kimalung and Khartamchha at the east, Kudakaule and Dovane at the north Khotang at the west of the Maiyung danda. The geographical construction is steep and slopes at the south- east and racially being plain at the north-west of the Maiyung danda. The forest of the lout salla and Guras are around this danda, where are more than 25 kinds of guras. Leopard, Bear, Deer, Badel, Thar, Ghoral live at the forest and Munal, Kaliz, Piura can get at the forest. Beside this, rare Khapate Kira (insect) can get a lot at the forest which use to decorate the home in Japan. This place is an origin place of the Pikhwa Khola which is the longest and the biggest stream of Bhojpur.

Maiyung Danda is the best place for the view of scene observation. The sunrise and sunset can see from here and Mt. Everest, Kanchanjungha, Makalu, Gourisankar and Kumvakarna Himal also can observe from here. Then, Arun river with Khotang, Dhankuta and Sankhuwasava also can see very well from

here. Specially, this place can see very beautiful at the time of bloom Guras around the forest that it can compare with a popular place of Nepal. By being cold climate, the snow fall in the month of Chaitra and Baisakh. So, the month of Kartik, Mangsir, Chaitra and Baisakh are the best time for field visiting of this danda.

Maiyung Danda is the best place for the tourism development in the future. The sunrise, sunset and mountain observation, rock climbing, mountain biking, hiking, hunting, skying, forest round are some of the important tourism activities can do at this place. Beside this, resort center, picnic center and meditation center can establish to increase facility for attraction to the visitors.

Tourism possibility is the best of this place but due to the lack of basic facility and transportation it has been being back in present time. Although, all of the basic infrastructure have to develop as a tourism area. Then, local investments became ready to invest, the Kebal car can connect with Maiyung danda from Tumlingtar to Dingla Bazar. If it can do so, foreigners can be attraction at this place. Because those foreigners to go Numche from Tumlingtar to Irkhuwa Khola. Beside this, view tower must establish for site seeing.

4.2.4 Tyamke Peak

Tyamke is the most possible tourism area of the district of Bhojpur. Tyamke which lies in between the boarder of Bhojpur and Khotang is about (3,900) three thousand nine hundred feet from the sea level. It is a peak which is locates at the west side from Bhojpur. The peak of Tyamke has extended at 1000sq m. as a shape of Tyamke of pancheibaja. So, its name has nominated Tyamko from Tyamke that is called to local people. Climate is cold so the snow falls in the winter. This Tyamke danda has covered around to the thick forest. There are Badel, Thar, Ghoral,Valu, Mirga, Kharayo etc. wildlife animals and Kaliz, Piura, Munal etc. at the jungle. Chap, Guras, Lotsalla, etc.

are the unable plants Pachule, Pakhanbet, Kudki, Sunkhari ect. are the herbal plants of the Tyamke jungle. So, Tyamke is very rich place for bio-diversity.

The famous mountains, Mt. Everest, Makalu, Kanchanjanga, Kumbakarna, Gourisankar can observe very well. Besides, it can see many parts of eastern Tarai, Koshi barraged, Bhojpur and the lot parts of Udayapur. The character of Tyamke danda is that the sunset and sunrise can see altogether at the day of every Shulka- Poornima. The historical value is not less of the Tyamke danda. After end of government of Rana in 2007 BC. The radio had played of this place first to time to the democate warrior of Bhojpur.

It is famous for natural importance. There have bloomed flowers of Guras and Chimal around the danda . At this season, different songs of birds create the felling of joys. Likewise, we can feel the heavenly enjoy seeing the fall of snow at the Tyamke peak.

Tyamke is famous for religious value there in a Mahadev Mandir as a shape of Pyagoda. Where celebrate the Bazar of Balachaturdasi and Ram nawami twice at the year. The month of Kartik, Mangsir, Chaitra and Baisakh is suitable time of visit because of cold climate.

Tourism possibility is very high and the better of the Tyamke peak. There can do very possible tourism activities the sunrise, sunset and mountain observation, hiking, bird watching, hunting etc. are main tourism activities. Those activities can do at the Tyamke danda. Likewise, Meditation center and resort center can manage to increase the attractive place for visitors.

