

## **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Nepal is a small Himalayan country in between two big economic powers of Asia, China in the north and India in the east, west and south an open borders. Nepal is a least developed, landlocked and geographically disadvantageously placed country. Its location is in the northern margin of south Asia. It has its elongated rectangular shape roughly with north-west to south-east orientation. The country has 147181 square kilometer in area which accounts as 0.03percent of land area of the earth. The absolute location of Nepal lies between 80°4' to 88° 12' east longitude and 26° 22' to 30° 27' north latitude, the country has nearly 800 kilometer length and 160 kilometer breath in its spatial extension mainly along the south slope of Himalayas (Upadhyay, 2003: 34-36)

Nepal is a developing country having rich socio cultural and natural resources. It has immensely diverse and undulating topography, varied climate and mix of people that combine to produce a magical attraction for the outsiders. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structures as well as natural phenomenon e.g. flora and fauna, Shangri-la for its scenic beauty and uneven/unrequited ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Terai plains to mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity can contribute to prosperity and progress of the nation. Although it is rich in panoramic scenic beauty and paramount resources, the country has not been able to absorb its property for the multidimensional development of the nation. The country has been consistently ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. Nepal's poverty headcounts remained 25.4 percent (CBS, 2011). GDP per capita income of Nepal was recorded US \$2400 in 2014(CIA World Fact Book, 2014). A large portion of total population is residing

in rural area. So there is a great challenge to the nation to eliminate the massive poverty of the country through gradual development of the area and to provide basic need to the people. To overcome these challenges, the nation has been conducting some efforts however, are not gainful. The efforts are being in vain to some extent. In this situation the development and promotion of tourism sector can play a vital role in Nepal's overall development. Development and promotion of tourism sector contributes to generate employment to male and female and income opportunities. Tourism helps to create foreign exchange earnings. Foreign exchange earns from tourism on 2012 was \$216 which is around 8 percent of GDP (MOF, 2012). Tourism also increases government revenue through various types of taxation and reduce nation trade deficits. Tourism has also socio- cultural significance. It helps to develop international peace, friendship and understandings.

"Tourism if cultivated properly may help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land seas helping to forge link of mutual understanding and appreciations for a better world of tomorrow." Thus, tourism is emerging as good option for rural development as well as for uplifting living standard of people in developing countries like Nepal.

Nepal is a single destination of the worldwide ecotourism because of recognizing as the living museum, Shangri-la root of the World, birth place of the apostle of peace, country of living goddess, nice hospitality of Nepalese people, city of golden pagodas and parasols, Himalayan pilgrimage, wildest dream of Kew, nature amphitheater, melting pot of Hinduism & Buddhism, navy kingdom of sixty ethnic groups and seventy five spoken languages, birth place of Sita, abode of Shiva, land of mysticism and eroticism, land of non-stop festivals, home land of numerous of flora and fauna ,harboring four heritage sites 2 cultural e.g. Kathmandu and Lumbini & two natural e.g. Sagarmatha and Chitwan national park and rest place of wild animal and bird varieties etc. are explicit of self-explanatory our

incomparable & prosperous natural cultural heritage. Thousands of visitors come to Nepal & its myriad exotic natural, cultural, and spiritual features that exceed the further prospect of ecotourism in Nepal; therefore Nepal has been ranked among the top ten ecotourism destinations in the world, recognized as top destination for trekking in its mountains and hills.

Tourism is regarded as the world's biggest and fastest growing industry. It has been playing a pivotal role in the socio-economic sectors of the most of the developed as well as developing countries of the globe. So, most of the nations are attracted to this industry and trying their best to strengthen economic life by promoting tourism in the country (Shrestha, 1978). Tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. It has helped to increase employment (direct& indirect) income and to improve the balance of payments of the country. With its natural beauties and cultural heritage like Mount Everest (crown of the world), snow Peak Mountains, birth place of lord Buddha (apostle of peace), a number of lakes and rivers etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourist from all over the world (Upadhyaya, 2003: i).

Kathmandu, Pokhara , Bandipur, Lumbini, and Chitwan are the most popular tourist destinations of Nepal. These are nearer from the Kathmandu city. Due to government centralized policy, these centers are highly benefited from the tourism industry. Therefore these centers seems developed than other parts of the country. Number of tourists flow is increasing day by day so transaction of money is also high in this area. As a result, advanced level banks are established and people of these centers are directly and indirectly benefited from tourism industry. Most of travel, trekking, Rafting agencies and top star and non-star hotels are located in these developed regions. According to Hotel Association Nepal 2014, 9 five star, 6 four star and 15 three star hotel lies in Nepal. Thus overall economic situations of these centers are growing day by day due to development of tourism sector.

Tanahun district lies in Gandaki zone of Western Development Region of Nepal. It is 62.5 km east to west and 43.7 km north to south. Topographical location of the district is 73°57' to 84°34' east and 27°36' to 28°05' north. The district is surrounded by Chitawan and Gorkha in the east, Sangja in the west Kaski and Lamjung in the north and Palpa Chitawan and Nawalparasi in the south. Damauli is in the district headquarters of Tanahun district. It is 110 km east of Kathmandu and 19 km east of Pokhara in the centre part of the country. Tanahun has holy places like Devghatdham, Chhabdi Dhorbahari. it is the birth place of Maharshi Vyas Parashar, and Nepali great poet Bhanubhakta fertile land of Tanahun is irrigated by Krishna Gandaki, Marsyangdi, Madi Seti, Trishuli sources etc. rivers. Tanahun has 23 different ethnic groups of people living together in harmony with their culture and traditions which make Tanahun a great place to visit.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism is the backbone-leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal. However, it has not well developed and tourism activities are not succession to be pro-poor. Tourism is the result of movement, entry & stay; it is a composite product and outcomes of attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities. Elements and components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators process of development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up on the quality and quantity of products/components. Most of potential tourist destinations (except few destinations like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Bandipur, Lumbini Chitwan) are deprived of transportation, communication, accommodation and amenities. Highly potential but unexplored tourist destinations are not advertised and promoted sufficiently so that large chunk of probable tourists does not know about Nepal in international front.

Therefore, there is lack of a careful planning to provide the benefits for local people and avoid the well documented negative side effects of tourism on the rural ecology, culture and economy. Without adequate planning and tourism development only richer individuals and urban based organizations will benefit from the economic opportunities of tourism and tourism in fact may increase the economic, environmental and socio cultural cost of the area visited.

Ecotourism loves to nature and enjoys its unique beauty. Produce by diversity in flora and fauna, topography, climate etc. but rapid growing population deteriorates the forest to fulfill their needs. It causes deforestation, loss of bio-diversity, landslide, flood and soil erosion, such effort ends the panoramic and wonderful scenic beauty of environment or the products of tourism. The native Nepalese cultural products as folk songs, flute tune, feast gets modernized; replaced by external products. Red mud walled, thatched roofed round houses being replaced by brick buildings. The dressing pattern, smile and hospitality all native aspirations are being lost.

There are so many potential tourist products in the Tanahun. Tanahunsur has becoming a historic hiking area as place, cannons, tap and weapons used by the king of that time can be observed and studies. It is also famous for sunrise and sun set as well as Newar and Magar cultures. Manhunkot is famous for the spectacular view of Dhawalagiri and Langtang ranges. Similarly Bandipur is in the old district headquarters of Tanahun district also known as the queen of hills situated at an altitude of 1030 meters from the sea level. Bandipur was the center of business between Tibet and India centuries ago. One can enjoy the beautiful view of Sipl, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu, Buddha Himal of west and Ganesh and Langtang ranges of east. The main attraction of Bandipur includes newari art and culture, Paralally Khdkadevi, Bindhyabasini, Thani devi, Mahalaxmi and Narayan. Bandipur is also famous for adventure sports like paragliding and mountain biking.

Sidda Gufa, which is one of the biggest caves of the country is also the attractive spot for tourist. 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. Annapurna 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 publicity, development, lack of necessary physical facilities, political instability, lack of proper management, very little tourist visit every year. Tourism promotion and development is largely concerted in urban areas and a few traditional sides outside to Kathmandu valley

Despite being a dream and delight destination of tourists, the district has not been came to light. The religious, historical, cultural sites and natural beauty have not been recognized to the required level.

- a) What are the major problems and prospects of tourism in the study area?
- b) What is the present status of tourism in Tanahun district?
- c) How can develop sustainable tourism in Tanahun district?

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

The main objective of this study is to focus the problems and prospects of tourism in Tanahun district. The specific objectives are as follows:

- a) To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in the study area.
- b) To find income pattern through tourism in the study area.
- c) To suggest effective measures for tourism and development in the study area.

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

The role of tourism as an important source of foreign exchange has been well established the world over .in most of developed as well as developing countries , tourism is an important source for maximizing foreign exchange earnings. ‘Newly emerging countries in such areas as the Caribbean depend very heavily on tourists ’income, which often represents the major part of the gross domestic product (GDP). Even developed nations like Canada, derive over 11percent of its gross domestic product from international visitors.

The present study aims to analyze the prospects and problems in Tanahun district. Tanahun is relatively small and rich in tourism resources but the natural beauties and cultural diversities of the Tanahun district have not been recognized. The study will recognized on the religious and historical sites, natural beauty and enlighten them. Tourism is also seen as an effective means to directly and indirectly benefit the local people through local employment and income generation. The study also recommends the effective way of management of the limited resources of the Tanahun district. the study also help in formulating plans and policies for the sustainable management of tourists in Tanahun district.

#### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study is limited on the boundary of Tanahun district, limited budget, time. Sample size is also the serious limitation of the study .Therefore, findings of this study may not be applicable to all places of the country with regard to the prospects and problems of tourism industry.

#### **1.6 Organization of the study**

The study has been divided into five chapters. The first chapter includes the background of the study, history of tourism in Nepal, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and limitations of the study, where other related subject

matter have been included. The second chapter has studied the conceptual background of the tourism, historical development of tourism in Nepal, international review, national review and research gap. The third chapter has discussed research design and methodology. Basically, this chapter includes selection of the study area, sampling procedures, nature and sources of data, data collection, tools and techniques, questionnaire survey, key information of interview, field visit and observation and data presentation. The fourth chapter has dealt about the presentation and analysis of data. It consists of analyzing of problems and prospects of tourism in Tanahun district. The last chapter states summary and conclusions of the study. It also presents the major findings, conclusion and recommendations. The bibliography and appendixes have been incorporated at the end of the study.



## CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is one of the most important parts of research works. It prevents from the duplication of works as well as provides ways to have deep understanding of the subject matter. To have closer preview of the study, various national and international research works related to the field have been reviewed. Some of the important aspects of reviewed studies have been presented. It has been classified as empirical review and theoretical review.

### 2.1 Conceptual Background

The Australian Economist Herman Van Schaller gave the first definition of tourism in 1910. According to him, tourism is "The sum total operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movements of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or regions" (Ghimire, 200:3).

In 1942, two Swiss Professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf define tourism as: "Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of nonresident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity".

This definition is adopted by the International Association of scientific Exports in Tourism (AIEST), which brings out the following three distinct elements of tourism.

- ) Involvement of non-residents in tour and travelling:
- ) Stay of temporary nature in the area visited.
- ) Stay not connected with ant activity involving earnings.

**BY League of Nation (1937):** "Any person visiting a country, other than that in which he usually resides, for a period of at least 24 hours".

**BY William F.:** There are two different types of tourism definition each with its own rationale and intended usage:

### **Conceptual Definition and Technical Definition**

Conceptual definitions and technical definitions attempt to provide a theoretical framework which identifies the essential characteristics of tourism.

Technical definition provides tourism information for statistical purpose. The various technical definition of tourism provides meaning or clarification that can be applied in both international and domestic settings (Upadhayay, 2003:7).

Finally, Leiper (1979) postulated that there are three approaches in defining tourism economic, technical and holistic. Economic definition view tourism as both a business and an industry. Technical definitions identify the tourist in order to provide a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definition attempts to include the entire essence of the system.

From above all definitions, the researcher concludes that tourism can be defined as the science, art and business of attracting and transporting visitors, accommodating them and graciously catering their needs and wants.

WTO has defined 'tourist' in precise terms as "Any person who travels to a country in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside 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 than the country visited. This term includes people traveling for: leasured, recreation and holidays visiting friends and relatives, business and professional, health treatments, religion/pilgrimages and other purpose"(WTO, 1996:24).

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimates that there were more than 663 million international travelers in 1999. Spending by their tourists was estimated at

more than US\$453 billion. Tourist 4.4% a year over the next two decades, surpassing a total of on billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by the year 2020 ( WTO,2000). Tourism is the world's largest employer, generating, directly and indirectly, nearly 200 million jobs or some 10% of the jobs globally (Honey & Rome, 2000).

