

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background of the Study

Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom in between two big Economic power of Asia, china in the north and India in the East, and south with the open border. It is a country of numerous and diverse village having three distinct ecological regions running from south to north. There is the mountainous region of the north, which is full of snow-capped mountains. In the middle of the country there is a hill region, which is full green hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, streams, springs, etc. In the south, there are the plains, or the Terai. This region consists of forests and fertile lands. This region is called the food store of Nepal.

Nepal is located between 26°22' to 30°27' north altitudes and 80°4' to 88°12' longitudes. It covers an area of 1, 47,181 sq. km. with 885 km east-west length and 193 km mean width. Its population is 2, 64,94,504 (CBS 2011). About 82.93% of total population is living in rural areas and 24% people are under poverty line. The per capita income of Nepalese people is \$718. The gap between haves and have not is rapidly increasing. It is the democratic republic with a multy-party system. Nepal is famous as the birth-place of Lord Buddha and the country of Mt.Everest, the highest peak of the world. Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal. Pokhara, Biratnagar, Birgung, Nepalgang, etc. are other big cities in Nepal(WDR 2013).

Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbani, Annapurna, NamcheBazar, Muktinath, Gosaikunda, Dolpa, Solukhumbu are popular tourist destinations in Nepal. Tourist can do mountaineering, trekking, hiking, rafting, and sight-seeing. Autumn and spring seasons are good times to visit Nepal.

There are about 102 ethnic groups. They have their own language, culture and lifestyle. But there is peace, tolerance and brotherhood among them. They share sorrow and happiness. Nepal is a secular country. The two major religions practiced in Nepal are Hinduism and Buddhism with the majority of the people being Hindus.

Nepalese economy is predominantly based on agricultural area. The major portion of population live in village and most of them are below the poverty line. Wide spread poverty, low income level of people, unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, foreign dependency, unutilized resources, unbalanced distribution of wealth, lack of adequate industrial growth and adverse balance of payment etc are the miserable condition of Nepalese economy. These are the challenging problem, which demands increasing necessity of government resources of revenue. Being of this reality the role of the government is still vital to build up infrastructures, provide social services and eliminate Poverty Similarly, to mobilize economic resources, boost economic growth and create more employment opportunities the government revenue collection and it's defrayed for the sake of the society is very much important in the country like Nepal.

Nepal offers almost all the climatic touch with in a very short geographic distance. The diverse ecological Zones with rich bio-diversity and unique socio cultural identity have termed Nepal along of the most fascinating tourist destination of the world. The mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significant potential to use nature based tourism as a low cost, co- friendly alternative to support socio economic growth and fight poverty (SNV 2003, p.12).

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. It is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches like hotel and other types of accommodation. Nepal is also a culturally rich country with dozens of ethnic groups (mostly living in the mountains where the tourists go of trekking) having their own cultures. As the people are poor and not very conscious of the values of their culture, they are quite vulnerable to tourist cultures. We request all our clients to extend help to protect the precious nature and culture of host communities, firstly yourself not being the cause of the problem and secondly contributing in the effort, small or big to protect the environment and the culture of host community by travelling responsibly.

Tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for many countries. Its importance was recognized in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social,

cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations."(WTO 2010).

The word "Tour" is also derive 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 travelling was associated with finding solutions to man's daily needs like food and shelter. Prior to the advent of the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related with trade. It was principally the traders who in the early historical period brazed the trail by establishing national trade routes and communication which later expanded throughout other regions and finally to other continent. Thus it was trade in the first place that motivates travel in the real sense. Later with the advent of modern means of transportations and communications, tourism was uplifted. Thus this developed travelling in modern terminology is known as tourism.

The tourism consists to all those trades that together satisfy the varied demands of tourists. For considering something as tourist activity is should satisfy the following conditions:

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

Tourism brings in large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting for 30% of the world's trade of services, and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. It also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism. The service industries which benefit from tourism include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships, and taxicabs; hospitality services, such as accommodations, including hotels and resorts; and entertainment venues, such as amusement parks, casinos, shopping malls, music venues, and theatres. This is in

addition to goods bought by tourists, including souvenirs, clothing and other supplies.

Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal, and the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing 8 of the 10 highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventures. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cold weather are also strong attractions.

Government of Nepal in consultation with Nepalese travel trade sector and concerned organizations/experts decided on October 25, 2008 to launch a national tourism campaign "Nepal Tourism Year 2011". This announcement reflects the government's anticipation to bring into Nepal at least one million international tourists by the year 2011 and tourism industry's exigency to organize a tourism promotion campaign for wider impact. With the badge of adventure destination glittering and the adage "Atithi Devo Bhava" (Guests are Gods) embedded in our culture, the portfolio of tourism products never cease to mesmerize the visitors. The unparalleled cultural, geographical, ethnic and bio diversities of the country allure visitors to Nepal time and again which truly substantiates the spirit of Nepal tourism brand 'Naturally Nepal, once is not enough!'

The concept of Nepal Tourism Year 2011 envisions harnessing these opportunities and strengths and bringing together the commitment of the government, expertise and experiences of the organizations like Nepal Tourism Board, aptitude and dynamism of the private sector and communities for further tourism development in the country. Representation and active participation from the major political parties, members of the Constitution Assembly and Right groups is always taken into prominence in order to make the campaign inclusive and participatory in modus operandi and effective in result. The campaign will also focus on mobilizing the networks of the Non-Resident Nepalese (NRN) communities, Nepalese diplomatic missions abroad, INGOs and NGOs, airlines and national and international media. Similarly, friends and well-wishers of Nepal, tourism academicians and celebrities will be approached in order to highlight the campaign internally as well as internationally.

Tourism can provide, if managed and catered for properly, the utilization of natural resources to create sustainable income for businesses and individuals. Though it is true that eco tourism provides full and effective participation and viable income-

generating opportunities and employment for local people, eco tourism in Nepal is newly introduced. With an ambition of poverty alleviation through sustainable tourism, the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmed (TRPAP) is an initiative of the Government toward eco-tourism in Nepal with technical and financial support from various international development agencies and non government organizations. The Programmed is believed to contribute to the poverty alleviation objective of the government through sustainable tourism development that is pro-poor, pro-environment, pro-rural communities and pro-women, making the benefits of tourism reach grass-roots level in the specific programmer's sites.

Nepalese tourism sector has experienced a lot from the Visit Nepal Year 1998, Destination Nepal Campaign 2002/2003 and Nepal Tourism Year -2011 to make Nepal a holiday destination. Besides Nepal's new destination brand "Naturally Nepal... Once is not enough", NTB along with NRN Diaspora and Nepalese diplomatic missions abroad are promoting campaigns to attract more tourists. The promotional campaigns will have positive impact in rejuvenating tourism sector in the years ahead, but increased marketing budget should be allocated for well- planned international promotional campaigns in world tourism market.

The success of these new campaigns depend on solution of problems such as infrastructure development , air accessibility, connectivity, product diversification, new concepts and strategies for marketing and promotion , commitment of the government, vision of NTB and collective efforts of private and public sector tourism stakeholders .Impressed by the success of Visit Nepal Year, the government along with the private sector and NTB have launched various promotional campaigns during Nepal Tourism Year - 2011with the objective of welcoming a million tourists each year, promoting Nepal as a safe destination and making tourism a catalyst for socio-economic transformation of the country. The total arrivals in the first 10 months of Nepal Tourism Year - 2011 have increased by 21.7 percent to 443,108. A total of 121,962 Indian tourists visited Nepal during the first 10 months of 2011, whereas as the number of Chinese tourists during the period stood at 34,897.

The Incredible India Campaign has helped attract nearly 4.4 million inbound tourists a year, while another neighboring country China welcomes nearly 57 million tourists every year. These two big Asian markets have flourished in terms of international

tourist arrivals and revenue in recent years. Against this background, Nepal should move ahead with long-term plan to lure large number of tourists both from two neighboring countries India and China.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism is the most sensitive industry and requires awareness among the people for its prospect. And this industry is comparatively smokeless and less polluted industry. It improves the economic status of local people as well as the nation. It is one of the importance sources of foreign exchange which contributes to generate employment and government revenue. It support at local product and capacity utilization of hotels. Similarly it supports to increase demand for goods and services.

Especially tourism plays an important role in sustainable development promoting good environment and ecology. Which promotes supply production and gives chance to improve that local industries. In Nepal tourism industry began properly after 1952 before that foreigner's entry was restricted. In entry year the country had no infrastructure, communication and there facilities which could not make tourism attractive. The tourist used to come to Nepal for different purpose like trading, hunting, looking natural beauty, mountaineering, trekking, rafting, hiking etc.