There has to develop the basic infrastructure to promote of Tyamke danda as a tourism place. Specially, the Kebal car service is more suitable than field road service for transportation from the outlook of transportation. After that, if there could establish different modern resort center the future of Tyamke peak is bright for tourism.

4.2.5 Bhojpur Bazar

Bhojpur bazar is the center of district. There is also center of business of Bhojpur. It is located in 1,540m high from the sea level. Its maximum temperature is 32°C and minimum temperature is 0.1°C. Suntale Danda is located on the top of Bhojpur. Likewise, Pikhua Khola is at the right side and Akhuwa Khola is at the left side. So, Bhojpur Bazar is located as a plain area. When we observe around from Bhojpur Bazar we feel enjoy. It is clean from environment pollution. Most of a Newar have inhabited at the Bazar but it has been slowly inhabited of mix-cast of peoples. Electricity, communication, drinking water are existed as a need of all infrastructure. Transportation servicing is being consumed at present time as a Bhojpur to Leguwa but the condition of Airlines service is not satisfied, because it has been unable to service to the pressure of passengers. The main cause of this is that the existing airport is narrow and uncomfortable.

First of all the Bhojpur Bazar need to be make a center industry of tourism at the Bhojpur. All the planning implementation and controlling about tourism activities must be conduct from the center. In this outlook, industry of tourism center can take as a hub center. Beside this, Bhojpur Bazar can be self possible tourism place Sidhakali Mandir, Sidhakali Gufa, Radha Krishna mandi, Bhimsenthan, Pashupati Mandir, Sapta dhara, Shahit park, Tudikhel and British welfare are the main subject of attraction. Beside this, Sakewa Dance are celebrated twice every year which is the great festival of the Kirat Rai. Likewise, Gaijatra and Lakhe nach is other important festival of Newar those festivals are important for tourism attraction. Festival of Dabali is celebrating from 1 to 15th paush in the every year. At this Dabali mela the merchant come from various places like Salukhumbu, Khotang, Okhaldunga and Sankhuwasava. Millions of rupees are collected from the people who come to enjoy during the Mela.

Bhojpur Bazar is the Bazar center but the tourism activities are less. So here are not comfortable Hotels and Lodge and travel agency and trekking agency has not opened here. But there must be improve here of the development of tourism for near future. Otherwise, the existing condition of facility will direct affect in the development of tourism.

4.2.6 Dingla Bazar

Dingla bazar is located at the distance a days of trekking from Bhojpur and 3 hour of trekking from Tumlingtar airport. This Bazar is an important place of both religious and historically. This Bazar is a meet point of the VDC of Moolpani, Kewrenipani and Tungechha. This Bazar is an 1300m from the sea level. The working place of Guru Sadananda Adhikari. Specially, Sadananda Sanskrit School and the popular Sitaram Temple have established in 1932 BC. By him. Beside this, the Sibalaye of Narbadeswar Mahadev and the huge garden of Rudrashya are also at the Dingla Bazar. This Bazar is famous for Rudrashya which is the best Rudrashya of the world. Here is an annually dealing the million of Rudrashya. Now days, these Rudrakshye supply straightly in Kathmandu and Varatiye Bazar through local holders of Dingla. Madal is other famous productive good of Dingla Bazar. Many people used to come here to buy madal from far away before than now. So, Dingla Bazar if famous place for historical, religion and education as well as being popular for Rudrashya, can do develop and promote to important tourism place. But the need of all infrastructures must be manage very compulsory for it.

4.2.7 Hatuwagadhi

Hatuwagadhi is the famous place as a historical stand of the Bhojpur which is located at the VDC of Ranibas. The distance of Hatuwagadhi is about 10 hour far from the center of Bhojpur and 9 hour far from the Bhojpur airport. We can arrive at 10 hour of trekking from the Bus station of Baraha Chhetra. Many of debates have seen about the name of Hatuwagadhi. It is called that the Hatuwagadhi has nominated from the word 'Hathaba' of the language of Kirat

Rai. In an ancient period, Themalung Rangalung or an unusable are of stones was around the Hatuwagadhi. So, the meaning of Hatuwa is called 'Kokaune' then, in the longtime Hatuwa has nominated the word Hatuwa.

