

# CHAPTER-ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal, a developing country is rich in terms of its 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/unequited ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Terai plains to mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity have contributed to the great prosperity and progress of the nation. Even though, its richness in panoramic scenic beauty and paramount resources, the country could not absorb its property for the multidimensional development aspects of the nation. The country has been consistently ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. The latest report reveals that Nepal' poverty headcounts remained 26.5 percent in 2011/12 with a per capita income of \$742. More than 82 percent of the total population of 26 million residing in rural areas (CBS, 2012).

Nepal has written its small territorial compass sign mainly due to its tourist attraction including various sites full of art, architectural master piece and pilgrimage places in the background of natural panorama. Nepal has a most favorable position as it possess exciting fascination owing to the vastness of natural attraction, the high standard of cultural achievements, pleasant, coolness of climate and uniqueness of its flora and fauna. It featured attractive ranging from magnificent alpine scenery to the colossal Himalayan panorama. It is truly a bewitching land of contrasts. Consisting of rugged mountain ranges, green valleys with various pilgrimage sites. Cool and fertile flat lands, tropical forests and the pristine glory of perpetual snows, Nepal in reality is not only geographical mosaic but also a human mosaic. It has a population of 26 millions and are divided into 125 caste and ethnic groups speaking in 70 languages and dialects. Due to different

indigenous Nationalities, have their own mother tongue, folk culture, beliefs and practices, dance and music, art and artifacts, festivals, life cycle rituals and traditional healing practices (Bhattachan, 2000).

Tourism is a multi-faced industry, which promotes cottage industry, trade and other service field's .Tourism industry plays a vital role for the development of the national economy in Nepal. Development of tourism sector can influence in various sector such as increasing employment, generating foreign exchange tourist related business as well as to improve the balance of payment of the country. Tourism are a labor intensive industries & it provides good employment opportunities at different levels. Tourism is one of the main sources of foreign earnings for Nepal. Tourist not only brings money to region, they also carry along with them a strong & visible lifestyle. Their dress, food, habits and merrymaking style all bring some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit (Kunwar, 2006).

Lumbini is the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha. It is one of the sacred places of all the Buddhists living in the world .Worldwide attention is focused in lumbini not only because Pilgrims and Tourists from all over the world want to visit the place but also that all for all mankind .Lumbini has a special meaning as a place of meditation and spiritual renewal, a centre of cultural exchange and a symbol of peace.

This is one of the most important reasons behind the high acclamation of Nepal and is a treasured heritage for the country. Lumbini is also famous for highly civilized inhabitants and the natural prosperity of the place. It is said that the place holds the devotional feelings even in the air.

Today devotees and visitors from all over the world come to visit lumbini the timeless place where ancient monuments glorify the birth place of Buddha and bear witness to the record of the noteworthy visits by famous dignitaries. More than 60% of tourists were interested in Buddha and Buddhism that's why they moved to get their feet over the land where the Buddha was born i.e. pilgrims.

Authorities work hard to promote and publicize Lumbini and other sites of the area as major tourist and pilgrimages sites. Similarly efforts should be made to implement the Lumbini Master Plan as soon as possible so as to give a new look to the area and promote it as a number one tourist and pilgrimage site of Nepal . Aggressive policy and promotion programmers have to be carried out by respective agencies within the country and overseas taking lumbini as the centre of excellence in religious tourism. An important archeological site near Lumbini, Kapilvastu evokes, the ancient place where Lord Buddha spent his formative years, scattered foundations of the place are abundant and archeologist have now discovered 13 successive layers of human habitation dating back to the eighth century B.C. A must for archeological and historical buffs (Ghimire, 2002).

Besides its religious and historical significance, Lumbini offers cultural insight into the village life of southern Nepal. If possible try to coincide we visit with the weekly Monday Bazaar when villagers come from miles around to buy ..... Spicer, pottery jeweler and various other items. It may appear as a scene and of the Arabian Nights, with colorful merchandise spread out under the mango trees and the air perfumed with incense. So, Tourism point of view, Lumbini has its own importance for its religious and archeological value and nevertheless, it has enough prospect in developing tourism market and act as a socio-economic force for developing country like Nepal.

