

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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

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

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

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

Tourism is a major sector which promises to bring even greater contribution of Nepal's economic development. To develop the tourism industry, it is essential to identify and protect attractions and subsequently proceed with controlled and planned development of all sectors. The local residents must be involved in the implementation of tourism development. Much attention has now to be given for environment, conservation and restoration of Nepal's unique combination of natural, social and cultural resources. It is needed to make the use of tourism planning and development as a tool for the uplift of a wide variety of social cultural and ecological resources, resulting in greater balance and harmony at the regional as well as national economic context. Tourism in Taplejung is a different type of importance comparing to other beautiful tourism places like Pokhara, Muktinath, Kathmandu etc. because it has many historical, cultural and religious heritage as its importance. Although, it is geographically, naturally, historically and religiously important for all the desired people for visiting. Even though, there are still some problems in tourism development even having many prospects for tourism development.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism plays an important role in economic development of the country. In developing countries like Nepal tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange remuneration. Natural attractions, cultural values and archaeological beauties are the main attractions to tourists in Nepal. With possession of such numerous attractions, the prospect of tourism is very high in Nepal. However, the potentiality so far does not seem to have been overworked properly. Although Nepal's tourism potentiality is vast factors such as limited air ways, poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in limited growth.

In the case of Taplejung, There are so many potential tourist places mostly in upper area like Kanchenjunga, Pathivara historical Hindu temple, OlangchungGola etc. It also covers capital of rhododendron TMJ area. It is home place for the 28 species of rhododendrons. Hills, rocky slopes, larger grazing land and beautiful scene of Himalayan, natural caves, ponds etc. are the major attraction of tourism in the study area. Kanchenjunga conservation area is another best tourist destination for several tourists. So many tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of development, publicity and lack of necessary physical facilities, very little tourist visit every year. The tourists visiting this area do not buy any foods in the local

area and they prefer to stay in tent rather than as home stay. So little amount is spent in the local area. Due to lower income from tourism local people are not being interested for further eco-tourism development. The more local people are profited from the local tourism, the more is their commitment to develop and preserve tourism products. There are many more problems to develop this area as the best tourism destination for the foreign tourist as well as domestic tourist. It is most urgent to analyze the main prospects and problems of eco-tourism development in the whole Taplejung area.

Very few research has been conducted so far in the study site about the problem and prospect of eco-tourism. A detail research and feasibility study is an urgent to develop this area as a successful tourist destination. This study helps to analyze the major weakness and provides appropriate recommendation to overcome all the problems that are hindering development of this area as the best tourism destination. National flower of Nepal. Hill, rocky slopes, larger grazing land and beautiful scene of Himalayan, natural caves, ponds, lakes and springs are the major attraction of tourism available there. Kanchenjunga conservation area is another best tourist terminus for several tourists. So many tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of publicity, development, and lack of necessary physical facilities, very few tourists visit every year.

The tourists visiting this area do not purchase any foods in the local area and they favor to stay in tent rather than as home stay. So little tourists spent in the local area. Due to lower income from tourism local people are not being mattered to further eco-tourism development. The more local people are benefited from the local tourism, the more is their commitment to develop and preserve tourism products. There are many more problems to develop this area as the best tourism destination for the foreign tourist as well as domestic tourist. It is most urgent to analyze the major prospects and problems of ecotourism development in the Taplejung area. Very few research has been conducted so far in the study area about the problem and prospect of eco-tourism. A detail research and feasibility study is an urgent to develop this area as a successful tourist destination. This purposed area helps to analyze the major weakness and provides appropriate recommendation to overcome all the problems that are hindering development of this area as the best tourism destination.

Tourism is the good income generator to the local people. It has brought change in the socio- economic conditions of the local people. Due to the advancement of tourism sector, many people in Taplejung have become capable to generate foreign currency and improve their living standard. Taplejung is a unique place where there are many natural, cultural, historical, and other attractions for the national and international tourists. These resources have high potentialities if we make proper vision and mobilize resources in time. For the proper utilization of the resources and development of tourism in Taplejung there needed the cooperation between government and private sector. Thus there needed right understanding and coordination among people in Taplejung. Research problem can be presented as below:

-) What are the major problems and prospects of tourism in Taplejung district?
-) What are the present situation and its impact of tourism in Taplejung district?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study was to explore the problems and prospects of tourism in Taplejung district. The specific objectives of this study were as follows:

-) To analyze problems and prospects of tourism in Taplejung district,
-) To analyze present situation and its economic impact of tourism in Taplejung district.

1.4 Significance of the Study

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

The present study aims to analyze the problem and prospects of tourism in Taplejung district. This study is significant to raise the level of awareness among the rural people, basically in the Taplejung district, to preserve the nature, culture and environment to absorb the benefit of tourism. This study will provide basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourists and concerned agencies

about the way to attain sustainable tourism development in Taplejung. This research will be important for the development of tourism in Taplejung district.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Every study has its own limitations due to the time and resources availability so the main limitations of the study are:

-) This study was related to Taplejung district
-) The all information based on both primary data and secondary data.
-) The study had covered only economic problems and prospects of tourism in Taplejung district of Nepal in targeted area.
-) Due to the time and budget constraint, this study had not been comprehensive.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been made into five chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, which includes general background, statement of the problem and objective of the study. The second chapter focuses on the review of the literature; third chapter includes the research methodology, forth chapter includes the presentation and analysis of data which analyzes data found through objective of the study. The last chapter five includes the summary, conclusion and recommendations. Finally, appendix and reference follow the summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Tourism

Tourism is an ancient phenomenon and an inherent in man for travelling the different places. From the very earliest historical period, travel has remained a fascination to man. In ancient time pilgrims, traders, explorers, adventurer and some scholars had undertaken journey in order to fulfill their respective requirements and needs. The progress of tourism development is related with human evolution. To search for basic needs of life, food, cloth and shelter, human beings used to move from one place to another. Travelling in those times was difficult because of severe constraint of well-equipped transport, lack of safety and comforts. Gradually, when permanent settlement started, different religions and trade emerged which motivated people to travel different places.

In the middle ages, merchant explorer, pilgrims and student travelled in various places and despite the upheavals caused by the invasions of the Arabs, the Normans and Hungarian, the movement of person was far from ceasing completely. "Students attracted by the master mind of such renowned universities of Bulgeria, Paris, Rome, Salmanca, Cairo and Nalanda and Kikramshila in India travelled after to heart them". (Upadhya, 2003)

After that, the rise of industrial revolution in the world brought major changes in the range and type of tourism development. The increase in productivity regular employment and growing urbanization promoted people with several opportunities and motivation to go on holiday. In contrast to earlier dominance by the wealthy people, tourism began to embrace a broader social spectrum in the society. Thus, the industrial societies of Europe were responsible for the difference places. Gradually peoples search for new kind of product, place and people led them to discover ever new finding in the world. Those, tourism became to flourish and associate with economic products. The realization that tourism sector should necessary be developed with facilities and promotion came into being. As a result the demand supply medium contributed to an organized growth of tourism which virtually assumed to be the most dramatic proportions during the 20th century, predominantly after the world war-II, due to increase mobility. Hence, urbanization and industrialization were two

important foundations, which have motivated the people to travel, explore and enjoy the land with numerous plans, behaviors, actions, facilities and recreational activities.

In general term, tourism denotes the journey of human beings from one place to another, where it may be within own country or second countries for various purposes. The word 'tourism' is derived from the French word 'Tourism' which originated in the 19th century and was popularized in 1930s, but its significance was not fully realized until today when 'Tourism' has a wider meaning and significance (Satyal, 1988).

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

The world tourism organization defines tourist as people who “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty- four hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exerciseofanactivityremuneratedfromwithinthelacevisited”(http://en.wikipedia.org/w iki/tourism).