The historical Gadhi is located at the high peak of the side of north-west where Ghotetar Bazar is at east this Gadhi is a Hatuwagadhi. Where is the base of ancient Kirat place in around four side. According to history, the King of Kirat had done govern the palace a hundred of year for ancient era. Sunahang was the last King of the state, who was defeated in 1830 BC by King of Gorkha Prithivi Narayan Shah. After defeating, this state of Hatuwa had joined at the contemporary state of Gorkha. After taking the Hatuwa, Atal Singh had revolted in 1864 BC for regain against the state of Gorkhali. But Gorkhalies had token cruel campaign of massacre to interfere the revolt of Atal Singh

There has remained only the fossils of an ancient palace at Hatuwagadhi which has a history of Kirat state. We can see that the base of building is at the Danda. So it had made as a secure of earthquake. According to contemporary prophecy, if it would began to had situation in the state, the water would see like blood at the midnight and it would began to peace, the water would see white like silver at the midnight at the pond, which is myth of this time. There is only one fosil remain and there is statement of habitants, where used to ride the horse to King Sunahang. In fact, all the historical and archeological goods have damaged of the Gadhi due to the bad character of bygone single ethnic thought of people as tourism place. The state has to conserve and reconstruct. Beside this, all the historical and archeological related goods have to collect of the contemporary Hatuwa state. And the museum has to establish at Hatuwagadhi. But, for this function, the camp of military to take out from here and the reservation area has to declare to certain part of Hatuwagadhi.

Hatuwagadhi is also an important from the view of nature. It is located at the high place, so there can see around the villages and reries of mountains, plains of Tarai from the Hatuwagadhi. Due to the tropical climate, all month

can visit beside Asar and Srawan. Nowadays, Ghodetar Bazar is located at the east, where is the management of loading and fooding generally, as well as, there is facility of CDMA Phone as a communication. Likewise, there must be need the infrastructure to develop the Hatuwagadhi and the need of comfortable hotels and lodges at there.

Conclusion

Silichung danda, Salpa Pond, Tyamke peak, Maiyung danda, Dingla Bazar, Bhojpur Bazar and Hatuwagadhi scenic beauties, village tours, bird watching places, other religious and cultural sites and peaceful environment of Bhojpur are unique. Despite of the above probabilities in tourism sectors visitors to Bhojpur are very selective. At the movement, tourism Bhojpur district at low probably because its potentiality has not been recognized well. The location advantages of Bhojpur have not been exploited to the fullest possible extent.

Thus, there are possibilities in the field of tourism on Bhojpur district but possibilities have not been studied yet. If one studies come up with these possibilities in systematic policy with its effective implementation, there is no doubt than tourism can be used as importance resource in Bhojpur district.

CHAPTER - V

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN BHOJPUR DISTRICT

5.1 Problems of Tourism in Bhojpur District

This chapter deals with the problems of tourism in Bhojpur district which is another main objective of this research. A number of constraints have affected the tourism development process in the lack of physical and institutional infrastructure, while others result from shortage of skilled technical and professional human resources. Despite great potentials and promising prospects, tourism in Bhojpur has been facing various problems. Unless solved these problems rural tourism cannot be promoted as we expect. The major problems associated with tourism in the Bhojpur district are as follows:

5.1.1 Infrastructural Problem

Inadequate physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourism. Without infrastructure facilities, development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the area; accommodation, accessibility, hospitality and amenities. The study shows that such facilities couldn't be developed in appropriate manner. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of rural tourism in the district are given below.

Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit destinations. Modern means of transportation is not available to any tourism destinations of Bhojpur. Leguwa – Bhojpur road is providing transportation facilities in the eastern part of this district. Bhojpur – Dawa – Annapurna-Chkhewa road is providing transportation facilities in the western

part of this district. Bhojpur – Suntale – Dingla road is providing transportation facilities in the north part of this district. In Bhojpur bazar, Dingla bazar and Tyamke peak is providing transportation facilities and other tourism place Silichung, Salpa Pond, Maiyung Danda and Hatuwagadhi is not providing these facilities. There is one airport for air service in Bhojpur district.