Tourism is the backbone-leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal, however it has not been developed, pro-poor has not been addressed. Tourism is the result of movement, entry, & stay; it is a composite product and out comes of attraction, accessibility accommodation and amenities. Elements and components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators of the development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up on the quality and quantity of products/components. However most of potential tourist destinations except few destinations e.g. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan are deprived of transportation, communication and accommodation & amenities as well as lacking the identification of new potentialities & its development, advertisement and promotion, thus the promotional effort of tourism are so ineffective that large chunk of probable tourists do not know about Nepal in international front. Even though it is generally recognized that peace is

pre condition for tourism, inevitable and security is backbone for the betterment of the tourism, Nepal could not maintain conflicts, civil war, violence and disturbances. Most of tourist destinations have been impaired by conflict of people war (Pardhananga, 2012).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Nepal is rich in various natural culture, arts, temples and Stupas attraction that can be basic appeal to the visitors with religious interest. In spite of a lot of tourist attraction, Nepal is still behind to promote religious tourism. Principle problem for this is lack of systematic approach and unable to give appropriate information about the religious tourism in the international market, such as internet, E-mail, journals, conference and different magazine publicity. It is necessary to explore about challenges and problems of religious tourist places.

Lumbini being a part of Nepal has great potentiality for further development of tourism. There is no denying the fact that Lumbini has an enormous potential as a cultural and religious site, which makes it worthy effort towards an increased sustainable development of this area. Majority of tourist and visitors are attracted by the religious potential of Lumbini which has made this country as a destination of the religious tourism resulting as one of the major source of currency in Nepal. The added significance of the Lumbini as a world Heritage site requires prioritization to be given to the preservation of the outstanding universal value of the suite. Being great potentiality, it was not taken into height of development.

Due to negligence of Nepal government, religious tourism has greatly affected. This is the great tragedy for pilgrims. Though this kind of suffering has been experienced so far and such issues are submitted to the Nepal government but its prospect on these aren't still centralized. Nepal Government should have already made policies for the sake of religious tourism separately, but still it wasn't considered deeply. So from the view point of tourist destination, Lumbini possesses more potentiality & it has great future prospects also for further tourism development in the study area being its religious & cultural value.

Therefore, there is lacking 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 may in fact may increase the economic environmental and socio cultural problems of the area visited.

However, despite the fact that Nepal holds immense tourism potentialities because of her natural and cultural heritage, the country has not been able to reap desired benefits from tourism which merely contributes about 3-4 percent of GDP. This bleak situation prevails because of internal and external factors.

Lumbini is not only a sacred complex for Buddhists but also for Hindus as well as other religious people due to the peaceful environment. The government of Nepal is making arrangement to develop Lumbini as the Land of Peace. It is very important as the teaching of Lord Buddha is meant for peace and harmony. It was studied regarding the status and problems of a particular tourist place on the basis of following research questions.

- ) What are the socio economic impacts of tourism in Lumbini?
- ) What are the prospects and the problems of tourism development in Lumbini?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

General objective of the study is to find out the problems and prospects of tourism development in Lumbini. But some of the specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- ) To find out the socio-economic impact of the tourism in Lumbini comparing with the past.
- ) To explore the prospects and problems of tourism development in Lumbini.

#### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

Nepal, being a developing country, depends heavily on agriculture, problem like unemployment and population growth are increasing day by day. There are no large scale industries for the development of the country. Nepal has higher potentiality to develop tourism industry which suitable in term of socio-economic and geographical condition of the nation. Its proper development and management is indispensable. Various efforts have been made for the development of tourism in Nepal and many studies on tourism have been carried out but all of the studies only focus on the tourism and have not addressed issues, prospects, problems of religious tourism adequately which is also a part of tourism. For a country like Nepal which is very rich in cultural heritage and dominant of two great religions i.e. Hinduism & Buddhism, has a great prospect for the expansion of religious tourism in Nepal.

As a best destination for the development of religious tourism, this study focuses on the Lumbini Area (the birth place of Lord Buddha) which posses great potentiality for the promotion of tourism activity being its religious important. Very few studies and research and work have been carried out in respect to religious tourism in Lumbini. So, this study gives the holistic vision of religious tourism in Lumbini which throws light to investigate the important religious and archeological site in Lumbini on the development of tourism activity more advance in Lumbini.