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

- 1) Conceptual Review
- 2) Empirical Review

2.2 Theoretical Review

Tiwari (1994) hasmentioned that the tourism has developed as a subject of academic course. Scholarly interest focused on its economic aspect as possibilities of tourism as a catalyst of economic development especially of regions lacking conventional resource endowments come to be recognized. The structure and organization of the new service industry and it is calls on financial resources were analyzed in the course of national and international efforts to promote tourism in the world’s poor countries.

Bhatia (2002) has explained that tourism today is the fastest growing and oldest industries. With the advent of industrialization, people started moving in large numbers to places away from their usual place of residence and work with a view to

seek change. This trend continued until tourism became a mass phenomenon. This phenomenon is a visible result of the great technological development which have changed the social, demographic and political geography of the world since the nineteenth century. In the beginning the railways were responsible for opening up to continents –carrying people, material and food. This made possible the formation of great nineteenth century industrial towns and cities. Then come steamships, making it possible for people to cross continents to be qualified as international travelers. This was followed by the invention and introduction of motor car which gave great freedom of mobility of people. Finally, it was the aero plane which, when linked with rising affluence, coupled with free time and motivation, led to an entire new concept – the concept of mass tourism.

Satyal (2002) has stated that tourism helps much in the redistribution of national income. Tourism assists in creating new opportunities to utilize and thus prevent the national income being accumulated by a privileged few saving were converted into gold, silver, jewels and precious metal in the Middle Ages. Saving in later ages in Europe was invested in the purchase of land and forests. But tourism on the other hands, allow to veritable exports of goods and services at the present time in term of sales of national goods and services to tourists who visit the country and pay with foreign currency, help the entry of foreign capital. The expenditure includes, amongst other things; import of goods and services and therefore tourist expenditure of national abroad, the export of national capital which is invested on a short or long term basic abroad.

Joshi (2009) has presented that tourism can increase the opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to reduce rural outmigration, to the urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also tourism related skills gained by the urban poor could be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process. Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing incomes that help reduce the vulnerability of the poor. Through increased national income, additional funds can be diverted to poverty reduction programs and can be linked with local development. The receptive capacity and socio-economics strength of the locals like that see in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus, Sirubari is also equally important to establish any place as an

attractive rural tourism destination. It demands several features and a committed. Commanding and qualified leadership at the local level like captain Rudra Man Gurung in Sirubai. So, tourism plays a number of important social and economic role. It is commonly seen as an important form of community economic development with the place and scale of tourism placing significant pressure on heritage resources.

Das and Acharjee (2012) in their have stated that if tourism is well planned, could be raised to an important income and employment generating factor for the local households which help to extend the local economic activities.

2.3 International Review

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

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

Richardson (2010) has explained about the tourism development as an important tool in promoting the economic growth, alleviating poverty and advancing food security in Mali. His study aims to review the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction, and to explore how investment in tourism development contribute to fulfill the national development goals. The study has examined an empirical link between

tourism and the poverty reduction. It investigates the relationship among tourism development, economic expansion and poverty reduction. They found a casual relation between tourism development and economic expansion and between tourism and poverty reduction. Thus the conclusion can be made that tourism development is as the engine for economic growth with positive impacts in term of generating foreign exchange earnings, creating employment and income, and stimulating domestic consumptions which help to reduce poverty in Mali.

Bhatia (2012) has stated in the 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.

Das (2013) has stated implying the secondary data that the researcher wants to analyze the growth and prospects of tourism in industry Odisha. Lastly it finds that the scope of tourism has varied branches very often depending upon the purpose and circumstances under which the activity is being taken up.

Prasad, Singh and Kumara (2013) in their empirical study entitled “An empirical Study of Emerging Dimensions of Tourism in India” has focused the importance of sustainable tourism development and the concept of nature tourism. The study finds out that tourism has been an engine of growth in many economics in the old which helps for the generation of income, wealth and support in thee sustainable development of remote area. As it is the one of the main segment of economy, it contributes major part of foreign exchange and generates employment and help infrastructure development.

Alauddin(2014) has concluded implying primary, secondary data and information intend to highlight the overview of different tourist spot and to provide some recommendation for the development of tourism sector. At last it reasons out that for many developing countries, in particular the LDCs tourism is a debated to be the one

of the fundamental mainstays of their economic development. Although LDCs has limited resources the huge employment and development of private sector will contribute for the development of tourism business, where tourism can only contribute for the development of economy.

2.4 National Review

Shrestha (1993) has explained that the tourism industry in its direct and service oriented sector has been developed into biggest and single most important industry .Even in Nepal; it is one of the most important industries. Considerably part of income from the tourism in Nepal is limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Khumbu and Annapurna region. He also talks about the community based tourism in Nepal is relatively a new concept emerged as a major weakness of present mountain tourism, which has been the poor in quantity and management of its supply components. In other side urban areas are extremely becoming polluted and congested and are lacking of peaceful and pleasant environment. Rural communities are attracted to tourism industry as an alternative source of income resources.

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

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

She has further recommended certain strategies to develop tourism in Nepal by producing new and suitable catering to the interest of all types of tourism by age, sex and occupation and to introduce both urban and rural tourism products. The road network should be well developed and road conditions should be properly improved. She further recommended to developing another international airport preferably in the terai region that would be technically viable. Solar energy and small hydropower project are recommended especially on the trekking routs and at wildlife resorts with view to protect natural environment of the area. To use of satellite communication

media such as international televisions channels, CNN, BBC, ZTV etc. internet, CD-ROM should be used for promotional purposes.

Aryal(2002)has found from his study the total tourist arrival is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists arrived in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and mountaineering, Business, official, Pilgrimage meeting and Seminar and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal.

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

Upadhyay (2003)has stated 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.

Malla (2004) has argued on planned development of tourism in Nepal and found that the tourist inflow was smoothly increasing from 1962 to 1995, however, the annual rate of increase was fluctuating. Large numbers of tourist came to visit Nepal for holiday pleasure. In the year 1995 about 50.4 percent tourists visited Nepal for holiday pleasure and 32 percent of tourists came from India. In continental basis 50 percent of total tourists came from Asia and the rest from Western Europe

respectively. The study also concluded that before unification, tourists came to Nepal for religious purpose. During Rana regime due to the over suspected outlook of regime, Nepal was isolated from the outside world. After downfall of Rana regime, the development of tourism sector gradually started in Nepal.

Arayal (2005) has made a study on the topic of “Economic Impact to Tourism in Nepal”. His focus of study is as to study the trend of tourist arrivals in the country, contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP, foreign currency earning through tourism and to review the tourism policy in Nepal. Arayal's study is completely based on the secondary information and uses regression analysis. This provided guidelines for development methodology for the presents.

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

Upadhyay (2008) has defined, rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm-based tourism. It concludes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism like, to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation. Likewise he has recommended to government, Jargon Development Board, Public, private and co-operative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

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

partners for development and space for gender equality. In this basis, tourism can be a leading sector and socio- economic force in the economy of Nepal.

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

Pokharel(2011) has presented that tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can be largest economic industry for the intake of foreign currency of proper infrastructure development is maintained and security is generated. Our country is still unknown to the several parts of the world as a sovereign country having natural panoramic scenario including the highest peak in the world and decentered cultural inhabitants with dozens of culturally important places containing 10 world heritage cities. So, several modern advertisement mechanisms and publicity should be used in practice to make known to all the inhabitants of the world about the beauty of the nations. By the impact of tourism,now there is danger of transformation of our own culture into western one which should be checked to keep alive to our originality and the means of attraction of tourist.