Benefits of tourism are disproportionately distributed to the centre (Kathmandu) from incoming tourist. Much of the tourist dollar remains Kathmandu and little finds its way in to other parts of the country. In Nepal there are many palaces and sections, which are distinct and carry hung potentials for tourism development. Among them Baglung district is a unic palace where there are many natural, cultural and other attractions which can easily attract domestic as well as international tourists if vision works and resources mobilized properly.

Research problem can be presented as follow:

- I) What are specific problems and prospects in tourism research in Baglung district?
- II) What is the relationship between tourism and cultural diversities?
- III) What is the role of tourism for economic development?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objectives of the study is to analyze the potentialities of tourism development in an integrate manner in Baglung district.

The specific objectives of the study are as below.

- I) To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in the study area.
- II) To examine income patterns in the study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

No doubt, Tourism is much suitable for Nepalese context. Nepal is a mountainous country where agriculture is one of the important professions of Nepalese people. Natural surroundings are the main features of Nepal which are also the key elements of Tourism. Today, tourism being a major and importance industry as a source of foreign exchange. No country can achieved economic growth without development of tourism sector. It plays an importance role in economic development of the lest development countries, like Nepal. This study provides in brief knowledge about tourism, socio economic effect of tourism in study area, policies related to the tourism sector and problems facing by this area in tourism sector.

This study aims to analyze the problem and prospects of tourism in Baglung district. This study has been examined to raise the level of awareness among the rural people. This study will provide basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourist and concerned agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism development. This study was also important for investigation the changes in natural environment and impact of tourism activities of the study area. This research will be important for the plan and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for development of tourism in Nepal as well as Baglung district.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

All research study is based on to solve a particular research problem. So, the study cannot give all information about the subject matter. This study is limited on the

tourism area of Baglung District. The study has been very specific. So, the conclusion drawn from this study was more suggestive rather than conclusive. Therefore, findings of this study may not be applicable for the context of national aggregate level. But, the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas which have similar geographical and environmental settings.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The whole study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter describes the introductory part which contains historical as well as statement of problem, objective of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study have been also presented in the chapter.

In the second chapter presents the review of literature. It covers theoretical review, international concept and nation concept about the tourism as well as other related books and articles which are bought for fulfill the research work.

In the third chapter deals with research methodology of the study, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.

In the fourth chapter covers present status of Tourism in Nepal and real situation developing tourism in Baglung district and also covers the description of the study area and.

The five chapter contain on problems and prospects of tourism in study area. And six chapter presentation and analysis of the data has been presented.

The last chapter deal on summary, conclusion and recommendations. References and appendices are mentioned at the end of the study.



# CHAPTER II

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is most important aspect of research as it gives the researcher new concept ideas and method for developing the concepts research methods and techniques of report presentation systematically. Different literatures have been studied regarding tourism in Nepal and its impact in national economy. Literature related to tourism potentialities and benefits in Nepal.

### 2.1 Concept of Tourism

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

World Tourism organization has defined ‘tourist’ is precise term as “Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other then the exercise of an activity remunerated form within the country visiting friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion/pilgrimages and other purpose.”

Tourism has burgeoned worldwide in the last two and half decades and outshined traditional industries to become one of the world's largest and fastest growing economic activities. It emerged with a general consensus that it not only increases foreign exchange earnings but also creates employment opportunities. It also stimulates growth of the various industries and business and by the virtue of this triggers overall.

Tourism is one of the world’s biggest industries. It is also the fastest growing. For many regions tourism is the most important source of income, for others the potential economic returns from tourism development are enormous. In these places it is generally accepted that climate is an important part of the region’s tourism resource

base, but the role of climate in determining the suitability of a region for tourism or outdoor recreation is often assumed to be self evident and therefore to require no elaboration. Relatively little is known, other than in very general terms, about the effects of climate on tourism and outdoor recreation or the role it plays. And even less is known about the economic impact or significance of climate on commercial prospects for tourism.

Tourism industry is the largest and smokeless industry in the world. It is rapidly growing industry also. Nepal is an ancient country with a rich cultural heritage. The land is well known for its ancient arts and architecture. It is the birth place of Lord Buddha and has a variety of scenic beauty which may not be found in other countries. So there is highly possibilities external as well as internal tourism have to be developed to sustain the tourism industry in Nepal.

Economic growth. Despite of increasing importance of tourism, it has attracted relatively little attention in the literature in general and economic impact analysis in particular. Nepal is the country where Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is located. Mountaineering and other types of adventure tourism and ecotourism are important attractions for visitors. The world heritage site Lumbini, birthplace of Gautama Buddha, is located in southern Nepal, and there are other important religious pilgrimage sites throughout the country.

Thus tourism comprises “the activities of the person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose” (WTO 2010).

## **2.2 Review of International Studies**

Burger (1978) attempted to analyzed input and output of tourism. Based on the both primary and secondary information the study mention the majority of the tourists comes for pleasure and sightseeing purpose and only one out of six tourist who visited India also visit Nepal. In his study he observed that tourism in Nepal is of rather recent origin. Before 1950 no foreigners were allowed to visit Nepal without permission of rana rulers. After opening door to tourism, the tourism inflow of Nepal rapidly increased. He indicated that more than 1 million tourist visited the country in

1976. Since 1962 the number of tourist arrivals has grown at an average 20 percent per annum. More than 80 percent of total tourist arrival in the country via air where as about 20 percent arrived overland excluding Indian tourists. One of the most important findings of the study was one out of six tourists who visited India also visited Nepal.

The study concluded that although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown at an astonishing rate and tourism can notably help for the economic development of the country if it properly planned and monitored.

TIES, (1990) Tourism were defined by "Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people." Since then, it has become an umbrella term for vaguely "green" travel, and misinterpreted by travelers as being simply akin to wild or adventure travel. According to TIES, ecotourism should minimize impact; build environmental and cultural awareness and respect; provide positive experiences for visitors and hosts, financial benefits for conservation, financial benefits and empowerment for local people; and raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental and social climates.

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

William A., Mithington(1999). Has study on "upland resorts and tourism in Indonesia". This study found out that there were substantial increase and improvement of infrastructure however, shortage to meet with demand scenic resources of their upland areas were the major tourist attraction, and it became an important source of employment for local people. Besides these, there are studies on tourism conducted in the context of Nepal.

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

Bhatia (2012), states in his research that tourism is a valuable source of employment and is a highly labor intensive service industry. It provides job for both unskilled and highly specialized man power. Tourism creates both direct and indirect employment. The promotion of tourism in developing country can be great endorsement to economic development and specific to employment generation because the basic infrastructure such road, airports etc. and also construction of hotels and other accommodation units creates job for skilled and unskilled manpower. Tourism also generates brother hood among the world people by understanding people face to face.

Schullard (1910) mentioned that tourism is the sum total of economic operations which is directly related to entry, stay and movement of foreigner inside and outside a certain country. This definition has focused on economic aspect of tourism and difference between domestic and international tourism. The definition of the tourism can be concluded as “a movement or journey of the people for entertainment influence the national and international economy through the various tourism based activities like trekking, travel and employment.” Beside the economic transformation tourism brings change in behavior attitude and beliefs, which have been prevailing since the generation.

Human travel started since nomadic times. They travel or migrated for food and shelter due to natural compulsion. The true consciousness and anxieties of human nature encouraged travelling for the new finding. Thus, “The original of tourist industry can be traced back to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exist a difference between modern travelling and traveling during the early period. But it is the habit of travelling which has initiated the growth this

industry. Traveling in those for off days was a must for the survival and existence of early men. But with the advent of civilization and change in the human outlook, the meaning has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvelous adventures thus, travelling as stated above gives an overall picture of the early existence of tourism and gradual but speedy development of tourism having various literatures related to tourism have given due emphasis to the condition of tourism factors effecting in tourism and sustainable tourism to improve the condition of local community through which community development might be flourished. Eco tourism is the prime concern if sustainable development of tourism as well as overall development of country.

### **2.3 Review of National Studies**

Tiwari (1981) has studies on “prospect and problem of tourism in Nepal”. The study deals with the prospect of tourism development it economic values and development trend. The study indicates that tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in country’s development. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment and income generation. Tourist also contribute to tax revenue both directly through seals tax and indirectly through properly, profit and income taxes. Tourism brings infrastructural improvements and also help regional development so tourism industry is the fastest growing industry that any other industry in Nepal.