Accommodation

Accommodation is another most effective factor in tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destinations of Bhojpur district. Only one available lodge and hotel is located by in Bhojpur. Bhojpur and Dingla are available these facilities. Other tourism sites Silichung, Salpa Pond, Maiyung Danda, Tyamke peak and Hatuwagadhi are not available these facilities.

Communication

Communication is also one of the major facilities in rural tourism industry. Rural tourism is developed in the rural areas generally in remote village. The telephone service is not available properly in all part of the VDCs of this district. There is proper telephone service in district headquarter, Dingla, Hatuwagadhi and Tyamke peak and its periphery. There is not proper telephone service in Silichung, Maiyung danda and Salpa Pond.

Health Service Sector

Although in the district headquarter of Bhojpur there is one hospital but on other VDCs there are only primary health services. They are not well-equipped in terms of emergency and even for the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourism visiting the district. Therefore in sufficient facilities of health services should be considered as a problem for promotion of rural tourism. There is not health service in main tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

Electricity

Electricity is also major component of tourism development. There is no sufficient facility of electricity in whole of Bhojpur district. Electricity facility is not available in all VDCs of district till now. There is proper electricity service in Bhojpur Bazar and Dingla Bazar. There is not proper electricity service in other tourism sites Silichung, Salpa Pond, Maiyung danda, Tyamke peak and Hatuwagadhi. This problem has been constrained in the way of other facilities like telephone, internet and publication of tourism.

5.1.2 Skilled Human Resources

Trained guides are most important to make the tourists visit various culture and historical places. With the co-operation of guide any tourist can study and know the correct image of Nepal as well as Bhojpur. If the guides are untrained and imperfect they mislead foreigners most of the peoples have language and communication problems. There is not perfect foreigner language for tourist guide in all tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

5.1.3 Banking Facilities

Tourist needs banking facilities in tourism areas. Therefore, must be established near tourist destination and money exchange facility should be available for tourists. But these facilities could not be managed in all tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

5.1.4 Lack of Promotion and Marketing

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity play important role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourist from its organizing country. To attract tourist: culture, architecture, natural beauties, religious and environment etc. through pamphlet, booklets, films, postcards, internet magazines and other possible means. It is also the major tourism problem in all tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

5.1.5 Lack of Proper Co- ordination

If Bhojpur district coordinates with agencies, trekking agencies, rafting agencies, resort of Solukhumbu, tourist visiting Solukhumbu can be attracted in Bhojpur. But Bhojpur could not be activates in this manner. Likewise the inefficient administrative procedure of government in implementing tourism policy is also the serious problem.

5.1.6 Lack of Travel and Trekking Agencies

Tourism can be developed through travel agencies if they perform their task smoothly. Travel agency play significant role in generating tourism from tourist originating countries, marketing reservation for hotel accommodation, organizing travel tour for a tourist etc. but due to lack of well-organized travel agencies, it could not provide substantial contribution in the development of tourism sector. In all tourism sites of Bhojpur there no travel agencies and due to this tourist cannot have direct contact. This is affecting development of tourism.

5.1.7 Recreational Facilities

There should be sufficient bus parks, swimming pools, cultural programs, and other additional facilities which are not available in all tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

5.1.8 Information Center and the Advertisement

Information center should be established in tourism areas. But there is no any information center in Bhojpur. Tourism map and other information of tourism are not available for tourist and there are not enough for our introduction so we have to lunch such program so we can make know about Bhojpur.

5.1.9 Political Disturbances

Political disturbances created by political turmoil, due to Nepal Banda, Chakkajam etc. have also adversely affected the tourism sector. These conditions create a state of uncertainty in the country leading to reluctance on the part of foreign tourists to visit Nepal. In this situation Bhojpur has also faced a challenge in attracting tourists as it being a remote place of Nepal.

5.1.10 Ample air Accessibility

Since there is no good condition of roads, international tourism in Nepal is having dependent on air services. There is no air travel facility in all tourism sites of Bhojpur district.

5.1.11 Market Limitation

To attract a sizeable number of foreign and Indian tourists, it requires a substantial improvement, investment in infrastructure facilities and services. Considering the limited tourist arrivals in the Bhojpur, it may not be feasible for private entrepreneurs to invest in infrastructure development.

