

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal, a developing country is considered a rich country in biological diversity, natural resources and cultural heritages. High Himalayans, green hills, lakes, rivers, plains in terai region and different types of animals, birds and plants are famous in the world. In addition, the different castes of the people from terai to mountain, their customs, fashion and traditions have added the attraction for tourist in Nepal. For the sustainable development of Nepal, it is necessary to develop such types of industry which is based on own resources. Hence tourism industry is viable sector in Nepal (Ghimire, 2012).

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Comparatively it is a low capital but high yielding economic sector. It is also known a supply verses demand industry. Supply means food; accommodation, transportation etc and demand means the tourist desire the world. “Tourism” is derived from the word ‘tour’ meant by journey place to place for pleasure.

Tourism is a recent phenomenon and travel is an ancient phenomenon. Tourism is not a new thing for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature there are three term of tourism known as paryatan it means going out for pleasure and knowledge. Deshatan, it means going out of the country primarily for economic gains. Tirthatan, it means going to places of religious merits. Travel means the movement of people from the one place to another. The established policy objective of tourism, to stimulate economic development, was therefore widened to include the condition that any such development must also be sustainable. Tourism an important economic activity and one of the strategies for economic development, contributes to national income, foreign exchange earnings and to state revenues. It also creates employment opportunities. Many governments, both national and local, invest tremendous amount of human and financial resources in the development, organization and promotion of the tourism industry. Efforts can be improved by a clearer understanding of employment characteristics and pattern in this sector as well as the potential roles played by economic, social and political forces in the industry in which they are employed. It is in this context that the present study has been carried out. The central message is that tourism’s role in economic development

is important. Therefore the social, environmental and economic implications of tourism development must be integrated into any such analysis (Sharma, 2011).

As per the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the total contribution of travel and tourism in GDP in case of Nepal, including its wider economic impacts, is forecast to rise by 5.0% pa from 6.7% of GDP in 2011 to 7.8% of 2021. Similarly, travel and tourism is expected to support directly 293,000 jobs (2.4% of total employment) in 2011, rising by 3.9% pa to 429,000 jobs (2.7% of total employment) by 2021.

Tourism industry, being a comparatively advantageous industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. In Nepal, there are so many natural beauty and resources which help to spread the tourism industry. To develop this industry, no any artificial constructions should be made which are available in nature itself. So, this industry has become advantageous industry in Nepal. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation. Tourism has also socio cultural significant which helps to develop international friendship and understanding. Despite having high potential of tourism in Nepal, it is yet to be flourished and brought to door step to rural poor. Tourism is economically supporting to develop the rural of Nepal. This arrival of tourists has helped the local people to engage in income activities. This sector has provided the direct and indirect employment opportunity for the people.

Among the main tourist's destinations of Nepal, Rasuwa district may turn into very important and attractive tourism destination. It is situated in northern part of Kathmandu valley in the central region of the Nepal neighboring Tibet. Within Rasuwa district lie some particularly spectacular natural features: these include the dramatic peaks of langtang range, the high Ganesha Himal, Langtang River and the famous Gosainkunda lakes. Within its boundaries lies second biggest National park in Nepal, Langtang National park which covers an area of 1710 sq. km. It is a multicultural district which is populated by a variety of different ethnic groups. These include Tamang, Brahmin, Sherpa, Chhetri, Gurung and Magar (Devkota, 2011).

Gosainkunda Lake (4380m) in the Syafru VDC on the southern slopes of the Jugal Himal is a mini trek by itself and can be done in about five days. Gosainkunda is a sacred lake for the Hindu and Buddhist alike, and is said to have had its origin when

Lord Shiva swallowed poison to save the world. It is believed he pierced the earth with his Trishul (trident) from where a fountain of water sprang forming a lake where the burning in his throat. Gosainkunda is considered one of the holiest pilgrimage sites in Nepal.

1.1.1 Types of Tourism

Satyal (1998) in his book has classified tourism on the basis of acidified which are explained below:

Pleasure Tourism

Under pleasure tourism, people go on holiday for enjoyment out of curiosity, to take rest, observe something new to delight of food scenery in unknown folklore. Some tourists find in traveling to various places. These types of tourism usually depend upon different taste to different people.

Recreational tourism

Recreational tourism is mainly concerned with leisure and rest and to recover physical and physical stamina. These types of tourists usually stay longer. The visitors stay by the sea and in the mountain resorts in rest for relaxation. They have preference to go to climatic resorts.

Sporting Tourism

Sporting tourism is interested in two types of sporting. One visiting sports events like Olympic Games, world cup, football, boxing etc. which attract not only sportsmen to the host country but also a large number of sports fans tourists to see these functions; visiting well organized sporting events in countries which have specialized facilities such as winter sports, natural sports, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing etc.

Cultural Tourism

These types of tourism are motivated by eagerness to learn different cultures of different countries. Mostly this type of tourists visit to learn different habits, language and customs of people in alien lands, visiting places in historical monuments in the

centers of ancient civilization or playing visitors in art, galleries, religious centers or participants in art, music, theatre dance and folk lore festivals.

Conference Tourism

International conferences are organized in different countries where such convention facilities are available. A large number of people take part in different conferences in different countries.

Pilgrimage/Religious Tourism

People in every country have their own religion or faith and therefore they like to visit religious sites, places of worship, take part in festivals and other related events according to their religion to faith. Even from times immemorial people used to walk for weeks and months to visit religious sites places of worship in distance places.

1.1.2 Religious Treks and Tours

Generally the beginning of tourism in each country started with pilgrimage or religious tourism. Even now, especially in Asia, religion is the strongest motive to travel. For the last two thousand years Chinese and Tibetan had been visiting Lumbini. But due to difficult terrain, the number was limited. In contrast, due to the advantage of sailboats Mecca and Jerusalem had been the big centers in the middle ages also.

The devotees of Pashupatinath from the nearby countries had been visiting Nepal for hundreds of years. The religious minded pilgrims or tourists are not only interested in their religious objects but they are also interested in the culture of the country, e.g. habits, languages, customs, historical monuments, arts, music, dance, folklores and festivals of the people. They exchange the feelings and experiences with the local people, which can be of great informal educational value for both guest and host alike. Many religious tourists also peruse their hobbies while visiting a destination.

Nepal tourism statistics has been showing religious tourists as a separate group. But holiday/pleasure group tourists visit Nepal for more than one reason. Nevertheless, it can be safely estimated that 20 to 30 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal especially from India, Thailand, Japan and Korea fall under pilgrimage-cum-pleasure category.

Almost all the tourists from Sri-Lanka and Myanmar visiting Nepal can be regarded as pilgrims or religious tourists. Nepal is generally known as the birth place of Sita and Buddha. It is also known as the abode of Lord Shiva and the country of living goddesses. Nepal is also known as Sangri-La (Gautam, 2011).

1.1.3 Employment, Income and Tax Generation

One of the principal mechanisms through which the development of tourism is expected to bring economic benefits to a destination country is through the incomes that are generated in the tourism sector. It should be noted, however, that the incomes that are generated through tourism are rarely spread evenly among the host population. While tourism may generate important incomes for the destination economy as a whole, those incomes might be enjoyed only by a limited number of people. Another perceived advantage of tourism is that it is particularly good at generating employment, creating more jobs per unit of sector income than most other economic activities. This is particularly the case when the tourism sector has strong backward linkages into the rest of the economy. On the other hand, tourism has often been criticized because the kinds of jobs it tends to create are not 'real' jobs. Indeed, many commentators have noted that tourism employment tends to be concentrated in low-skilled occupations. Related to the low-skilled nature of jobs in tourism, tourism employment also tends to pay relatively low wages and provide only part-time or seasonal job opportunities.

Tourism industry is also increasingly being viewed by national governments as a lucrative source of tax revenues. Tax income is generated by tourism activity in a number of ways. Firstly, tourism business and individuals earning income in the tourism sector are subject to direct taxation like any other economic activity. Secondly tourists pay indirect taxes on the goods and services they consume while on holiday, as well as being subject to customs duties. Thirdly, an increasing number of countries are introducing taxes aimed specifically at the tourism sector. The driving force behind the introduction of tourism taxes has usually been to raise general tax revenue. In some countries, however, tourism taxes have been earmarked for helping to finance measures aimed at protecting the environmental assets employed by the tourism sector.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Among many probable destinations, Rasuwa is also remaining at the center for tourism. So, tourism is one of the promising factors that help to promote the status of its people. It's charmless and tranquility entraps everyone's attention. So, local and foreign tourist in a large number visits every year. Besides other tourism areas in Rasuwa, Gosainkunda is famous for religious purposes and there are also many natural, cultural and other attractions which can attract tourists.

Today, tourism being a major and important industry as a source of both national and international exchange has an active role in economic development of least developed countries like Nepal. Various scholars in the national and international level have done various researches, seminars and studies in the topic of tourism. And all the studies and seminars have been oriented to develop the tourism industry. Very few studies and seminars took seriously about the income and employment of tourism related business in Nepal.

The tourism industry is highly labor intensive service industry and hence is available source of income and employment. Tourism is seasonal that is there are certain times in a year when tourists prepare to visit. As a result many tourism jobs are part time and casual. Also tourism provides low skilled and low paid job opportunity of the people.

The present study is focused to answer the following questions:

-) What is the level of employment and size of income generation annually from the tourism related business in Gosainkunda area?
-) What is the problem of employees in Gosainkunda area?
-) What is the nature of employment in tourism related business in around the study area?

Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the size of income, nature of employment and the problem faced by the employers and employees. This may significantly help to drive the business to right direction. In this perspective the present study entitled as Income generation and employment promotion in tourism related business in Nepal: A case study of Gosainkunda lake, Rasuwa.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to identify the problems and prospects of tourism in Gosainkunda lakeside.

The specific objectives of the study are as follow:

-) To analyze the income generation through tourism sector in Gosainkunda lakeside.
-) To analyze employment promotion through tourism sector around the study area.

1.4 Significance of the study

Tourism affects the process of economic development through its impact on foreign exchange earnings, balance of payments, employment opportunities and intersectional linkages of the country. The study of the role of tourism is beneficial in the sense that it would spell out the areas to which country should pay attention.

Nepal has three major resources to build up its economy. They are agriculture, hydropower, and tourism. Among them, tourism is the key industry which can effortlessly be established, promoted and develop with minimum investment and can be made an important foundation of national income. So, it is one of the chief sectors for economic development. Tourism is an activity that generates a no of economic and social benefits. It is not only earning foreign currency but also creating employment opportunities, direct and indirect employment through backward and forward linkages with other sector such as agriculture, industry, other services etc. It is also endowed with a vast spectrum of employment, ranging from highly skilled persons to unskilled. It also creates a possibility of new horizons of employment, career building capacity and self dependence relating with different paces of life.

