

STRUCTURE AND TREND OF TOURIST ARRIVAL IN NEPAL (1987-2011)

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By

Jagat Kumar Sapkota

Department of Economics

Prithvi Narayan Campus Pokhara

Tribhuvan University

March 2014

Department of Economics

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled “**Structure and Trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal (1987-2011)**” has been prepared by Jagat Kumar Sapkota under my supervision. I hereby recommend it for approval by the Thesis Evaluation Committee.

Deo Narayan Sutihar
Associate Professor
Department of Economics
Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara
(Thesis Supervisor)

Date: 4th March, 2014

Department of Economics

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled “**Structure and Trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal (1987-2011)**” submitted by Jagat Kumar Sapkota has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of **MASTER OF ARTS in Economics**.

Thesis Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Yadav Sharma Gaudel
Head, Department of Economics
Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

Prof. Dr. Bed Nath Sharma
External Examiner

Deo Narayan Sutihar
(Thesis Supervisor)

Date: 18th March, 2014

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Jagat Kumar Sapkota

Campus Roll No.: 68/2063

T.U. Regd. No.: 52853-88

Date: 3rd March, 2014

ABSTRACT

This study entitled ‘Trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal (1987-2011)’ has been carried out for partial fulfillment of the Degree of Master of Arts in Economics. The study analyzes the trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal. For this purpose secondary data have been collected through Nepal Tourism Statistics, Economic Survey and related publications. These data have been presented in tables, figures, percentage and ratio. The Trend analysis has been computed to clarify the facts under study. The statistical tests such as auto correlation, Darbin-Waston statistic, chi-square test have been found useful to justify the objectives under study.

During the study period, the lowest number of tourist arrival during 1996 to 2002 was due to extreme political instability in Nepal, the hijacking of Indian airlines in Kathmandu and attacj if Twin owter of USA. However, the trend of tourist arrival in Nepal shows that the growth rate was 12874, which had significant positive auto correlation among error terms in the present study. October was the favourable month for them to visit Nepal. Most of the tourists who visited Nepal were of 31-45 years age group. The Chi-square test shows that the age and the sex are dependent attributes. Most of the tourists arrived for holiday and pleasure purpose. More than 72 nationals came to visit Nepal and their mean average length of stay was 13.12 days during 1987-2011. The ratio of foreign exchange earnings from tourism to GDP was fluctuated from 1.4% to 4.1% during study period. Altogether 827 hotels with 30780 beds, 1936 travel, 1378 trekking, 33 rafting agencies and 2855 tour guides, 7303 trekking guides, 44 river guide and 53 tourist police licensed manpower were involved for the service of tourists in Nepal in 2011.

The government should emphasize on the implement of effective plans and policies to attract the foreigners and develop tourism industry.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAP	:	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
EEC	:	European Economic Community
EIA	:	Economic Impact Analysis
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HAN	:	Hotel Association of Nepal
HRA	:	Himalayan Risqué Association
HRMDP	:	Himalayan Region Mounting Development Project
ICIMOD	:	International Centre for Integrate Mountain Development
IPRD	:	Institute for Policy Research and Development
IUOTO	:	International Union of Official travel Organization
MOF	:	Ministry of Finance
MOTCA	:	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
NCAP	:	National Civil Aviation Policy
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NIDC	:	Nepal Industrial Development Commission
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
NTTR	:	Nepal Tours and Travels
PATA	:	Pacific Area Travel Agent
RATDP	:	Remote Area Tourism Development Project
SATC	:	South Asian Travel Commission
SPCC	:	Sagarmatha Pollution Control Project
TDB	:	Tourism Development Board
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WTO	:	World Tourism Organization
WTO	:	World Trade Organization