5.1.12 Lack of People Awareness

One of the major problems of tourism in Bhojpur is a lack of people awareness. Only a few people have knowledge about tourism. Majority of the people engaged only in their own occupation with agriculture which is also limited to the subsistence level.

5.1.14 Negligence of the Government

The lack of government priority and commitment for the development of Bhojpur district is also a problem of tourism development and the proper plan has not yet been framed out for the long term tourism development. If tourism is widely accepted, it is to be flourished but it is not so.

5.2 Prospects of Tourism in Bhojpur District

Bhojpur is has potential tourism product like diverse culture and unique bio diversity, adventure and panoramic nature etc. we can promote rural tourism, religious tourism as well community based tourism in this area. There are some linkages and accessible routs to the neighboring districts like Khotang, Dhankuta and Solukhumbhu, so there is possibility to develop tourist packages with the tourist areas of these neighboring districts. Tourist can enjoy different places of different districts in one package. This district is a paradise for nature lovers, adventure seekers and holy place for the religious people. Bhojpur district which is naturally and culturally endowed encompasses impressive cultural heritages and the place with panoramic beauty. There are immense potentials for tourism activities like hiking, rafting, trekking bird watching, picnic, healthy environment and pilgrimage, rural and community tourism home stay etc.

There is challenger re to optimal utilizing of knowledge, talent and resources for common benefits, so local people should be recognized as the main decision makers to tackle problem collectivity for their mutual benefit. Tourism development program in Bhojpur should pay more attention to income generating activities of both short and long term while at the same time ensuring peoples right and privileges over the resources. Equally attitudes to develop entrepreneurship and management skills .the prospect of tourism in Bhojpur is summarized as below.

5.2.1 Natural Beauty

Natural beauty is one of the important aspects for the attraction of tourism in Bhojpur district. Bhojpur itself ornate by the natural resources therefore, there in high possibility to bet a potential destination for the tourism. The beautiful sight seeing from Tyamke peak, Silichung, Arun Koshi and Sunkoshi river and green forest makes the Bhojpur is beautiful forever. Silichhung, Tyamke peak, Salpa Pond, Shidhakalidevi, Dingla, Maiyung,

Suntale offers fully natural environment for natural lovers for eco trekking. Bhojpur is naturally virgin so it is possible to attract foreign as well as domestic nature lover tourists.

5.2.2 Religions and Cultural Heritage

Culture is an important factor of attraction to tourism. It is another prospect of tourism is Bhojpur. People adopted diverse tangible and intangible culture which seems to be different in accordance caste and ethnicity people of this region followed identity through the generation. Mainly the people of this area have been followed different festivals like Kirat community celebrate Sakewa Nach,(Udhauli and Ubhauri) Gurung community celebrate Tamu Lhochhar,Tamang community celebrate Sonam Lhochhar Likewise, Gaijatra and Lakhe Nach of Newari culture are the main features of culture of this district.

Bhojpur district has vast diversity of people, rich culture and art as well as renders it ideal as the most interesting destination for sightseeing. Kirat culture is another unique culture. Thus Bhojpur district is rich in terms of culture seething that will support for cultural tour. Similarly, various temples and cave like Shidhakali temple and cave, Sitaram temple, Shangkhama Chuli cave, Tyemke temple and cave, Golmevir cave, Chhengre cave, Silichung temple are situated in Bhojpur district. They have both religious and cultural importance. Every year many religious people come in Silichung, Salpa Pond, Tyamke temple, Shidhakalidevi temple, Digla because it is believed that there fulfills the wish of the people made there. Thus this district has more prospect of religious tourism development.

5.2.2 Fishing and Canoeing

Arun, Sunkoshi river and Pikhawa are considered as a most favorable fishing destination in this region, fishing and canoeing service will increase

number of tourism and it also give them chance to spend more days in Bhojpur and they will also anxious to other.

5.2.4 Other Potential Tourism Troducts

Religious and natural place these are another prospect of tourism in Bhojpur. To develop Bhojpur district as a tourism area, promotion and an efficient utilization of agro based, timber and non-timber product, Handicraft, Pashmina, Kirat museum can play significant role. Orange, pear, guava, herbs, ginger, tea and coffee are the potential tourism products in Bhojpur.