Tourism is seen as an effective to directly and indirectly the local people through local employment and income generation. It is such a sector that can flourish itself when infrastructure is developed in rural area. This research is taken because of the fact that it concentrates chiefly in evaluating the economics aspects of tourism in Nepal. It also lays the significant contribution to promote economic development by providing employment opportunities for the unemployed skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labors.

Hence, tourism is an important component in economic development in a country like Nepal. Gosainkunda, is one of the important religious sites of the Nepal. It is one of the greatest pilgrimage sites of Hindus of the rural tourism which can make significant contribution to the local economy, thereby reducing poverty in the rural areas. If we can develop Gosainkunda as a world, we can actively participate in rural tourism development by using local products such as food, handicrafts, hotels, lodges, guides, etc. This research will be important for study of income generation and employment opportunity related tourism in Gosainkunda area.

1.5 Limitations of the study

This study is focused on tourism related business to analyze the employment generation. This study has been based on the tourism area of Gosainkunda Rasuwa with small sample size. So, the conclusion drawn from this study was mere indicative rather than conclusive which could not be generalized for the whole. Therefore, the conclusion of this study could not be applicable to all the places of the country.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been organized into six chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the study, which included background of the study and types of tourism, religious treks and tours, income employment and tax generation, tourist trend in Nepal, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second is literature review, which included theoretical and empirical framework. In the third chapter of research methodology, with includes research design, nature and sources of data, data collection procedure, techniques of data collections, method of data analysis are described. Chapter four is about the description of study area. In chapter five, the data related to the study has been presented and analyzed by using several data analysis techniques. Chapter six is summary, conclusions of the study and to express recommendation to improve any type of lacking, if found in the subject during the study. Thus, this is how study covers the six chapters.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Concept

The word “Tour” is derived from Latin word “Tornate” and Greek “Tornos” and means a lathe or circle; the movement around the central point or axis. The meaning changed in modern English and represents one’s turn. The suffix ‘ism’ is defined as an action or process; typical behavior or quality when the suffix ‘ism’ is combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle one can argue that circle represents a starting point which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore like a circle tour represents a journey that is a round trip; the act of living and then returning to original starting point and one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist.

The word “Tour” is also derived from Hebrew term “Torah” which means learning, studying or search. A tour represents an attempt by the travelers to discover something about a place that he visits. A tourist may want to learn about business opportunities, job opportunities, health advantages and educational field, environmental or recreational properties.

Tourism has passed different phases since ancient to modern time. During the time traveling was associated with findings solutions to man’s daily needs like food and shelter. The tourism consists to all those trades that together satisfy the varied demands of tourists. For considering something as tourist activity it should satisfy the following condition:

1. Travel must be temporary
2. Travel must be voluntary
3. Travel should not have remunerative employment as its aim.

Tourism is not new phenomenon for Hindu. In Sanskrit literature there are three terms for tourism derived from the root atan, which means going or leaving homes for some other places. The three terms; that are related to tourism are paryatan, desatan and tirthatan.

2.1.1 Some theoretical studies in International context

In the ancient time, the main motivations for tourism were trade, pilgrimage and conquest. Until the First World War travel was the privilege of a small segment of society. During the First World War, people did not have mobility and they were confined within specific place for four years. After the Second World War, the industrial revolution brought the change in economy, life style and urbanization (Bhatia, 1988).

At that time the introduction and development of railways has a profound effect in transport which resulted in the growth of travel. The first rail link between Liverpool and Manchester started in the year 1830. The rail network, at the beginning used to carry the goods. After sometimes it started carrying the passengers and became a means movement. The birth of the organized rail, travel and concept of tourism came in the year 1841. The man behind this idea was Thomas Cook, who is known as a pioneer and greatest travel organizer of that time from the year 1863. Mr. Cook conducted circular tourism of Scotland with almost 5000 travelers in a season (Satyal, 1988).

Travel and tourism are the interrelated subject matters. Since 1950s the airlines made the travel continue and reliable, and made the long travel easier and possible. Since 1958 airbus, jet, concord and booking took place for comfort, fast and mass tourism. In the beginning of the 21st century, state line tourism took place as a stranger tourism in the world. In this way tourism is becoming a popular industry in the world. It is playing vital role for national income of many countries all over the world. Millions of people are getting employment opportunity from this industry. Different government and non government organization are working for its growth and development in international level such as American society of Travel Agents(ASTA), American Hotels and Motel Association(AHMA),International center for conservation(ICC), Pacific Asia Travel Association(PATA),International Airline Passenger Association(IAPA), world Association of Travel Agents(WATA),World Tourism Organization(WTO), World Travel and Tourism Council(WTTC) and International Air Transport Association(IATA), (Bhandari,2010).

The report of united nation stated that within 10 years period (1955 to 1965) the number of tourist arrival in near about 65 countries increased from around from 51 million to over 157 million. It was considered only the beginning of tourism. In the year of 1996, the numbered 710 million in the year 2000 (Bhandari, 2010).

According to Babu In recognition of vast Tourism potential in the state, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has promoted Travel and Tourism Development Corporation Limited and spent huge amount on different projects with the assistance of the Union Government and desired results are yet to come and this state is trailing behind in the Tourism Development when compared to other states. The Union Government has declared 1992 as “VISIT INDIA” year and spent huge amount abroad for publicity campaign. As part of publicity blitz the Andhara Pradesh Government also spent considerable amount on publicity campaign but the desired results are at the lowest ebb due to the reason that documentaries, pamphlets, posters are confined only to Hyderabad, Tirupathi, vizag and Vijayawada. Necessary publicity has also been given in Delhi and Goa. This is the one of the priority areas for development and the importance of Travel and Tourism has been gaining ground gradually in India in Andhra Pradesh in particular.

By going the historical accounts of tourism in ancient times, the Romans devised many characteristics of modern tourism. The Romans had also developed seaside resorts and the items of souvenirs. Romans, especially rich people, travelled to Egypt and Greece for making to visit to temples and to observe local culture. It is also recorded that the world’s first tourist guide book was produced by the Greece geographer Pausanias for Roman visitors to Greece (Satyal,2000).

2.1.2 Theoretical concept of Tourism in National context

Bhatia, (2006) studied on his book “The Business of Tourism” A large number of job associated with trade and tourism tend to come in the form of direct service jobs in tourist-related facilities and attractions at the destination and in tourist generating areas. However, the bulk of the jobs are in tourist destinations. These jobs are available primarily in the accommodation sector (e.g. hotels) with travel intermediaries (travel agents, tour operators) supplying services restaurants, shops selling discretionary goods and travel enterprises. In addition, employment

opportunities are also available in other sectors of the economy which service and supply the main tourism sector, such as manufacturing and transport services, banking, agriculture and fisheries. Many of the jobs are created in areas where few attractive employment opportunities are available.

Chand (2000) was focused on his book “Nepal’s tourism uncensored facts”, he explains that tourism has contributed to the overall growth of the economy therefore any measure that tend to negatively affect the 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 into this sector it can its area of influences.

Chib (1989), found that Nepal has had an enviable reward in tourism. Starting from just about 6000 visitors in 1962 the number increased to 156, 123 in 1978 with annual growth rate for the four previous year being as high as 15 percent. But then from 1979 started a sharp decline in growth rate until in 1981 there was a slight decrease in the actual arrivals as well. If Indian visitors were excluded the decrease in 1981 was a substantial 7.8 percent. A close look at Nepal’s tourists’ statistics reveals an intimate relationship with Indian tourism as well as its heavy dependence on it. Nepal’s tourist arrivals figures show that the largest number of visitors from India which has in fact been contributing more than 25 percent visitors for many years. In the last few years the share has further increased until in 1980-81. It was 30 percent (48,975 out of a total of 161,669). And this mainly covers visitors from India by air.

Satyal (2000), stated that tourism is every activity mankind for the creation of tourist movement. So, the main object of tourism is the movement. If a person goes out of daily living zone to satisfy his curiosity and his wish to know to relax rest and recover his strength in environment different from his usual place of residence for recreation, it is tourism. The persons go out in the out skirts of their own country for recreation. Researchers go out in foreign countries for elaborate and comprehensive term, tourist is a person who moves to learn, appreciate nature to relax and for a change in and outside his country.

It is safe to assume that the centre (Kathmandu) benefits disproportionately from incoming tourism. Much of the tourist dollar remains in Kathmandu little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the centre controls to a very considerable extent the distribution of tourism around Nepal, accumulating most of the income generated, organizing much of the travel activity in prepaid packages, and supplying many of the needs from the centre so that benefits flowing out to rural areas and towns are limited (SNV, 2003).

Upadhyay (2008) stated on his book *Tourism is Nepal's oil*. Without it Nepalese economy will not suffer. Self help is the best way. We are always told “we are landlocked, small and very poor people.” This is not a case, we might not have enough money but we have rich cultures, customs, family values and support and mountain environment that are probably the best in this planet. Nepal has enough potentialities which mainly come from the bio-diversity and cultural diversity in rural communities. We have people determined to make new Nepal, i.e. prosperous justice based and all inclusive what we lack in stability, peace and charismatic leadership with vision, courage and commitment.

According to Dr Hagen, Malla kings led the country to an unrivalled and unique golden age of culture, which was to last for 300 years. After Yaksha Malla's death, however his realm disintegrated into the smaller kingdom of Kantipur (as Kathmandu used to be called) Bhadgaun and Patan with their own sphere of influence. But that led to cultural advance, as these city states vied with each other in building beautiful places and temples and in welcoming poets and musician at their courts. The carved wooden belongs to the old royal place in Kathmandu, known as the Basantapur Darbar. In the course of time a temple city had arisen round the place and the whole complex of temples, shrines and residence are today known by the Hanuman Dhoka. The present Royal family no longer lives in Basantapur Darbar today but important ceremonies like the king's coronation and other state and religious functions are still held there. The deity of Rato Machhindranath was established as an important God during the Malla period in Patan.

Chattopadhyay (1995) studied on his book “Economic Impact of Tourism Development” A large number of developing countries are today fully aware of the

potential benefits of tourism and most of those having suitable tourism infrastructure are well ahead in the way of exploiting this avenue for economic development. Recognition of growing importance of tourism in LDCs is also reflected in rapidly expanding literature on the subject. The major focus of this literature is on international tourism as a source of scarce foreign exchange. Tourism (Domestic or International) can also play an important role in the LDCs in creating employment and income opportunities, in diversifying the regional economy and in the reduction of regional imbalance through its backward and forward linkage effects on the local industries and enterprises in the poor and backward areas of the economy. It is therefore, necessary to emphasize once again that from an economic point of view, Tourism to play two major yet distinct roles in the overall development of the economy.