Kayastha (1985), made a study on tourism in “South Asia Region”. In this study he has analyzed different aspect of tourism like tourism like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of the stay and impact of tourism. The study pointed out the natural as well as man-made beauty and wildlife is the major attraction for the tourist visiting Nepal. In his view, tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation. This study has concluded that land and air transportation services have been a major factor contributing the growth of intra-regional tourism in south Asia. Number of south Asia tourists visiting Nepal has been increasing. Most of them for pleasure are followed by official work and business point of view.

Khadka (1993) on his doctoral thesis on the topic “Tourism and Economic Development” observed the problem such as lack of surplus generation. There have

been studied on the economic impact of tourism in the development country. These studies show that some developing countries have been able to use tourism as a means of surplus generation for the future development. But many developing countries have not been successful to do so, in fact tourism for many developing countries turned out to be an enclave industry and become a means of surplus drain. Objectives as stated were to be concerned with the impact of tourism and development in Nepal. In this dissertation he has setting the two specific objectives according to him, in present Nepalese policies direct air links to the European countries seem to be a timely approach furthermore it seems that Nepal can benefit from the increasing tourism in china. If Kathmandu develops as the gateway to china and established direct air links with the main Chinese tourism destination.

Pradhananga (1993) has analyzed tourist consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. His study showed that the tourism sector contributed 37.99 percent of the direct expenditure. The study has also found that the direct import content was 33.49 percent, in tourist sector, 17.34 percent in tourism related sector and non tourism sector the increase in tourist expenditure leads to increase in import and this was found to reduce the negative effect on the national economy. In this study the finding is that higher the prosperity to import higher is the leakage of money. Tourist expenditure was used for imports and thus the ultimate result would be unfavorable to balance of payment. This study revealed that the major source of government income is usually form direct taxes and custom duties. It is indicated that the direct taxes generated from tourism sector was 4.72 percent, tourism related sector was 0.074 percent and from non-tourism sector it was 2.27 percent. Beside this he also found that the direct employment opportunities in tourism sector was 12.41 percent, in tourism related sector it was 54.71 percent in 1993.

It analysis the direct indirect and induced effect of the tourist expenditure on Nepalese economy. The study examines both forward and backward linkage of tourism, imports of goods and services and employment generation. He concludes that linkage of foreign earnings, high import contents and seasonal fluctuation and season totality factors have been the major weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal.

Tewari (1994) in his book as industry and identified its importance as the means of correcting adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy

like USA relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficits with Japan. In the developing countries it could be the source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange, tourism is accepted to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effort in an economy. Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches, seascapes and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However tourism is not unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

The tourism sector of Nepal has been an important sector for many decades in generating foreign exchange and employment in the country. It is a growing sector with huge potentials for investment and development (Afram and Del Poro 2012; Enterprise Europe Network, 2006). The natural beauty of the country, the diversity of its flora and fauna, important pilgrimage sites revered by the Hindus and the Buddhists and a haven for mountaineers have been the prime attracting factors for the growth in this sector, which has primarily been led by private enterprises. Although sometimes in the past other sectors such as the carpet and the garment industries have outstripped the tourism sector in terms of foreign exchange earnings and employment generation, time and again tourism has rebounded back to be an important sector in generating foreign exchange and employment in the country (Banskota and Sharma, 1993).

Singh (1994) tourism grew gradually over the years as easier and faster means of travel become available. Mass tourism started in Europe only in late 19<sup>th</sup> century but it is a worldwide reality. Today tourism revolution is sweeping the globe, a revolution promising much and delivering a great deal. It has emerged as the most uncreative business of the world, having tremendous potentiality for earning foreign exchange, yielding tax revenue, promoting growth of ancillary industrially backward region through its various linkage effects. Tourism is regarded as a form and agents of development and change. It manage properly It can operate on a sustainable basis. However it developed beyond the capacity of the environment, the resource basis and local people to sustain it. It may affect the economy time to time. Efforts have been made to propound the tourism development and foreign exchange earnings as well.

Kunwar (1997), Nepal's combination of world class culture and natural tourism attractions is well suited for international tourism. Tourism has established itself as a major contributor to Nepal' economy (NTB, 2001). In Nepal, tourism is important not only because it is an important source of foreign exchange but also it is a major employment generating industry. Tourism provides direct and indirect employment 25000 people and contributes four percent of GDP. sop the tourism sector is consider by GON as a key to strengthening the national economy, improving living standards and reducing poverty, as well as helping preserve culture and traditional and historic monuments (NTB, 2001) But the earnings from tourists are highly uncertain begging the subject to wide fluctuations as a result of economic recessions, which does not have abundant resources, the tourism sector is expected to continue to play an important role but without any negative to impacts.

Sherestha (1998) tourism has passed different phases since acient to morden time. During the time traveling was associated with finding solutions to man's daily needs like food and shelter. Prior to the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related with trade, with desire for military conquest or with the performance of group. It was principally the traders who in the early historical period blazed the trail by establishing national trade routes and communication which latter extended throughout other regions and finally to other continent. Thus it was trade in the first place that motivated travel in the real sense. Latter with the advent of modern means of transportations and communications, tourism was uplifted. Thus this developed traveling in modern terminology is known as tourism.

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

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



She has further recommended certain strategies to develop tourism in Nepal by producing new and suitable catering to the interest of all types of tourism by age, sex and occupation and to introduce both urban and rural tourism products. The road network should be properly improved. She further recommended to developing another international airport preferably in the terai region that would be technically viable. Solar energy and small hydropower project are recommended especially on the trekking routes and at wildlife resorts with view to protect natural environment of the area. To use of satellite communication media such as international television channels, CNN, BBC, and ZTV etc. internet, CD-ROM should be used for promotional purpose.

She has analyzed that tourism has emerged to the foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and overall economic development of the country. Nepal is a country of amazing biodiversity, offering an unprecedented attraction to foreign visitors in terms of scenic beauty, fascinating and enchanting indigenous culture, reassurance house of historical and religious monuments and shrines. Natural wealth and rich cultural heritage are the main tourism attributes of Nepal. Despite enormous potentiality for tourism development, Nepal has however, not been able to reap adequate benefits from tourism sectors. Despite having tourism resource potentialities, it was perceived that lack of sufficient investment: proper planning and lack of vision were the main causes for not being able to utilize the resource potentials. Similarly, lack of infrastructure such as good roads, airports, communications facilities, shortage of power and water supply in potential tourist spots were responsible for the inability to diversify throughout the country, moreover weak institutional capabilities and lack of sufficient coordination among the sectors concerned with tourism were an additional factor for unsatisfactory performance of tourism industry. The limited allocation of resources and inefficiency in implementing the tourism plans were another hurdles. Being a multi-sectoral industry, involvement of various acts and industry. The last but not the least is the inability to establish linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy.

Through this study, she has reached in the conclusion that despite the various problems, the prospects of tourism are bright in generating employment, contributing to the national exchequer and also for overall development of Nepalese economy.

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 better plans, more enduring support from the government. If more investment is plagued in to this sector it can affect its area of influences in the field economy.

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

Gurung (2000) in this article, “Tourism and Tirtha” has elaborated certain unique features of tourism in the context of land locked country like Nepal. Dr. Gurung in his lectures in “International conference on Himalayan Biodiversity, 2002” has elucidated triangle conservation; tourism and development as mutually inter connected factor. Conservation gives asserts to tourism and takes revenue, tourism provides resources for development and takes framework while conservation ensures sustainability of development by taking its physical and social enhancement. Gurung concludes that conservation promotes tourism, tourism generates revenue for conservation and development enhances sustainability of conservation.

Upadhyay (2003), states in his Ph.D. dissertation that many countries have made various attempts to promote tourism industry as means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks in terms of industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid

economic development, to study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sector of the economy. He concluded in his study by saying that if tourism sector properly promoted it has the potentials to induce the other sector for economic development too. If tourist sector is given proper attention, it has the potential to act and promote overall economic development of Nepal.

Ghimire (2008) has studied on her study that in the scenario of productivity in agriculture sector, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as gulmi district. It has comparative advantages then other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of like culture, environment, nature and behavior of people. It fulfills basic requisites of development such as; it adjusts with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater equality. In this basis, tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal. Shrestha (1999) Tourism perceived from the classical economist's view, it could not be regarded as an industry because it does not produce any tangible goods as such as. But according to the modern economists view, tourism is considered as an industry which produces "service to fulfill tourists' demand such as service of transport, accommodation, tour operators, travel agents, entertainers and others. Thus tourism has appeared as a new economic sector for rapid economic growth and increase in income level of the country. Hence, tourism plays a prominent role in economy and society of a country creating employment and providing means of livelihood to large number of people of the country.