5.3 Data Presentation and Analysis

This selection based on the overall analysis of the field that the researcher had acquired through the field study. In the process of the analysis researcher highlight the overall view lecture (teacher), political party and local people on the tourism sites. To justify the statements the researcher had used both Qualitative and quantitative methods. Both primary and secondary data tabulated and analyzed descriptively.

5.3.1 Main Tourism Sites in Bhojpur District

Researcher had taken 52 local informants during the field survey. Due to the lack of time, climate problems and limited sources the researcher could not take more than 52 informants. The table shows that majority of the local respondents said that Silichung is main destination of tourism in Bhojpur district. 38.5 percent respondents mentioned Tyamke peak as a main tourism site of Bhojpur. 5.77 percent respondents Maiyung Danda and 5.77 percent respondents Dingla (Birthplace of Sadananda Balaguru) as a main tourism site in Bhojpur district.

Table 5.1
Main tourism sites in Bhojpur district

S.N.	Tourism sites	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Silichung	26	50.00
2	Tyamke peak	20	38.46
3	Maiyung Danda	3	5.77
4	Dingla	3	5.77
Total		52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.3.2 Public View about Prospects of Tourism in Bhojpur District

About prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district table no 9 shows that out of 52 local people 50 percent opined the prospects of tourism in Bhojpur is moderately sound. Similarly, 23.08 percent respondents do not believe in good prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district. Only 15.38 percent respondents are favored to highly sound prospect of tourism in Bhojpur district while 11.54 percent respondents do not have any idea about prospects of tourism in Bhojpur. This scenario indicates that there are prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district.

Table 5.2
Public View about Prospect of Tourism in Bhojpur

S.N.	Views	Respondents	Percentages
1	Highly sound	8	15.38
2	Moderately sound	26	50
3	Not so good	12	23.08
4	Unknown	6	11.54
Total		52	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.3.3 Problems of Tourism in Bhojpur District

As the researcher asked question in about problem of tourism in Bhojpur district; 43 informants 88.38 percent said that all of problem accommodation, language, transportation and guide are serious problem of tourism and rest of the respondents 11.63 percent do not have any idea about problem of tourism in the Bhojpur district.(Field survey, 2013).

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country and Bhojpur district. Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in the rural areas already reach in natural and cultural resources and tourism has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period to give return it can involve the lower strata of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all ecological zone, like culture, environment, nature, behavior of the people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

The researcher aims is to assess the present situation, to identify and explore problem and prospects of tourism in Bhojpur. The study attempts to access the physical and religious-cultural tourism resources of Bhojpur district. The data of the research are based on both primary and secondary sources. Similarly, Bhojpur Bazar, Dingla Bazar, Ghoretar Bazar, Dawa Bazar, Changre Bazar, Manedada Bazar, Champe Bazar and Kot are the main trade center. Bhojpur is situated between 26°53' to 27°46' north latitude and 86°53' to 87°17' eastern longitude. Its total area is about 1,507sq.km and population is 203,018.

Most part of the district lies in hilly belt unique with diversified culture system. Agronomy is the base of the economy, where Arun, Sunkoshi , Pikhwa, Erkhwa, Shiktel, Buwa rivers provide water for irrigation. Bhojpur is potential destination of tourism Natural Scenery, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, and diverse culture, religions site and pilgrimage, historical placer lakes and rivers are the main tourism industry of Bhojpur.

The main attractions of tourism in Bhojpur are scenic attraction, pleasant climate and socio cultural heritage. Silichung, Maiyung, Salpa Pond, Tyamke, Has Pond, Dingla sites and Arun, sunkoshi river, Shidakali temple, Shangkhanchuli, Bhojpur Bazar, Taksar, Hatuwagadi and Suntale are potential areas for tourism in Bhojpur. Sakewa dance in Udhauli and Ubhauli of kirat, Lhochhar of Gurung, Sherpa and Tamang communities likewise Gaijatra and Lakhe fair of Newari community are the main cultural attraction for tourists. Agro based, timber and non-timber product, Handicraft, Kirat museum can play significant role. Orange, pear, guava, herbs ginger, tea and coffee are the potential tourism products in Bhojpur. Home stay and village tour fishing and canoeing, streaking are potential tourism activities and services in the Bhojpur district.