This research work is mainly concerned with analysis and identification of the potentiality of religious tourism, future prospects in relation to religious tourism in study area and to recommend measure and appropriate strategies for development of religious tourism. So this study is very functional research in the field of religious tourism. It is also supportive for those researcher, scholars and others who are concerned to get detailed information about the religious tourism of Lumbini .

Ultimately, the research expected to identify the strengths and weakness points which are being barriers or helpful in the development of Lumbini as a best religious sites. So, this

research work is helpful for the flourishing of religious tourism with a new vision in the years to come.

This study has been examined the scope of domestic tourism in lumbini. Many studies have been carried out on the problems and prospects of tourism have drawn but not are so much concerned with tourism of Lumbini. This study also seeks to assess the impact of tourism activities in the area under study both human and natural environment which were of more important for recommending to the plan and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for further promotions of similar area of the nation.

### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized into six different chapters. Chapter one discusses about the introduction of the study topic. Chapter two discuss about the Literature review, chapter three is research methodology. In the same way chapter four is about general information of the study are and chapter five is data interpretation and analysis of data. Summary and conclusion are mentioned in the sixth chapter. Bibliography are including at the end of the study.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Despite the short history of modern tourism in Nepal as compared to other Asian countries, there are different kinds of profound literature available on tourism, tourism activities related to Nepal. So, literature review is an important aspect, which guides the new researcher and also it helps gain insights on particular research issues, which assists in formulating the research problems and acknowledging the previous efforts made scholars and researchers. It can be a strong bridge between the previous and present efforts to carry out the fundamental assumption without which a research work never can be original. So, in this chapter attempt has been made to provide the theoretical foundation of tourism. In dealing with theoretical foundations some books, studies magazines, reports, regulations, and dissertations that the directly and indirectly relevant to proposed study have been reviewed.

#### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

The most widely used and popular definitions of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. This definition was recommended by International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1908. Again, in 1993, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted Rome definitions of tourism in revised form prepared by World Tourism Organization (WTO) as a follow up to the Ottawa International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the Government of Canada in June 1991. In this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all travelers. A traveler is defined as "any person on a trip between two or more countries or two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence" (Batra, 1990).

In the middle ages, merchants, explorers, pilgrims and students travelled in various places and despite the upheavals caused by the invasions of the Arabs, the Normans and Hungarians, the movement of people was far from ceasing completely. "Students attracted



by the master mind of such renowned universities of Bulgaria, Paris, Rome, Salamanca, Cairo and Nalanda and Kikramshila in India travelled after to heart them" (Upadhya, 2003).

The most popular and widely accepted definition of tourism given by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) conference in Ottawa in 1991 is; "The activities of a person traveling to a place outside his/her environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (Batra, 1990).

Tourism is perceived as an economic activity which accrues to the recipient countries a definite source of foreign exchange and national income, creates jobs to reduce unemployment, fosters entrepreneurship, stimulates production of food and local handicrafts, speeds of communication facilities, cultural exchanges and above all, contributes to a better understanding of the host country. Some of principal changing dimensions of the vast expanding tourist industry are bringing into sharper focus the global concern over the cultural, ecological, environment, socio-economic and political effects of tourism (Batra, 1990).

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

The word tour is derived from Latin "tornare" and Greek "tornos" meaning a lathe or circle, the movement around a central or axis. This meaning changed in modern English to represent one's turn. The suffix -ist denotes one that performs a given action. When the word tour and suffixes -ism and -ist are combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that a circle represents a starting point which ultimately returns back to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle, a tour represents a journey that it is

a round trip i.e. the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore, one who take such a journey can be called a tourist (Theobald, 1991).

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

Tourism existed from the very beginning of human civilization. There could not have been any civilization without personal communication, exchange and view, inter change knowledge, experiences and skills (Shrestha, 1989). With the development of western Christianity, pilgrimages possessed a special importance in the middle ages and got many journeys on the national and international level. The Buddhists people, despite hardship, continued to make pilgrimages to the shrines of Buddha as Mecca become a powerful center of religious attraction for the Islamic countries from the 18th century on wards.