NTB, (2012) The Gosainkunda Lake an alpine freshwater oligotrophic lake series with alpine meadows, bogs, lakes/ponds, streams, wet steep slopes creating a unique and representative wetland in the Langtang National park. The site is a popular destination for pilgrims in May and August because of its relevance to Hindu mythology. It supports a number of bird's species such as Ruddy, Shelduck, Common teal, Bar-headed goose, Tufted duck, common merganser, northern pintail and Brown dipper among others. The lower section of its catchment area is the winter habitat of red panda and musk deer.

2.1.3 Characteristics of Tourism

Upadhyay (2006), in his book “Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal” has mentioned the following characteristics of tourism:

1. Tourism involves a complex set of interrelationships between people, place and product.
2. The interrelationship inviolable through the transportations of people to various destinations outside of their normal place of residence and their stay at those destinations.
3. The durations of resting must generally be of a short-term nature.
4. Tourism entails pleasure activities in that it does not involve earning related travel.
5. It is an intangible service and it cannot be seen or inspected before its purchases.

6. Tourism product is not a homogeneous tour package to a destination and may vary in quality depending upon the circumstances, for instance a delayed domestic flight could affect the image of the product.
7. The short-term supply of the product is fixed. The number of the hotel rooms cannot be increased overnight to meet the requirement of the season.
8. The tourism product is highly perishable, a hotel room or an airlines seat not used today is total loss.
9. The tourism product can't be stored for future use.
10. Its raw materials are inexhaustible.
11. The tourism products do not diminish with constant uses.

2.1.4 Features of Tourism

Upadhyaya (2006), cited the arguments presented by the Harka Gurung in 2000 in order to justify the unique features of tourism in terms of land locked countries like Nepal, which are as follow:

1. Its raw materials are inexhaustible. In other industries raw materials are used for extracting certain products and in the process the raw materials are transformed from one to other output. The original raw materials are either discarded as waste or recycled as a product. The processes of hospitality keep the material intact but capitalization the service provided. Better the quality of service greater the economic return.
2. Tourism products do not diminish with constant use. Despite the influx of increasing number of tourist the sight and sound of particular dimension can be maintained and even enhanced every year Sagarmatha will be ever there. Million and million photographer exposures there have been but the height of machhapuchhre (6993m) has not diminished. Rather it has enhanced the image of Pokhara of Nepal, as a tourist destination. Tourism indeed has been instrumental in reviving traditional culture, arts and handicrafts. The key is proper management where by small countries like Austria and Switzerland host many more tourist than their native population and small territories like Hong Kong and Singapore handle high volume of tourism traffic in the form of sophisticated industry.
3. Modern tourism is of global dimension and the volume will even grow with telescopic of time with the help of jet travel and increasing in leisure in the

industrial society, international tourism is one of the fastest growing industry in the world and for many countries reception of foreign currency through tourism constitutes the single item in their balance of payment therefore it is highly competitive and needs aggressive promotion.

Tourism has other advanced as compared to merchandise export that is tourist happen to be physical in the exporting country this means that many goods consumed by tourist do not have to be transported across international border and hence face no traffic barrier to foreign country. Thus, greater the domestic product of tourist goods lesser the linkage of earning from tourism.

2.2 Empirical Studies

In modern societies, many people travel to sacred sites with a purpose of achieving both Religious and recreational needs, which poses great challenges to define such movement as either pilgrimage or tourism. A practical approach is to address this problematic by including it within tourism 'because contemporary pilgrimages involve such huge numbers of people that they can only be organized in the same manner as mass tourism. Large numbers of pilgrims pass through travel agencies, accommodation facilities, catering services and commercial businesses; they are, that is to say, part of the tourist industry' (Tomasi,2002, p. 21). Gladstone (2005) prefers to describe it as the 'informal sector domestic tourism' as it is a major contributor to the domestic tourism industry in developing countries.

However, travel to sacred sites, at least in developing countries, has an exclusive "religious" component and therefore defies its categorization as tourism alone. Almost as a compromise, scholars have found use of composite words such as 'religious tourism' and 'pilgrimage tourism' more reasonable and less controversial (Wikipedia, 2012).

Upadhyay, (2006) in his article entitled "don't ask for the doles but close the holes" posted on "VISION OF ECCOS "has given some interested data regarding tourism development and effectiveness. In the article, he speaks that sound governance is an imperative for overall human development and in its absence, poverty alleviation. Let alone elimination is impossible. Therefore the established in legitimate, accountable, honest people, centered. Truly democratic, meritocratic, capable stable affective and

efficient governing mechanism is the most fundamental necessity for poorly resources based and land locked country like, Nepal. Tourism is very rapidly coming of age the growing industry in the world. It plays the important role in economic development. Among the various sources of foreign exchange in developing countries like, Nepal tourism is also major one. In the inflow of tourists are increasing year by year.

Tourism is one of movement or journeys' human beings from one place to another whether it may be within own country or to second countries for various purpose. The tourism in present days is the main sources of foreign currency income to the country. It is also the complex set of interrelationship between people, places and products. Tourism is the world largest industries and it accounts for more than 10% of the employment, 11% of global GDP. (www.ecotourism.org)

Shrestha(1999), In her Ph.D Dissertation Tourism in Nepal. Problems and prospect has identified the basic problems of tourism in Nepal. The study has also highlighted 'tourism industry' having great prospect in Nepal. The study has observed that the average growth rate of tourist arrivals in Nepal form 1975 to 1997 is 7.27% per annum. As regards that arrivals from SAARC countries, the highest visitor come from India, while arrivals from other SAARC countries is around one percent or even less than that. It reveals that Nepal has not been able to promote regional tourism and has relied heavily on only a few countries.

Nepal Rastra Bank has studied (1989) on the heading “Income and Employment generation from tourism in Nepal”. This study deals with the composition of tourist, duration of their stay, tourist expenditure and the impact of tourism industry on income and employment generation. This study has identified the proportion of younger tourists, under the age of 21. 40 years shared as high as 67.4%. The study also finds the majority of tourist (61.8%) visited this country for pleasure followed by trekking (19.1%) and pilgrimage (10%). This study indicates that 32.1% of total tourist visited this country. The percentage of tourist spending RS.301 to 1500 was 32.1%. It has been estimated that tourism and related industries have earned RS.2789.3 million in 1987/88 of which tourism sector alone shared 92.7%

(RS.2555.3million) of the amount earned by the tourism sector, earning of Hotels consist 24.6%, Travel agencies 17.3%. This study also determines that tourism industry has provided jobs 11,176 persons among which 61.7% were of basic level manpower. 29.2% middle level and the rest 9.1% top level manpower. Among the employees 10.8% were female.

Tourism an ancient phenomenon and an inherent nomadic urge in man from the every earliest historical period, trend has remained a fascination to man in ancient time pilgrims, Traders, human evolution. To search for basic needs of life food, clothes and shelter, human beings used to move from one place to another. Traveling in those times was difficult because of several constraint of well equipped transport, lack of safety and comforts. Gradually when permanent settlement started, different religions and trade emerged which motivated people to travel different places (Khanel, 2009).

In the seventeenth century, those travelling for the purposes of tourism emphasized the search for truth but the real changes in the nature of tourism came about in the following century with the reduction I working hours, more leisure time became available and cultural tourism, with the accent on art and poetry became popular. The major changes dates to 1328 the year in which George Stephenson invented the steam locomotive-this was also the period of the “Grand tour of the Europe” of the English aristocracy and the no less famous “Journey to Italy” of the German nobles. Intellectuals and artist who were trading in the footsteps of Goethe, this was soon followed by visits to spa towns. As time passed “Tourism” came to mean the opportunities available to the increasing mass of individuals who felt attracted by these offers of excursion for pleasure. The growing demand led to the birth of travel agencies the first was founded in Leicester in 184 by Thomas Cook he went on to became famous because, in 1866, he organized the first tour of the United States and in 1872 the first round the world tour (Bhandari,2010).

2.3 Review of Literature Related Religious Tourism

Kunwar (2006) stated that Religious or pilgrimage tourism is a significant type of tourism for places such as Vatican Rome and Mecca-Medina in Saudi Arabia, Lumbini, Janakpur, Pashupatinath and Muktinath in Nepal. Usually accommodation, and other facilities must be specially provided for religious pilgrims but these travelers also function as tourists bringing benefit to the local community. Just as the pilgrim follows in the footsteps of the legendary, Sainly pilgrims in order to participate in mythology of the life and miracles of a saint or deity at shrine itself; so do tourists follow in the footsteps of explorers repeat their meritorious actions. The reward is not religious merit, but rather connoisseurship, elite status, enhance prestige and self-esteem. One has briefly participated in the mythologies surrounding every given sacred journey. Religiously the art of travelling is highly appreciated by Hindu Gods. This is known from the conversation between the Indra. Travel of comrade and the Rufus or Rivu, the group of celestial beings. This is mentioned in the Aitariya, Brahman and found also in the Sankhayana srauta sutra.

Nepal Tourism Board's (2008) study on "Tourism Product of Nepal" has described the tourism centers of all Nepal including Khaptad region. In this book NTB shows the socio-cultural condition, climate, geography of the region, religious places and various tourist attraction centers of the Khaptad region. This book is useful for planners and policy makers for tourism development and also helpful for the study of religious tourism in Khaptad region.

All above-mentioned research works and views of the persons have described the geographical, historical, cultural and religious importance of the Khaptad region. According to these studies, Khaptad is unique in terms of natural beauty, fauna, flora and herbal plants, which are the main attraction for tourists. The folk culture like Deuda, Bhuwa, Chhelo, Gaura parva and other local feast and festivals have also significant role for tourism development in Khaptad region for both domestic and foreign tourists. All above research have suggested for providing the facilities like road, accommodation and reconstruction of religious sites. Thus, there are too much sources for tourism attraction and there is high possibility for development of religious tourism. But, till now the topic religious tourism in Khaptad region is not studied in detail. This study will be helpful to find the problems and prospects of

religious tourism in Khaptad region, which will be useful for policy makers and planners in future.

The topic “Religious Tourism” is not studied in detailed so far. Thus sufficient information regarding this particular topic is not available. Some of the views mentioned below throw light on religious tourism, pilgrimage and cultural tourism.

“Religious tourism also commonly referred to as faith tourism, is a form of tourism whereby people of faith travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage, missionary or leisure purpose (www.wikipedia, 2008).

Pilgrimage: The heart of faith based travel industry is pilgrimage. In the other words it is a journey to a holy land site for a religious purpose. The most common pilgrimages are church in Christianity, temples in Hinduism, Mosque and Mazar in Islam, Gumba in Buddhism and so on.