Tourism not only brings money to the region, it also carry along with them a strong and visible lifestyle. Their dress,food habits and merry making style all bring some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature, human adopts new things or manners in which they feel comfortable. Sometimes, new habits are acquaintances from strangers just to get a new taste of course the economic aspects only should not be overemphasized. Everyday acquaintances with the foreigners and outsiders have made it easier to be familiar with the lifestyle of others. They are able to comprehensive the similarities and differences among the people representing various nations around their courtyard. Interaction and observation of this kind have lifestyle their level of thinking resulting is a positive mind set towards others and themselves. People have accepted some new favorable cultural trails regarding the diversification of men without cutting down their social values constituting their identity. Due to tourism, people are conscious about the heritage that has been preserved from many years. The locals have slowly came to be aware about secrete which is of interest of the people around the world. Consequently care and protection is supplied to the cultural heritage collectively by them.

Maharjan (2012) has stated that Bhaktapur Durbar Square one of the monument zone of Kathmandu valley. The study then explore that different factors serving generate the impacts from macro and micro level of context. Implying primary and secondary data collection method it intends to explain the socio-economic cultural heritage impacts the community level. In conclusion the study finds that cultural tourism in Bhaktapur has contributed significantly to local government tax revenue particularly through tourist entry fee which in turn contributed in the conservation of the world heritage properties

Gyanendra (2016) has expressed that there is different prospects of tourism development even there is numerous problems in Sankhuwasava district. The researcher concluded that Nepal as well as the most parts are naturally beautiful themselves. Tourism can contribute overall economy of Nepal if the right tourism development program is conducted by the government in most parts of Nepal which helps to address Nepal in the word. But even many more potentialities of tourism in Sankhuwasava, the people still adopts agriculture as their main occupation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps which are adopted by a researcher in studying a problem. It would be appropriate to mention that research projects are not susceptible to be studied. Thus, an entire process by which we attempt to solve the problem is called research methodology. This chapter is devoted to the methodology applied in the study to achieve the goals. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the study. Opinion survey techniques were adopted while collecting primary data. It facilitates the research work and provides reliability and validity to it. Research methodology employed in this study is presented below:

3.1 Research Design

This study has applied explanatory and descriptive research design. The study was based on field work where secondary sources of information are used from the relevant literatures, previous studies and the different archival sources.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on both qualitative and quantitative in nature. It is based on both primary and secondary data collected from various related sources of tourism.

3.2.1 Sources of Primary Data

Primary data are collected using structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the field information on different types of tourism in Taplejung district. The researcher collected primary data conducting field survey. Especially, purposive sampling method was conducted to select, private and public organizations of tourism sector as the respondents. Therefore, the respondents were both local and international tourists, who visited Taplejung during the study. Tourism entrepreneurs the personnel who are directly concerned with tourism sectors, such as different hotels restaurants, travel and trade, trekking, rafting, shopping, massage centres, handicraft industries etc., are also second types of respondents. Local people- who lives in Taplejung, especially around the tourist destinations.

3.2.2 Sources of Secondary Data

Secondary data and information were collected from the various sources as mentioned below Nepal Tourism Statistic 2015, Population census, 2011, (National Report) CBS,

Various issues of Economic Survey, published by Ministry of Finance, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Various Tourism publication of Nepal Tourism Board, National and Local newspapers, Various Seminar Reports, Research Studies and unpublished official records about Taplejung tourism, Published/Unpublished articles and literature on tourism, DDC profiles of Taplejung district and a number of Master Level and PhD thesis.

3.3 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

To generate the primary data, the structured questionnaire and field observation as well as focus group discussion were applied. Observation and interview were the techniques of primary data collection. The data were collected from respondents of the random unit. The secondary data were collected from the HAN profile, national level magazines, journals and books etc.

3.3.1 Sampling Procedures

Taplejung is located in eastern development region of Nepal, has been selected as for the study area. There is a large number of national and international tourists visiting the study area. For the achievement of the selected objective, Random sampling method was used in the study. All samples were selected by this method. Sampling unit for this study consists of the tourists of Taplejung, locals and hotel owners. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result. The sampling size of this study is 50 including, 20 tourists, 20 hotels owners and 10 locals and 20 international tourists were also taken for finding where the tourists come most from those who are not from mainly sampled size of 50.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

The data obtained from the field survey were coded, decoded, and categorized according to requirement. Then the coded data were converted into tables with numbers, average, and percentages. Different statistical means like bar diagrams, pie charts, tables were used in presenting the data. To fulfil objectives of the study, data were analysed descriptively.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Taplejung district is a part of Mechi Zone, is one of seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. Taplejung (Funling) is headquarter of its districts. It covers an area of 3,646km² and has a population of 126448 (CBS, 2011). The name Taplejung is originated from the words "Taple" and "Jung". Taple was the medieval Limbu King who used to rule the area and "Jung" in Limbu language means Fort. Literally, Taplejung means Fort of King Temple.

Taplejung is located in North Eastern Nepal; the Tamor River flows through the district. The area is famous for its proximity to Kanchenjunga, the third highest mountain in the world. Taplejung has an airstrip with commercial flights to Biratnagar and Kathmandu. A road connects the district headquarters with the Terai plains. Most of the populations are involved in agriculture, and the vegetation zones range from sub-tropical to temperate forests, alpine meadows, and snow, and ice.

Taplejung is one of the most beautiful areas in eastern Nepal, with a spectacular landscape, Himalayan peaks of heights above 7000 meters and a wide range of flora and fauna. Mt. Kanchanjunga (8586 m), the world's third largest peak, lies in this region. Alpine grassland, rocky outcrops, dense temperate and subtropical forests, and no river valleys make up the region. Taplejung occupies an area ranging from 670 meters to 8586 meters (Mt. Kanchanjunga) above sea level.

4.2 Present Condition of Taplejung District

Taplejung is beautiful district of Nepal in the Himalaya region. Currently, Taplejung is a Municipality in the Himalayas of Taplejung District in the Mechi Zone of north-eastern Nepal. This municipality was formed merging two village development committees i.e. Phungling and Dokhuin May 2014. At the time of the 2011 Nepal Census it had a population of 19,085 people (Phungling 14,974 and Dokhu 4,111) living in 4,480 individual houses there were 51 administrative village development committees before merging Phungling and Dokhu but due to municipality formation there are only 49 VDCs and one municipality. There is one airport named Suketar for air ways connected with the road and main transmission electric line in

municipality. The community is mostly populated by the Limbu (Kirant) people. It is unique with culture, and natural beauty.

4.2.1 Demographic Situation of the Study Area

Taplejung is very beautiful itself with its natural and geographical state. It is famous in the world through the location of third highest peak in Mt. Kanchenjunga. Taplejung is also beautiful with demographically because of multi-racial and multi-cultural composition of the society. The society of Taplejung is mainly composed off of Limbu, Sherpa, Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetri, Rai, Magar and Tamang.

Figure 4.1 shows the population of Taplejung district where female population higher than the male population like the population of Nepal

Table 4.1
Demographic Profile of the Taplejung District

Population	126448
Male	59629
Female	66819
Male Female Ratio	1. 19
Density	34
Area	3646 Km ²

Source: CBS, 2011

4.2.2 Hotels and Lodges in Taplejung District

Table 4.2 shows that there are only few hotels and lodges in Taplejung district that there are 5 famous hotels and lodges, one resort and 35 small hotels and lodge in the study area it shows there are not enough hotels and lodges in Taplejung district.

Table 4.2
Hotels and Lodges in Taplejung District

S.N.	Category	Numbers
1	Famous hotel and lodges	5
2	Resort	1
3	Small hotels and lodge	35
4	Total	41

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.3 Accommodation Capacity

The accommodation capacity of hotels is also a responsible factor for earning foreign currency. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies across different class of hotels in Taplejung. The price variation of accommodation is also a crucial factor for the growth of lodges as well as tourism industry. There are no rules and regulations for pricing the rooms and the beds. Although there is an association of the hotel owners and lodges, it is very passive. There is another fixed rent in a year. The rents of rooms depend upon the seasons and the inflow of tourists.