### **2.1.1 Modernization and Tourism**

”Modernization theory is a theory used to explain the process of modernization within societies. The theory looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that, with assistance, ’traditional‘ countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have. Modernization theory attempts to identify the social variables which contribute to social process and development of societies, seeks to explain the process of social evaluation. Modernization theory is subject to criticism originating among socialist and free–market ideologies, world system theorists, globalization theory and dependency theory among others” (Encyclopedia of Sociology).

Modernization theory not only stresses the process of change but also the responses to that change. It also looks at internal dynamics while referring to social and cultural structures and the adaptation of new technologies, as it is defined as the spreading of modernization across borders. It theorizes the development of a global economy and the means of production

Tourism is regarded as a very important industry to virtually all economic regardless of their level of economic development. It is an export industry and helps to correct any adverse trade balance in an economy. Tourism is not a blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution (Poudyal, 1998).

Globalization has many advocates some of which are globalists, transformation lists and traditionalists. Globalists are globalizations modernization theorists so are therefore very positive about the concept. They argue that globalization is good for everyone as there are benefits for all including vulnerable groups such as women and children. This is done because globalization is typically western values which are transmitted therefore allowing women to rights they wouldn't have had before e.g. reproduction rights.

Modernization theory is a description and explanation of the process of transformation from traditional or underdeveloped societies to modern societies. Modernization theorist studies the social, political and cultural consequences of economic growth and the condition that are important for industrialization and economic growth to occur (Encyclopedia of Sociology).

Modernization theorists often saw traditions as obstacles to economic growth. Furthermore, while modernization might deliver violent, radical change for traditional societies it was thought worth the price. Critics insist that traditional societies were often destroyed without ever gaining promised advantages if, among other things, the economic gap between advanced societies and such societies actually increased.

Due to the modernism traditional instrument are replaced by modern technology. Many musical instruments are replaced by modern equipment. People attraction goes on new

things that create a new thread to preserve traditional music and beliefs also. New things that create a new source of social change.

Since modernization deals with social change from agrarian societies to industrial ones, it is important to look at the technological point of view. New technologies do not change societies by it. Rather, it is the response to technology that causes change. Frequently, technology will be recognized but not put to use for a very long time. Technological change is not additive, it is ecological.

A new technology does not merely add something it changes everything. People in society are always coming up with new ideas and better ways of making life easier and more enjoyable. Technology makes it possible for more innovated society and broad social change. Therefore widely dispersed population are connected, it facilitates other business communication among each other, and it provides internet access, which also gives greater value in literacy.

In addition to technology being a great social and economic advancement it also grants these more dependent societies to become more modernized despite internal conflicts or repressive governments, allowing them to reap the benefits of such technological advancements.

Education, profession also related to modernization. Due to modernization the affluent of education develop among people that determine the attitude towards tourism.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

“Aatithi Devo Bhavaa.” Tourism isn’t a new phenomenon in oriental philosophy; more specifically in Hinduism. In Sanskrit literature we find three terms for tourism derived from the root 'atan' which means leaving home for some time to other places.” According to Negi as cited in Upadhyay, 2011 there are basically three terms in tourism in Hindu cosmology:

**Paryatna:** leaving own habitat for getting pleasure and acquiring knowledge.

**Desatna:** leaving village and country primarily for economic opportunities.

**Tirthatna:** Leaving village and country for religious purpose.

With regard to tourism in Nepal, external and internal tourist has been involving in tourism activities in Nepal. They are being staying for at least 24 hours and almost six month for various purpose like recreation, health, study, religion, pilgrimage, business, sightseeing, conference.

Kunwar (2006) studied that tourism embraces all movement of people outside their communities for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday but it will also include for example attendances at conferences and movement on infrequent business purpose. Similarly, tourism is temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places to work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and facilities created to cater their needs

Tewari (2010) has characterized tourism concept in Nepal within a given activities: A movement of people towards diverse destinations. It followed two major components (journey and stay) taking place outside the normal are of residence and works. A movement consists with temporary nature only for a short duration that could distinguish tourism from migration.