In the Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism derived from the root 'atman' which means going or leaving home for some other place. The three terms are (Upadhyay, 2003:5):

**Paryatan:** It means going out for pleasure and knowledge.

**Desatan:** It means going out of the country primarily for economic gains.

**Tirthatan:** It means going out to places or religious merits.

Nepal attracted 338,132 tourists from abroad in 2003 (MOCTCA), an increase of 22.7percent 45\$ 192.8 million in 2003 as compared to US\$ 106.8 million in 2002.In comparison to 2003, the tourism arrival in 2004 is also positive with an apparent growth of 10-15 percent (depending upon tourist arrival figures had decreased. The Nepalese tourism industry attributes this decline to market perceptions of political instability, increased security activity and negative publicity based on several mishaps in the past few years. (NES/MPN, 2004)

Tourism in Nepal is faced with three major challenges. First, to increased tourist inflows into the country and then divert that flow to various sites with tourism potential as opposed to the present pattern where visitors are concentrated in urban areas or in a few well-known and well- warn destinations. Secondly, to attract quality tourists who could better contribute to the local and the national economy while contributing to conservation of nature and natural resources. This can be done by developing ecotourism projects that could increase the flow of quality visitors to various parts of the country. Thirdly, to diversity tourism products and

services by expanding activities such as mountain biking and bungee jumping that are not yet fully explored and developed in Nepal. (MoPE, 2004)

## **2.2 Historical Development of Tourism in Nepal**

Nepal is well known as the main tourist destination in the international area due to its natural beauty, unique culture, incomparable heritage and innumerable special tourist destination. Known for the coexistence of different castes and races, religious, languages, literature and culture, Nepal is an example of art, culture and religious harmony.

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world for the tourism development in terms of bio-diversity, its natural beauty, geographical position and attitude variation. The elevation of the country ranges from 59 meters above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt. Everest at 8,848 meters, all within a distance of 150 kilometers resulting in climatic conditions from subtropical to arctic. This wild variation fosters an incredible variety of ecosystem, the greatest mountain range on earth, thick tropical jungles teeming with a wealth of wildlife thundering rivers, forested hills and frozen valleys. Within this spectacular geography is also one of the richest cultural landscapes anywhere. The country is a potpourri of ethnic groups and sub groups who speak over 93 languages and dialects. Nepal offers an astonishing of sightseeing attractions and adventure opportunities found nowhere else on earth. On one hand, by preserving the country's tangible and intangible archeological heritage, dances, music and festival processions; and costumes, languages and culture on the basis of democratic sentiment, and with the promotion of Nepalese culture and civilization in the world, there is an immense opportunity of developing tourism sites. On the other hand, growth of tourism industry contributes to the earning of foreign currency, increase in employment and overall economic prosperity. Moreover, through the

promotion of tourism industry, global friendship can also be enhanced. By developing and expanding the tourism balanced and inclusive development can be achieved and it is probable that this can contribute immensely in poverty alleviation (Aryal, 2005).

Tourism development in Nepal can be analyzed on the six phases as:

1. First Phase: Before Unification
2. Second Phase: After Unification
3. Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950
4. Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990
5. Fifth Phase: Tourism after Conflict Period
6. Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace Process

### **2.2.1 First Phase: Before Unification**

Ancient history of tourism development in Nepal is not readily available in systematic writing. However, history of modern Nepal related to the Hindus and Buddhists pilgrimage can clearly reflect the situation tourism, before the unification of Nepal.

The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu valley. One hand it is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a monk traveler named Manjushree came over Kathmandu from china and emptied the water of the lake by edge of the hill at Chovar with a sword. As a result, this empty place becomes Kathmandu valley. Another hand to the Hinduism the god of Hindus, Shreekrishna came over from India (Mathura) with his friends to graze their cattle and emptied the water of the lake by cutting the edge of hill at Chover . After this in 249BC, rural Ashok of India visited Nepal as pilgrim and creates a monastery entitled Charumati Bihar and also four Buddhist Stupas in the four corners of Patan. During the Lichhavi

period, most of the foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims at this period the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchang Gampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of king Anshuvarma , princess Bhrikuti. The Chinese visitors Huan Tsang described in his travel accounts the Kailashkut bhawan and Mangriha of Lichhavi dynasty, similarly, around sixth century in the Kirati regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims, in Malla regime there was a significant development in art and culture and their rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered in to the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims. Krishna Mandir of Patan Nyatapoldarwar i.e a place of 55 windows, Pashupati temple, Swayambhu and Stupas of Buddhist were built or renovated during this period (Pant, 2011)

### **2.2.2 Second Phase: After Unification**

The mode of tourism in Nepal change during eighteen and nineteenth century, when Prithvi Narayan Shah unified the small petty (Basic and Chaubise) kingdoms and formed the modern Nepal. He introduced to Nepal i between great neighbors in the south and in the north. The geographical situation enable the valley to maintain a complete monopoly of interpret trade between the indo-Tibet and Sino-Indo trade in general. the farsightedness of Prithivi Narayan Shan and strong aspiration on to fortify Nepal, both from internal external threats circumstantially compelled him to adhere to a conservative foreign policy which was economically sound and at the same time politically pragmatic. His realization that “this kingdom is like a truffle between to stones therefore great friendship should be maintained with the Chinese emperor and with the emperor of the southern seas (the British) who is very clever. During the territorial movement in 1814 war took place between Nepal and British East India Company and concluded in 1816 under the Sugauli treaty. It reduced the territory of Nepal to almost the present size.

The phase is started from the unification of Kathmandu valley in 10th Feb. 1969 to the end of Rana Regime in 1950. Tourism could not develop in the country in this phase because the policy of the government was not to let tourist enter to Nepal, expect for some special case. British cornel Kirkpatrick had led a mission to Nepal in 1793 and described beauties of Nepal, while projecting a realistic manifestation of the culture, tradition, economy, the administration and politics of Nepal (Chand, 2000).

Entry of foreign tourists was barred formerly. Even Nepalese Nationals were required to obtain permits for visiting specified places with in the country. It is said that the people visiting Kathmandu from the Terai Region were made to retain permits, which most or the time would merely be valid for a period of 7 days only. It was only during the 'Shivaratri Mela' that the Indian were allowed to come to Kathmandu without permits. But 5 check points were created to check the Indian pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu in Rana Regime. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure visas from the counselor unit of the Nepal government, which was place at Calcutta and Patna of India. In 1933, a party of European ladies and gentleman including the British minister, the Earl of Elmsford were organized at Chitwan, a place which still date had managed to give Nepal high recognition for its wild life and safari in the context of tourism in Nepal (Bhusal, 2010).

### **2.2.3 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950**

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

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

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

In 1962 Department of tourism was established and has helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and American Society of late prince, Himalayan Bir Bikram Shah. In 1972, the committee published ‘Nepal Tourism Master Plan’ with technical assistance from the government of Federal Republic of Germany. This plan had been prepared for the further development in the field of tourism. For its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities to tourists. As a result there



was 41 fold increases in tourists visiting Nepal, 6179 tourists in 1962 and 2,548,885 in 1990 is cultural Tourism decade (Pant, 2011)

#### **2.2.4 Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990**

In 1990, multiparty system was restored in Nepal that system made easy to develop tourism sector and some new effort come on tourism sector. Accordingly after 1990 is fourth phased which is ecotourism and now endemic tourism of the 21<sup>th</sup> century? By the last 1990s tourism evolved as one of the main industry of Nepal contributing 18 percent of the foreign currency earning and 4 percent of the GDP. Analysis of the event related to the development of tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much more conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. In 1990 tourism development programmed for Nepal (TDPN), ministry of tourism and Himalayan helicopter was established. During this period, restaurant and bar association of Nepal (REBAIN) established to upgrade restaurant and bar business to international standard. In 1992, eight five year plan places emphasis on promotion of environmental, historical and cultural assets through tourism promotion and developing linkage between tourism and other sector of economy. National civil aviation announced to make the transport service consolidated and effective in order to promote tourism development (Bhusal, 2010).

Here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. These are;

- ) Formation of Tourism Council(1992)
- ) National Civil Aviation Policy (1993)
- ) Tourism Policy(1995)
- ) Visit Nepal Year ( 1998)
- ) Formation of Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) in 1999.

### **2.2.5 Fifth Phase: Tourism during Conflict Period**

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

Nepal tourism board replaced the department of tourism in 1990. Likewise a memorandum of understanding between Nepal and china was signed on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2001 to facilitate the visit if Chinese citizen to Nepal. Nepal became the first nation in South Asia to receive an approved destination status by china in the process of promoting tourism in south Asia. Similarly, in january2003 Nepal opened few rivers Budhigandaki, Seti, Dudhkoshi, Karnali and Tomar for rafting. The year 2005 was celebrated as SAARC tourism year with special emphasis on the promotion and development of intra and inters regional tourism (Upadhyay, 2003).

### **2.2.6 Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace Process**

Peace had made main agenda after 1996 of all government of Nepal. In the past two attempts had been not success. Therefore for the success of the April 2006 people's movement carried out jointly by the seven major political parties in coordination with the Maoist, a third attempt at peace between the democratic government and the Maoists was initiated. With the declaration of constituent assembly in recent year, a ray of hope seems to have been seen among all Nepalese. however , the endless civil strife and upraise of ethnic conflict, difference in power sharing, issues concerning decommissioning of arms and management of the militia, process of and restructuring of the state etc. are some of the contentious issues and challenges that have to be met with before sustainable peace can be attained in the country.

### **2.3 International Review**

In 1942, two Swiss Professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf define tourism as:

"Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity".

This definition is adopted by the International Association of scientific Exports in Tourism (AIEST), which brings out the following three distinct elements of tourism:

- ) Involvement of travel by non-residents.
- ) Stay of temporary nature in the area visited.
- ) Stay not connected with ant activity involving earnings.

Tourism denotes the temporary and short terms movements of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities those destination. (Burkart and Medlik, 1970:5).

Similarly some author describes tourism as a system. Tourism as systems consist of four interrelated parts-market, travel, destination and marketing. Market is the customer or potential customer. The second segment of tourism is travel, which includes where, when and how to go. The third segment destination consists of attractions accommodation and amenities. These mix individually or jointly encourage traveling through the process of Marketing.

Leiper (1979) postulated that there are three approaches in defining tourism economic, technical and holistic. Economic definition view tourism as both a business and an industry. Technical definitions identify the tourist in order to provide a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definition attempts to include the entire essence of the system.

Burger (1978) in his doctoral dissertation has shown economic impact of tourism in Nepal. The main objective of the study were to analyze the impact of tourism on Nepalese economy and to provide necessary information to the planners that will help them in making decision with regard to the contribution of tourism industry.

Lickorich & Kershaw (1958) have embraced that tourism is all movements of people outside their community for all purposes except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for example, attendance at conferences and movement on sporadic or in frequent business purposes.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimates that there were more than 663 million international travelers in 1999. Spending by their tourists was estimated at more than us\$453 billion. Tourist 4.4 percent a year over the next two decades,

surpassing a total of one billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by the year 2020 (WTO, 2000). Tourism is the world's largest employer, generating, directly and indirectly, nearly 200 million jobs or some 10% of the jobs globally (Honey & Rome, 2000).

## **2.4 National Review**

After the establishment of peace in Nepal, the number of tourist arrival increased by 2.3 percent in 2006. Three years interim plan (2007-2010) has a purpose to advertise the tourist destination of Nepal in the world. Similarly the government of Nepal will work by coordinating with world tourist organization (WTO) BIMSTEC, SASEC, and COSCAP for tourist development. In twelve three years plan (2011-13) has a purpose to reduce poverty by the expansion of tourist industry on the rural level and to increase economic growth and regional development by the creation of tourism employment. Second purpose of this plan had to tourism development by the improving means of airlines in national and international level (Pant, 2011).

After declaration of constitution assembly in 2007. The government of Nepal decided to celebrate "2011" as tourism year 2011. The government had taken target to bring 10 lakhs tourist in that period. But some political reason and lack of accommodation of tourist, targeted do not obtain with the finishing the tourism year. The present Prime Minister Babu Ram Bhattarai announced "Visit Lumbini 2012". The main aim of visit Lumbini 2012 are to introduce Lumbini in national and international sectors (LTD, 2012).