The Existence of Hotels lodges or resorts in Taplejung are a recent phenomenon. Now there are altogether 41 hotels and lodges including one resort around Taplejung. Among them, some hotels also found to be owned by the local tribe. Most of the hotels are built on the periphery of Taplejung. Most of them located in Phungling area.

4.2.4 Sources of Market Goods for Hotels

For the tourism in Taplejung, expansion of market plays vital role. The main source destination of market in Taplejung are Phungling, Birtamod, Basantapur etc for hotel and lodge owners.

Figure 4.3 shows that out of 20 hotels and lodges owners, 60% of goods needed for hotel/lodger age is purchased from the local place Phungling and 25% from Birtamod (Jhapa) and 15% from Basantapur (Tehrathum).

Table 4.3**Sources of Market Goods for Hotels**

S.N.	Source Market	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Phungling (Taplejung)	12	60
2	Birtamod (Jhapa)	5	25
3	Basantapur (Tehrathum)	3	15
4	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.5 Supply of Goods and Services from Local People to the Hotels

Figure 4.4 shows supply of different particulars in hotel for tourists information from sampled hotel honors is represented that Green vegetable supplied by local people constitutes 15 %, the firewood 5% the rice and wheat 15%, fish and meat 10% and the other things 55% other things constitute the highest percentage of among them. The green vegetable, rice, and wheat show same percentage (15%) the fish and meat are the third position

Figure 4.4**Supplying Goods and Services from Local People to the Hotel**

S.N.	Particular	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Green Vegetables	3	15
2	Firewood	1	5
3	Rice and Wheat	3	15
4	Fish and Meat	2	10
5	Other (Handy Crafts)	11	55
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.6 Available Tourist Services in Taplejung District

Table 4.5 implies the service condition for different tourist come to visit Taplejung for their different purposes where 60 percent Tourists are agreeing in service satisfaction 30 percent are disagreeing and 10 percent are indifference during the survey period.

Table 4.5

Available Tourist Services in Taplejung District

S.N.	Degree of Agree and Disagree	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Agree	12	60
2	Disagree	6	30
3	Indifference	2	10
4	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.7 Trend of Tourist Arrivals and Length of Stay in Nepal (2010-2015)

The inflow of tourists and the length of their stay should be increased in order to generate more foreign income as well as employment. Table 4.6 shows the total travel in Nepal by air transport and by land by length of stay in different years. The table also shows arrivals in Nepal since 2010 to 2015.

Table 4.6

Trend of Tourist Arrivals and Length of Stay in Nepal (2010-2015)

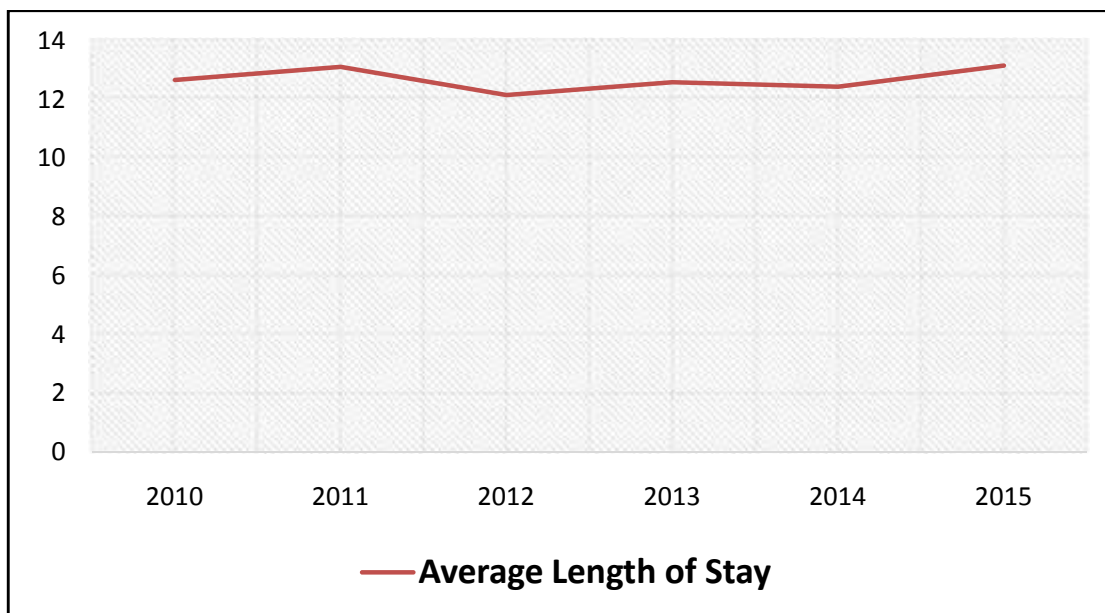
Year	Total		By Air		By Land		Average Length of Stay
	Number	Growth Rate	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2010	602,867	18.2	448,800	74.4	154,067	25.6	12.67
2011	736,215	22.1	545,221	74.1	190,994	25.9	13.12
2012	803,092	9.1	598,258	74.5	204,834	25.5	12.16
2013	797,616	-0.7	594,848	74.6	202,768	25.4	12.60
2014	790,118	-0.9	585,981	74.2	204,137	25.8	12.44
2015	538,970	-0.32	407,412	75.6	131,558	24.4	13.16

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2015

Trend of average length of stay can be shown in figure

Figure 4.1

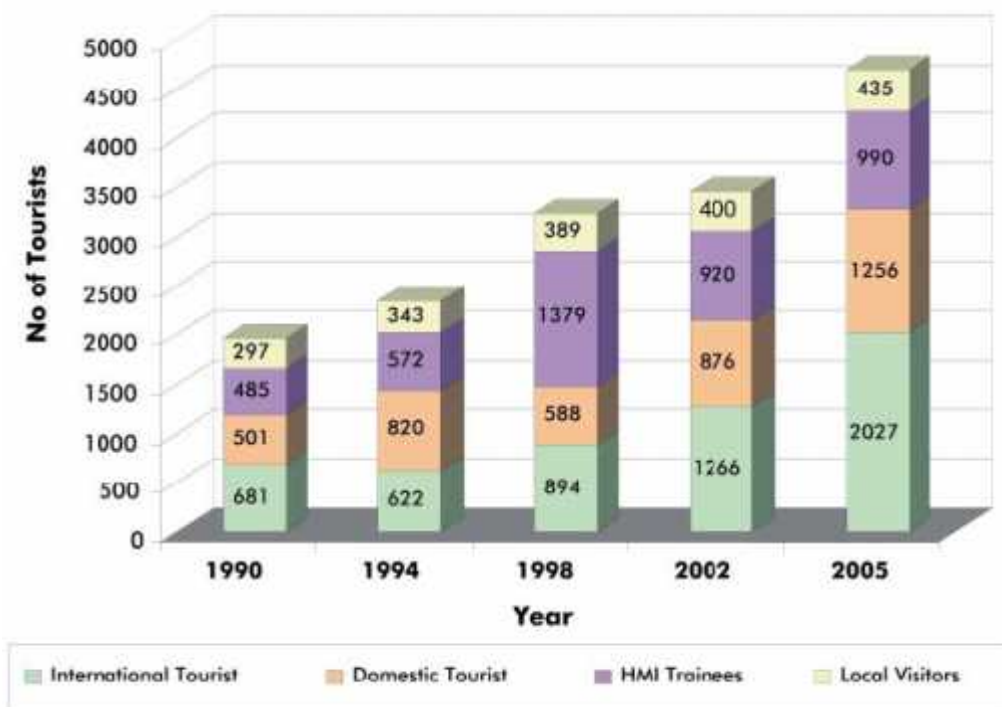
Tourist Average Length of Stay (2010-2015)



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2015

Figure 4.2

Tourist Arrival in Kanchenjunga in Different 5 Years



Source: ICIMOD, 2005

As Kanchenjunga is one of the best tourist destination in the study area, figure 4.2 shows the tourist arrivals in different 5 years separating different tourist categories which can trace out the tourism tend in the study area.