Similarly, pilgrimage is a journey to a shrine or other sacred place undertaken to gain divine aid, as an act of thanksgiving or penance, or to demonstrate devotion. (Britanica, Concise Encyclopedia)

Cultural Tourism: Cultural tourism (culture tourism) as a subset of tourism concerned with a country or a region’s culture, especially its arts. It generally focuses on traditional communities, who have diverse customs, unique form of arts and distinct social practices and which basically distinguishes it from other types/forms of culture. Cultural tourism includes tourism in urban areas, particularly historic or large cities and their culture facilities such as museum and theaters. It can also include tourism in rural areas showcasing the tradition of indigenous cultural communities (i.e. festivals, rituals), and their value and lifestyle. It is generally agreed that cultural tourists spend substantially more than standard tourists do (www.wikipedia.com, 2008).

Gurung (1998) has made a study on ‘Developing Lumbini as pilgrimage centre of peace’. This study shows the historical and archeological overview of Lumbini as a birth place of Lord Buddha. He has mentioned the development plan and contribution of the donor countries to develop this historical place as a destination of Buddhist pilgrims and other pilgrims as well. His study is helpful for this to analyze the management for the pilgrims and to study their trends.

Nepal is traditionally a tourist country. Nepal possesses a depository of places of widely historic interest. It is an ancient country with a rich cultural heritage. An independent sovereign state united by King Prithivi Narayan. The great Nepal lies in the lap of mighty Himalayas. She is rich in varied landscapes, lakes, waterfalls, green valley and terraces. The entire northern border is lined with its very peaks of the Himalayas the most fascination of which is Sagarmatha or Mount Everest the highest peak in the world. The culture of Nepal is made up to the blending of the two great Hindu and Buddhist religions. Traditional folk songs international colorful festivals are preserving all over the country (Satyal, 1988).

Travel for religious purposes assumed a significant importance the practice of traveling for religious going on a pilgrimage, for instance became a well established costume in many parts of the world, by the end of middle ages a large number of pilgrims were traveling the main shrine in Europe, and travel again assumed an interesting character. However, it was undertaken. The adoption and spreads of Christianity subsequently led to numerous pilgrims making their way to the holy land. So dead and strong was the hold of faith that the rituals of pilgrimage flourished over the countries. Religion was a great unifying force pilgrimage strengthened religious bonds. It provided the impetus or a 'Slayal home' agrarian society to break out of its arrow geographical confines. It also exposed people to new manner costumes different kinds of food and modes of dress. It encouraged exchange of ideas and also fostered trade. It served as a powerful means of forgoing unity and understanding between peoples from widely different region. The powerful influences of a crusading religions that slowly penetrated a foreign land, such as Christianity in Europe and later in America and Buddhism, Islam and Hinduism in Asia took place to permit an assimilation and perpetuation of very distinctive languages, literature, music, art, architecture, philosophy and forms of government religion thus played and continuous to play a crucial part in travel (Bhatia, 2003)

Today, the old pilgrimage sites have began again to attract masses of pilgrims, the difference now being that the pilgrims also come across tourist on holiday. What does this mass movement signify? A search for salvation or returns to the root of the past as a form of a resistance against the nationality of modern time? Without the doubt, the tourist industry and the media are offering pilgrimages as consumerism given that tourist share the same attitude as pilgrims, in other words the search for authenticity at

different levels of depth and involvement could be said that pilgrims are partly tourist and that tourist are partly pilgrims. Thus, they complement one another the promotion of “religious” tourism today seen as both devotional and cultural, is proof the existence of this common search (Khanel, 2009).

2.4 Income and Employment from Tourism

The investment in tourism is usually considered productive if it is able to increase income and employment from tourism. Hence, the income and employment from tourism is one of the important areas of tourism studies. The Nepal Rastra Bank, Kathmandu, Nepal carried out a study on 'Income and Employment Generation from Tourism in Nepal' (1989). It estimated average per capita per day tourist expenditure at US\$ 15 (excluding international airfares) and the average length of tourists stay at 9.3 nights per visit. Tourism and related industries were estimated to have earned in total US\$ 56 million in 1986/87 of which tourism sector alone shared 92.7 percent (US\$ 52 million). Of the amount, earned by tourism sector, earnings of hotels constituted 24.6 percent (US\$ 13 million), travel agencies 17.3 percent (US\$ 9 million), trekking agencies 2.8 percent (US\$ 1 million) and airlines 55.4 percent (US\$ 29 million). Altogether, 11176 persons were found directly employed in the tourism sectors. Of the persons directly employed in hotels shared 52.9 percent, airlines 24.5 percent, travel agencies 13.8 percent, and trekker agencies 8.8 percent. The study also made several recommendations to promote tourism industry in Nepal.

Upadhyay, (2003), in his Ph.D. dissertation entitled “Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic Development of Nepal” has highlighted the importance of tourism in economic development for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Nepal. Dr. Upadhyaya’s suggestions were as follows:

- a. Various dimensions of tourism need to be highlighted from time to time.
- b. For rapid and sustainable expansion of tourism sector quantity of tourism infrastructure need to be constantly monitored.
- c. Nepal should be able to attract tourists from diverse income groups by catering their respective needs and presenting Nepal as the destination for all types of tourists.

- d. Governments must define and develop strategy to promote rural tourism to enhance employments and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.
- e. Film shooting must be encouraged as it is in practice on Switzerland, Thailand and Maldives, which will be helpful in promoting Nepal's tourism globally.
- f. We have to open and develop new trekking routes that can contribute to the employment of rural economy, help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and the income obtained remain in the local community.
- g. Legal framework must be made to facilitate the growth of tourism sector of the economy.

This study concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention, it has the potential to promote overall economic development of Nepal. This sector has an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry.

Upadhyay (2008) in his article entitled "A case study of rural tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaon" has rendered the profound findings of rural tourism regarding case studies of Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaon. Rural tourism has been recognized as an important tool for poverty alleviation. Although it has been encouraged by incorporating rural tourism in governments plan as policy its progress is rather moving at a glacial pace. Since the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) till the Interim Plan (2008-2010) can be promoted. Sirubari, Ghalegaon and Bandipur are at the forefront of rural tourism model.

People from mountain areas are benefitted by tourism but there is great leakage in their income. Estimates from the ADB and the MOTCA in Nepal suggest that on average only 6 percent of tourist expenditure actually goes to rural areas (Touch Toss 1990). Studies by SNV shows an even less rosy picture for the remote country side, estimating that of the 57 million USD per year spent by trekking tourist visiting rural areas in the hills and mountain of Nepal less than 10 percent is spent locally with remote district receiving less than 1 percent of the total tourism revenue (SNV 2003).

A review of 24 case studies in Asia indicated economic gains for all sections of the community, but with those better off gaining the most (Shah, 2000). Some main

reasons why the poor seem to have been unable to benefit much from tourism are that the linkage between tourism and the local production system are weak and supply-side planning and management have been poor and in some cases, even completely ignored (Baral, 2010).

In Nepal, tourism generates about 122,745 direct employments and until recently, tourism was the highest foreign exchange earning industry. Tourism's share in total foreign exchange earning peaked at 21.4 percent in 1996 and then declined to 11.1 percent in 2004. Today, the government has identified tourism as a strong sector, contributing significantly to socio-economic development (Sherpa, 2009).

Upadhyaya (2003) studied about tourism as the leading sectors of development in Nepal. He found that Nepalese economy is moving gradually on the path of economic development with tourism sector as a leading role player in the economy. The analysis has revealed that the tourism sector has been playing its significant role in the economy. It has been estimated that the activities related to tourism sector has strong inducement effect on other activities of the economy. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism sector have been found to be important determinants of governments' developmental expenditure and regular expenditure. And he has prescribed twenty one policies to develop tourism in Nepal.

Tuladhar (1993) aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal from the view of resources, the level of its exploitation, utilization and possibilities of its improvements. The main objectives of the study were to achieve quality products and quality sources, to achieve significant position amongst the total invisible income from visible export of the country, to enhance products and services with international standard and to transfer international tourism into highly effective branches amidst the running Nepalese economic activities phenomenon are equally valid in resource management. Visitor continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. He expressed his findings as that the tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky is the only limit. For better survivals the tourism products are to be differentiated. He declared that, it is mandatory to enhance tourism products and services with international standard and continue with the efforts for transferring the international tourism into highly effective branches amidst the running Nepalese economic stamina.

Shrestha (1999) has studied about the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. The main aim of her study to assess the trend of tourism development in the economy, to review tourism policies and plans, to enquire into the existing problems. She has concluded that despite various problems, the prospects of tourism are bright in generating employment.

This concept is based on the recirculation of income: recipients use some of their income for consumption spending, which then results in further income and employment. Multipliers capture the “secondary economic effects”, those are the summation of indirect and induced effects of tourism activity. The larger the multiplier, the greater the impact a dollar of visitor spending will have on the region’s economy. Direct effects are changes in the sectors associated directly with visitor spending with immediate effects of those changes. For example, an increase in the number of tourists staying overnight in hotels would directly increase room sales in the hotel sector. The additional hotel sales and associated changes in hotel payments for wages, salaries, taxes, supplies and services are direct effects of the tourist spending. Indirect and induced effects are the secondary effects resulting from the initial visitor spending. Indirect effects are sales, income, or jobs resulting from various rounds of the purchases the hotel made to other “backward-linked” industries in the region. Changes in sales, jobs and income in the linen supply industry, for example, represent indirect effects of changes in hotel sales. Induced effects are the sales, income, or jobs resulting from household spending of income earned as a result of visitor spending - either directly or indirectly. For example, hotel and linen supply employees supported directly or indirectly by tourism, spend their income in the local region for housing, food, transportation, and the usual array of household product and service needs. There are many different kinds of multipliers depending on which secondary effects are included and which measure of economic activity is used (sales, income, or employment). The size of a multiplier for a given region depends on how the study region is defined and its economic characteristics (Sharma, 2011).

2.5 Research Gap

Most of the studies were done at national and international level in aggregate form for a certain region only. No research on income and employment in tourism sector of Gosainkunda is found. Therefore the businesswise data collection and headcount measurement of each business household for income and employment in Gosainkunda area is a unique and newest research in context of tourism industry in Nepal. Therefore, this study will add some values on the economic impact measurement of tourism industry and fulfill the existing research gap.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on primary data and information which were collected in order to fulfill the objectives of this study. As the objectives of the present study is to analyze the income and employment generation through tourism and point out the problems and prospects of tourism in Gosainkunda area. Moreover, the data both employers and employees of tourism related business in Gosainkunda has been taken into consideration to fulfill the objectives. The types of research design covered in this study are descriptive in nature.