Dhital (2009) has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspective to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepalese economy, and female employment generation to recommend measured and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment

generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology selected 35 employers from various sectors of tourism field where 276 employers were working. Among them 14.1percentage were working in basic level. 38 percent people in middle level and 13.28 percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

Tourism is on expanding industry through at the world and there is now a growing recognition of its important. It is the main source of foreign exchange and an important factor in the development of industry and international trade. Besides its economic boom, international tourism may satisfactory encourage the growth of an international society with deep social and cultural understanding. The searing for travel is very ancient. Yeti tourism is often considered and presented as a contemporary phenomenon, inseparably attached to modern civilization by the name of 'leisure time civilization'. They travel undertaken for pleasure, holiday, health, study, religion, sport or to accomplish a mission attend a conferences or as a business trip, is of somewhat recent origin (Satyal, 2000).

Ojha (2009) in his article has discussed that Nepal as a unanimous Shangrila for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climate zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal's biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and attitudinal variations. Nepal's combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and natural beauty is not utilizing properly same of the identified problems of the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centers,

infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-Nepali in tourism business. There are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly. Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number), manipulating data's and interpreting as increment but really falls or other hand. Government and other business persons, now a days are only seeking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concerned with decreased number. Nepal will be grateful only if quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore government, its authority, concerned departments and concerned stakeholders must think for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

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 out migration, 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-economic 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 roles. 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.

There may various factors which influence tourism socio-economic factors are playing vital role to influence tourism. The factor consist

- 1) Leisure
- 2) Income
- 3) Mobility
- 4) Age
- 5) Education
- 6) Sex
- 7) Travel lost

Tourism has been influenced mostly by economic considerations, such as holidays with pay and increase in real incomes. Income is therefore the second important factor in the evolution of demand after leisure, level of income forms an important factor in influencing tourism as well as participation in recreational pursuits, many surveys have indicated that in almost every pursuit, participation increase with income. This is true with tourism also. The more affluent members of the society are the ones who travel most. Mobility is the third important factor in the evolution of demand. With the advancement of modes of transport, the mobility has greatly increased. There is also the actual mobility, such as the motor car has provided.

People are no longer restricted to a particular holiday center, as they tended to be when they mostly traveled by train. The communication system has advanced tremendously. With the building of the new and fast roadway networks, the mobility has certainly increased in manifolds. There are also great advances made in air travel, more particularly, for overseas holiday making. Tourist now can reach for off holiday areas in a matter of hours. Age and sex also affected demand more and more young people are



taking holidays now. Younger participants travel more because of more income. Education can be considered yet another important socio-economic factor, which influences the demand for travel. Broadly speaking the better-educated member of the population have higher propensity to travel. Besides, those with better education travel more often. Cost is another crucial factor, which influences the demand for travel. Cost factor can generate or hinder tourist flows to a particular country. Holidaying abroad is particularly influenced by it. The price level for various tourist services is especially significant. Countries receiving tourists should be able to compete with the cost of holidays. In the generating countries in Europe, a large number of tourists are attracted to Spain and Italy. In Southeast Asia, Singapore and Bangkok offer low cost holidays and therefore, are very popular among tourists (Kunwar, 2010).

Pokhrel (2011) has presented that tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can be largest economic industry for the intake of foreign currency if 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 diverse cultural inhabitants with dozens of culturally important places containing 10 world heritage sites. 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 nation. 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 tourists.

Tourism not only brings money to the region, it also carries 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 acquired from strangers just to get a new taste of course the economical 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 comprehend 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 come to be aware about secrete, which is of unrest for the people around the world. Consequently care and protection is supplied to the cultural heritage collectively by them.

The Australian Economist Herman Van Schaller gave the first definition of tourism in 1910. According to him, tourism is "The sum total operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movements of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or regions" (Ghimire, 200:3).

## **2.5 Research Gap**

As the above research work concerned with the problem and prospects of tourism in Tanahun district. Tourism is becoming as the back bond-leading sector for the developments of country like Nepal. In the past, there were not development of any infrastructures, information and publicity and transportation system. Tourism is taken as the only means of entertainment but now it has been developing as the major industrial sector of the economy. For the development of tourism industry, government, NGOs, INGOs and local governments are making plan and policies for the sustainable development. Hotel restaurants and tourism spots are largely established in this area. There have been many changes in the tourism sector. But still there are many natural beauties and cultural diversity of the Tanahun district has not been recognized. This has tries to recognized on the religious and historical sites, natural beauty and enlighten them.

## **CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

This study has applied exploratory and descriptive research design. Since, it is a new area selection; the data's are taken for primary from the field survey. So it was an exploratory. The data are analyzed in descriptive way. In addition, case study has been taken for the household's survey.

### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

The study of the whole country is somewhat impossible due to various limitations of the study which are explained in previous section. So, Tanahun district only has been selected as a study area on for convenience.

Also, the reason behind the selection of Tanahun District is the geo-diversity of the district. Tanahun is one of the most beautiful District with a great attraction to the tourists. It holds lots of tourism places like Bandipur, Siddha Gufa Chabdi Dhor Barahi, Tanahunsur, Manungkot, Devghat, etc. Not only the natural beauty, Tanahun is also very rich for the adventurous sports like rock climbing, rafting. The cultural diversity of the district is also cannot be undermined. Lots of traditional cultures like Kaura Dance are too appraising for the foreigners as well as internal tourists.

### **3.3 Sampling Procedures**

Since all the member of the community is equal beneficiary of the tourism, from utilization and conservation point of view every member of the society has equal responsibility as consumer and protector. The sample has been taken by using simple random sampling procedure to collect data from general public and also judgmental sampling procedure was used to collect data from key informants. This study had been applied purposive sampling for area selection. Whereas sample places of the study had selected on the following basis.

**Table 3.1 Sample of Population**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Streams</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Sample Population</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1.	Hotels and Restaurants	149	22	14.76
2.	Local Respondents	323288	34	0.015
3.	Tourists	128	16	12.5

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The table shows that, the minimum numbers were chosen as sample of study area, where 22 numbers of hotels and restaurant out of total 149 hotels were chosen. Similarly 34 and 16 numbers of local respondent and tourist out of 323288 local people and 128 tourists were also chosen as a sample respectively. These all samples were drawn by applying simple random sampling method.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

The nature of the study is descriptive as well as analytical. Data are collected from primary sources and secondary sources. Primary data were collect by direct observation, interview, and FDG to the local people, hotels owners and tourists, where as the secondary data were collected from different published, unpublished documents and individuals, exports and tourism related organizations from district, national and international level.

### **3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

The researcher has followed the following techniques and tools for the data collection:

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey**

The structured questionnaires were prepared for the information collection of the study area for the local people, tourists and hotel owners. Both the open-ended and closed questions were included. The local people of the particular area requested to

fill up the questionnaires. They had been helped by the researchers to fill up the answers. If they couldn't fill up, researcher filled –up by asking them questionnaires.

### **3.5.2 Key Informants Interview**

The key informants had been interviewed for the information to this study. They were the representatives of VDCs members, local people, tourism related persons and Nepal Tourism Board Officers.

### **3.5.3 Field Visit and Observation**

Field visit and observation method had been also used to obtain the accurate information. Each household selected in sampling were visited and observed three times during the study data were recorded while observing the hotels and local households.

### **3.6 Data Presentation**

Data are analyzed in quantitative and descriptive way. The quantitative information had been tabulated using simple computer program for these simple statistical tools such as tables, percentage, figures and graphs were used whereas, in case of qualitative data, descriptive method is applied.

## CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

### 4.1 Survey of Hotel Restaurants / Respondents

This section takes with the survey of twenty two Hotelier entrepreneurs. The information of those respondents is based on questionnaire.

#### 4.1.1 Identity of Hoteliers/Proprietors

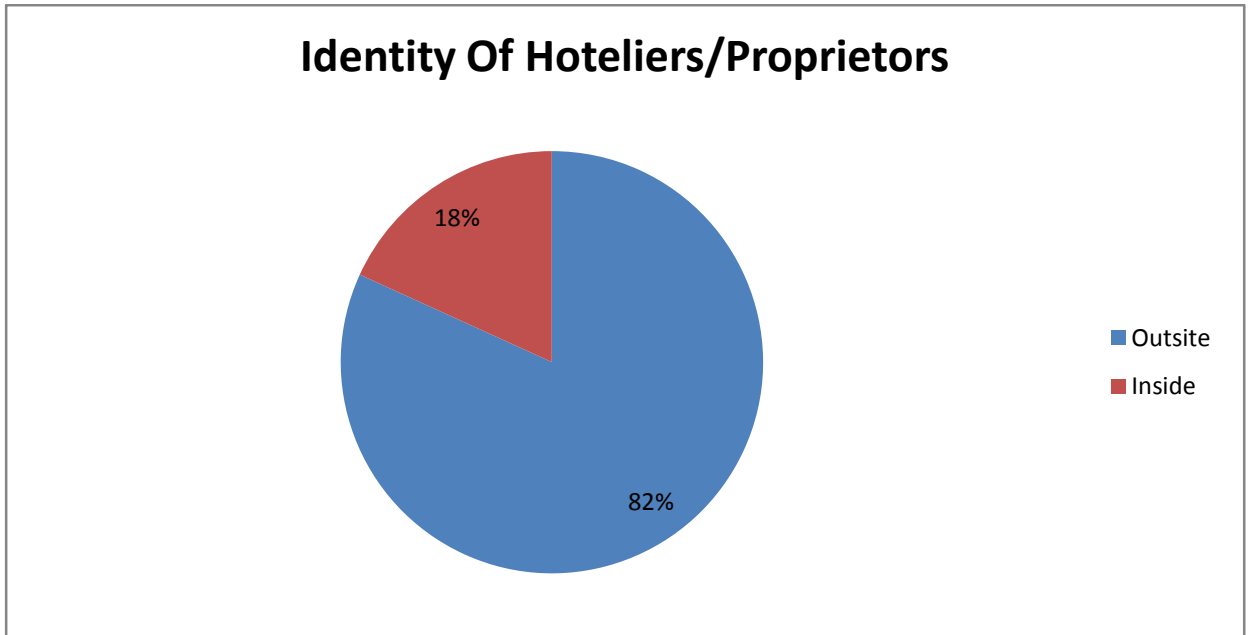
In this section a brief identity of the proprietors of the hotels located in Tanahun district. For the analysis a sample of 22 hotels were selected randomly. Out of 22 hotels 8 percent of hotel proprietors were found to be the local people and remaining 17 percent of the hotel proprietors were found from outside Tanahun district. This shows that there is the chance of any people from any place of the country has the chance of conducting hotel business in the district

**Table 4.1 Local and Outsider Hotel Proprietors in Tanahun District**

Proprietors	No. of Hotels	Percent
Outsiders	18	81.81
Locals	4	18.19
Total	22	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.1**



**4.1.2 Employment Pattern in Hotels / Restaurant Employees**

Hotel and restaurant play important role in development tourism. It can be taken as basic needs for the development of tourism. While studying hotels and restaurants the researcher has found following combination of employer.

**Table 4.2 Employment Pattern in Hotels /Restaurants**

S. N.	No of Hotel and restaurant	Employees		Total Employees	Total Room	Established Year
		Male	Female			
1.	Hotel Navaratna	6	3	9	15	2008
2.	Hotel marpha	4	4	8	13	-
3.	Green park highway restaurant	9	4	13	3	2002
4.	Tanahun lodge and restaurant	3	2	5	5	1996
5.	Damauli hotel training center	5	6	11	7	2003
6.	Santosh restaurant	6	5	11	2	2008
7.	Riverside highway restaurant	2	3	5	2	2008
8.	Chheautary hotel	2	2	4	3	2008
9.	Damauli jungle restaurant	7	4	11	10	2008

10.	New damauli hotel and khaja	3	2	5	4	1995
11.	Kusum hotel dumre	5	4	9	12	1995
12.	Chhinkashawori hotel	5	3	8	11	1998
13.	Highway restaurant Gudadhi	9	4	13	-	2004
14.	Prakiti Gorkha Khaja Ghar	2	2	4	-	2008
15.	Duna Tapari Resturant	3	2	5	-	2008
16.	Mirlung Staff Khaja Ghar	2	1	3	7	2008
17.	Biki Hotel Bhimad	2	1	3	5	2008
18.	Langhali Hotel Bhimad	2	2	4	8	2008
19.	Shristi Tas & Resturant	2	1	3	-	2008
20.	Bijaya Hotel & Restaurant	2	2	4	5	2008
21.	Satila Hotel Ghasikuwa	4	2	6	5	2008
22.	Gundaki Hotel & Ludge	2	2	4	8	2008
Total		88	61	149		

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 4.2 shows that out of total 149 employees in 22 hotels, 88 employees were found male and 61 were female. The number of male employees was more than that of female employees. Greenpark Highway Restaurant is the hotel to employ the highest number of male employees while the largest number of females is employed by Damauli Hotel Training Center with six female employees. Hotel Navaratna has the highest number of rooms i.e. 15 while Santos restaurant and riverside Highway Resort has the lowest number of rooms i.e. 2. Among the sample hotels Chiskeshwori Hotel Pvt. Ltd., Bandipur is the oldest and operating since 2051 B.S. Most of the hotels taken as sample are established in 2065 B.S. among the 22 hotels, 14 are established in the year.