4.2.8 Distribution of Tourist by Major Continents

Tourists visiting Nepal form different places like Western Europe, Australia, Asia, North America, Africa and others. In this study, 50 tourists from different continents were interviewed using questionnaires. The distribution and percentage of this sample by different continents is given in the following table

Table 4.7 shows 35% tourist come from Europe, 50% from Asia 5% from North America, 10 % from Australia. The survey shows most of the tourist come from Asia, Europe, Australia and North America respectively.

Table 4.7

Tourists Visiting Taplejung by Major Continent

S.N.	Continents	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Europe	7	35
2	Asia	10	50
3	North America	1	5
4	Australia	2	10
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.9 Tourists Visiting Purpose

Most of the tourist visiting Nepal have objective of entertainment, trekking, trekking, mountaineering and pilgrimage. Most of the tourist visiting Taplejung have also the same purpose of pilgrimage, mountaineering and for peaceful environment in the view of all respondents.

Table 4.8 shows 20 % tourist come for pilgrimage, 15 % for mountaineering, 40% for sight-seeing, 10% for peaceful environment and 15% for other study and research purpose which was found by the survey of tourist and hotel honors.

Table 4.8

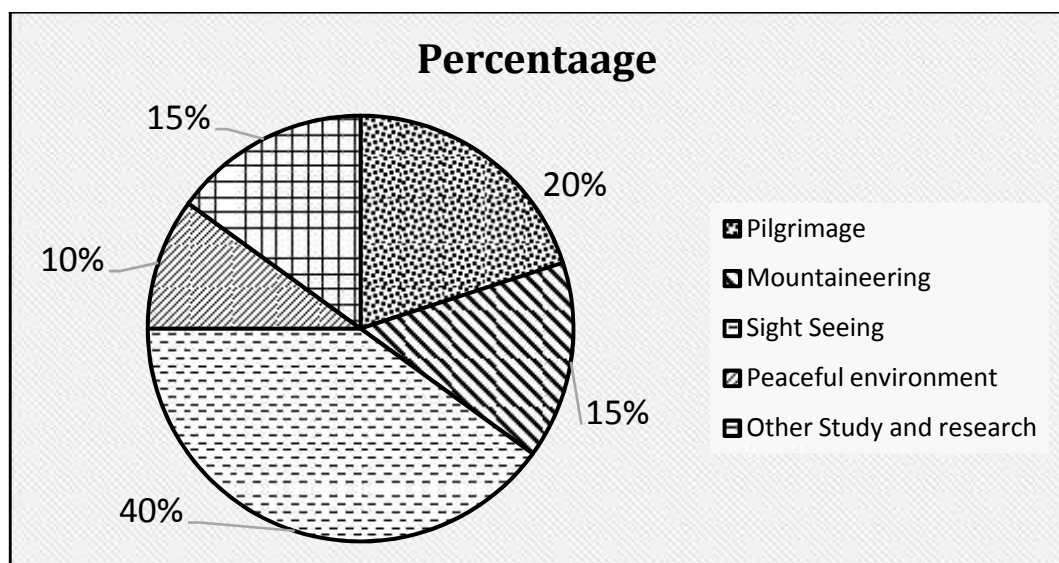
Tourist Arrival Purpose

S.N.	Purpose	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Pilgrimage	8	20
2	Mountaineering	6	15
3	Sight Seeing	16	40
4	Peaceful Environment	4	10
5	Other Study and Research	6	15
6	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.3

Tourist Arrival Purpose



Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.10 Tourists' Length of Stay in Taplejung District

The length of stay is crucial factor in Tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry. It is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists' inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay depend on time, money and desire of tourist. There are almost 41 hotels / lodges including one resort in the study area. The length of stay by tourists visiting in Tapleung has been presented in the following table 4.9.

Table 4.9

Tourists' Length of Stay in Taplejung District

S.N.	Stay Period	of Respondent	Percentage
1	One –Two Days	25	50
2	Three –Four Days	20	40
3	Five or One Week	3	6
4	More than One Week	2	4
5		50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.11 Tourists Expenditure Pattern

The tourists' expenditure pattern depends upon available facilities and their purposes. This subjects in directly related to the length of stay of tourist in Taplejung. We can understand form following table about the tourists of expenditure patterns.

Table 4.10 shows 25% tourists expended US \$ 0 to 20, 35 % tourists US \$ 20 to 30, 25% US \$ 30 to 40, 10% US \$ 40 to 50 and 5 % out of 50 sampled tourist expended more thanUS \$ 50.

Table 4.10

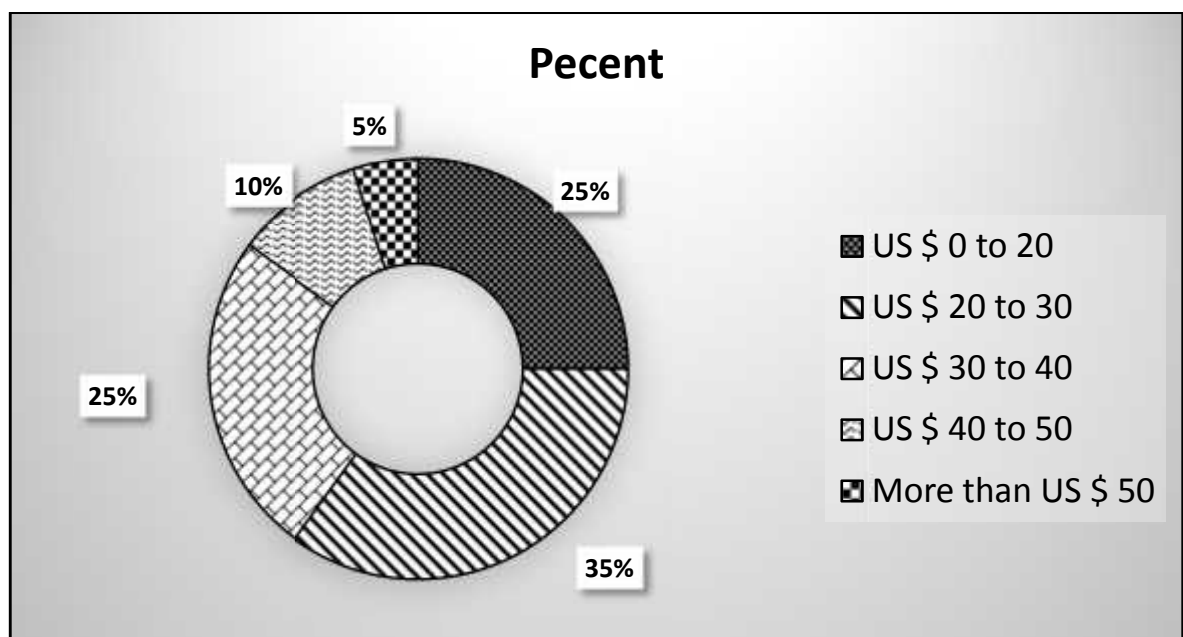
Tourists Expenditure Pattern in Taplejung District

S.N.	Amount of Daily Expenditure by Tourists (in US \$)	of Respondents	Percentage
1	US \$ 0 to 20	5	25
2	US \$ 20 to 30	7	35
3	US \$ 30 to 40	5	25
4	US \$ 40 to 50	2	10
5	More than US \$ 50	1	10
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.4

Tourists Expenditure Pattern in Taplejung District



Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.12 View of Local People about the Resent Situation of Tourism in Study Area

During the research, it was found from sampled respondents that the situations in normal, good and bad situation. This is illustrated in table 4.11 that 56 % people responded the situation of tourism is normal 30 % good and 16% responded as bad. It means average condition of tourism in Taplejung was good during study period.