3.2 Nature and sources of Data

For the data to be reliable and authentic, quantitative and qualitative data were obtained from primary sources by using different data collection tools and techniques. business and observation in Gosainkunda area. Similarly, secondary data were also be used through government and non government sources.

3.3 Population and sample

In order to benefit this research work, Non-random Sampling method is used to achieve quick decision and better result from the small sample size. So this research is taken purposive or judgment sampling, in which most important units includes under investigation. For this 30 sample sizes is selected out of total population from Gosainkunda area. The respondents have been divided into two groups.

-) Hotel and lodge owner
-) Hotel and lodge worker

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The information has been collected through the questionnaire from employers and employees. The questionnaire is divided into two types i.e Questionnaire for hotel and

restaurant owner and hotel and restaurant worker. The small sample size has been chosen for the study of study area. There are only 17 permanent hotel and lodges. In this study 10 best qualities hotels and lodges are selected to get the information. The sample collected from 10 hotels and lodge owner and 20 hotel and lodge worker. To fulfill the objectives, the researcher had selected only those respondents who are directly related to the tourism sector.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collections

Interview: For these the study was based on interview with employers and employees to elicit information about their working condition, economic status and satisfaction level of them.

Observation: Research involved in the observation to record different information related to objectives in study area. In the observation period the study was based on the observation of tourism, geographical and cultural feature of tourism destination.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

Data collected from the Gosainkunda for the purpose to describe the income and employment generation through tourism sector in Gosainkunda area. The data represented in various units and forms depending on its nature to conduct through analysis on it to fulfill the objectives. The data in the form of questionnaire has collected, edited, coded, tabulated and classified for data analysis. All those collected data has aggregated into a form that presented the summary of answers from respondents. In the study descriptive analysis method has been used for presentation.

CHAPTER IV

DISCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction of Langtang National Park

Langtang National Park is the closest National Park to Kathmandu valley. It was established on 1976 A.D (2032B.S.). It is situated in central Himalaya. Forming the upper catchments of the Trishuli and Betrawati rivers and covers area of 1710sq km. Langtang valley and Gosainkunda Lake are the famous place. The main vegetation includes Oak, Chir, Pine, hemlock, Rhododendron etc. The common fauna are Musk Deer, Wild dog, Red panda etc.

The prime tourism resources and geographical area of the park fall in Rasuwa district representing 974 sqkm out of 1710 sqkm area of National Park. Langtang is the third most popular trekking destination after Annapurna and Everest region. Trekking tourism was started here in 1979 and has reached a maximum number about 17,330 in 2010. It absorbs about 10 percent of the trekkers coming to Nepal. The trekking tourism in Langtang follows distinct seasons and the busiest seasons are Sept-Nov and March-April (60 percent) (LNP 2010).

4.1 Total Tourist Arrival in Langtang National Park

Fiscal Year	Total Tourist	Change in percentage
2005	4122	-
2006	4230	+2.55
2007	6614	+36.04
2008	9219	+28.25
2009	9946	+7.30
2010	11184	+11.06
2011	11173	-0.09
2012	14315	+21.94
2013	13370	-6.60
2014	15611	14.35

Source: Langtang National Park, 2014

The table 4.1 shows the trend of total tourist arrival in Langtang National park from fiscal year 2061/62(2005) to 2070/71(2014). The number of tourists is 4122 in Langtang National park at fiscal year 2061/62(2005). The growth rate of tourist inflow increased by 2.55 percent in 2062/63(2006) and in 2063/64(2007) it increased up to 36.04. A turned round began in 2064/65(2008) with a 28.25 percent increase in arrivals. The growth rate of tourist inflow increased by 7.30 percent in 2065/66(2009) and in 2066/67(2010) it increased up to 11.06. Tourist arrivals declined by 0.09 percent in 2067/68(2011). In 2068/69 tourist arrivals by 21.94 percent and in 2069/70(2012)tourist arrivals declined by 6.60 percent. In 2070/71(2014), the tourist arrival is 15611, which increased by 14.35 percent from last year.

4.2 Introduction of Gosainkunda Lake

The sacred pilgrimage spot is Gosainkunda, which is situated on altitude of 4,380m to north of Kathmandu in the Himalayan region. The lake lies within the jurisdiction of Nepal's protected area system, Langtang National Park. This is holy lake and the most important place of pilgrimage. The holy lake is in the north-east of Helambu. The best approach to Gosainkunda is through Dhunche unreached by High Mountain on the north and the south and by higher landscape on the east west, this lake is ground and picturesque. On the east and west of this kunda there are nine famous lakes such as Saraswati kunda, Bhairav kunda, Surya kunda, Ganesh kunda, Dudh kunda etc. This holy kunda is considered to be created by lord Shiva. When Lord Shiva swallowed venom, it caused burning pain in his throat. In order to cool himself from dangerous poison, he thrust his trident into a mountain to receive cold water quench. This lake is believed to be a place to receive Lord Shiva's thrust. There is a large rock in the middle in the lake, which is regarded as Shivasidal and exactly gives on impression of big person lying in the lake (Khanal, 2009).

This holy kunda lies in the region of Ganesh Himal. The kunda has an area of 13.80 hectares, length is 625 meters and breath is 302 meters. Pilgrims congregate in big numbers on the occasion of Dasahara and Sravana purnima (August Full moon day). Lodges and small hotels are available for the pilgrims. The route goes through Dhunche, which is connected by road from Kathmandu. Then, the Syabru village, Ghora Tabela, Kyomggin Gompa, Lama hotel, Singh Gompa high above the Trishuli and after passing this places Gosainkunda arrives. The topography automatically

changes and becomes alpine. The famous holy lake of Gosainkunda is in harsh granite surrounded by the forest lying far below. Here every year the pious devotees of Lord Shiva travel to this holy place of worship. The divinely image of God emerged in deep in the water of ice-cold kunda. This another very famous pilgrimage place, of Hindu shrines which stations in the Alpine region of the Himalaya like Amarnath in Kashmir, and the mouth of cow, the sources of the sacred Ganges at Badrinath in kumaun, Gosainthan is equally revered by all Hindus. Every year more than 15,000 (source: Gosainkunda region development committee) pilgrimage visit Gosainkunda.

Gosainkunda is an alpine fresh water tectonic lake in Nepal's Langtang National Park an altitude of 4,380m above sea level. Together with associated lakes and has been designated a Ramsar site in September 2007. The lakes remains frozen for 2-3 months in winter while overflow from the lake empties in to Trishuli River. There are 108 lakes in this area, small to medium in size. The challenging Lauribina La pass at an altitude of 4,610m is on its outskirts.

4.2.1 Administration Division

Gosainkunda falls under the administration of Syafru VDC and lies at the southern end of the VDC. It borders Dhunche VDC on the west and the Ghyangphedi VDC of Nuwakot District in the east. Gosainkunda is in the high Himalaya region of Nepal. It lies within the coordinates of 28°05'21.3''N and longitude of 85°24'96''E. The altitude at its water surface level is 4,380 meters above sea level.

4.2.2 Climate

The climate of the Gosainkunda area is dominated by the southwest summer monsoon. Temperatures vary greatly due to the extreme difference in altitude in the entire area. Most of the annual precipitation occurs from June to September. In fall (September – November) and spring (February – April), days are warm and sunny, and nights cool. In spring, rain at 3000 m elevation often turns to snow at higher elevations. In winter from December to March, days are clear and mild but nights.

4.2.3 Major Lakes

The gosainkunda (or the lake of Gosains) is surrounded by 10 lakes at its catchments. At its downstream are Saraswati kunda and Bhairab kunda. At the upstream are (1) Trishul kunda (2) an unidentified kunda (3) Ganesh kunda (4) Surya kunda (5) Ama Kunda (6) Ragat Kunda (7) Chandra kunda. The last three kunda are on the west of the Suryakunda at another valley.

4.2.5 Map of the study area



CHAPTER V

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

In this section, different information collected from the respondent during field survey regarding socio-economic and demographic aspect have been presented and analyzed. The information from the sampled local people regarding their various demographic aspects such as age, sex, religion, education, marital status, income, caste/ethnicity, skill etc have been analyzed. Research has been taken 30 respondents out of this 10 hotel owner and 20 hotel worker who are directly engaged under tourism sector. The sample size is too small because of less number of hotels and restaurant. In the study area, except shops, hotels, restaurants and lodges, there are no other tourism facilities such as rafting, cycling, travel agency etc. Thus the research is limited hotels, restaurant, lodges and shops, of the study area. Research has collected the information through questionnaire which was asked to hotel owner and hotel worker engaged in the tourism sector of the study area and finally on the basis of the questionnaire and observation the collected data were analyzed and presented with the help of the tabulation.

5.1.1 Respondents by age

Different age groups of respondents are employed in tourism sector. In this section the respondents are classified in different age groups.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by age

Age	Total Number	No of employer	No of employees	Total Percentage
Under 20 years	5	0	5	16.67
20-30 years	10	2	8	33.33
30-40 years	8	5	3	26.67
40-50 years	4	2	2	13.33
50 years above	3	1	2	10.00
Total	30	10	20	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table 5.1 shows that out of the total employment in tourism sector the 16.67 percent respondents are under 20 years, 33.33 percents are 20-30 years, 26.67 percent are 30-40 years, 13.33 percents are 40-50 years and 10.00 percents are above 50 years. In conclusion among the total employees in tourism sector, the majority 33.33 percent employees are the age between 20-30 years.

5.1.2 Respondents by Education

Education is a vehicle that plays a vital role in overall development of the country and society. It is one of the most important social characteristics of the respondents. It enhances social, economic, moral and political development. So development of a place can be measured by measuring the level of education of its people. The table below classifies the respondents by the level of education.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Education

Education	No of employers	No of employees	Total number	Percentage
Illiteracy	1	5	6	20.01
Under SLC	2	2	4	13.33
SLC	2	6	8	26.67
Intermediate	3	4	7	23.33
Bachelor	1	2	3	10.00
Master	1	1	2	6.67
Total	10	20	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.2 shows the education level of employees and employers, where 20.1 percent employees and employer are Illiteracy, 13.33 are under SLC, 26.67 percent are SLC, 23.33 percent are Intermediate, 10.00 percent are Bachelor and 6.67 percent are Master level. The majority of the respondents are SLC.

5.1.3 Respondents by Sex

The questionnaire is distributed to know the respondents involved in employment under tourism sector. The number of respondents is further shown in table by sex.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	21	70.00
Female	9	30.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that the distribution of employment by sex. The numbers of male respondents are 70 percent and female respondents are 30 percent. The majority of respondents by sex are male.