Tourism and economic development in Nepal (2006), written by Rudra Prasad Upadyay and Manoj Kumar Agrwal has been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of Globalization. It links the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics of the world. On the whole it can be argued that tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy.

In the world, Travel is as old as mankind and by nature human beings are found of travelling. Human travel has started since nomadic times when they travelled and migrated for food and shelter due to natural compulsions. Tourism is one of the largest market sectors. Each year million of tourism travel within and outside their own countries. Compared to other Asian countries, tourism in Nepal has grown at a slow rate primarily, because Nepal doesn't fall within the main stream of various routes. Thailand with less than a decade has been able to develop itself as a key tourist destination with over four million tourists visiting annually. India has a strong market for domestic tourism and international tourism has also been growing faster than Nepal. It has shown the Asian condition of tourism including Nepal.

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

Rural tourism is a relatively new phenomenon which means tourism development in local setting at the stage of rural belief, values, norms, customs, and religions practices their daily home practice family relation, agriculture practice etc. which makes their own world and a kind of circuit where people round around. Creates new interest to recreational and leisure in natural environment in the case all these practices are not destroyed by only recreation and keep its sustainable development defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. Federation of nature and national parks (FNNP) defines sustainable tourism as all forms of tourism development management and activity that maintain the environment, social and economical integrity and well being of nature built and cultural resources perpetuity.

Bhusal (2010) has identified the problems and prospects of tourism and potential tourist destination in parbat district. Her study also shows that 65 percent of sampled

population is not interested in tourism industry. In short, it can be concluded that there are number of problems, challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in the parbat district. She recommended if tourism destination of parbat district are linked with famous tourism destination “pokhara” development of tourism success. Also give some useful guide lines to tourism policy plans makers and additional researcher regarding the development of tourism in parbat district.

Sharma (2011) in his Ph.D. Dissertation named “Tourism Development and planning in Nepal” has attempted to deliver through the and impact of tourism on the economic development process of Nepal. He has made a thorough analysis on the impact of tourism in Nepal. On government revenue, gross domestic product, exports and balance of payments with data for the period of 1974-1996, this has shown very positive results. His study has shown positive correlations between gross saving of the country and an increase in tourism return. Likewise, Sharma has also analyzed employment patterns of trekking sector in Nepal which shows that western Development Region alone generates 56 percent followed by the Eastern Development Region as 36 percent. Viewing it by destinations Kanchanjanga and Manaslu have created highest rate of employment per trekker that is 3.7 and 2.8 persons respectively. By purpose of visit, the conference, culture and business tourists are the highest per day spenders. They have found spending \$109, \$91 and \$73 respectively. Cultural tourist and trekkers are the high spenders in accordance with per visit. i.e. \$1,040 and \$860 Respectively. Indeed pleasure and trekking tourism is one of the major sources of tourism income in Nepal.

## **2.4 Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism in Nepal**

Foreign exchange earnings from the travel trade jumped 29.5 percent in the first six months of the fiscal year 2011-12.

According to Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), income from the travel trade sector rose to Rs 17.49 billion during the period (mid-July 2011 to mid-January 2012) against Rs 13.51 billion previously. A rise in tourist arrivals has been cited for the increase in foreign currency earnings. Arrivals in 2011 reached an all-time high of 735,932 compared to 602,867 in 2010. The country celebrated Nepal Tourism Year last year, a campaign that started slowly but finished well.

Although, income from tourism in the first six month of 2010-11 had dropped by 18.2 percent compared in the same period of 2009-10, it started recovering from the current fiscal year. Income dropped 28 percent to Rs 24.61 billion last year.

Tourism income in 2009-10 stood at Rs 28.13 billion. Industry watchers see the upturn in revenue as a sign of appreciation of the US dollar against the Nepali rupee and increased hotel tariffs. Hoteliers have hiked the room tariff and added more facilities with the increased flow of tourists during Nepal Tourism Year 2011 resulting in higher foreign exchange earnings.

Nepal Tourism Year was good for the hotel industry, bringing greater arrivals, higher occupancy and increased profits. Hoteliers said that the average room occupancy has climbed to 60-70 percent from 40-50 percent in previous years. Industry sources have also cited a rising US dollar for the growth in tourism revenue. In mid-July, the greenback was traded at Rs 71.55.

The exchange rate climbed to Rs 78.80 in mid-October. The Nepali rupee plummeted to an all-time low against the US dollar to Rs 84.20 on Nov 23. Aditya Baral, spokesperson of the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), attributed the rise in tourism income to increased arrivals, a hike in hotel tariffs and transparency enforced by NRB. “The government’s maintaining transparency in taxation has also contributed to the increase in foreign exchange earnings,”

# **CHAPTER III**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

This study has focused on the current situation of tourism with special reference to problem and prospect of tourism in Baglung district. The data and information are collected from households of study area, expert and experienced committees, businessmen, government office and central library. To this is based on the description research design with simple tables.

### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from field survey and secondary data from various sources. The methods such as interview, questionnaires, observation etc whatever we need. Have will be used to collect the primary data.

Secondary data will be used in this study where necessary. For these data different sources such as libraries, Tourism board, government office, books, statistical reports, bulletins, magazine etc will be used.

### **3.3 Sampling Procedure**

In this study, descriptive as well as analytical research design is adopted. Random sampling method was used in the study. All samples were selected by this method. Sampling unit for this study is the domestic and international tourist of Baglung District, Hotel owners of Baglung, Local shopkeepers, Restaurants owners, Teachers and local peoples of Baglung. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result. The sampling size of this study is 50 domestic tourists, 40 international tourists, 35 hotel owners, 30 local shopkeepers, 20 restaurants, 15 teachers and 10 local peoples.

### **3.4 Data Collection Tools and Technique**

In order to collect the primary information pertaining to the issues and objectives of this study, questionnaire, observation and interviews well as focus group discussion were applied. Similarly, secondary data were also collected from books, magazines, newspapers, published and unpublished documents of the concern institutions.

#### **i) Questionnaire**

The study had undertaken the structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism. For these, the study was based on questionnaire from local people, government officials and political party.

#### **ii) Observation**

Researcher observed the study area himself to collect the required information during the fieldwork. Everyday life of local people, historical palace and scenic beauty, involvement of people in economic activity, cultural and religious practices, festivals, social interaction and household activities in the study area were observed.

#### **iii) Interview**

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

### **3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis of Data**

It is a truly analytical section of the study. The collected data and information are analyzed with the help of different statistical and financial tools various computer programs will be taken and simple statistical tools like table, graphs, bar diagram, pie chart etc will be used for data analysis. In this stage descriptive way using simple table and verbal expression simple statistical tools percentage has been used to analyzed and presented data systematically.



# CHAPTER IV

## INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

### 4.1 Selection of the Study Area

Baglung District a part of Dhawalagari Zone is one of the seventy-five District of District, a landlocked country of south Asia. The district, with Baglung District as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,784 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 2,70,009.(CBS 2011)

Baglung is surrounded by Parvat, Myagdi, Rukum, Ropla, Pyuthan and Gulmi districts. It has 59 Village Development Committees and one Municipality. It has many rivers and streams and so, many suspension bridges. Baglung is also known as the district of suspension bridges because of the large number of bridges. It is a hilly district, most of the population settled in the sides of the rivers. Fertile planes situated in the either sides of the rivers are used for farming. Headquarters of Baglung District its Baglung Municipality which is also situated on the bank of the holy river- Kali gandaki. Like Nepal, Baglung is also diverse in religion, culture, ethnicity, altitude, temperature etc. Hinduism and Buddhism are the major religions. Pun, Thapa, Rana, Chhantyal, Magar, Chhetri, Bramhan, Newar, Gurung,Thakali,Kami,Sarki,Damai are the main ethnic groups living in Baglung.

Baglung is rich in herbal medicine plants. Rice, corn, millet, wheat and potato are the major crops of Baglung. There were many mines in use in Baglung in the past; Iron and Copper mines being the most prevalent. But they are not in use for long time because of the heedlessness of the government. There are numerous slate mines in use in Baglung. These slates are excellent for roofing.

Baglung Municipality, Hatiya- Galkot, Kusmisera and Burtibang are the main trading centers of Baglung. Galkot, Kusmisera and Burtibang are connected with the district headquarters Baglung Bazaar by raw roads. Small part of Baglung is electrified by Nepal Electricity Authority and some other parts are electrified by small local hydro plants. Recently, telephone has been accessible in almost all villages of Baglung.