Table 4.11

Present Situation of Tourism

S.N	Situation	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Normal	28	56
2	Good	15	30
3	Bad	8	16
4	Don't know	0	0
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.13 The View of Local People about Impact of Tourism

According to local people tourism has played a crucial role for the economic growth of country. Due to expansion of tourism in local area, they get opportunities to sell their locally available goods and services to the hotels, restaurants and shops at reasonable price. Particularly those people who are engaged in handicraft and tourist oriented goods get good market locally with the tourism development. They responded that they are benefited from tourism, they agree that tourism has brought a good market for them.

They opined that due to the tourism most of the local people would be benefited as it become their sources of income in various ways like some of them are tourist guides, some of them have their own tourism related business etc. They got attractive fee and gifts from the tourists. Some of them could earn more by renting their buildings and shops to tourist oriented activities at good rate. Some of them got more education. Some of them had bad impact to raise the price of goods. And some of them have poor knowledge about it. Some felt that there were no impacts. This was related to questionnaire structure.

Table 4.12 clearly shows that the view of local people about impact of tourism where 70 percent respondents viewed that tourism bring positive impact in their livelihood,20 percent people’s view was it creates negative impact and rest 10 percent people viewed that there is no impact from tourism in their livelihood

Table 4.12

The View of Local People about Impact of Tourism

S.N.	Impact	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Positive Impact	7	70
2	Negative Impact	2	20
3	No Impact	1	10
4	Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.14 Benefit from Tourism

In the study area, local people get lots of benefits from tourism. They feel change in their lifestyle. During the research it was found that people got various benefit.

Table 4.13 shows that local people got different benefits from tourism where 75 percent have a benefited in income increase 15 percent have a benefit of job opportunity 5 percent get more education and a benefit in awareness.

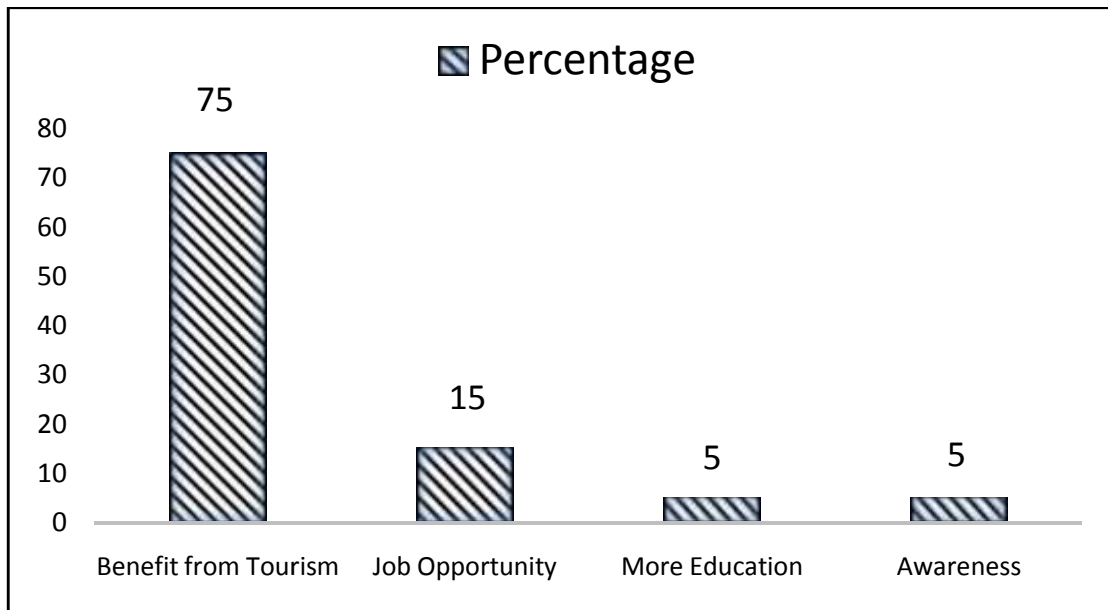
Table 4.13

Benefit from Tourism

S.N.	Benefits	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Income Increase	15	75
2	Job Opportunity	3	15
3	More Education	1	5
4	Awareness	1	5
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.5
Benefit from Tourism



Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.3 Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Taplejung District

4.3.1 Problems of Tourism in Taplejung District

Taplejung is a very beautiful mountainous tourism destination on eastern Nepal with various prospects. However, there are many problems, which affect the tourism in Taplejung. Without solving these problems, rural tourism cannot be promoted as the local people expect. During the research period, the researcher found many different opinions of respondents about problems in different sectors where 50 tourist and local people were interviewed about the main problems of tourism in Taplejung.

Table 4.15 shows that as per the interview about the problem of tourism development they responded that most of the people the main problem as lack of infrastructure facilities i.e. 50 percent, 30 percent accommodation problem, 16 percent advertisement and 4 percent attraction as the problem of tourism in the study area. So, the main problem of tourism development in study area is lack of infrastructure facilities and accommodation problem.

Table 4.14

The View of Respondents about Problem of Tourism in Taplejung District

S.N	Problem	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Lack of infrastructure facilities	25	50
2	Accommodation problem	15	30
3	Security	0	0
4	Advertisement	8	16
5	Attraction	2	4
6	If any another	0	0
7	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Different problems of the study area can be presented as below:

4.3.1.1 Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit tourist destination. Modern means of transportation is not available in mostall tourism destination of Taplejung. The continuous construction would solve this problem. If most of tourism destinations of Taplejung district are linked with world's famous destination like Pokhara, Kathmandu, Janakpur Mustang etc. with the means of transportation Taplejung will be largely benefited from tourism. In the result of survey most of the people opined that the main problem of tourism in Taplejung is transportation.

4.3.1.2 Accommodation

Accommodation is another most effective factor in tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destinations of study area only few available hotel and lodge are all most all located in Phungling. So, on the view of respondents only good and hospitable accommodation facility can attract the

tourists in Taplejung but this situation was not during study period. And they also suggested to luxurious hotels and lodges in different tourism destination of Taplejung area.

4.3.1.3 Communication

Communication is also one of the major facilities in rural tourism industry. In the context of Nepal, only rural tourism can develop the rural areas generally the remote village. The telephone service (LAN line) is not available in most of the VDCs of this municipality but most of the area is covered with GSM network. There is proper telephone service in district headquarter and its periphery villages and town area like Phungling, Phurumbu, Hangdeva etc. there is no good network accessibility till now in whole district. On the view of respondent, if the communication system in the study area is good enough or at list in tourism places it can promote the tourism condition in Taplejung but it was problem during the study period.

4.3.1.4 Health Service Center

Although in the district headquarter of Taplejung there is a hospital but in other VDCs, there are only primary health posts. They are not well-equipped in terms of emergency and even for the general health services. It had been causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourist visiting the district. Therefore in sufficient facilities of health services should be considered as a problem for the promotion of tourism in Taplejung district.

4.3.1.5 Electricity

Electricity is also major component of tourism development. There is sufficient facility of electricity in headquarter of Taplejung. But there was not electricity facility in all the VDCs. So, without electricity electronic devise get no work like mobile, binoculars, laptop, camera etc. with tourists which bring great problem in study area for tourism. This problem has been constraint in the way of other facilities like telephone, internet and purification of tourism products. On the opinion of respondents without electricity tourism development in Taplejung is far from as the local people expect.