#### **4.1.3 Hotelier's Attitude about Available Accommodation Capacity**

That shows that hotelier's perception on availability of accommodation in Tanahun district.



**Table 4.3 Hotelier’s Attitude about available Accommodation Capacity**

S.N.	Views	Hotelier’s Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	5	22.27
2	Insufficient	17	72.73
Total		22	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Most of the hotel proprietors were not found satisfied with the capacity of their hotels. Out of total 22 hotels 22.27 percent respondents said that the accommodation capacity of their hotel is sufficient to satisfy the incoming tourists.

#### **4.1.4 Income Variation of Hotels and Restaurants**

For the sustainable development tourism there should have great economic impact on hotel business. Study found that following economic impact on hoteliers business. In general, income variation of hotels in study is is low. The income variation of hotels has been grouped three categories, below Rs 5 lakh, between Rs 5 to 10 lakh, and above 10 lakh per annum.

**Table 4.4 Income Variation of Hotels and Restaurants**

S.N.	Annual Income Group	Respondents of Hotels	Percentage
1.	Below NRs 500,000	10	45.45
2.	Between NRs 500,000 to 10,00,000	8	36.36
3.	Above NRs 1,000,000	4	18.18

Total	22	100.00
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*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Among the sample hotels, 10 hotels 45.45 percent of the hotels are found earning below NRs 500,000 annually. A few hotel are earning more than NRs 1,000,000 annually. 4 out of 22 i.e 18.18 percent of the hotels are earning more than 1,000,000 annually. Remaining 8 hotels i.e. 36.36 percent of the hotels are earning in between 500,000 to 1,000,000. The earning of the most of the hotels are below 1,000,000. So, only little number of hotels is earning reasonable earnings.

#### **4.1.5 Expenditures Pattern of Hoteliers and Restaurants**

in general expenditure of hoteliers in study are is low as well as income variation. The expenditure pattern of hotels has been grouped in three categories: below rs 5 lakh, between 5 to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh per year.

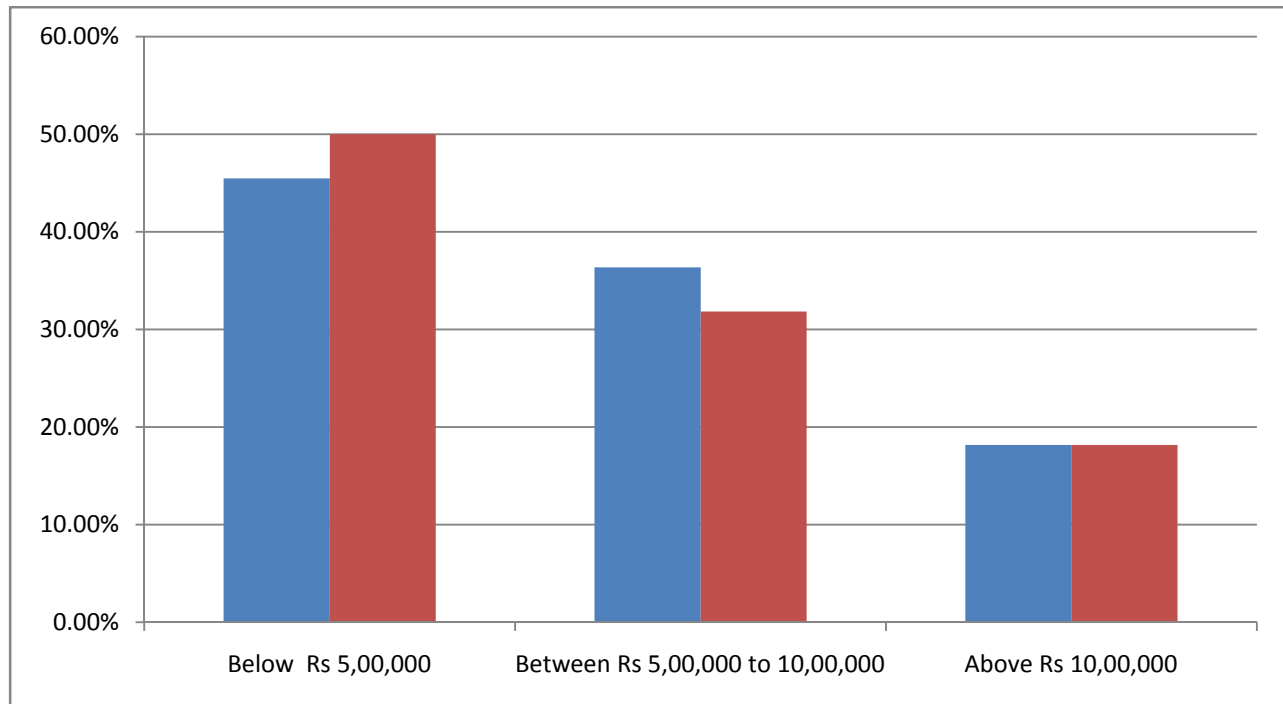
**Table 4.5 Expenditures Pattern of Hotels and Restaurants**

S.N.	Annual Expenditures Group	Respondents Of Hotels	Percentage
1	Below Rs 5,00,000	11	50.00
2	Between Rs 5,00,000 to 10,00,000	7	31.82
3	Above Rs10,00,000	4	18.18
Total		22	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Annual expenditure of most of the hotels is below 500,000 rupees. Out of 22 hotels 50 percent i.e. 11 hotels are expending below 500,000 annually. Only 4 hotels are expending above 1,000,000 rupees and 7 hotels i.e. 31.82 percent of the hotels are expending in between 500,000 to 1,000,000 rupees annually.

**Figure 4.2 Comparison between Income and Expenditures Pattern of Hoteliers**



*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

#### **4.1.6 Hotelier’s Opinion on the Problem of Tourism in Tanahun District**

Tanahun district has facing several types of problems on the way of development of tourism. Hoteliers of the study area expressed their different views regarding the problems of the tourism, which can be shown as below:

**Table 4.6 Problem for Good Tourism in Tanahun District**

S.N.	Views on Problem	Hotelier’s	Percentage
1.	Local People should be active	3	13.63
2.	Lack of advertisement of tourist	2	9.09
3.	Lack of Knowledge to guide	2	9.09
4.	Unsustainable policy of tourism	5	22.73
5.	All of above	10	45.45

Total	22	100.00
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*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Different views of the hotel entrepreneurs are found on the problems of tourism in the study areas. Among the 22 respondents, 3 respondents said that the main problem for the development of tourism in Tanahun district lies on the lack of activeness of the local people. Lack of advertisement of the tourist areas of the district has been pointed as the main problem on the development of tourism in the district by 2 hotel entrepreneurs, which is about 9 percent of the total respondents. Another 9 percent of the respondents have the view that the major problem of tourism is the lack of knowledge to guide. 5 respondents i.e. about 23 percent of hotel entrepreneurs have blamed the unsustainable policy on tourism industry as the main causes for the problems in tourism. Remaining 10 respondents i.e. 45.45 percent of the respondents have said that the problem in the tourism industry is not due to a single reason but all the reasons mentioned above are equally liable.

## **4.2 Survey of Local People**

During the field survey local peoples were also asked to find out the knowledge and attitude about tourism related facts. Various data received from the survey from the sample of 34 peoples selected randomly have been presented in below paragraphs and diagrams.

### **4.2.1 Educational Status of the Local Respondents of Tanahun District**

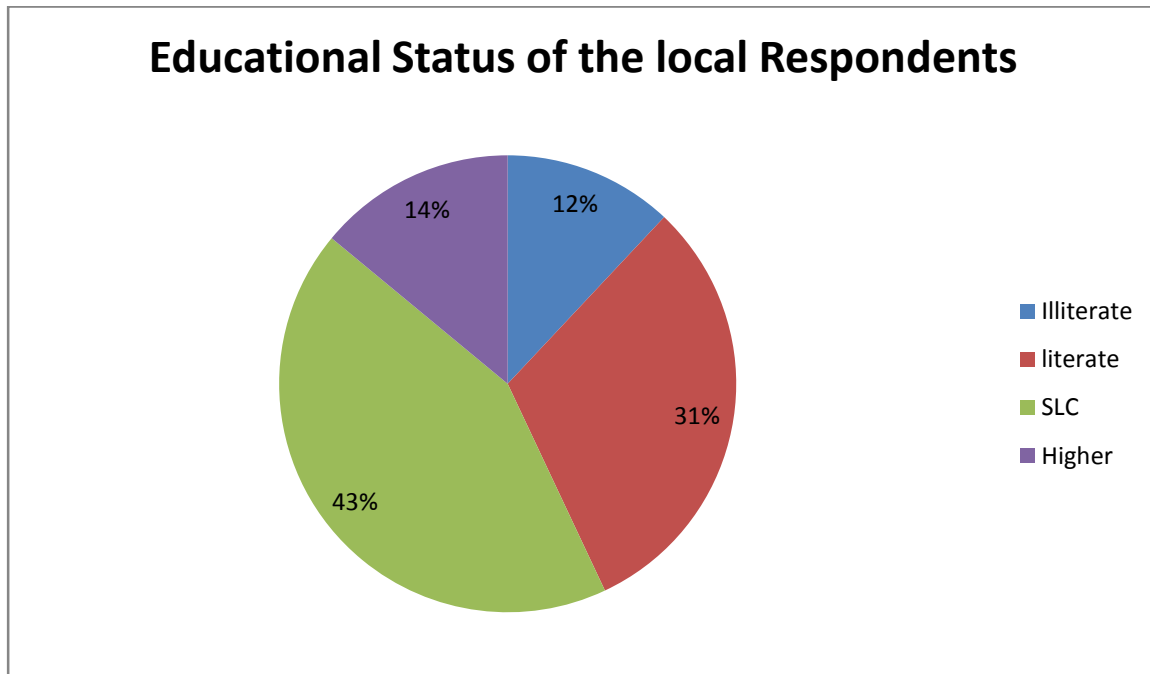
The educational status of local people plays the major role for the sustainable development of tourism. Our survey shows the following educational level of local respondent which shows in the figure below.

**Table 4.7: Educational Status of Local Respondents**

Educational Status	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	5	14.00
Literate	4	12.00
SLC Passed	15	43.00
Higher Education Passed	10	31.00
Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.3**



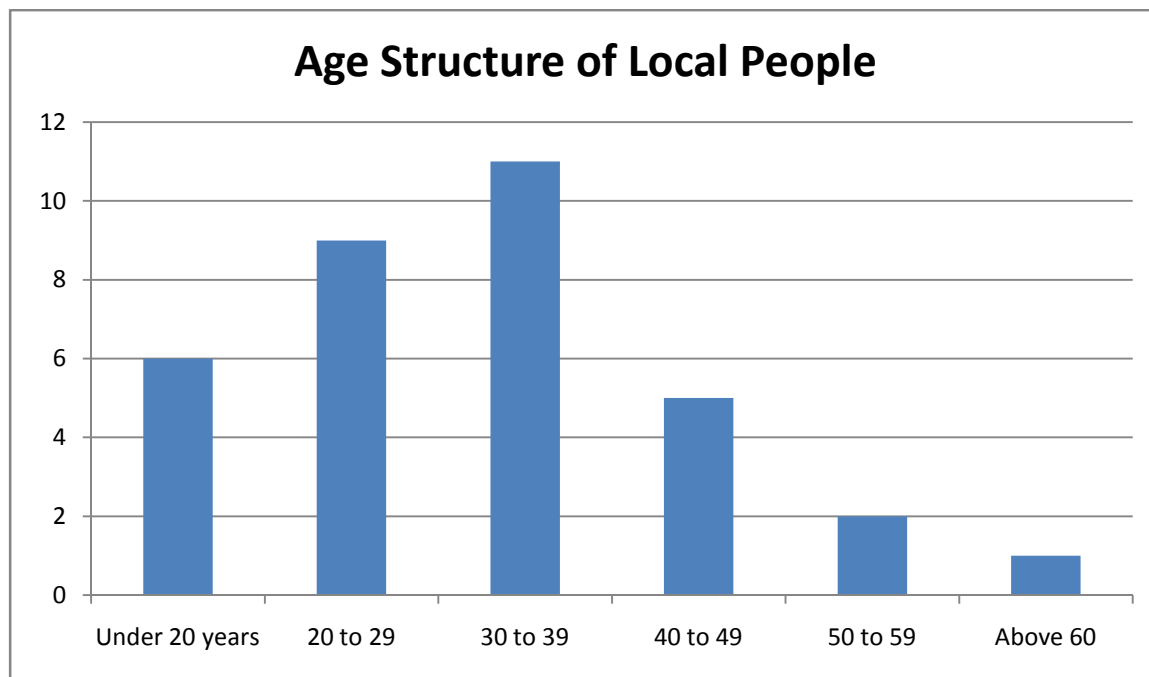
*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

From the survey most of the local peoples were found studying up to the SLC level which is 43 percent of all the respondents. A remarkable portion of the people also found illiterate which about 12 percent. A huge portion of people found just to read and write but not achieving a higher standard of education, which accounts about

31 percent. Only 14 percent of the respondents are achieving a college level of education.