Baglung is considered to be one of the politically most conscious districts and it plays a significant role in the Nepali politics. Baglung is connected to Beni Bazar of Myagdi and Kusma Bazar of Parbat. A paved highway connects the town with Pokhara, 72 km to the east. Tracks for the highways to connect Tibet to the north via Mustang, Rukum to the west via Burtibang and Sera Bazar to the south via Balewa airport have been completed recently. There is ongoing work to open track along the Kali Gandaki valley to connect the directly with the southern border towns. Upon completion of these road projects, Baglung will be at the crossroads of the north-south highway linking India with Tibet and the 'middle hill' east-west highway linking eastern and western halves of the country. In addition to major highways, narrow seasonal roads connect the city with adjoining rural areas. Baglung airport in Balewa, is located 12 km to the south of the town across the valley from Kusma. With the completion of the Pokhara-Baglung highway this airport has fallen into disuse. Water transportation is virtually absent. However, the adjoining Kali Gandaki River offers some of the best white-water rafting in Nepal and attracts a decent number of thrill seekers every year.

Baglung, being the zonal and district headquarters, has a large presence of government and non-governmental institutions. Administrative as well as service centers are located within the city limits. A number of governmental, non-governmental as well as political conferences and rallies are held throughout the year. The tri-cities area itself serves a population of nearly half a million. There is a significant presence of Nepal Army. Baglung is also a Banking and financial hub of the region. In the recent years many national banks have opened branches and regional offices in Baglung. A large number of people are employed overseas and in neighboring India. People from Baglung and nearby have a tradition of enlisting in the British and the Indian Army. Baglung receive one of the highest amounts of remittance earned from foreign employment in Nepal. As of 2010, pension fund alone distributed to ex-servicemen of the Indian Army by the Pension Paying Office at Baglung stands at around USD 20 million. There are many shops and restaurants catering to the locals and occasional visitors. The city is bustling with many stores, newsstands, repair shops, tailors, beauty parlors, clothing and electronics outlets. There are few small scale industries. Most of the manufacturing work is revolved

around production of construction materials and home furnishings. Schools and institutions of higher education also employ a significant number of people.

## 4.2 Geography and Climate

Baglung is one of the district of Dhaulagiri zone located in the western development region of Nepal. The district, with Baglung District as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,784 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population (2011) of 270,009. Baglung district is 28 15' to 28 37' north latitude and 83 00' to 83 36 eastern latitudes.

In Baglung district highest temperature at the lowest elevation of Baglung rises up to about 37.5 degrees Celsius in summer and the lowest temperature at Dhorpatan falls up to about -15 degrees Celsius in winter and Average rainfall 2200ml. The table reveals that the climate zone, elevation range and coverage area below.

Climate Zone	Elevation Range	% of Area
Upper Tropical	300 to 1,000 meters	2.8%
Subtropical	1,000 to 2,000 meters	37.1%
Temperate	2,000 to 3,000 meters	39.4%
Subalpine	3,000 to 4,000 meters	18.6%
Alpine	4,000 to 5,000 meters	2.1%

Source: Ministry of LDE, 2014.

## 4.3 Demographic Situation of Baglung District

The table 4.1 shows the demographic structure of Baglung district. Baglung district contains 1.01 percent of total population. According to table, female population of the total population exceeds the number of male population as it is in the case of National population. Average population growth rate of the district is 0.04 percent which is significantly less than that of national average population growth rate i.e. 1.35 percent. Density of population in Baglung District is 151 sq. km which shows that Baglung district is not densely populated than the country as a whole i.e. 180 sq. km. The table shows that average family population in Baglung district is 4.25 where the national average family population is 4.88 people. According the male female ratio in the Baglung district is 79 which less in comparison to national average of 94.16 percent this is shows in the table no 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1: Population Distribution in Baglung District**

S.N.	Population	270,009
1	Male	119,021
2	Female	150,988
3	Population growth rate	0.04%
4	Male female ratio	79
5	Total household	63,565
6	Average family population	4.25
7	Population Density/sq. km	151

Source: CBS, 2011.

### 4.3.1 Population Distribution by Caste in Baglung District

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

**Table 4.2: Population Distribution by Caste in Baglung District**

S.N.	Caste	Percent
1	Magar	27.46
2	Brahmin	22.41
3	Chhetri	19.61
4	Kami	12.94
5	Sharki	4.36
6	Damai	3.98
7	Newar	1.20
8	Other	8.3

Source: CDO, Baglung 2014.

### 4.3.2 Condition of Basic Infrastructure

Without infrastructure facilities, development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructure facilities in the area. Major infrastructure problems associated for the promotion of rural tourism in the district are given below.

### 4.3.3 Basic Health Services in Baglung District

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

**Table 4.3: Basic Health Services in Baglung District**

S.N.	Infrastructure Description	Number
1	Zonal hospital	1
2	Primary health center	3
3	Health post	9
4	Sub-health post	49
5	Eye hospital	1
6	Dental hospital	1

Source: District profile 2014.

### 4.3.4 Transportation in Baglung District

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables peoples to visit destinations. Baglung is connected to Beni Bazar of Myagdi and Kusma Bazar of Parbat which are located 13 km to the north and 12 km to the south, respectively. A prithivi highway connects the town with Pokhara, 72 km to the east.

Tracks for the highways to connect Tibet to the north via Mustang, Rukum to the west via Burtibang and Sera Bazar to the south via Balewa airport have been completed recently. There is ongoing work to open track along the Kali Gandaki valley to connect Baglung directly with the southern border towns. Upon completion of these road projects Baglung will be at the crossroads of the north-south highway linking India with Mustang and the 'middle hill' east-west highway linking eastern and western halves of the country. In addition to major highways, narrow seasonal dirt roads connect the town with adjoining rural areas. Baglung airport in Balewa, is located 12 km to the south of the town across the valley from Kusma. With the completion of the Pokhara-Baglung highway this airport has fallen into disuse. Water transportation is virtually absent. However, the adjoining Kali Gandaki river offers some of the best white-water rafting in Nepal.

Table 4.4 shows that transportation in Baglung district. Out of 59 VDCs 52 VDCs are road touched. Black topped is only 10 km, Gravels road is 50 km and airport is only one. The transportation in Baglung district is shown in table 4.9 below.

**Table 4.4: Transportation in Baglung District**

S.N	Description	Number/ Length
1	Road	-
A.	Road touched VDC	52
B.	Black topped	10 km
C.	Gravels	50 km
2	Airport	1

Source: District Road office, 2014.

#### **4.3.5 Educational status of study area**

All round development depend on education. In the study area most of the people are literate and they have involved in job. The educational status is shown in the following table as below;

**Table 4.5: Educational Status of Respondents**

Type	No of people	Percentage
Literate	175	87.5
Illiterate	25	12.5
Total	200	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014.

The table 4.5 shows that most of the people in study area are literate. On the other hand small proportion of people is illiterate. The proportions of literate and illiterate are 87.5% and 12.5% respectively.

#### **4.3.6 Communication System in Baglung District**

The table 4.6 reveals that the communication service is improving gradually because of the expansion of telephone service in all VDC.

**.Table 4.6: Communication System in Baglung District**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Distributed telephone	2144
2	Telephone touched VDC	59
3	District office	1
4	Area post office	13
5	Extra office	48

Source: DDC. Baglung 2014.

### **4.3.7 Annual Income**

The table 4.7 illustrates income distribution scenario of the study area. The majority of household earn more than 100 thousand annually that is 34%. Household having income between 80,000 to 100,000 per year is 16% and only 10.5% household earn twenty thousands and less.

**Table 4.7: Annual Income**

<b>Annual Income( Rs. in '000')</b>	<b>Total Household</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0-20	21	103	10.5
20-40	25	108	12.5
40-60	25	105	12.5
60-80	29	117	14.5
80-100	32	115	16
Above 100	68	272	34
Total	200	820	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2014.

### **4.3.8 Income Source**

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups. Agriculture is the main occupation of the respondent and whatever they earn it is from agriculture production, occupational distribution of the respondents was as follows;

**Table 4.8: Income Source**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Total Household</b>	<b>Househols Size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	76	359	38
Business	52	194	26
Services	44	161	22
Live stock	28	106	14
Total	200	820	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Above the table 4.9 shows that majority of the population of study area involve in agriculture as compared to other occupation. It means agriculture is their main occupation. Similarly, Business is second occupation which they have adopted. But lowest proportion of people want to do services and live stock. The analysis of the income and employment pattern of the sample population indicates that majority of people are of middle class family and the situation of disguised unemployment in the study area.