5.1.4 Respondents by Marital Status

Marital status is also one of the independent variables, which determines the various activities. The table below shows the distribution of respondents by marital status.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Married	21	62
Unmarried	9	38
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 5.3 shows marital status of employees, 62 percent respondents are married and 38 percent respondents are unmarried. The majority of respondents are getting married.

5.1.5 Respondents by Caste

Nepal is comprised by many ethnic groups and caste having their separate culture. Caste/ethnicity also determines the employment under tourism sector. The table below classifies the respondents by various caste/ethnicity groups.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Caste

Caste	Number	Percentage
Brahmin/Chhetri	7	23.33
Janajati	18	60
Others	5	16.67
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of their caste/ethnicity. 23.33 percent respondents are Brahmin/Chhetri, 60 percent respondents are Janajati and 16.67 percent respondents by others. We can see, on the basis of caste/ethnicity, tourism sector is dominated by janajati in the study area.

5.1.6 Respondents by Religion

Nepal is famous in the world as religious tolerance country. It is comprised by various religious aspects such as Hindu, Buddhist, Muslims, Christian. Tourism and religion are related to each other because different religions have different cultures and pilgrimage, which helps to promote tourism and more over to increase employment opportunities in the country or in the study area. The table below classifies the local respondents according to their religion.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	8	26.67
Buddhist	19	63.33
Christian	3	10.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows, in the study area Buddhist religion has dominated other religions by covering 63.33 percent of the total respondents. Similarly, Hinduism has covered 26.67 percent and Christian religion covers 10 percent.

5.1.7 Respondents by Skills

The level of income of an individual depends upon his/her skills. Education helps to get knowledge whereas the skill makes the individual perfect in his/her work. Thus, the individual must have both education and skill as these both are the two sides of a coin.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents by Skills

Skilled	No of employers	No of employees	Total number	Total Percentage
Trained	4	3	7	23.33
Un-trained	6	17	23	76.67
Total	10	20	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 5.6 shows there is 23.33 percent employers and employees who are trained. Similarly, there are 76.67 percent employers and employees who are untrained unskilled. This implies, the highly untrained people are engaged under tourism sector in the study area.

5.2 Survey of Hotel and Lodge Owner

Loading and fooding facilities play the important role to increase the number of tourists. The demand for accommodation away from home is a main demand of travelling. At present, there are only 17 permanent hotels and lodges, recorded by Gosainkunda Chhetra Biksh Samiti and at the time of Janai Purnima many Tharpus (make shift camp) are seen along the way. In this study 10 hotels and lodges are selected to get the information.

5.2.1 Buildings of Hotel Lodge

Building is very necessary to turn into good and well equipped hotels. Following table shows the buildings of hotels and lodges.

Table 5.8: Buildings of Hotel Lodge

Response	Number	Percent
Own	9	90.00
Rent	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: field Survey, 2014

This table shows that 90 percent of hotel owners have their own building where as only 10 percent have rented the buildings for hotels and lodges.

5.2.2 Investment patterns of Hotels and Lodge

The investment pattern determines standard of the hotels and restaurant. The collected data about the annual investment pattern shown by help of the given table.

Table No: 5.9 Investment Patterns of Hotel and Lodge

Annual Investment (in Rs)	Number	Percentage
Under 15lakhs	2	20.00
15lakh -30lakhs	4	40.00
30lakh-50lakhs	3	30.00
Above 50lakhs	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table shows the investment pattern of hotel and restaurant. Among them 20 percent respondents have invested less than 15lakhs, 40 percent respondents have invested 15lakhs to 30lakhs, 30 percent respondents have invested 30lakhs to 50lakhs and 10 percent respondents have invested above 50lakhs.

5.2.3 Duration of involvement of Hotel Owner under Tourism Sector

The duration of involvement of hotel owner under tourism sector was given table below.

Table 5.10 Duration of involvement of Hotel Owner under Tourism Sector

Duration	Number	Percent
1-5 year	1	10.00
5-10 year	2	20.00
10-20 year	5	50.00
More than 20 year	2	20.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that duration of involvement of hotel owner in tourism sector in which 10 percent hotel owner's duration of involvement is 1-5 years. Similarly, 20 percent, 50 percent and 20 percent hotel owner's duration of involvement is 5-10 years, 10-20 years and more than 20 years respectively. The majority duration of involvement of hotel owner under tourism sector is 10-20 years.

5.2.4 Nature of employment in hotels and Lodges

According to the field survey, the permanent employment and hotel ratio is very low. Few employees are getting employment in Gosainkunda's hotels because it is a seasonal and usually the family members of the guest houses are sufficient to provide necessary services to the visitors. During the peak time there are seasonal jobs such as cook, kitchen helpers, cleaners etc. It has a great contribution in the tourism development in Gosainkuda lakeside

Nature of employment of 10 best quality hotels and lodges in Gosainkunda area is presented in below table.

Table: 5.11 Nature of employments in Hotels/Lodges

S. N,	Hotel Name	Total employment	Permanent	Percent	temporary	Percent
1	Hotel Lakeside	7	3	42.85	4	57.14
2	Hotel Peaceful	9	4	44.44	5	55.55
3	Tibetan Lodge	7	2	28.57	5	71.42
4	Hotel Namaste	5	3	60	2	40
5	Hotel Mount Rest	8	3	37.5	5	62.5
6	Hotel Morning View	7	3	42.85	4	57.14
7	Hotel GBC	6	2	33.33	4	66.67
8	Hotel Maya	5	3	60	2	40
9	Hotel Red Panda and Lodge	7	3	42.85	4	57.14
10	Hotel Sherpa	6	2	33.33	4	66.67
		67	28		39	

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The above table shows the details of the 10 best quality hotels and lodges in Gosainkunda area. The total number of employment in the 10 hotels and lodges are 67. Out of this 28 people are permanent job holder which covers 41.80 percent of total employment. On the other hand, 58.20 percent of people of total employment are temporary job holder. Hotels/Lodges have majority of temporary employment rather than permanent. . Hotel peaceful provides the most employment opportunities.

The month December to February only a person stay in the lodge. All other staff including women goes to their villages. During that time the area remains covered with snow and is generally an off season for tourists. However, the time of Janaipurnima many Tharpus (make shift camps) are seen along the way. Locally called Tharpus are built for pilgrims, especially for the Janai Purnima festivals. They are good for rest. Snakes and food are also available. The tharpus can house as many as 100 people or more.

According to the information given by the hotel owner, all employees were selected by the same process as personal contact. There was no other process such as advertisement, recommendation of owner and political recommendation and so on.

5.2.5 Tourists' Arrival Periods

Tourism is one kind of seasonal business, so season directly or indirectly impacts the tourist activities. From the survey of hotel and lodge owner's experience, the result is ranking as winter, spring, autumn, summer. According to the hotel and restaurant owner, winter (September-October) and spring (February-April) seasons are the peak seasons for the visitors and in Gosinkunda, more than 15,000 pilgrimage visits every year in Dashahara (June) and Janaipurnima (July). October and April is the most favorable month for the international tourist arrival.

5.2.6 Income Variation of Hotel and Lodge

The income variation depends on tourist expenditure. It helps to increase national income and help to decline the balance of payment. In this section, the annual income of different hotels and lodges of Gosainkunda area are presented.

Table 5.12 Annual income variation of Hotel and Lodge

Annual Income (RS)	Total	Percentage
Under 20lakhs	1	10.00
20lakhs-50lakhs	2	20.00
50lakhs-70lakhs	5	50.00
70lakhs-1crore	2	20.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows the annual income level of hotel and lodge in which less than 20lakhs, 20lakhs to 50lakhs, 50lakhs to 70lakhs, 70lakhs to 1crore and above 1crore is 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent 20 percent and 0 percent respectively. The highest level of income is 50-70lakhs 50 percent hotel and lodge. Similarly, nobody earns above 1crore annually.

5.2.7 Satisfaction from their Earnings

This topic deals with the satisfaction level of hotel owners from their earnings. The earnings may vary from one hotel to another.

Table 5.13: Satisfaction Level of Hotel Owner

Satisfaction	Number	Percent
Yes	5	50.00
No	2	20.00
Partially	3	30.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that 50 percent of hotel owners are satisfied from their earnings whereas 20 percent are unsatisfied and 30 percent are partially satisfied.

5.2.8 Present Economic Condition of Hotel and Lodge

The questionnaire is the different to know economic condition of hotels and lodges. The answer from respondents is shown by the help of table.

Table: 5.14 Present Economic Condition of hotel and Lodge

Economic Condition	Number	Percentage
Profitable	6	60.00
Normal	3	30.00
Loss	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that the economic condition of hotel and restaurant. Out of total number of the respondents, 60 percent hotels and lodges are in profit. 30 percent and 10 percent are in normal and loss respectively. Among them maximum hotel and restaurant are earning profit.

5.3 Survey of Hotel and Lodge Worker

Hotel and lodge worker are important role to develop to the tourism industry. There

are about 150 employees are directly or indirectly involved in hotel and lodge. In this study 20 hotel and lodge worker are selected to get the information.

5.3.1 Nature of the Employment of Employees

The nature of employees in hotel and lodge is mainly permanent, monthly, seasonal and daily. The following data shows the nature of employment.

Table 5.15: Nature of the Employment of Employees

Nature of employment	Number	Percent
Permanency	5	25.00
Monthly basis	3	15.00
Seasonal	7	35.00
Daily basis	5	25.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that among respondent 25 percent are permanent, 15 percent are monthly basis, 35 percent are seasonal and 25 percent are daily basis salary. These temporary employees are do not get any facilities like provident fund, training, medical support and leave etc as the permanent employees. They only get monthly and daily salary.

5.3.2 Employees by Department of Working

The nature of job of the employees is given in table below.

Table 5.16: Employees by Department of working

Department	Number	Percent
Management	3	15.00
Kitchen	6	30.00
Service	5	25.00
Waiter	3	15.00
Others	3	15.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that among respondent 15 percent are in management sector, 30 percent are in Kitchen 25 percent are in service percent are in Waiter and 15 percent involved in others.

5.3.3 Duration of involvement of employees under tourism Sector

The duration of involvement of employees under tourism sector was given table below.

Table 5.17: Duration of employees under tourism Sector

Duration	Number	Percent
1-5 year	8	40.00
5-10 year	5	25.00
10-20 year	4	20.00
More than 20 year	3	15.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that duration of involvement of employees in tourism sector in which 40 percent employee's duration of involvement is 1-5 years. Similarly, 25 percent, 20 percent and 15 percent employee's duration of involvement is 5-10 years, 10-20 years and more than 20 years respectively. The majority duration of involvement of employees under tourism sector is 1-5 years.