This fact shows that the educational status of the people of Tanahun district is not so good and needs lots of immediate improvement. This may also be the problem in the development of tourism in the study area.

**Figure 4.4**



*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Table 4.8: Age Structure of the Local Respondents**

S.N.	Age Group	No. of The Respondents	Percentage
1.	Under 20 years	6	17.64
2.	20 to 29	9	26.47
3.	30 to 39	11	32.35
4.	40 to 49	5	14.71
5.	50 to 59	2	5.88
6.	Above 60	1	2.94

Total	34	100.00
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*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Regarding the age distribution of the study area most of the people found to be the youth with age ranging between 30 to 39 years. The proportion of the peoples with that age range counts around 32 percent. Also the people with the age range of 20 to 29 are 26.47 percent. This shows the fact that most of the local people are young and have the potential to improve the tourism of the district. The number people with the age more than 60 were just about 3 percent.

#### **4.2.2 Occupation Status of the Local Respondents of Tanahun District**

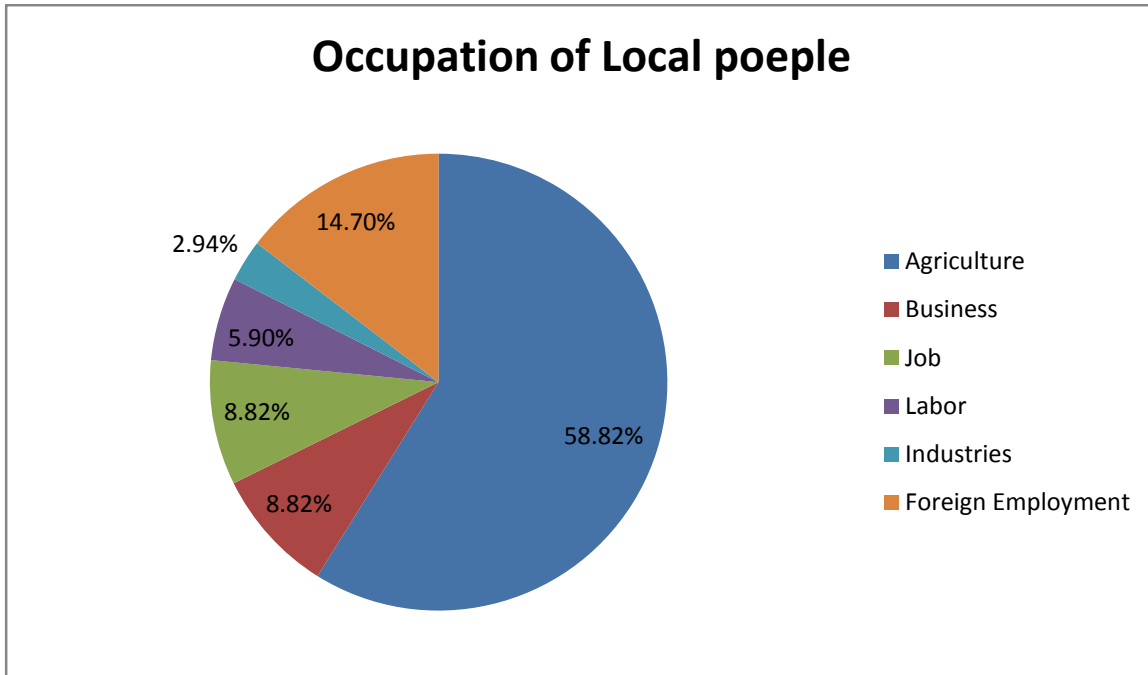
Tanahun District has found different occupation which is shown as below.

**Table 4.9: Occupation Status of the Local Respondents**

S.N	Occupation	Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	20	58.82
2.	Business	3	8.82
3.	Job	3	8.82
4.	Labor	2	5.90
5.	Industries	1	2.94
6.	Foreign Employment	5	14.60
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.5**



Most of the local peoples are engaged in agriculture profession which accounts for about 57 percent. A nominal percentage of people are engaged in business with less than 9 percent. About the same percent of people i.e. 8.82 percent of the people are engaged in government and non government jobs. About a 6 percent of peoples are labors. A small portion of people are involved in industrial work accounting for about 3 percent. Remaining 14.7 percent of the peoples are involved in foreign employment.

This shows the fact that the tourism industry in the study area is still lacking commitment and contribution from the local people.

#### **4.2.3 Annual Income Level of the Local Respondents**

In Tanahun district, most of the people have following income pattern.



**Table 4.10: Average Yearly Income of the Respondents**

S.N	Income Level	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below NRs 50,000	4	11.75
2.	NRs 50,000 to 100,000	7	20.59
3.	NRs 100,000 to 200,000	13	38.24
4.	NRs 200,000 to 300,000	8	23.52
5.	Above NRs 300,000	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 4.10 reveals the most of the people are very low earners. A yearly income below 200000 rupees earned by about 38 percent out of which about 12 percent earns below Rs. 50000 and very few people earned above Rs. 300000 which accounts for just around 6 percent.

#### **4.2.4 Annual Expenditure of the Local Respondents**

Expenditure capacity of local people of Tanahun district have found following level which can be shown in table below:

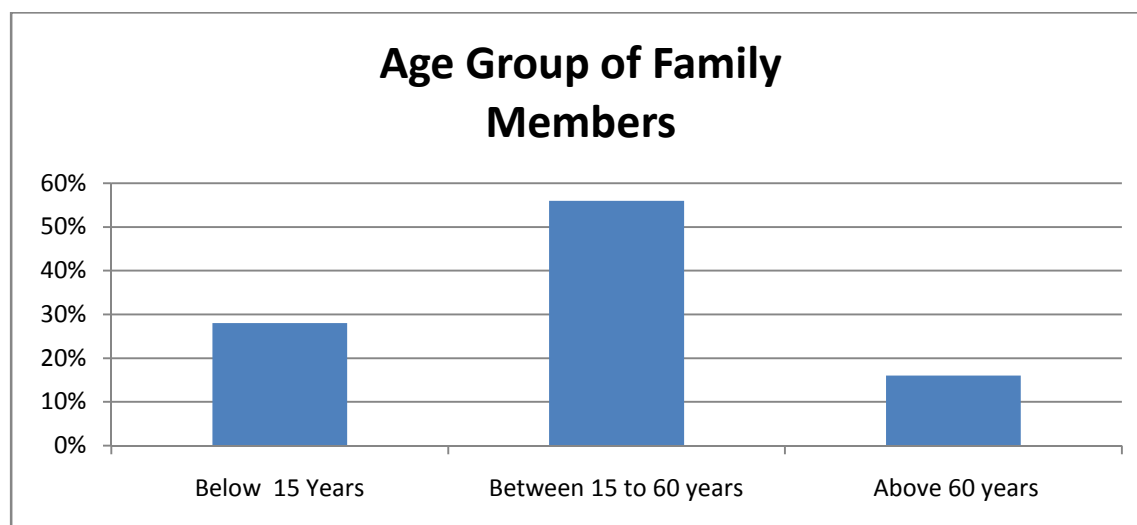
**Table 4.11: Average Yearly Expenditure Level of the local Respondents**

S.N	Expenditure Level	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Bellow NRs 50,000	7	20.59
2.	NRs 50,000 to 100,000	11	32.35
3.	NRs 100,000 to 200,000	8	23.52
4.	NRs 200,000 to 300,000	6	17.64
5.	Above NRs 300,000	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The expenditure pattern of the local people of the study area shows that most of the people spend less than NRs. 100,000 accounting for 53 percent out of which around 21 percent of the people are capable of earning only up to NRs. 50,000. Very few of the respondents are able to spend more than NRs. 300,000.

**Figure 4.6 Age group of Family Members of the Respondents**



Most of the families in the study area are found to be occupied by the members ageing between 15 to 60 years. Only about 28 percent of the family members are aged below 15 years while the members living above 60 years are just about 16 percent.

#### 4.2.5 Knowledge about Tourists and Tourism

Around three fifth the respondents feel that they have knowledge about tourist and tourism. Remaining two fifth respondents are found unaware about the tourist and tourism.

**Table 4.12: Knowledge about Tourist and Tourist**

S.N	Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	21	61.76
2.	No	13	38.23
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

#### 4.2.6 A Brief Knowledge of Tanahun District

Tanahun is the developing district for information and technology. Still there is no availability of good advertisements and communication system however in some level there are still some medium to give information about tourism. Local people received information through the following medium which is shown in below table:

**Table 4.13: A Brief knowledge of Tanahun District**

S.N	Medium of knowledge	No. of Local Respondent	Percentage
1.	Itself	11	32.35
2.	To visit of tourist	3	8.82
3.	Advertisement of tourist	6	17.64
4.	Traditional customs	10	29.41
5.	Communication system	4	11.76
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Most of the respondents said that they got the knowledge about tourism from traditional customs. Very few of the respondents feel that there is enough advertisement of the tourism in the locality. Some of the respondents feel that they knew about the tourism by visiting the tourists.

#### **4.2.7 Role of Organizations in the Development of Tourism Industry**

For the development tourism every sector must have equal role. They are possible through by contribution of local people, governments, institution and corporate sector? Their role in development of Tanahun district can be presented as below:

**Table 4.14: Role of Organizations in the Development of Tourism Industry**

S.N	Views	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Local Institution	4	11.76
2.	Government/ Govt. Policy	15	44.11
3.	Local People	6	17.65
4.	All of above	9	26.47
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Most of the respondents feel that the government policy is the major factor for the development of tourism. About 11.76 percent people expressed the view that local institutions are responsible for the development of the tourism. Other 17.65 percent of the people feel that the local people themselves are responsible for the up liftmen of the tourism in their own locality. Around 26 percent of those respondents feel that the development of tourism lies on the joint effort of all the above factors.

#### 4.2.8 Behavior of Tourist towards Local People

About two third of the people found the behavior of the tourist being positive. Only one of the respondent found disliking the behavior of the tourist. About 29 percent of the people hesitate to express their views.

**Table 4.15: Behavior of Tourist towards Local People**

S.N	View	No. of Local Respondent	Percentage
1.	Positive	23	67.65
2.	Negative	1	2.94
3.	Don't know	10	29.41
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

#### 4.2.9 Satisfaction of Local People on the Tourism Policy

The table shows the satisfaction of local people on the tourism police out of 34 respondent 82.36 percent local people do not satisfy from recent tourism police however only 17.64 percent people satisfy. It shows tourism police also hindered development of tourism in Tanahun district.

**Table 4.16: Satisfaction of Local People on the Tourism Policy**

S.N	View of local	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	6	17.64
2.	No	28	82.36
	Total	34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.7**

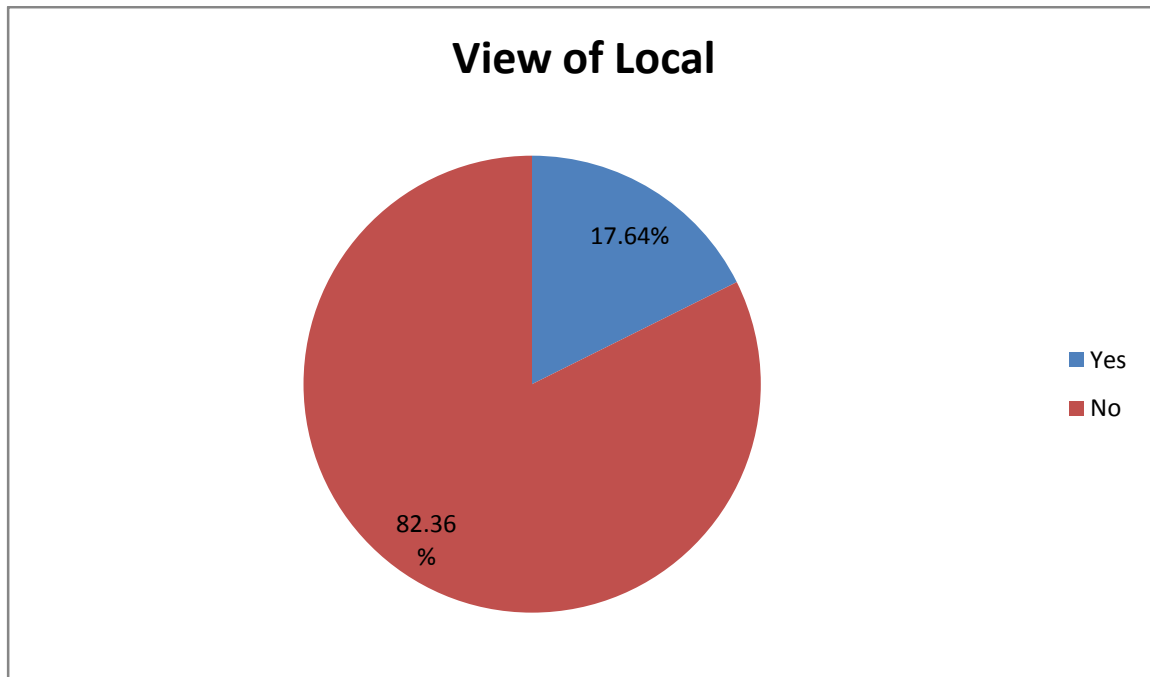


Figure 4.7 shows that, large section of the people found dissatisfied with the policy of the government regarding tourism.