#### **4.4 Main Hotel Services in Baglung District**

The table 4.8 presented that there is a very low number of hotel and lodge with good service. These are shows in table below.

**Table 4.9: Main Hotels Services in Baglung District**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the Hotels</b>	<b>No. of Bed Capacity</b>
1	Hotel Peace Palace	108
2	Hotel Hill View	86
3	Hotel Mustang Marpha	78
4	Hotel Partiksha	62
5	Royal Hotel	56
6	Alina Hotel	50

Source: Field Survey, 2014.



#### **4.5 Social and Cultural Diversities in the Baglung District**

Western part of Nepal including Baglung has more festivals in a year. Baglung celebrated by people in Baglung fully reflect the blend of all groups. Chitraasthami mela, Hanuman dance, Lakhe dance, Ropai dance, Makarsakranti mela, Jogi Dance are the main cultural attractions for tourist. Argo based, timber and non timber products, Handicraft, buttenali, randipakhi, coffee and herbs ginger are the potential tourism products in Baglung.

Baglung and adjacent areas are well known for the folk Nepali music. The area has given rise to some of the more prominent names in folk music. Annual folk song competition held during the Chaitre Dashain festival attracts artists from all over the nation. In recent years music by artists such as The Sky Band, S K Shrestha and Godhuli Band have gained main stream success.

# **CHAPTER V**

## **PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN BAGLUNG**

### **DISTRICT**

#### **5.1 Problems of Tourism in Baglung District**

This chapter deals with the problems of tourism in Baglung district which is a main objective of this study. Tourism is a very important industry for Nepal's economic development. Due to diversified culture and biodiversity as well as altitudinal variation, Nepal is a highly potential country for tourism business. It has a lot of scenic and cultural beauty to the tourist from different part of the world. The altitudinal variation from tropical climate 75m to highest peak of the world the Mt. Everest 8848m the snow zone area carry the different kinds of the biodiversity which have the power of attraction. The natural resources like snowcapped mountains, deep gorges, and beautiful rivers with high current. Lakes waterfalls, fauna and flora, plain lands with forest, cultural, resources like beautiful people with smiling face, unique ethnic culture with indigenous song, dance, drama, religion, and organic foods are major factors for the development of the tourism industries.

Nepal had to face many problems and challenges in the course of the development and promotion of tourism industry. Some of the challenges and problems are as:

##### **5.1.1 Infrastructure Problems**

Proper management and marketing are necessary to increase tourist arrival in Baglung. In spite of huge a potentiality of tourism of Baglung is could not develop rapidly. Inadequate physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourism. Without infrastructure facilities development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructure facilities in the area. The major problems of tourism infrastructure in Baglung are supply of water, facilities of local transportation, parks, recreation of health care facilities for the national and international tourists. The major problems are given below.

## **Transportation**

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit destinations. Modern means of transportation is not available to any tourism destination of Baglung.

## **Accommodation**

Accommodation is another most important and effective factor in tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destination of Baglung district. Only one available lodge and hotel is located by in Baglung district. Other tourism sites are not available these facilities. There is no adequate hotel facility in rural areas. The visitors have found inconvenience of comfortable accommodation. It has also been found that some visitors returned to Baglung district for better comfortable accommodation.

## **Communication**

Communication is also most important and effective factor in rural tourism industry. Rural tourism is developed in the rural areas generally in rural areas.

## **Health Services**

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

### **5.1.2 Trained Manpower**

To create the congenial environment for visitors, trained manpower should be available. It can satisfy the need of visitor visiting Baglung. Unfortunately, there is lack of trained manpower especially who have knowledge of archeological and cultural sites.

## **Local Guide**

Local guide is another problem for tourist. Due to the lack of trained local guide the visitors are not getting the free information about the archaeological, religious and cultural sites of Baglung district area.

### **5.1.3 Lack of Travel and Trekking Agencies**

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

### **5.1.4 Lack of Promotion and Marketing**

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

### **5.1.5 Political Disturbances**

Political disturbances Created by political turmoil, due to Nepal Banda, Chakkajam etc. have also adversity affected the tourism sector. These conditions create sate of uncertainty in the country leading to reluctance on the part of foreign tourist to visit Nepal. In this situation Baglung district has also faced challenge in attracting tourists as it being a remote palace of Nepal.

### **5.1.6 Lack of proper co-ordination**

In Baglung district co-ordinates with agencies, trekking agencies, rafting agencies, Tourism board, tourist visiting Annapurna Circuit and Annapurna Base camp can be attracted in Baglung district also. But Baglung district could not be activities in this manner. Likewise the inefficient administrative procedure of government in implementing tourism policy is also the serious problem.

### **5.1.7 Lack of Investment**

No investment is done so far from the local people for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Baglung district area.

### **5.1.8 Lack of People Awareness**

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

### **5.1.9 Banking Facilities**

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

### **5.1.10 Information Center and the Advertisement**

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

### **5.1.11 Market Limitation**

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

### **5.1.12 Negligence of the Government**

Tourism policy is an important area for study because of its practical and theoretical importance. Tourism is of practical significance as international travel requires government cooperation in, for example, bilateral airline negotiations, decisions about provision of facilities and services, interactions with other sectors, use of publicly 'owned' resources such as national parks as attractions, the issuing of tourist visas and in the funding of marketing of particular destinations. The lack of government priority and commitment for the development of Baglung district is also a problem of tourism development and the proper plan has not been framed out for the long term tourism development. If tourism is widely accepted, is to be flourished but it is not so.

### **The Problems are summarized as Follows:**

- i) Unable to employ the possibilities of equal and proportionate development of infrastructures in different tourist destinations by identifying them as opportunity. Similarly, to distribute the profit from this sector to concerned authorities in a proportionate manner had been challenging.
- ii) Not able to expand the services and facilities and thus were unable to get benefited because of being unable to provide appropriate practical trainings to the manpower related to the tourism industry.
- iii) Unable to get expected benefits from the services and goods used by tourists due to the unavailability of local production. Similarly, it was a challenging task to run tourism related programs in environment friendly manner due to internal controversies.
- iv) Though there were many possibilities and opportunities of tourism development it had become a challenging task to monetize the benefits by standardizing the development. Similarly, being unable to do the proper

evaluation of benefits got from tourism campaigns and carry on sustainable development programs for eradication of rural poorness.

- v) Not able to effectively run the task of conserving natural and artificial heritages in the lack of sufficient resources, statistics and communication.
- vi) The tourism industry is not getting priority in the investment as associated governmental, non governmental and private investors were involved more on the promotional activities rather than in the development of infrastructures.
- vii) Not being able to run programs in a proportional manner with road, drinking water, electricity, communication which is directly related to infrastructure development.
- viii) To publicize about Nepal, its natural beauty, biodiversity, and places to visit was very difficult due to the lack of advertisement and communication.
- ix) In such a way Baglung district had to face many problems and challenges in the development of tourism industry. Being unsatisfied with the development and promotion strategy of the tourism industry government of Nepal felt the need of new tourism policy. And thus the tourism policy 2009 was made in 2009 A.D. (2065 B.S.). The tourism industry has many expectations from this new policy.

## **5.2 Prospects of Tourism in Baglung District**

Baglung also high possibilities of developing tourism industry. There are so many religious and Cultural place. Scenic beauty, settlement pattern, agriculture product, fishing, rafting are the main attractions of tourism in Baglung district. Kalika Bhagawati Temple, Dhorpaten, Gaja pond, Bhairabsthan, Bhakunde, Ghumteko lekh, Jaiminighat, Sansarkot, Hadiko dhurit, Ghodabadhe, Ramkot, Chameregupha, Satyswati temple and Shivadhuri, are potential areas for tourism in Baglung district.

Chitraasthami mela, Hanuman dance, Lakhe dance, Ropai dance, Makarsakranti mela, Jogi Dance are the main cultural attractions for tourist. Argo based, timber and non timber products, Handicraft, Buppenali, randipakhi, coffee and herbs ginger are the potential tourism products in Baglung. Home stay and village tour, fishing, rafting,

trekking, hiking, kayaking and hunting are potential activities and services in the Baglung district. The fundamental bases for developing this industry in Baglung are outlined below.

### **5.2.1 Natural beauty**

Natural beauty is one of the important aspects for the attraction of tourism. Baglung is a great place to view a range of Himalayas. There are a lot of places near Baglung city that are blessed with natural beauties Very good views of Himalayas can be had from Baglung. Bhakunde a place near Baglung city is a good to place to see the panorama of the various range of Himalayas therefore there is high possibility for the tourism. Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve at Far Western Side of Baglung (Nepal) is the only hunting reserve and beautiful sight seeing in the nation till the date. The

### **5.2.2 Climate Variety**

From the climate view too, Baglung, on the basis of topographic altitude, provides varieties of pleasant and helpful climate-hot, warm, cool and cold. Here one can choose one's own climate. In other words tourists coming from any parts of the world can have the climate best suited them.