5.3.4 Monthly Salary of the Employees

Monthly income level is the vital role for the satisfaction of employees. To calculate the monthly income level of the respondent the interviews was taken from the 20 employees. The following data shows the monthly salary level of employees.

Table 5.18: Monthly Salary of the Employees

Monthly Salary (Rs.)	Number	Percent
Under 7000	3	15.00
7000-10000	5	25.00
10000-15000	8	40.00
15000-20000	4	20.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that the monthly income of employees. Among them, 15 percent respondents are getting less than 7000, 25 percent respondents are getting 7000-10000, 40 percent respondents are getting 10000-15000, 20 percent respondents are getting 15000-20000 and nobody earn above 20000. Among the total respondents majority employees are getting 10000-15000 per month.

5.3.5 Satisfaction from Salary

All people may not satisfy with their income due to various reasons. This topic deals with satisfaction level of employees.

Table 5.19: Satisfaction from Salary

Satisfaction	Number	Percent
Yes	6	30.00
No	4	20.00
Partially	10	50.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that only 30 percent are satisfied with their salary. 50 percent of employees are partially. Remaining 20 percent are not satisfied with their salary. From this we can say that most of employees are not satisfied with their salary.

5.3.6 Problems Faced by Employees

No sector is free from problems, Employees also have different problems. This topic shows the problems related to employees during their services.

Table 5.20: Problems of Employees

Problems	Number	Percent
Family support	3	15.00
Training	6	30.00
Salary	8	40.00
Others	3	15.00
Total	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that 40 percent of total employees shows problem of salary. 30 percent shows problem of training, 15 and 15 percent employees' shows problem of family support and others respectively.

5.4 Reason of Choosing the Current Occupation

The respondent view to choose hotel and restaurant industry as the occupation are given in the table below.

Table 5.21: Reason of Choosing the Current Occupation

Reason	Number	Percent
Economic	18	60.00
As highly interested field	6	20.00
Being no alternative job	4	13.33
As a last option	2	6.67
Total	30	100.00

Source: field Survey, 2014

The table shows that the percent of respondent who had given reason: economic is 60 percent. The percent of respondent who had given the reason: highly interested field is 20 percent. The percent of respondent who had given reason: being no alternative job is 13.33 percent and the percent of respondent who had given the reason: as a last option is 6.67 percent. This table shows that majority of respondent choose the present job because of economic reason.

5.5 Number of Family Members Involved in tourism Sector.

The respondents by family members involved in Tourism sector are given the help of given table.

Table: 5.22 Number of Family members Involved in Tourism Sector.

Family Members	Number of Respondents	Percent
Below 3	13	43.13
4-6	11	36.66
Above 6	6	20.01
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that the most of the respondents involved in tourism sector is 43.34 percent have the family members below 3, involved in tourism sector. Similarly, 36.66 percent has been “between” 4-6 family members involved in tourism sector and 20.01 percent has family members above 6, involved in tourism sector.

5.6 Nature of Cloth Buying

In the field survey, all respondents answered that they buy clothes for their family members if there is need and also on the special occasion rather than according to their desire and demand.

5.7 Pattern of Food Consumption

In field survey, all respondents said that they consume balance diet food. No any respondent said that the pattern of food consumption is as needed for sustain.

5.8 Monthly Consumption amounts of the Respondent

The average family consumption amount of respondents who are involved in tourism sector is presented in table below

Table: 5.23 Monthly Consumption amounts of the Respondents

Sectors	Consumption amount (Monthly)
Health	500
Education	6000
Clothing	1000
Fooding	7000
Others	1000
Total	15,500

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table shows that average family consumption amount of respondents. Average consumption in health sector is 500. Similarly, Average consumption in Education, Clothing, Fooding and Others are 6000, 1000, 7000 and 1000 respectively.

5.9 Saving Behaviors of Respondents

The saving behaviors of respondents are shown by help of the given table.

Table: 5.24 Distributions of Respondents by Saving Behavior

Monthly Saving (in RS.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 5000	9	30.00
5000-10000	8	26.33
Above 10000	4	13.33
No saving	9	30.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows that saving behaviors of the respondents. 30 percent respondents are saved their income out of consumption. Similarly, 26.33 percent and 13.33 percent respondents are saved their income out of consumption and 30 percent respondents have no saving.

Table No: 5.25 Respondents Opinion to mitigate the Current Problem Regarding Tourism Income and Employment

S.N	Response	Number	Percentage
1	By education and training	7	23.33
2	Encouraging and giving culture and social attitude	4	13.33
3	Public awareness to change culture and social attitude	3	10.00
4	More employment and income creating policy should be adopted	3	10.00
5	Freedom and security should be given	4	13.33
6	Attractive salary and facilities should be given	6	20.01
7	Cottage industry should be promoted	2	6.67
8	Others (If any, specify)	1	3.33
Total		30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table shows that in the view of respondents 23.33 percent thinks that lack of education and proper training is the two major problems of employees. Therefore, it is necessary to mitigate these two current problems by promoting education and providing trainings to the employees. Similarly, 20.01 percent respondent thinks, attractive salary and facilities should be given to solve the problem of tourism income and employment. Proper freedom and security and change in the social and cultural attitude of the people are also important to increase the income and employment in tourism sector.

5.9 Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Gosainkunda Lakeside

Gosainkunda is rapidly expanding as religious tourism destination. It has own scope of tourism development. There has many fundamental attractions of tourism, which are natural scene rise, wild animals, bird watching, honey hunting, researching, trekking, mountaineering, pleasant, weather, Tamang culture, photography and panoramic view of tremendous mountains, snowy land peaceful environment, Himalayas an traditions. Gosainkunda as a tourism sector has played a vital role for earning foreign currencies which is the main source of government revenue. Tourism business convey all for

better infrastructure and amenities to cater for the growing number of visitors. There are many prospects associated with tourism development in Gosainkunda.

Some Prospects are:

- 1) Tourism industry may be turned into the major source of earning foreign currency.
- 2) It has the ability to introduce Gosainkunda famous pilgrimage sites with the people around the country then the world.
- 3) Tourism industry can also help us to create a better image in the world.
- 4) It can also help Gosainkunda in business purpose.
- 5) These tourism spot also can eliminate the unemployment problem of Gosainkunda area. Specialist said that more than 30 percent employment could be increased if the government takes proper step for the development of tourism areas.
- 6) The government of Nepal can earn a huge amount of revenue from this sector which can help Nepal establish a healthy economic condition.
- 7) Gosainkunda can promote its position through the proper utilization of tourism industry.
- 8) Gosainkunda navigation is a good opportunity for the development of tourism in Rasuwa. Management steamers or any other auto-boards parodied tremendous influence in our tourism. Further, more it is a good water transport to Indian borders for recreational and amusement purpose. The feasibility study of this navigation has already been made in 1998 and recommended highly feasible for enhancing tourism.
- 9) Thus the overall condition can be improved by proper utilization of tourism sector in Gosainkunda area.

5.10 Problems of Tourism in Gosainkunda

There are many problems associated with tourism development in Gosainkunda area . Tourist could not enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If recreational facilities are totally provided in Gosainkunda the length of stay in Gosainkunda may increase. The major problems associated with the tourism in Gosainkunda are given below:

1. There is a problem of water supply in Gosainkunda. All the hotels have their hand pipe or well. Due to the lack of water supply, the second and third category hotels are unable to fulfill the demand for pure drinking water and hot and cold water for bath.
2. Jeep and horses are less provided by government for tourists.
3. Lack of physical faculties
4. Not suitable for bus park and city guides pick up form there.
5. There are not linked with the motor roads. There are no telephone factories sufficiently.
6. There are no sufficient health care centers in Gosainkunda. All the tourists' sites need to have health care center.
7. There is lack of trained manpower like guide and naturalist who can explain dentally about the vegetation and wild animals of Gosainkunda area.
8. Gosainkunda suffers from sanitation problems. The entrance of Gosainkunda and the edge of the river are full of wastage despots.
9. Inundation problem during the summer seasons.
10. All of the hotels in Gosainkunda where have not sufficient rooms to accommodate the distinction bound tourists during the peak season. It is the great problem for the tourists.
11. Lack of banks to exchange visa credit and master cards.
12. Lack of meditation place for tourist.
13. Hospital is needed in Gosainkunda area.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Tourism industry has a back bone of economy in every developing country like Nepal. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation of a country. Nepal is famous for natural beauties, like Mt. Everest, the highest peak of the world. Cultural heritages like temple of Lord Pashupatinath, Lumbini, the Birth place of the Lord Buddha. So Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourist all over the world. The present study is based on Primary data. The primary data were collected by those houses, who are involved in tourism sector and observation, discussion and survey of hotels/lodges and local people of Gosainkunda area.

The present study based upon the case study of Gosainkunda Lake in Syafru VDC of Rasuwa district. There are various positive impacts which have been created through the enhancement of tourism sectors in this area. Employment generation, foreign currency earning, living standard, increase ant in dependency, increment in household income etc are the positive impacts. In the same way there also some negative impacts like imitation of open culture of foreigners in the region. Negative impacts should be reduced and more positive impacts should be flourished for proper tourism development in the study area.

Rasuwa has the high potentiality of growth in the tourism sector because of its high capacity of generating income and employment.

The largest number of International tourist arrivals in September-October season and February-April season. Above 15,000 pilgrimages visit Gosainkunda each year in Ganga Dashahara and Janai Purnima.

In the study area there are 17 permanent hotels and restaurants and the time of Janaipurnima many Tharpus (make shift camps) are seen along the way.

The total number of employment in the 10 hotels and lodges are 67. Out of this 28 people are permanent job holder which covers 41.80 percent of total employment. On

the other hand, 58.20 percent of people of total employment are temporary job holder. Hotels/Lodges have majority of temporary employment rather than permanent.

The age group of 20-30 years which covers 33.33 percent was employed under tourism sector in the study area. 16.67 percent respondents are under 20 years, 26.67 percent are 30-40 years, 13.33 percents are 40-50 years and 10.00 percents are above 50 years. This study shows, youth are more employment opportunities under tourism sector in the study area. Thus, efforts should be made to increase the involvement of youth in tourism sector.

The 60 percent of respondents have high school level academic qualification only.

Hotel, lodge, Cheese bakery, Vegetable shops, handicrafts, tourist guide, labor etc are the major sources of income and employment in the study area.

Due to the seasonal employment the employees are facing major problems of job permanency.

The large population of Syafru VDC is Janajati (Tamang). Thus, the majority of population under this group works under tourism sector which covers 60 percent. Since, these people follow Buddhist religion that is why, tourism sector is dominated by Buddhist religion, which covers by 63.33 percent followed by Hinduism and Christian.