#### **4.2.10 Benefits to Local People from Tourism Industry**

Every tourism plan policies should have great impact on local people. It should bring drastic changes in economic, social, political, physical and educational. The tourism policy of Tanahun district has following contribution to development local people.

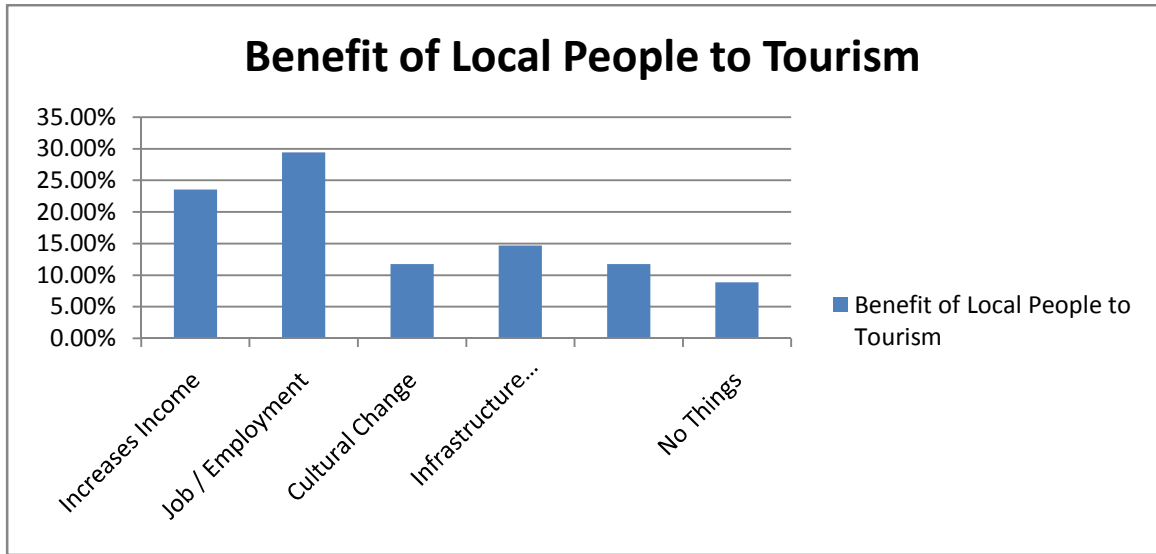
**Table 4.17: Benefits to Local People from Tourism Industry**

S.N.	Benefits	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Increases Income	8	23.53
2.	Job / Employment	10	29.42
3.	Cultural Change	4	11.75
4.	Infrastructure Development	5	14.71
5.	Biodiversity Conversation	4	11.75
6.	Nothing	3	8.84
Total		34	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 4.17 states 23.53 percent of people have responded that earning opportunities have been creating through this business in local levels. They said that their income level is increased by it. Similarly 14.71percent responded on infrastructure developments is the major benefits of it.29.42 percent locals said that, job Or employment is also increases by tourism. 11.75 percent locals said cultural and biodiversity conversation change respectively. The rest respondents responded that there is no change in their basic level i.e, no benefits they get up to date now.

**Figure 4.8**



#### **4.2.11 Suggestions of Local Respondents**

In the quarry “what is your suggestion for tourism development in Tanahun?” the local respondents responded the following

**Table 4.18: Suggestion by Local Respondents**

Suggestions	No. of the Respondent	Percent
Extension of Road Network	8	23.53
Establishment of Hotels in Trekking	12	35.29
Publicity/ Information Center	5	14.71
Conservation of Biodiversity	4	11.76
Conservation of Local Cultures	5	14.71
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table 4.18 shows the local respondents viewed to cope these problems prevailing in the local area. It states that 23.53 percent of the local respondents said extension and development of road net work is a necessary of it. Establishment of hotels in



trekking route (35.29%), publicity/information centre (14.71%), conservation of biodiversity (11.76%) and conservation of local cultures (14.71%)

#### **4.2.12 Prospects of Tourism in Tanahun District**

Tanahun district takes as one of the famous and natural beauty place but still there various historical places and cultural program to found and bring them as popular site. From our study have concluded that Tanahun district has following attractions.

**Table 4.19: Attractions of Tourists in Tanahun District**

<b>Attractions</b>	<b>No. of the Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Natural Beauty	10	29.41
Sight Seeing	6	17.65
Sun Rise Sun Set	3	8.83
Local Cultures	8	23.53
Rich Biodiversity	7	20.59
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table 4.19 mirrors that 29.41 percent of total respondents said that natural beauties are the major attractions of this area. It is followed by 17.65 percent who viewed that sightseeing is the major prospects. Similarly 8.83 percent and 23.53percent responded views on Sunrise and sun set, and local cultural. 20.59 percent responded on rich biodiversity. Like photography and many more attractions to lure the tourists in this area. The rest were viewed that the trekking route, rock climbing, mountain biking and health tourism. It shows that majority of the respondents have the knowledge of its real attractions. And it has the highest potentialities of tourism development.

### 4.2.13 Problems of Tourism in Tanahun District

Problem of tourism development in this area on the local respondents view on it, the following are the major problems of this area;

**Table 4.20: Problems for Tourism Development in Tanahun District**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>No. of the Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Transportation	8	23.53
Electricity	7	20.59
Information Centre	6	17.65
Low Level of Awareness	7	20.59
Negligence of Government Policies	6	17.65
Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

The Table shows the problems responded by local respondents. The major problem of this area is the lack of transportation (23.53%). The next problem said by local respondent is the lack of electricity (20.59%). The other problems are low level of information, which is (17.65%). Similarly the other problems are low level of awareness and negligence of government policies that is (20.59%) and (17.65%) respectively.

### 4.3 Survey of Tourists

This part includes with the results of the survey of tourist and available tourist data from tourist center. The products are based on questionnaire collected from 16 tourists who visit Tanahun.

### 4.3.1 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

Tanahun district is most important place for the religious, historical, educational, and cultural and many more point of views. Sight seen natural beauty trekking routs and the birth place of Vyas, Parasar and Aadikabi Bhanubhakta are the basic pillar for tourism development. In the study, researcher meets 16 tourist arrivals Tanahun from different countries.

**Table 4.21: Distribution of Tourists by Nationality**

S.N.	Country Name	No. Of Tourist	Percentage
1	Afghanistan	1	6.25
2	Bangladesh	2	12.50
3	China	3	18.75
4	India	3	18.75
5	Nepal	4	25.00
6	Sri Lanka	3	18.75
Total		16	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2015.

As revealed by above table, most of the tourists in the district are internal tourists. One fourth of the total tourists were found from inside the country. Same number of tourists were found from China, India and Srilanka i.e. 18.75 percentage each. Next is the Bangladesh with 12.5 percentages of tourists. Afaganistan has the lowest contribution on the tourist entry with just 6.25 percent of the tourists.

### 4.3.2 Distribution of Tourists by Propose of Visit

Tourist visiting Tanahun for various purposes for this question was asked to the visitors to identify the purpose of visit. The major purposes of visiting Tanahun and around it by the tourist are to remain peace and heaven world, pilgrim

entertainment, study, and other purposes. Visit of purposes are shown in table below.

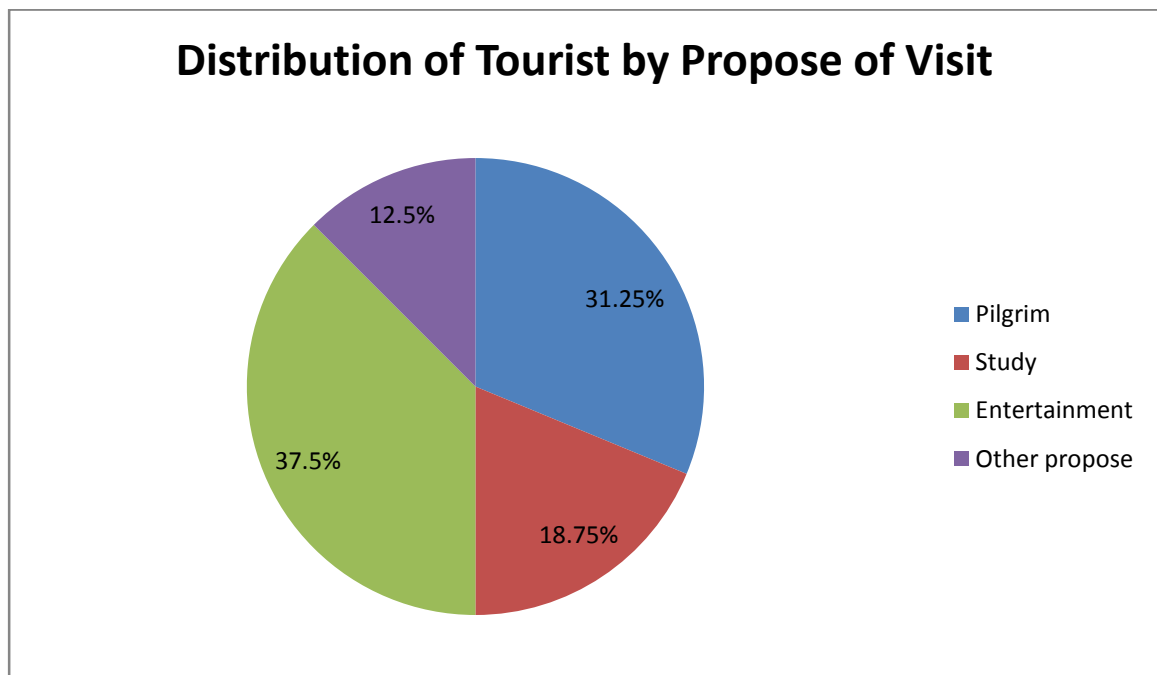
**Table 4.22: Distribution of Tourists by Propose of Visit**

S.N.	Propose of Visit	No. of The Respondents	Percentage
1.	Pilgrim	5	31.25
2.	Study	3	18.75
3.	Entertainment	6	37.50
4.	Other Propose	2	12.50
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.9**

**Distribution of Tourists by Propose of Visit**



*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 4.22 describes that the number of tourists visiting Tanahun district by purpose. Most of the tourists were found to visit with the purpose of entertainment which is around 38 percentages. About 31 percent of the tourists were found to

visit with the purpose of pilgrim. Around 19 percent of the tourists were there for the purpose of studying and the purpose of remaining 12.5 percent of the tourists was not specified.

### 4.3.3 Length of Stay of Tourists in Tanahun District

The table below shows that duration of time spending for visiting Tanahun district.

**Table 4.23: The Length of Stay of Tourist in Tanahun District**

S.N.	Length of Stay	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	12 Hours	2	12.50
2.	One Night	11	68.75
3.	Two Night	2	12.50
4.	Above Two Night	1	6.25
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The duration of the stay of tourists in Tanahun district is shown in the above table. According to the survey most of the tourists were found to stay just for one night. The percentage of one night staying tourists was found to be 68.75. 12.75 percentages of the tourists were found to stay for 12 hours and the same number of tourists was found to stay for two nights. Very few tourists were found to stay more than two nights which accounts for 6.25 percent.