### **5.2.3 Rural Settlement and Less Expensive**

Rural settlement is also another way to attract tourists of Nepal, because people of advanced countries are full of urban life with modern technology. They like to spend leisure time in rural areas with peacefully. Besides the cost of living in comparison to other countries is very low in Nepal. Hence, tourists can enjoy many facilities in the low cost with peaceful environment in Baglung district.

### **5.2.4 Fishing and Rafting**

Kaligandaki river is a must favorable Rafting and fishing destination is this region. Rafting and Fishing service will increase number of tourism and it also gives them chance to spend more days in Baglung and they also anxious to other.



### **5.2.5 Store-house of Antique Arts and Cultural Heritage**

Baglung is also several attraction places of ancient kings in various parts of the country similarly, Baglung Kalika Bhagawati, Bhairabnath temple, Satyawoti temple also more religious center and Gaja pond, Dhorpatan hunting reserved, Bhakunde, Hadikot, Ghumte lekh are, recreational and side sinning places in Baglung district. All these features prove to be great attraction to foreigner from different part of the world.

### **5.2.6 Wildlife**

Baglung district offers plenty of scope of wildlife. The wildlife areas are located in different parts of the district where we can see different kinds of animals, birds, plants.

### **5.2.7 Hunting**

Dhorpatan hunting reserve is one and only one hunting reserve in the country to meet the need of hunting for Nepalese and forgeins hunters of blue sheep and other game animals Besides, there are many beautiful scenes and sights to visit. It adjoins Rukum,Rolpa and Baglung district in the daulagiri himal range in the western part of Baglung.

### **5.2.8 Suspension Bridges and Micro Hydro-electricity**

It has many rivers and streams and so, many suspension bridges. Baglung is also known as the district of suspension bridges because of the large number of bridges. Also the district is featured as one of the richest region in Rural Hydro-electricity projects due to which most of the villages are lit with lights whereas the country is doomed to surpass 14 hours power cut in winter and autumn season.

### **5.2.9 Other Potential Tourism Products**

Religious and natural place these are another prospect of tourism in Baglung district. To develop Baglung district as a tourism area, promotion and an efficient utilization of agro based, timber and non-timber product, Handicraft, pashmina , herbs, orange, ginger, coffee are the potential tourism product of Baglung district.

# CHAPTER VI

## DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

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

### 6.1 Problems of Tourism in Baglung District

As the researcher asked question in about problem of tourism in Baglung district; 60 information's 78.34 percent said that all of problem accommodation, Transportation, communication, and lack of people awareness are main problem of tourism. Similarly 16.66 percent said that trained manpower, lack of travel agencies, and local guide are serious problem and remaining 5 percent do not have any idea about problem of tourism in the Baglung district.(Field survey, 2014)

**Table 6.1: Problems of Tourism in Baglung District**

S.N	Respondents	Percentage	Main Problems of tourism
1	47	78.34	Language, lack of people awareness, Accommodation, Transportation, and communication,
2	10	16.66	Trained manpower, lack of travel agencies, and local guide
3	3	5.00	Do not have any idea about problem of tourism
Total	60	100.00	

Source: Field survey, 2014.

## 6.2 Prospect of Tourism in Baglung District

About prospect of tourism in Baglung district table 5.2 shows that out of 60 local people 48.33 percent opined the prospect of tourism in Baglung is highly sound. 28.34 percent respondents are favored moderately sound. Similarly, 16.67 percent respondents are not believed in good tourism and only 6.66 percent respondents do not have any idea about prospect of tourism in Baglung district. This scenario indicates that there are prospects of tourism in Baglung district.

**Table 6.2: Prospect of Tourism in Baglung District**

S.N	Views	Respondents	Percentages
1	Highly sound	29	48.33
2	Moderately sound	17	28.34
3	Not so good	10	16.67
4	Unknown	4	6.66
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

## 6.3 Occupation Composition

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups. Occupational distribution of the respondents was as follows.

**Table 6.3: Occupational Distribution of the Respondents**

Occupation	Number of Respondent	Percentage
Agriculture	23	38.34
Business	16	26.66
Services sector	13	21.67
Live stock	8	13.33
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table indicates that most of the respondents 38.34 percentage had involved agriculture as their occupation. Rest of the respondents 73.66 percentage had other occupations as the source of income. They were Business 26.66 percentage, Service sector 21.67 percentages and live stock 13.33 percentages.

## 6.4 Places of Interest

Very good views of Himalayas can be had from Baglung. Bhakunde a place near Baglung city is a good place to see the panorama of the various range of Himalayas. Terraced fields, waterfalls, forests, and caves are abundant throughout the area. From the touristic perspective, only one country's hunting reservation area "Dhorpatan Hunting Reservation Area" lies in the far-west of the district. The reservation is annually visited by hundreds of foreign hunters. Besides, there are many beautiful scenes and sights to visit. Ghumte is one of the attractions among many other attractions in the district. Now, the district is featured as one of the richest region in Rural Hydro-electricity projects due to which most of the villages are lit with lights whereas the country is doomed to surpass 14 hours power cut in winter and autumn season. District inhabited by different castes and ethnic groups represents social harmony and mutual respect among each other. In the latest, most of the VDCs are connected with motorable roads where Mid-hilly Highway goes through headquarter of district to Burtibang, the remote part of district. Baglung Kalika temple is one of the famous holy shrines where thousands of devotees from the different parts of the country come to observe cultural fairs and worship in Chaitra Astami Parva. Also a big festival of the country called Chaite Dashain festival is observed vehemently in the district.

The temples in and around Kalika make an excellent pilgrimage. The Kalika temple is visited by thousands of pilgrims each year especially during the festivals of Dashain and Chaitre Dashain. Trekking, biking, and rafting make it an ideal location for thrill seekers. Folk songs are very much famous which songs in repartee tradition are. Jhyaure (a kind of repartee singing pattern) culture is still in practice where boys and girls sit to sing in various cultural occasions. Likewise, Volleyball is famous in the district where every individual is fan of this sporting culture. Kalika is also the vantage point for trekkers to Mustang and Mt. Dhaulagiri.

# CHAPTER VII

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Summary and Findings

This is a study of Rural Tourism at Baglung district. Baglung is emerging place for internal as well as external tourists. This study intends to explore the potential areas for the tourism especially to establish the Baglung district as a tourism center.

The objective of the study are to be highlight the natural sceneries of Baglung District to analyze the potentialities of natural, cultural, religious, and historical tourism of the respective areas.

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data to meet these objectives. The secondary data were collected from different publications, Department of Tourism, District Development committee, and Government of Nepal. Likewise, the primary data were collected by administering the questionnaire, interview, observation, discussion and survey of hotels/lodges, domestics tourist, businessman, and other local people of the Baglung district. The major conclusions of the study are described here under.

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in the rural areas already reach in natural and cultural resources and tourism has comparative advantages then other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period to give return it can involve the lower strata of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all ecological zone, like culture, environment, nature, behavior of the people. Tourism also has very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induces effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Baglung is such a place where there are many places and historical and cultural things famous for its own identification. These resources have high potentialities in use for the tourist attraction. Still promotion and development of the places have not been managed properly.

Major findings of the study shows that religious place, Cultural place, scenic beauty, settlement pattern, agriculture product, fishing, rafting are the main attractions of tourism in Baglung district. Kalika Bhagawati Temple, Dhorpaten, Gaja pond, Bhairabsthan, Bhakunde, Ghumteko lekh, Jaiminighat, Sansarskot, Hadiko dhurit, Ghodabadhe, Ramkot, Chameregupha, Satyswati temple and Shivadhuri, Baglung Bazar are potential areas for tourism in Baglung district. Chitraasthami mela, Hanuman dance, Lakhe dance, Ropai dance, Makarsakranti mela, Jogi Dance are the main cultural attractions for tourist. Argo based, timber and non timber products, Handicraft, Buppenali, randipakhi, coffee and herbs ginger are the potential tourism products in Baglung. Home stay and village tour, fishing, rafting, trekking, hiking, kayaking and hunting are potential activities and services in the Baglung district.

Infrastructure problem is the main problem of tourism in Baglung. In terms of problem of tourism, 78.34 percent said that all of problem accommodation, Transportation, communication, and lack of people awareness are main problem of tourism. Similarly 16.66 percent said that trained manpower, lack of travel agencies and local guide are serious problem and remaining 5 percent respondents do not have any idea about problem of tourism development.