Development of tourism infrastructure in Bhojpur is a recent phenomenon. Lack of better and enough infrastructures is the main problem of tourism in Bhojpur district. In terms of problems of tourism, 88.4 percent of the local people reported that all of the problems like accommodation, language, transportation and guide are the serious problems for tourism development. About prospects of tourism in Bhojpur district, 15.4 percent of the respondents reported that prospect of tourism in Bhojpur highly sound and 50 percent of the respondents mentioned that there is moderately sound whereas 23.08 percent respondent reported that prospect of tourism is not good in the Bhojpur.

6.2 Conclusions

The whole study concludes that there has been very high prospects and future for tourism development in Bhojpur district. Almost all tourist destinations are semi developed. The strategic planning will differently, land to large no. of domestic as well as foreign tourist.

Lack of proper government policy and long term planning, lack of infrastructure, accommodation, communication, health service sector, electricity, skilled human resources, banking facilities, lack of promote and marketing, lack of proper co-ordination, lack of travel and trekking agencies, recreational facilities, information center and the advertisement, political disturbances, ample air accessibility, market limitation, lack of people awareness, negligence of the government are the main problems of for tourism development in Bhojpur district. The study is based on primary as well as secondary sources of information. Secondary sources include published and unpublished books, records, reports, articles etc. primary sources include questionnaire, survey, interview and literature review. There is the need to initiate educational based programs by the government and non-government agencies. Although there is no direct connection between education and tourism, educated people plays significant role in tourism promotion and publicity. Majority of the population are involved in agricultural services. Other population adopts non-agricultural activities like business, services and students. There is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and of eco-agro tourism. If the government and local people draw their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand and hand the income level of people will be increased. By the conventional tourism the majority of benefits are generally retained in the central and city areas and no share reaching the villages and area like Bhojpur. Emerging local people in new tourism activities starts with tourism awareness and then requires capacity building and will skill training. Therefore capacity building and skills training is a care activity to promote tourism. The local culture and religious sites agro

based product emerges as being a key product in tourism. The beneficiaries can be women and deprived people with awareness and skills training.

It can be concluded that there are number of problems, challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in the Bhojpur district. Low level of infrastructure development, lack of awareness, entrepreneurship and investment and lack of marketing to the previous tourism products are existing as challenges for tourism development in Bhojpur. Nevertheless, all these problem and challenges can be overcome with concrete efforts of public private partnership. It tourism destinations of Bhojpur district linked with famous tourism destination mount. There are various types of tourism models which could build up in Bhojpur like community based tourism, home stay tourism, farm tourism, religious tourism cultural tourism etc. there are great potentials of trekking or hiking, rafting and adventure tourism in this district.

6.3 Recommendations

To promote sustainable tourism development which could generate maximum alternative employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of the district or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of this district, the local people along with the local and central government need to concentrate on these points:

- Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve sites with historical, religious and cultural importance.
- Conduct mass awareness programs to create conducive environment for tourism development.
- Government assistance is required for promotion and infrastructure development.
- Establish linkage with the famous tourism destination mount. Everest and neighbor district to build tourism packages.
- Priority should be given to the development rural tourism destination in order to reduce poverty and promote equality.

- Nepalese type accommodation facilities should be built and established in the area of tourism destination.
- Organic farming should be encouraged at the satellite area of major tourism spots.
- Provide education and training that encourages local skill enhancement and natural resources management capacity of local people.
- Development of minor forest products such as aromatic and medical herbs, ferns, orchids are in high demand.
- In the dynamic and energetic complex Arun Koshi and Sunkoshi rivers, tourism activities like rafting and fishing activities should be lunched.
- An integrated approach among government agencies, NGOs, INGOs working in the Koshi zone is needed in order to make resource enhancement program effective.
- In Bhojpur district there is no system of keeping a record of tourists, tourist information center, travel agency and as such no data are available on tourists and their characters.