### 4.3.4 Distribution of Tourists by Occupation

The study of occupational status of tourist are very useful to make plan, polices and to implement them. Thus, while studying we have found following diffident occupational tourists:

**Table 4.24: Status of Tourists by Occupation**

S.N.	Occupation	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Business	2	12.5
2.	Service	4	25
3.	Student	8	50
4.	Others	2	12.50
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The occupation of the visitors in the district is described by above table. Most of the visitors were found to be students. About half of the tourists were students. About one fourth of the visitors was found to be involved in service sectors. Remaining one fourth of the tourist was found to be involved equally in business and other miscellaneous sector.

#### **4.3.5 Opinion of Tourists and Prospects of Tourism in Tanahun District**

Tourists' opinion about prospects of tourism in Tanahun district has found various their opinion can be classified as:

**Table 4.25: Prospect of Tourism in Tanahun District**

S.N.	Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	9	56.25
2.	Good	6	37.50
3.	Not so Good	1	6.25
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The view of the visitors about Tanahun district is depicted in the table above. Most of the visitors i.e. 56.25 percent found Tanahun as an excellent tourism area. 37.50 percent of the visitors found the district as a good tourism area and remaining 6.25 percent of the visitors did not found the district as a suitable tourism place.

### 4.3.6 Problems of Tourism Development in Tanahun District

The researcher has found following obstacle for the development of tourism industry in Tanahun district.

**Table 4.26: Problems of Tourism Development in Tanahun District**

S.N.	Views of Tourists	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Language	3	18.75
2.	Transportation	5	31.25
3.	Guide	3	18.75
4.	Accommodation	2	12.50
5.	Others	3	18.75
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The problems of tourism development in Tanahun district as described by the respondents has been reflected in the above table. Most of the respondents feel that the major problem of tourism development is the lack of proper transportation facility. Secondly the problem of tourism development was language, tourist guide and other miscellaneous problems. Respondents gave equal importance to these three factors. Other problem was found to be the accommodation facility. 12.5 percent of the respondents said that the lack of accommodation facility is the major problem of tourism development in the district.

### 4.3.7 Opinion of Tourist for their Favorite Foods

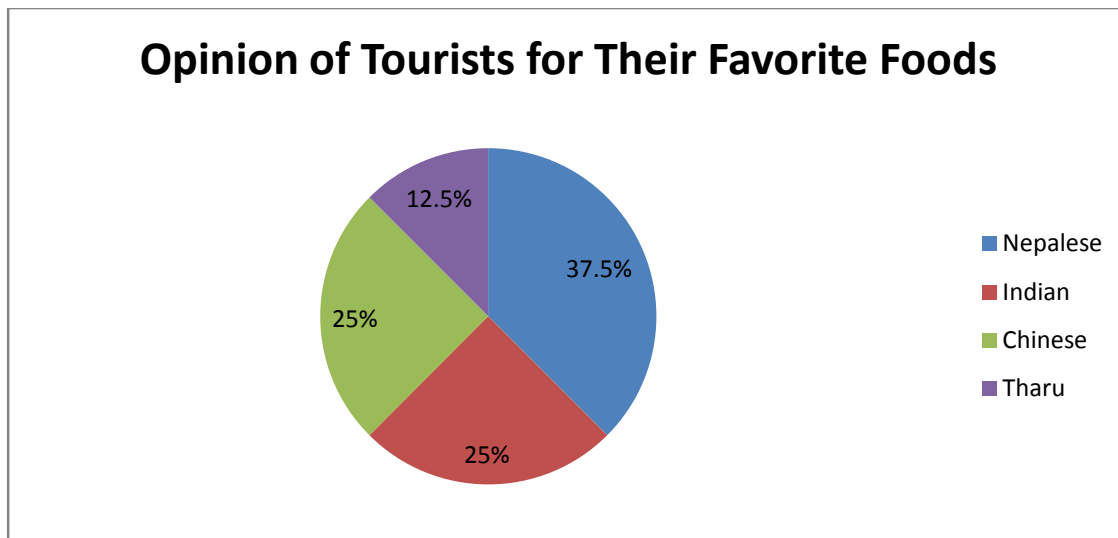
To develop to tourism that's necessary to identify their interest and needs. While visiting the tourist in the study we have found that they had following preference toward cuisine.

**Table 4.27: Opinion of Tourists for their Favorite Foods**

S.N.	Type of Food	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Nepalese	6	37.50
2.	Indian	4	25.00
3.	Chinese	4	25.00
4.	Tharu	2	12.50
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

**Figure 4.10**



Most of the visitors in the district were found to prefer Nepalese food. 37.5 percent of the visitors were found to prefer Nepalese food. The next favorite was Indian and Chinese food preferred by equal number of respondents with 25 percent for each. The next preferred food was Tharu food preferred by 12.5 percent of the respondents.



### **4.3.8 Opinion of Tourist about Neatness and Management of the Tanahun District**

Evaluation of current plan and polices and taking feedback from tourist as well as local people is necessary. Therefore, when we are trying to pick up the opinion about current situation we have found following response from the tourists.

**Table 4.28: Opinion of Tourists about Neatness and Management of the Tanahun District**

S.N.	Tourist Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	2	12.50
2.	Good	10	62.50
3.	Not So Good	4	25.00
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Most of the visitors were feeling satisfactory on the neatness and management of Tanahun district. Only 12.5 percent of the respondents reacted the neatness and the management efficiency of tourism in Tanahun district being excellent. About one fourth of the respondents felt the neatness and management of the district not being so good.

### **4.3.9 Opinion of Tourist on the Behavior of Locals**

That's necessary to behave in good manner with tourists to satisfy and encourage them for lengthen their duration of visit. We have found behavior of local people towards tourist.

**Table 4.29: Behavior of Locals towards Tourists**

S.N.	Tourist Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Well	4	25.00
2.	Satisfactory	12	75.00
3.	Not So Good	0	0
Total		16	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The behavior of the local peoples towards the tourists was satisfactory for most of the visitors. Three fourth of the respondents were not felling well behavior of the locals towards tourists. One fourth of the respondents were feeling well mannered behavior of the locals towards the visitors.

#### **4.4 Identification of Key Problems of Tourism Industry in Tanahun District**

One of the main purposes of this research is to identify the problems which have been main abstraction for the development of tourism in Tanahun district. Tanahun district with its splendid natural beauty, religious and historical importance have a good potential in tourism. There are certain physical lacks which is hindering in making Tanahun as a good tourism destination. Tanahun district has got lot of favorable factors which are required for the development of tourism in a country as Historical, Religious, natural beauty, rich Sightseeing etc. There are several serious problems which are obstruction in the path of developmental sectors.

On the other hand, Tanahun district excels in tourism but much of its vast prospect still awaits exploitation. Much remains to be done for its improvement. Tourism hare a porky seasonal activity, shows & economic weakness because the people are one of employment during the slack season. Therefore, needs a proper policy & planning for fullest & explanation of the existing tourism industry.

The facilities and services deteriorate sharply during the peak season, as the amenities available cannot cope up with the huge rush. There are shortage of electricity cut, deterioration transportation & lack of accommodation all these leading to a chaotic condition. Not only the visitors are in convinced & put to unnecessary tensions when the local inhabitants get separated.

Demand for more tourist accommodation & provision of services industry associated with tourist activities need more spaced. Mushroom growth of hotels, shops and restaurants, has defaced much of the positive glories.

From the different studies & survey of Tanahun district tourism shows that during the peak seasons, the visitors are greatly inconvenienced by soaring prices. Thus the tourism go with a bad impression and sometimes lead to social tensions & occasional crimes and vices. The tourism sector in Tanahun district is facing various problems which are detailed below.

### ) **Transportation**

The good provision of transportation is required since it is the means through which tourist reach their destination. The roads linking to historical places like Chabdi barahi, Tanahunsur , Manunkot , Chimkeswori, Chudi ramgha ( birth place of Adhi kabi Bahnubhakta Acharya ), Mirlunkot are not graveled yet. Tourist are finding difficulty in reaching Tanahun Kalika, Thanikothan, Raj Pani Mahadev, Bhagavatipani since the proper road transport has not yet been made. These places have good potential in tourism since the youths are now attracted in exploring our ancient historical places and religious places.

### ) **Accommodation**

Comfortable hotels and accommodation facilities plays a very important role in popularizing any tourist destination. The hotels in Tanahun are not comfortable

for visitors. Few Small and medium ranged hotels are functioning but they lack in giving comfort and hygienic service. These hotels are also running only in Bandipur and Damauli. The visitors for Chabdi barahi, Tanahun sur , Manunkot , Chimkeswori, Chudi ramgha ( birth place of Adhi kabi Bahnubhakta Acharya ), are finding difficulties regarding accommodation. The home stay programmed in the communities has not been developed yet. It is also vital to provide comfortable accommodation to people from diverse economical backgrounds. There is not any star level hotel in Tanahun for the affluent visitors.

### ) **Health Service**

The good health service is still lacking in Tanahun district. The primary health service have been provided but it is also centralized in headquarter Damauli and Bandipur. This lacks is causing inconvenience to the visitors as well to the local people. The visitors are hindered travelling to the temples and historical places which are far from the headquarters. Therefore poor health service facilities are considered as the problem for the tourism sectors in Tanahun district.

### ) **Skilled Human Resources**

The trained guides are required for explaining historical, religious, cultural importance of particular places to the visitors. Their knowledge and skills plays the major role in promoting the places and lengthening the stay days. There are not such trained guides, travel agencies who can explain the correct image of Tanahun district and its historical and religious importance. The institution for generating the trained guides is also insufficient. Most of the foreign visitors is facing the problem of language. The guides are not trained with the language. Most of the workers in hotels, conductors in buses and also the local peoples are uneducated. The lack of awareness regarding importance of tourism in their economy as well the national economy has failed to give comfort service to the

visitors. The failure in providing good service to the visitors is giving wrong message in national as well as international level.

### ) **Recreation Facilities**

Parks, facilities (swimming pools, clubs, movie hall, sightseeing, sports ground) and programs are attractive to tourists and are an essential ingredient of the tourism industry. These recreational facilities increase the stay period of visitors. Since these recreational facilities are not in Tanahun district, the visitors have a short visit period.

### ) **Advertisement and Information Center**

Advertising plays is a crucial tool in developing the tourism by attractively presenting the place point of interest. Advertising is the means by which the necessary information is given on tourist and tourist areas, to convince them to travel. The advertisement about the Tanahun district through the documentaries, short movies, pamphlets, booklets, post cards, articles in national and international magazines or through any means has not been done. The people of our nations are also unknown about the natural beauty and religious, cultural and historical importance of Tanahun district. Information centers which plays important role to attract visitors and inform about the particular places are also not established in Tanahun district.

### ) **Political Disturbances**

Nepal is a born place of Lord Gautam Buddha. Before Two decades Nepal was known all over the world as a peace land. Due to the political instability and weakness of political parties, Nepal is now suffering from violence. Chakkajam, Nepal Bandha is happening in weekly basis. These perplex situation in country has given wrong message about the country in the world. The foreign visitors are

ending their stay in Nepal. Visitors in Nepal is also feeling unsafe to travel rural destination like Tanahun district despite their importance. Many countries have also informed their people that Nepal is not good and safe destination for travel. The national tourism has also been negatively affected by the violence in the country.

### ) **Lack of well-Trained guides**

Well trained guides are only one, with when tourist makes contact for the information & importance of our cultural & historical places. So, a guide should be able to explained & express the importance of our cultural & historical places in an attractive way. If a guide is not well trained & uneducated he may give misinformation about the cultural & historical places in his own way, which will make the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding explanation about our unique social cultural antiquities.

### ) **Lack of trained Manpower**

The trained manpower is always in high demand particularly in tourism business for its development like trained guide; tourism policy that can provides total information of various tourist sports within state. At peak tourist Seasons there is always a lack of proper trained guided & trained manpower in a state which create a big burden in the development of tourism.

### ) **Lack of Resources**

The state/nation is still facing many problems in resources mainly lacking an economic & human resources in tourism. There have many plans & visions which cannot be achieved due to the lack of economic capability.

## **4.5 Prospects of Tourism Industry in Tanahun District**

Tanahun is in the central part of country, which is located 110 km east to Kathmandu and 19 km west to Pokhara. Tanahun has holy places like Devghatdham, Chhabdi Dhorbarahi. It is the birth place of Maharshi Vyas Parasara and Nepali great poet Bhanubhakta. Fertile land of Tanahun is irrigated by Krishna Gandaki, Marsayangdi, Madiseti, Trishuli etc. rivers. Tanahun has 23 different ethnic groups of people living together in harmony with their culture and tradition which make Tanahun a great place to visit. The most potential areas for tourists are detailed below.