About prospect of tourism 48.33percent opined the prospect of tourism in Baglung is highly sound. 28.34 percent respondents are favored moderately sound. Similarly, 16.67 percent respondents are not believed in good tourism and only 6.66 percent respondents do not have any idea about prospect of tourism in Baglung district. This scenario indicates that there are prospects of tourism in Baglung district.

The analysis of the income and employment pattern of the sample population indicates that majority of people are of middle class family and the situation of disguised unemployment in the study area. Thus tourism can be effective means of additional employment and increasing income level. 34 percent of sample population earns above 1,00,000 but more than 50 percent of the sample population spend more

than 1,00,000 per year so there is no combination between income and expenditure in the study area.

The contribution of tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. Nepal as a whole can be means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as, it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period to give returns it can ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimension of contribution to GDP, Foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. This study was carriage out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community.

Major findings are follows:

- i) Kalika Bhagawati Temple, Dhorpaten, Gaja pond, Bhairabsthan, Bhakunde, Ghumteko lekh, Jaiminighat, Sansarkot, Hadiko dhurit, Ghodabadhe, Ramkot, Chameregupha, Satyswati temple and Shivadhuri, Baglung Bazar are important palaces of baglung district.
- ii) The Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Kami, Damai, Sarki, and Newar are the residents of baglung district.
- iii) The study shows only 5 percent of sample population is not have any idea about tourism. It shows that there are many prospects of tourism development in baglung district.
- iv) There are great potentialities of Trekking, Rafting, Kayaking, and other adventure tourism.
- v) 78.34 percent of respondents repotted all the problems language, accommodation, transportation, lack of people awareness and communication are serious problems of tourism development in this area.
- vi) Majority of the people are engaged in agriculture.
- vii) Creation of tourism infrastructure is expected to result in an increase flow of tourist which would create demand various local products for the consumption of tourist arriving in the district.

## 7.2 Conclusion

The whole concludes that there has been very high prospects and future for tourism development in Baglung. Almost all tourist destinations are semi developed. The strategic planning will differently land to large number of domestic as well as international tourist.

The information of research are drawn from questionnaire survey, interview and literature review to make it more reliable and authentic. Few percentage of the population has higher education and many of the population are engaged in agriculture services and remaining other population adopts non-agriculture activities like business and services. So there is high potentiality to run agro based industries and eco-agro tourism. If the government draws their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand to hand the income level of people will be increased.

Lack of infrastructure, accommodation, health service, communication, skilled human resource, banking facilities, lack of travel and trekking agencies, lack of promote and marketing, political disturbances, lack of information centre and advertisement, market limitation, lack of people awareness and lack of proper government policy and long term planning are the main problems for tourism development in Baglung district

Baglung is the place having unique existence in the field of tourism sector. For the development of natural attraction, it has sufficient potentiality. This place invites the tourist through natural potentialities the culture such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar. Kami, Damai, Sarki and Newars etc will be motivated to boost up by tourist incentives and encouragement popularity of Baglung district

Baglung district itself is a popular hilly district for generation income by different sources. Cash and livestock products, i.e. millet, paddy, wheat, corn, ginger, chilies, potato, tomato and milk mentioned, Argo-products also are attraction points of visitors.

It can be concluded that there are large number of problems, challenges and constraints for tourism development in Baglung district. Lack of marketing and investment, lack of awareness, lack of tours and travel agencies, trekking agencies etc



are existing challenges for tourism development. Nevertheless, all these problem and challenges can overcome with concrete efforts of public, private partnership. It tourism destination of Baglung district linked with famous tourism destination. There are great potentials of trekking, hiking, rafting, kayaking, hunting, sight seen and adventure tourism in this district. The government of Nepal has formulated tourism policy with the aims of increasing national productivity and income; foreign currency earnings; creating employment opportunity; improving regional imbalance and projecting the image of This District more assertively in the national and international area; through the development diversification of the travel and tourism industries.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

The research comes to the conclusion with some specific recommendations for the further development of tourism in Nepal and Baglung as well as. To promote sustainable tourism development this could generate maximum alternative employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of this district, or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of this district, the local people along with the local and central government need to concentrate on these points:

- i) The district should focus on the infrastructure development with the help of government because the primary requires of tourist are infrastructure.
- ii) Conduct mass awareness programmers to create conducive environment for tourism development.
- iii) People's participation is the key to success. Local communities should be encouraged and closely involved in the complete cycle of tourism development programmers.
- iv) Short and long trekking trails should be developed targeting tourists of different age group. A short trekking trail can be developed around the district headquarters that would be suitable for senior tourist.
- v) Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve sites with historical, religious and cultural importance.

- vi) Public and private sector should be encouraged to developed tourism. Because of single entries cannot provide all services on its own.
- vii) Establish linkage with the famous tourism destination Mount. Everest, Annapurna circuit and neighbor district to build tourism packages.
- viii) There should inform potential markets including pilgrims, domestic visitors and foreign visitors about the tourism potentials of Baglung district.
- ix) Provide education and training that encourage local skills enhancement and natural resources management capacity of local people.
- x) Organic farming should be encouraged at the study area of major tourism sports.
- xi) Small and cottage industries should be encouraged and protected to increase the retention of tourists spending.
- xii) There are no such official records of tourism visiting Baglung and their expenditure pattern so there is necessity to establish an office which can clear data concerning tourism.

Adaption and implementation of the above mentioned measures will lead to increase the number of tourist inflow significantly with comparatively high rate of retention that would ultimately contribute in the raising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural people in this area.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

### A) Personal Information.

Names of Respondents:-

VDC:-

Education:-

Word no:-

Age:-

Family size:-

Occupation:-

Family Structure:-

sex:-

Marital Status:-

Religion:-

### B) Questionnaire.

1. Do you know about Tourism?
  - i) yes
  - ii) Do not
  - iii) No
  - iv) If yes.....
2. How do you know About Tourism?
  - i) Main Income source of Country
  - ii) Employment Generator
  - iii) Just provide fun
  - iv) Above all
3. Do you think Local people do not have the awareness about? Advantages and disadvantages of tourism?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
  - iii) Do not know
  - iv) If yes.....
4. Do you think Tourism has help to promote your occupational success?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
5. Has Tourism played a negative role in sustaining the traditional norms and values of your society?
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
  - iii) Don't know
6. Is there any efforts made from the government and local people to establish Baglung as a tourism destination palace.
  - i) Yes
  - ii) No
  - iii) Do not know
  - iv) If yes.....

7. What are the major challenges of tourism promotion in your locality?
- i) Lack of vision and proper planning
  - ii) Lack of awareness of local people
  - iii) Poor infrastructure facility
  - iv) Lack of investment
  - v) Lack interest of local govt. bodies
8. Do you think Domestic tourism play a major role in the sustenance of home stay tourism?
- i) Yes
  - ii) No
  - iii) Don't know
9. What kind of product do you supply?
- i) Vegetables
  - ii) Fruits
  - iii) Livestock
  - iv) Handicraft
10. What are the efforts made by the following concerned agencies for the development for tourism in Baglung district?
- i) Municipality
  - ii) Tourism development committee
  - iii) Nepal government
  - iv) Conservation committee
11. If there are available all infrastructure you want to engaged on this business?
- i) yes i want
  - ii) No I don't want
12. Have you got any training for income generation?
- i) If yes what kind of training.
  - ii) How long period...?
13. Have you got any temporarily/permanent job from tourism agency?
- i) Yes
  - ii) No

14. Do you agree that tourism is good for local development?

i) Yes

ii) No

15. How much is your annual income?

i) Below 25,000

ii) 25,000-50,000

iii) 50,000-1,00,000

iv) More than 1,00,000

16. How much is your annual expenditure?

i) Below 25,000

ii) 25,000-50,000

iii) 50,000-1,00,000

iv) More than 1,00,000

17. What are the major problems of tourism in Nepal?

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18. What are the major prospects of tourism in Nepal?

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19. What are the potential areas of tourism in Baglung?

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20. Would you please provide suggestions to promote Baglung district as a tourist destination place?

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21. What are the main recommendations for tourism development in this area?

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## Appendix-B

### Photo Feature of Baglung



Mt. Dhaulagiri View from Bhakunde Baglung.



**Baglung Bazar**



**Dhorpatan hunting reserve**



**Baglung kalika Temple**





***Nishi Khola II Micro Hydro Project Boharagaun -9, Baglung.***