REFERENCES

- Aryal , D .(2005). *Economic impact of tourism in Nepal*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, submitted to the Central department of Economics, T.U. Kitrtipur, Kathmandu.
- Bhatia A.K. (1995). *International Tourism Management*, Sterling Publications, New Delhi.
- Bhatia, A.K. (2012). *Tourism Development: Principles and Practices*, Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Chandra, Diwakar (2000). *Nepal's Tourism: Uncensored Fact*. Vanarasi, India: Pilgrims Publication.
- DDC, Bhojpur (2011). *District Profile of Bhojpur*: Bhojpur district development Committee Bhojpur.
- District Development Planning (2011). *Bhojpur*: District Development Committee Bhojpur.
- Ghimire Pushpa (2008). *Problems and Prospects of Rural Tourism in Westen Development region with special reference to Gulmi District*: Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development, T.U. Kathmandu.
- Goelder, C.R. and Ritche, J.R. (10th ed. 2007). *Tourism: Principles, Practices Philosophies*, Gopajee Enterprises, New Delhi.
- GON (2009). *Tourism policy 2065 B.S*. Kathmandu: Ministry of tourism and civil aviation (MOTCA).
- Nepal tourism board (2011). *Tourism statistics*. Kathmandu: Nepal tourism board.
- Nepal tourism board (2011). *Problems and Prospects of Tourism*. Kathmandu: Nepal tourism board.
- Pant, P.C. (2011). *Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Kanchanpur District*. An unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kathmandu.
- Parajuli Ramesh (2005). *Tourism Development and Its Impact on Nepalese Economy*, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

- Rai S.K. (2012). *Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Khotang District: An Unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kathmandu.*
- Shrestha P.M. (1999). *Tourism in Nepal: Problems and Prospects.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Banaras Hindu University.
- Shrestha Pushpa (1992). *In Nepal Problems Prospects: Unpublished (Ph.D) Thesis, Submitted to Banaras Hindu University, Vanarasi.*
- Tewari, S.P. (1994). *Tourism Dimension.* Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons.
- Upadhyay, R.P. (2003). *A Study of Tourism as a Leading Economic Sector of Nepal: Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Lucknow University.*
- Upadhyay, R.P. (2006). *Tourism and economic development in Nepal.* New Delhi: Northern Book Center.
- Upadhyay, R.P. and Manoj Kumar Agrawal (2006). *Tourism and economic development in Nepal.* New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
- Upadhyay, R.P. (2008). *A Study of Rural Tourism in Nepal Measure to Minimize the Negative Impact.* Submitted to Ministry of Culture, Tourism and civil aviation, Kathmandu.
- Upadhyay,R.P. (Ed). (2008). *Reading in Rural Tourism.* Kathmandu: Sunlight Publication.

Websites:

<http://en.Wikipedia.Org/wiki/tourism>

स्थानीय वासिन्दाका लागि प्रश्नावली

(क) व्यक्तिगत विवरण

नाम :

पेशा :

लिङ्गः

शिक्षाः

उमेर :

स्थानः

(ख) प्रश्नावली

१) जीवन यापनका लागि कुन पेशा अँगाल्नु भएको छ ?

क) कृषि

ख) नोकरी

ग) व्यापार

घ) अन्य

२) पर्यटनका बारेमा तपाईंलाई थाहा छ कि छैन ?

क) छ

ख) छैन

३) यस जिल्लाका मुख्य पर्यटकीय स्थलहरु कुन कुन हुन?

क)

ख)

ग)

घ)

४) यस जिल्लाका मुख्य पर्यटकीय आर्कषकहरु के के होला?

क)

ख)

ग)

घ)

५) ति पर्यटकीय स्थलहरुमा पुग्नको लागि यातायातको सुविधा छ कि छैन ?

क) छ

ख) छैन

६) ति पर्यटकीय स्थलहरुमा खाना र बासको सुविधा छ कि छैन ?

क) छ

ख) छैन

७) पर्यटकहरु कुनकुन क्षेत्रबाट आउछन् होला?

क) आन्तरिक

ख) बाह्य

८) पर्यटकहरु औसत कतिदिन बस्ने गरेका छन् ?

क)

ख)

ग)

घ)

९) ती पर्यटकहरुले कति सम्म खर्च गर्छन् होला?

क)

ख)

ग)

घ)

१०) भोजपुर जिल्लामा पर्यटन विकासका लागि आवश्यक पूर्वाधार छन् ?

क) छन्

ख) छैनन्