The number of female employees is very less than the male employees.

Under tourism sector dominant role of the married employees are 62 percent and unmarried employees are only 38 percent.

In the study area, it is found that majority of respondents employed under tourism in the study area are untrained. It covers 76.67 percent where as other hand; only 23.33 percent employees are trained.

Duration of involvement in tourism sector, 50 percent hotel owner are 10-20 years and 40 percent hotel worker are 1-5 years in the study area.

The studies found that 90 percent respondents have own hotel restaurant and only 10 percent hotel and lodges in rent. Most of the hotels are profitable and highly satisfied.

The majority of annual income levels of the hotel owners are 50 percent have 50lakhs to 70lakhs and 40 percent employees have 10 to 15 thousand level of income per month.

The average family consumption of the respondents in the study area is 15, 500.

In the study area found that 43.34 percent family member of respondent has below 3, involved in tourism sector. 36.66 percent respondents has family members between 4-6, involved in tourism sector and 20.01 percent respondents have above 6 family members involved in tourism sector.

The saving behaviors of the respondents are not well in the study area. 30 percent respondents are saving below 5000 per month and 30 percent respondents have no saving. It implies that high consumption ratio of the respondents in tourism sector.

The majority Investment pattern of the hotels and restaurants are above 15lakhs.

In the study area, employees are getting low employment in hotels because it is a seasonal business and usually the family members of the guest houses are sufficient to provide necessary services to the visitors.

Majority of employees in department of working is kitchen as 40 percent.

The problems of the employees in the hotels are salary and trainings. Most of the employees have not fully satisfied so they to prefer move somewhere if they get other jobs their livelihood.

In the view of respondents, in order to mitigate the current problem regarding income and employment in tourism sector, there is need to promote education and provide job oriented trainings. Thus, level of income and employment can be increased by solving these two problems.

The study also concludes that the hotel and lodge owner are manager self. In employee side, out of 20 respondents 14 employees are family member.

6.2 Conclusions

Tourism is one of the industries having comparative advantage in Nepal. The government and other development patterns are persuaded that the country can

strengthen its economy with the promotion and protection of tourism industry. As far the tourism in Rasuwa is concern. Langtang has been grown as third most popular trekking destination after Annapurna and Everest region. Trekking tourism was started here in 1979 and has reached a maximum number about in 2010. It absorbs about 10 percent of the trekkers coming to Nepal. Above 15,000 pilgrimages also visit each year in Gosainkunda Lake.

Tourism business has become able to create employment in the study area. The establishment of different hotel and lodges, handicraft shops and other tourism related business are the consequences of tourism advancement. Besides, the business holders, they have also able to provide employment opportunities to other local people. So, employment has been emerged due to tourism business in this region.

Also, the field visit shows that the tourism sector has also contributed positively in household level income of Syafru VDC. The study finds out that the household income level of people involved in tourism business in increasing. The next positive impact of tourism sector in the study area is that local people have become economically independent through which their confident level has been increased in order to do some business and change their living standard.

In spite of its richness in flora and fauna and for its entire scenic splendor, Gosainkunda has its limitations, above that the environment would start to suffer. By which the good environment may be lost if it would be like there will be very difficult to preserve and conserve the animal habitation. Regarding this there should be much effort to preserve and save the nature. If it were not done the tourists would not what they had come to see.

Tourism is one of the important sectors for a landlocked, small and poorly resource based developing country like Nepal. It is in fact true, that tourism can help alleviate poverty by identifying and generating a broad based economy opportunities and at the same time including growth of other sectors. The government and private sector should work together to uplift the tourism industry. All the organization related to the tourism sector try to remove obstacles in tourism area and government must give priority to the tourism sector by the sustainable development of Nepalese economy.

6.3 Recommendations

Tourism is one of the most important segments of present Nepalese Economy. It helps to develop infrastructure, increase the investment, opportunity of employment and national income level etc. Some recommendation have been forwarded which may help to develop Nepalese tourism industry having captured the potential after country followed liberal policy and the peace agreement between rebel groups and government.

1. Different types of training should be imported to the natives and others related as the areas. Like food and beverages, guide, fund officers, receptionist waiter and so forth for the sake of enhancing hospitality that obviously helps promote the tourism in the study area.
2. The employees cannot sustain in this economy in seasonal trade. The hotel owner should manage the profession in their leisure time.
3. Most of the employees under tourism sector were untrained therefore, there is need to create institutions which helps them to provide training and made them able to get better employment opportunities under tourism sector as trained manpower has more ability then untrained manpower.
4. It is recommended in the study area to establish cottage and small industry which will help to the local people to became entrepreneur and promote tourism by using local products. Government should help local people to establish cottage and small scale industries which will help to increase the revenue of the government as well.
5. In the study area, there is not a single travel agency which can provide service to the tourists. Therefore in order to promote tourism in the study area it is very much necessary to establish the effective service of travel and tours.
6. Keeping the view of poor communication facility, telephone and related services should be facilitated in the area. This is particularly of vital importance especially for the foreign tourists.
7. There is no facility of transportation (Dhunche to Gosainkunda). Comfortable transportation is urgent needs to Gosainkunda.
8. The most valuable wild animals like Him Chituwa and Red panda are going to be disappeared from the world, only found in Gosainkunda and Langtang National park. So they must be preserved.

9. Keeping in view of religions tourism the visit of different pilgrimages such as Gosainkunda, so forth can be introduced the new place as new destinations.
10. The employees should be honest on the part of their job and responsibilities, employer and employees should respectively behave to earn other in order to develop to promote tourism business.
11. The majority of the tourists do not feel secure. So the noted association should think about the matter.
12. The government leadership should be launched effective policy and program for the development of Tourism in Gsainkunda area.
13. All obstacles which are effect the tourist, these obstacles should be removing.
14. Local people, hotel owners to be aware for the development of Tourism in Gosainkunda.
15. Trainings on entrepreneurship and income generating activities.
16. Arrangement of safe drinking water station and dumping site (rubbish collection).
17. Concerned authority must encourage the investors who are willing to invest in tourism industry. For this, this concerned authority should make plan of action as soon as possible.

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ANNEX I

Questionnaire for Hotel/Lodge Owner

- 1) Name of the Hotel/lodge:
- 2) Year of establishment:
- 3) Address and location:
- 4) Sex: a) Male b) Female
- 5) Training: a) Trained b) Untrained
- 6) Marital Status: a) Married b) Unmarried
- 7) Age:
- 8) Religion:
- 9) Caste/ Ethnicity:
- 10) Academic Qualification:
- 11) Family member:
- 12) Type of Tourism business:
- 13) Is this your own business place or rented?
 a) Own b) Rented
- 14) Why have you chosen current occupation as your employment sector?
 a) Economic b) As highly interested field
 c) Being no alternative job d) As a last option
- 15) How many employees are there in your hotel/ lodge?
 a).....
- 16) Duration of involvement in this sector?
 a) 1-5 year b) 5-10 year
 c) 10-20 year d) more than 20 year

17) Are you taken any training or skilled about this work?

- a) Yes b) No

18) How many family members employed related tourism in your house?

- a) Below 3 b) 4-6 c) Above 6

19) Do you think tourism help you to increase your income level?

- a) Yes b) No

20) What do you think about the present economic situation of your business?

- a) Profitable b) Normal c) Loss

21) How much do you invest in a year in your hotel/lodge?

- a) Under 20lakhs b) 20lakhs-50lakhs
- c) 50lakhs-70lakhs d) 70lakhs-1crore

22) How much annul income in your business?

- a).....

23) Do you satisfied with your earnings?

- a) Yes b) No c) Partially

24) How much your family consumption in a month?

- a).....

25) Do you save out of your consumption?

- a) Yes b) No

26) If yes, how much?

- a).....

27) Which is the best tourists arrival periods in Gosainkunda?

- a) January/February b) March/April c) May/June
- d) July/August e) September/October f) November/December

28) In your opinion what of policy should be adopted to mitigate the current problem regarding income and employment and in tourism sector?

- a) By education and training
- b) Encouraging and giving culture and social attitude
- c) Public awareness to change culture and social attitude
- d) More employment create policy should be adopted
- e) Freedom and security should be given
- f) Cottage industry should be promoted
- g) Other (If any, specify)

29) Do you think this area is best destination for the tourism development?

- a) Yes b) No

30) Please enlighten the prospects and problems of tourism in Gosainkunda area.

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ANNEX II

Questionnaire for Hotel Worker (employees)

- 1) Name:
- 2) Address of Residence:
- 3) Office location:
- 4) Nationality:
- 5) Sex: a) Male b) Female
- 6) Training: a) Trained b) Untrained
- 7) Marital Status: a) Married b) Unmarried
- 8) Age:
- 9) Religion:
- 10) Caste/ Ethnicity:
- 11) Academic Qualification:
- 12) Salary scale:
- 13) Service year:
- 14) Are you satisfied in your work?
 - a) Yes b) No
- 15) Why have you chosen current occupation as your employment sector?
 - a) Economic b) As highly interested field
 - c) Being no alternative job d) As a last option
- 16) Duration of involvement in this sector?
 - a) 1-5 year b) 5-10 year
 - c) 10-20 year d) more than 20 year
- 17) Which Department in hotel/lodge are you working?
 - a) Management b) Kitchen c) Services
 - d) Waiter e) Others

- 18) Please mention the nature of work?
- a) Permanency b) Monthly basis
 - c) Seasonal d) Daily basis
- 19) What types of problems have you faced in your present job?
- a) Family support b) Training
 - c) Salary d) Others
- 20) How much salary do you got monthly?
- a) Under 7000 b) 7000-10000 c) 10000-15000 d) 15000-20000
 - e) Above 20000
- 21) Do you satisfied with your present salary?
- a) Yes b) No c) Partially
- 22) Are you taken any training or skilled about this work?
- a) Yes b) No
- 23) How many family members employed related tourism in your house?
- a) Below 3 b) 4-6 c) Above 6
- 24) Do you think tourism help you to increase your income level?
- a) Yes b) No
- 25) How much your family consumption in a month?
- a).....
- 26) Do you save out of your consumption?
- a) Yes b) No
- 27) If yes, how much?
- a).....
- 28) In your opinion what of policy should be adopted to mitigate the current problem regarding income and employment and in tourism sector?
- a) By education and training
 - b) Encouraging and giving culture and social attitude
 - c) Public awareness to change culture and social attitude

d) More employment create policy should be adopted

e) Freedom and security should be given

f) Attractive salary and facilities should be given

g) Cottage industry should be promoted

h) Other (If any, specify)

29) Do you think this area as one of the best destination for development of tourism?

a) Yes b) No

30) Please enlighten the prospects and problems of tourism in Gosainkunda area.

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