4.3.1.6 Promotion and Marketing

Lack of proper marketing of tourism destination and promotional efforts constitute the major drawback of tourism development in Taplejung. On the respondent view without promotion and marketing of tourism in the study area, there is no possibility of developing tourism in Taplejung.

4.3.1.7 Trained Guides

Trained guides are required to make the tourists interested to visit new explored tourism destination. The utilization of resources and benefit from them depend on the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding and explanation about unique tourist products. However, there is lack of trained guide in Taplejung district. Another difficulty for guide is of language. On the respondent view trained guide problem is big issue for tourism development in Taplejung.

4.3.1.8 Recreational Facilities

For tourism development in Taplejung district, there should be sufficient swimming pool, cultural programs and other additional facilities, which are not available in Taplejung district. Information Centre and the Advertisement center should be established in tourist areas. But there is no any information center in study area. Tourist map and information of tourist product of Taplejung is not available for tourist. So, on the respondent view recreational facilities is also a problem for tourism in Taplejung.

4.3.1.9 Banking Facilities

Tourist needs banking facilities at tourist areas. Therefore, bank must be established near tourist destinations. Money exchange facility should be available for tourists. However, these facilities could not be managed in Taplejung district. 20 respectively.

4.3.1.10 Political Disturbance

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

4.3.1.11 Lack of Awareness among the People

The major population of the district is uneducated and lacks of awareness of contribution of tourism for the development of their own village. On the respondent view lack of awareness or unknown about the importance tourism among the people brings great problems in Taplejung district.

4.3.2 Prospects of Tourism in Taplejung District

Taplejung is hidden naturally beautiful place located on the Eastern edge of Nepal in the height of Himalayas. Today Kanchenjunga Conservation area stands as a successful testimony of natural conservation in South Asia. Taplejung is beautiful tourists' destination in Nepal. In Taplejung tourism sector has played an important role for earning foreign currencies which is the main source of government revenue in Nepal. Infrastructure and conveniences play vital role to increase the visitors. As Taplejung district is beautiful itself, it has numerous prospects if the government and non-government sector focus on the development of rural tourism. Diversification in culture, cast, religion and biodiversity is the main prospects in the study area. So, to clarify prospects of tourism in Taplejung district, different techniques and suggested prospects can be analyzed as below:

Sunbathe Facilities

-) Study of Buddhist philosophy
-) Equipped sit oxen a cart transport in specific areas
-) Gunba visiting
-) Balloon flying Golf playing facilitie

4.3.2.1 View of Respondents on the Prospect of Tourism in Taplejung District

The respondents have different opinions about the prospect of tourism in Taplejung Table 4.14 shows 20 % responded prospect on product development, 20 % responded prospect on product development, 32% on handicraft promotion, 18 % on cultural diversity, 12 % on human resource development and 8 % on Sanitation and waste management and 10% on scenic beauty.

Table 4.15
Prospect of Tourism

S.N	Prospect	of Respondents	Percentage
1	Product Development	10	20
2	Handicraft Promotion	16	32
3	Cultural Diversity	9	18
4	Human Resource Development	6	12
5	Sanitation And Waste Management	4	8
6	Scenic Beauty	5	10
7	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.3.2.2 Natural Beauty

Natural Beauty is one of the important prospects for the attraction of tourists in the study area. Taplejung itself is rich in natural resources therefore, there is high possibility to be a potential destination for the tourists. For example, Pathivara Temple, Dovan, Suketar, Kanchenjunga, Olangchunggola, etc. Green forest, fresh air and different hospitality in Taplejung make a beautiful place forever.

1. TheKanchenjunga Conservation Area

The Kanchenjunga conservation area is a protected area in the Himalayas of eastern Nepal. Established in 1997 it covers 2,035 km² (786 sq. mi) in the Taplejung district and comprises two peaks of Kanchenjunga. In the north it adjoins the Qomolangma National Nature Preserve in Tibet, and in the east the Kanchenjunga National Park in Sikkim. To the west it adjoins the Sankhuwasabha district. It ranges in altitude from 1,200 m (3,900 ft.) to 8,586 m (28,169 feet). It also falls within the Sacred Himalayan Landscape, which is being developed by WWF Nepal in partnership with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

2. Mount Kanchenjunga Third Highest Mountain in the World

Mount Kanchenjunga with an altitude of 8586m is the 3rd highest peak in the world and the second highest peak in Nepal. It is one of the 14 mountains on Earth that are more than 8,000 meters high above sea level. It is a part of Eastern Himalayas and is located along the Nepal-Sikkim border about 20 kilometers South of Tibet. April to October is the ideal time for Kanchenjunga trekking. Kanchenjunga has five summits Main, West, Central, South and Kangbachen. Except Kangbachen, all the summits are above 8000m. Kanchenjunga Main is the highest summit and is located in Taplejung, Nepal. The Kanchenjunga summit is considered as sacred and the ascent stop just below the summit to ensure that the holy summit is not touched by human feet.

3. Others

Waterfall at Sawa and Timbung Pond in Taplejung are another beautiful tourism destinations in the study area. These places are not separable for all the tourists reached in Taplejung. There are also various places like Dovan, The Tamor River, The Mechi River and different small snow rivers. Dense forest, different hill and mounds and barren meadows are also the attraction in the study area.

4.3.2.3 Cultural/Religious Heritages

1. Pathibhara Devi Temple

Pathibhara Devi or Mukkumlung is one of the most significant Hindu temples of Goddess Pathibhara in Nepal, located on the hill of Taplejung. It is also considered one of the holy places for Kirats. Worshippers from different parts of Nepal and India flock to the temple during special occasions, as it is believed that a pilgrimage to the temple ensures fulfillment of the pilgrims' desires.

The temple is located 19.4 km east of Phungling municipality at an elevation of 3,794 m (12,444.32 ft.). It serves as a secondary route of Kanchenjunga trek. The list of devotees includes the ex-Royal family of Nepal. The pilgrims offer animal sacrifices, gold and silver to please the goddess. After the Gorkha (Khas) invasion of Limbuwan the holy temple of Kirat (Manghim in Limbu language) was also included into the mainstream Hinduism and is also worshipped as one of the Hindu Shaktipeeths without changing the earlier belief or the practices of the Kirats.

2. Monasteries at Olangchungola

Olangchungola is at the top of the Tamor River in the district of Taplejung. Olangchungola is locally known as Walung, which is comprised of the five major settlements of Olangchungola, Yangma, Ghunsa, Lungthung, Lelep and other six or seven minor inhabitants. Trade is the major occupation of Walungs. Their religion, language, dress and social patterns are Tibetan in derivation. Walung has a great monastery and local people believe monastery are the one of ancient, magical monastery in the region. As we Nepalese have unique culture and traditional, Walungs celebrate with great fervor the social and religious festivals of Lhosar, Neso, Futuk, Sakadawa, Dhukpachhesi and Ngyungnay. Olangchung is a still one of the hidden and secret place of Nepal for tourism. So, Olangchungola is one of the prospected place for tourism in Taplejung.

3. Special Cuisine

Sukuti, Tongba

As Special Cuisine for the tourist Tongba and Sukuti is very famous in Nepal. It is also one way of attracting tourists in the study area.

4. Other Attractions

DhanNaach by KiratisLimbu, ChandiNach by Rai, ChabrunNach of Limbu in own custom can be another attraction in the study area.