### **) Ethnic Diversity**

80 percent of people reside in rural areas. Damauli, Abukharene, Khairanitar, Dulegunda, Bhimes, Dumre, Bandipur are the main bazaars in Tanahun. Thaprek Firfire, Hilekhark, Dharampani, Mewabari (Gurung), Eklekhet, (PUN), Daga rising (Gurung, Magar), Ghiring Sundhara, Baiwal (Newar), Rahu, Koidim, Golla, Rumsi (Magar), Gwaslung (Thakuri), Kumaltiri, Botetar, Simaltar (Darai), Chambas (Tamang), etc. are the main cultural villages. Main ethnic people in the district are Magar, Gurung, Chhetri, Newar, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Thakuri, Darai, Muslim, descending order according to their number.

### **) Siddha Gufa**

Making for a popular half-day trip, at 437m deep and 50m high, Siddha Gufa is said to be the largest cave in Nepal. Its cathedral-like chasm is full of twisted stalactites and stalagmites and hundreds of bats chirp and whistle overhead. Guides (Rs 400) are compulsory and await you at the cave's entrance. Flashlights are also available for hire.

Getting here is definitely a trek; taking 1½ hours one way (consider hiring a guide from Bandipur's Tourist Information Centre). Follow the signs starting from the north end of the village, taking you along a dirt path running north over the edge of the ridge, turning right at the obvious junction. The stone path is slippery so mind your step. From here it's a 25-minute walk downhill to Bimalnagar for buses to Pokhara or Kathmandu.

### ) **Tanahunsur Darbar (Historical place)**

Tanahunsur is the last state ruled by the sheen dynasty during baise choubise regiment an altitude of 1241 from the sea level. It is the 3 hour hiking from Damauli via Ghansikuwa to Tanahunsur. One can also take a one hour drive in a jeep and hike for two hours to Tanahunsur. Tanahunsur is becoming a historic hiking area as palace, cannons, taps, and weapons, used by the kings of that time can be observed and studied. It is also famous for sunrise and sunset as well as Newar and Magar culture.

### ) **Manhunkot**

Manhunkot is at an altitude of 1100 meters from sea level. It is famous for the spectacular view of Dhawalagiri and Langtang ranges, Jungle, Valleys, Mountains and Riverbank, Sunrise, Sunset,, Magar culture Paragliding, flora and fauna along with local dishes. It can be reached in two or three hour's walk which is also a good picnic spot.

### ) **Chhimkesworilek, the Tallest Top Hiking**

It is a famous religious and cultural place at an altitude of 2335 meters which can be reached on foot from two different roots, Abu khaireni and Dumre Bandipur. Spectacular view of Dhawalagiri and langtang ranges is also the attraction point of chhimkesworilek.



## ) **Queen of Hills Bandipur**

Bandipur is the old district headquarters also known as the queen of hills situated at an altitude of 1030 meters from the sea level. Bandipur was the center part of business area between Tibetan and India centuries ago. The main attractions of Bandipur are details below:

Site seen- beautiful view of saipal, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu, Buddha Himal, of west and Ganesh and Langtangrange of east

To look another attraction point are- khdkadevi mandir, Bindhyabasini (Pokhara) Thani devi, Mahalaxmi Devi, Tindhara Mahadev, Mukundeswory Temples

Newary art and culture, Gurung and Magar cultural, Stone paved road, Tundikhel ground, Raniban, Paragliding, Mountain biking, Chun Pahara (good place for rock clim

## **CHAPTER V: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country. Nepal as a whole can be a 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 involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimension of life like, culture environment, nature, behavior of people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Although the contribution of tourism for the development of national economy is significantly high, people of Nepal's rural area have yet not been able to create much benefit from it. This study was carriage out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community. The researcher aims at identify and explore problem and prospect of tourism in Tanahun District. The major objective of this study is to identify the problem and prospects of tourism development in Tanahun district. Especially this study focused out for the study in Byas Municipality, Tanahusur VDC, Bandipur Municipality and its surrounding

major popular areas like Manunkot, Chimkesori, Panchamandir Damuli Chabdibarahi, Birth Place of Bhanuvakta Chudi Ramgha, Rajpani Mahadev, Bhagabadi Pani Mandir. This thesis also includes study of the largest cave in South Asia Siddha Gufa, Rock climbing and mountain Biking in Bandipur.

Whole study area was taken as a sample where researcher was visited for the data collection, both primary and secondary data were collected. Observation questionnaire survey, focus group discussion, key information survey were used for the primary data collections.

**Major findings are as follows:**

- ) In respect to hotels 22 hotels were selected out of there only 83percent hotels were owner by local people and remaining by outside. On average 7 people were engaged in a hotel as employer from them 60 percent were male and 40%were female. From those respondent 22.27percent response that there were sufficient accommodation capacity in the study area and remain were response reverse.
- ) Most of the hotels are not able to generate sufficient volume of income it seems only 18.18 percent hotels are earning more than ten lakh and above 45.50 percent hotels earnings were still earning less than 5 lakh. From those sampled hotels it's found that only 18.18 percent hotels had ability to expense more than 10 lakh and remaining had only below 10 lakh.
- ) In the study, there has been taken 22 respondents to receive their opinion on the problem of tourism in Tanahun district. From those respondents about 23 percent blame to unsustainable policy of tourism industry and 13.635 percent respondents blame to uneducated local people.
- ) A remarkable portion of the people also found illiterate which about 12 percent. A huge portion of people found just to read and write but not

achieving a higher standard of education, which accounts about 31 percent. Only 14 percent of the respondents are achieving a college level of education.

- ) Most of the local peoples are engaged in agriculture profession which accounts for about 57 percent. A nominal percentage of people are engaged in business with less than 9 percent. This shows the fact that the tourism industry in the study area is still lacking commitment and contribution from the local people.
- ) The most of the people are very low earners. A yearly income below 200000 rupees earned by about 38 percent out of which about 12 percent earns below Rs. 50000 and very few people earned above Rs. 300000 which accounts for just around 6 percent.
- ) Most of the tourists in the district are internal tourist. One fourth of the total tourists were found from the inside the country. Most of the tourists were found to visit with the purpose of entertainment which is around 38 percent. About 31 percent of the tourists were found to visit with the purpose of pilgrim.
- ) The major problems faced by the tourist are found that lack of proper transportation facilities, language, tourist guide and accommodations respectively.
- ) The major problems identified in Tanahun districts are lack of good transportation, accommodation, health service, trained manpower, political disturbance, recreation facilities.
- ) The main attractions of Tanahun district are found as Vyas Cave, Parasar Cave, queen of hill Bandipur, Siddha Cave, Holly place of Hindu Devghat, Historical Places (Tanahunsur, Mirlungkot, Manungkot, Chhimkessori), Chudi Ramgha (the birth place of Bhanuvakta).

## 5.2 Conclusion

It's not found skilled human resources to guide for tourist and explaining about historical, religious cultural importance, lack of recreation facilities to attract tourist and to lengthen duration of visiting period, lack of well developed infrastructure.

Lack of well organized government plans and policies, political disturbance to develop tourism area not according with plan and policies. Natural beauty, sightseeing, observing sun rise and sun set, local cultures and Rich biodiversity are taken as major attractions of Tanahun district. Gap of services on the way to in Siddha Gufa, Tanahunsur, Chabdi Barahi Mandir is one of the major problem for tourism development. In it there is not any tourist based hotels on the mid path. It also impacts on the lack of earnings of wayside people.

It was found that, there is not sufficient tourism infrastructure i.e transportation, drinking water, electricity, health centers, schools, parks, view point etc. for this local government's collaboration with NGoS /INGoS are striving now. There is no wide publicity to this area from local, district and national level. It is because of the negligence of the local governments and geographical structures. In respect to Hotels, there are few hotels and hotel accommodation are insufficient. Based on tourists however majority hotels are centralized in district headquarter.

Another finding of this study area is not linked with Nepal due to the rugged topography to reach district headquarter. That is way the people of this area link with Kathmandu and most of the tourist flow take part through south Asia. Tanahun is also a religions place for Hindus. Study found many holly places Devghat Dham, Chabdi Bharai, Thanimai, Bedvyas Damauli. As a result, it can be taken as religious tourism also. Trekking as well as Rock Climbing, Mountain Biking, Rafting is one of the major aspects of Tanahun district. We can view all the

highest mountain of the world: Mt. Everest, Annapurna, Kanchanjanga Ganesh Himal etc. from the same place. It is the aggregate product for the tourists and it is the most crucial features from which anyone can satisfy views. The level of awareness in local people is very low. They are not informed about the tourism activities of this area. On the question of researcher on ‘Do you know about tourism?’ a respondent replied that he had listened first time this term.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

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

- ) Conduct mass awareness programs to create conducive environment for tourism development.
- ) Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve sites with historical and cultural importance.
- ) Government assistance is required for promotion and infrastructure development.
- ) Establish linkages with the famous tourism destination Pokhara and neighbor districts to build tourism packages.
- ) Priority should be given to the development of rural tourism destination in order to alleviate poverty.
- ) Nepalese type accommodation facilities should be built in the area of tourism destination.
- ) Organic farming should be encouraged at the satellite area of major tourism spots.

- ) Developments of minor forest products such as aromatic and medicinal herbs, ferns, orchids that are in high demand.
- ) Curbing population growth, including provision of basic social services such as health, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and nutrition to improve quality of life.
- ) Provide education and training activities that encourages local skill enhancement and natural resource management capacity of local people.
- ) Development of basic infrastructure such as improved track/mule routes electricity/irrigation water by involving local people.
- ) Protection of bio- diversity should be due attention and priority while running tourism attention
- ) From Tanahun district tourism development and management committee including all sectors.

Adaption and implementation of the above mention 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 Tanahun district.

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**Appendix - I**  
**Questionnaire for Hotel/ Lodges**

Name of the Hotel:

Name of the Hotels Owner:

Established year:

Situated in:

Permanent Address:

1. How many staffs are there in your hotel?

.....

2. How many rooms and beds are available in your hotel?

.....

3. How many Tourists do stay averagely in your hotel per day?

.....

4. How long time do tourists stay in your hotel/lodge?

i) 12 hours

ii) 1 days

iii) 2 days

iv) More than 2 days

5. Is the number of tourists' arrival satisfied?

i) yes

ii) no

6. How many people are employed in your hotel?  
.....
7. What are the problems faced by you?  
i) Lack of electricity                      ii) No year round business  
iii) Contribute                              iv) Others
8. Is there any change in the economic aspects of you?  
i) Yes                      ii) Yes it is                      iii) No
9. How do you analyze the future prospects of tourism in Tanahun?  
i) Very good                                      ii) Excellent  
iii) Good    iv) Unknown
10. Please provide any suggestion to enrich tourism in Tanahun?  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Appendix - II**  
**Questionnaires for Local People**

1. Personal information  
Name:  
Age:  
Religion:  
Marital status:  
Gender:  
Occupation:  
Education:
2. What is your main source of income?  
i) Agriculture                      ii) Tourism related business  
iii) Service                          iv) Trade and commerce  
v) Animal husbandry (Goats)   vi) Others
3. Are you familiar with tourism?  
i) Yes                                  ii) No
4. If yes, how many family members of you are involving in tourism based business?  
i) Hotel/lodge                      ii) Trekking                      iii) shops  
iv) potters                          v) Others
5. Do your family benefit from it?  
i) Yes                                  ii) No                                  iii) Unknown
6. What are the attractions of tourists of this area?  
i) Natural beauty    ii) Sightseeing                      iii) Sunrise and sunset  
iv) Local culture    v) If others
7. What are the things that you have benefited from the tourists?  
.....
8. Do you feel any economic development by it?  
i) Yes                      ii) No                      iii) as it is

- 9 What do you feel level of satisfaction of tourist where they visit the place?  
.....
- 10 What do you feel are the activities of local government sufficient for tourism development in Tanahun District?
- 11 What are the main barriers of tourism development of Tanahun District?  
.....
- 12 How can you cope with these problems?  
.....
- 13 What is your suggestion regarding to increase the volume of tourism in Tanahun for making is as the main destination of Nepal?  
.....  
.....

**Appendix - III**  
**Questionnaires for Tourists**

Nationality:

Age:

Place of Origin

Occupation:

Sex:

Name :

1. How do you know about Bandipur?

.....

2. What is your main purpose to visit Tanahun?

i) Sightseeing                      ii) Natural beauty

iii) Research                      iv) Other

3. Is it your first time to Tanahun?

.....

4. How many days will you stay in Tanahun?

.....

5. Where do you reside during your staying here?

i) Nepali hotel                      ii) Indian hotel

iii) Home stay                      iv) Others

6. Are you satisfied with the services of hotel and tourist guide?

.....

7. Are there existing facilities are available in the region?

.....

8. Will you visit again?

i) Yes                                      ii) No

9. Any suggestions?

.....