4.3.2.4 Adventurous Attraction

As the study area is full of hills and mounds, there can be adventurous attraction conducting different trial and treks in the favorable season like Kanchenjunga Base Camp Trek, Suketar to Pathibhara trial: (Almost 10hrs walk) Suketar-Deurali-Ramitedanda-Chhatedhunga- Bhalugaunda- Phedi-Pathibhara Devi Temple, rafting on Tammor River etc. can be also another prospect in the study area.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary Major Findings

Tourism industry is going to be most important in the world today. The large numbers of countries of the world have given some priority to the development of tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world have accepted tourism industry as a main sector of earning foreign currencies along with a generating new employment opportunities in the country.

-) In Taplejung the male population is less than female like the condition of Nepal. During the research period only 41 hotel and lodges including one resort and the honors of hotel and lodges purchase 60 percent goods and services from the local area Phungling as the market source. Most tourists visiting (50%) are from Asia and mostly staying in Taplejung one –two Days period. Most of the tourists (60 Percent) were found agree 30 percent are disagree and 10 percent indifference with the accommodation and service provided by the hotel and nature. Basically, they expressed that they prefer to stay in new modern lodges instead of existed in the study period.
-) In the context of Nepal, tourists entered by air are 75.6 percent of the total arrivals where as those by land stand 24.4 percent in 2015 and 13.16 was the average length of stay in the same year. The largest number of tourists representing 50 percent came from Asia, 35 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent from Europe, North America and Australia respectively.
-) Most of the natives have been employed in hotels. Their mode of employment is as following. Jeep driving naturalist, service giving, city guiding, room boy etc. and very few nonnatives have been found operating the hotels and restaurants. Most of the hotel consume fire wood because the natives have their own jungles. It is found that the natives had not followed the modern system and techniques. The large number of tourist's arrivals in Taplejung by purpose was visiting Pathivara Devi temple, observing monasteries of Olangchunggola, Mountaineering for Mt. Kanchenjunga and different trek and trail. According to the data found from interview mostly 40% for the purpose

of sight-seeing 20 percent for pilgrimage, 15 percent for mountaineering and 10 percent for peaceful environment and 15 percent for other/ research purpose.

-) The majority of tourist, 35 % spend US \$ 20 to 30, 20% tourists expended US \$ 0 to 20, 25% US \$ 30 to 25, 10% US \$ 40 to 50 and 5 % out of 50 respondent spent more than US \$ 50. The large numbers of tourists are happy to the service with service of. There is a lack of well-organized peaceful environment and physical evidence.
-) According to the majority of respondents 56 % people responded the situation of tourism is normal 30 % good and 16% responded as bad. It means average condition of tourism in Taplejung was good during study period. In the study area 70 percent respondents viewed that tourism bring positive impact in their livelihood, 20 percent people's view was it creates negative impact and rest 10 percent people viewed that there is no impact from tourism in their livelihood and 75 percent have a benefited in income increase 15 percent have a benefit of job opportunity 5 percent get more education and a benefit in awareness through the tourism in Taplejung.
-) In the context of problem and prospects, 20 % responded prospect on product development, 32% on handicraft promotion, 18 % on cultural diversity, 12 % on human resource development and 8 % on Sanitation and waste management and 10% on scenic beauty in one hand and in the another hand that most of the people the main problem as lack of infrastructure facilities i.e. 50 percent, 30 percent accommodation problem, 16 percent advertisement and 4 percent attraction as the problem of tourism in the study.

5.2 Conclusion

This study mainly analyzed and possibilities, challenges and current situation of tourism in Taplejung comparing with the past. In the same way it explores the problems and prospect of tourism development found out the problems and prospect of tourism development in Taplejung. It is analyzed the present situation and condition of tourism development in Taplejung.

As a whole an important part of the tourism development in Nepal is to increase number of tourist arrivals to length their stay to give a good image of Nepal in the future to the visitors so as to attract them for re-visit and to make them spend more

money and attention on Nepalese goods and service. Most of the local people believe that tourism in Taplejung has a good impact on local people with the growth of tourism in Taplejung. However the salary patterns of employees are low which do not increase the life standard of normal people. The tourists sector of Nepal is to heavily reliant on heritage man-made as well as nature. The structure and pattern of tourist activities has essentially remained the same over the years. There is high possibility of significant relationship between the hospitality of hotels and the tourist arrivals in Taplejung. It shows that hotels play a vital role in promoting tourism in the study area. The number of hotels is increasing very slowly in this local area and yet it has bright prospects for the well facilitated hotels and lodges. The people of Taplejung area have been turned and attracted towards tourist trade which has increasingly assisted people to uplift the standard of life and strengthen themselves economically. The local people have been benefited from the development of tourism infrastructure such as transportation, communications and electricity facilities.

The tourism in Taplejung has effect in the economy of research area. Increase in the price of land, increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings, increase in opportunities in business, increase in opportunity of selling local handicraft to the tourists.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of opinion expressed by respondents and also according to the findings of the study the following suggestions are recommended in a way to promote the tourism in Taplejung

1. The flood near the Tamor River of Taplejung is also destroying part of natural beauties every year. Various flood control measures to be taken up for flood by the tourism and hotel association of Taplejung in collaboration with government of Nepal.
2. Various types of training should be given to the natives and others related as the areas. Like food and beverages, guide, fund officers, receptionist waiter and so forth for the sake of enhancing hospitality that certainly helps to promote the tourism in the study area.

3. Enhancing poor communication facility, telephone and related services should be facilitated in the study area. This plays vital importance especially for the foreign tourists.

4. The government leadership should be launched effective policy and program for the development of Tourism in Taplejung.

5. Reliable information centers for each famous tourism destination which should be established by both the ministry of tourism and hotel association of Nepal from which the tourists may get the actual information.

6. The international Airport should be constructed in Taplejung for the development of tourism. The air service at present is insufficient for large number of tourist arrivals in Taplejung.

Aside from these there is also a need of making awareness of different aspects of tourism, its significance and role of local people to promote tourism and others to the every people of Taplejung. These double fold approaches is needed careful execution with the harmonization of policy, plan programs and activities of a number of client institutions like MOCTA, NTB, NIDC and some related NGOs and INGOs.

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APPENDIX – I

Questionnaire for Hotel Owners

1. Name of the respondent.
2. Age: 15-30, 31-45, 45-60, 60 above
3. Sex: male, female
4. Normally, which type of tourists visit in this area?
Domestic Foreign
5. Generally, how long do the tourists stay in this area?
Few hours, one night
Two nights, three nights More than three nights
6. What are your rent for rooms and beds?
Double bed Single bed others
7. How many rooms and beds are available in your hotel/lodge?
8. How much do you earn per month from tourism business?
 - a. Rs. 500-Rs 1000
 - b. Rs. 1000-Rs. 1500
 - c. Rs. 1500 and above
9. Are people got benefited from Tourism business?
 - a. Yes b. No
10. if not, What are the reasons behind it ?
 - a. Domination of elite's b. Low income
 - c. Lack of awareness d. Lack of training
11. What things do you think, to attract for the tourists?
Lake Forest wildlife
local culture others

12. What is liked by the tourists most in Taplejung?

Physical thing, natural thing cultural thing

don't know

13. Are tourists satisfied from the hospitality of Taplejung?

a. Yes b. No

14. What can we done for the development and improvement of tourism profession in future?

Preservation of lake preservation of forest

Preservation of wild animal preservation of culture and traditions

all the above

15. Are any potential sites for tourism activities in Taplejung?

a. Yes b. No

16. Can Tourism in Taplejung contribute to generate employment and for earning foreign currency?

a. Yes b. No

18. Have you any recommendation for the promotion of tourism in Taplejung?

a. Yes b. No

19. Is any scope of domestic tourism in Taplejung?

a. Yes b. No

20. What do you think the key thing for tourism development in Taplejung?

a. cultural development b. transportation development

c. awareness of significance tourism d. all of above