It gives rise to different tourism activities at the destination, which are dissent from those of the resident population of the place visited. The main motive to participate in tourism is largely for acquiring recreational activities. It can be achieved from temporary visit rather from permanent residence or employment remunerated within the place visited.

Tourism in the pure sense is essentially a pleasure activity and involves a discretionary use of freely disposable incomes on leisure time.

Upadhayay (2011), entitled “Tourism as a leading sector in economic development of Nepal” has mentioned that Nepal as a showroom of Natural beauty, rich in flora and fovea which are the main attractions of tourism in Nepal. This loads to raise the economic status of the whole country. The study argued that significant employment and income in

generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural tourism infrastructure. He also argued that rural tourism is potential leading economic sector for rural development. The rural parts of Nepal with rich cultural and national heritages have tremendous possibility of tourism development.

Malla, (2010) studied that people are becoming more and more attracted to new destinations dominantly for different taste of culture. In general tourist has been interested to observe flora and fauna, wildlife, scenic beauties, including snow capped mountains, agricultural farms, industrial complexes, craftsmanship, socio-religious sites, historical monuments, the milky waterways, the diversified ethnic groups in Nepal.

Jaishi (2013) mentions that home stay programs are nothing new- or so history would have believed. Coastal tourism is encouraged but has come into conflict with other uses and sustainable development is an issue. In recent days, cultural and natural tourism is becoming more popular among the visitors locally and globally. Interest of visitors is shifting towards nature based tourism activities such as scenery, lifestyle, culture and tradition, cultivation, bird watching, viewing of wildlife, nature walk, organic farming and test of organic food, enjoying with traditionally managed kitchen dining room, animals rearing, feeding animals and observing the habit of wild and pet animals. The tourism activities should be organized in the village under rural management to study the life style and culture of people with home stay which can be a great opportunity for the visitors to satisfy their curiosity towards tradition for specific area.

Shrestha (2014) studied contribution of tourism industry in economic development of Nepal. The study concluded that tourism industry plays a vital role in the country's economic development. In a developing country like Nepal tourism industry is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earning. Tourism potentiality due to Nepal's cultural values and other natural & archaeological beauties is very high in Nepal. These are the factors that has given rise to entrepreneurship in Nepal with the advent of tourism has been the growth of entrepreneurship in Nepal. The study concluded that lack of co-ordination among the government and the private sector is well pronounced. One of the major problems to entrepreneurship development is lack of managerial skill as well as

entrepreneurship in the country. Unless Nepal addresses these issues, sustained development of entrepreneurship will not be possible. Ultimately there will always be lack of entrepreneurship development in the country. So, Nepal must overcome its problems on a systematic and time bound basis and develop industry on professional lines.

Chhetri (2014), have studied on the effects of tourism on culture and environment in Chitwan. Their study expressed that after the establishment of Chitwan National Park in 1973, there has been considerable activities on the social and economic fronts in an around the village of Sauraha which has brought a lot of transformation in the socio-economic and cultural life and activities of the villagers. The study also declared that the Royal Chitwan National Park is the third important destination of tourists visiting Nepal. There were 374 hotels or resorts operating outside that park in and around Sauraha in April 2012 and roughly 33,000 visited Sauraha in the year. Their study also mentioned that the total number of guides are advancing among them 'Tharu' tribe also has opportunity on it. And the bullock carts and elephant riding have been replaced by jeeps.

The importance of domestic tourism does not seem to have been properly established in the tourism industry in Nepal. Due to low level of earning and savings, the Nepalese generally do not travel away from home unless unavoidable. At the same time, there is no promotion and advertisements for domestic tourism in Nepal. The study has found that although the people of Nepal have been traveling from time immemorial as pilgrims but such travels were not considered as domestic tourism due to its unorganized nature. The study has suggested developing domestic tourism, as an industry in future with much potential for private sector investment but for that there is a need for productive programs through government policies, incentives and infrastructure for the development of environmentally sustainable domestic tourism. The report has also recommended using domestic tourism to enhance the understanding between different ethnic groups. It has also proposed to conduct 'Know Nepal' campaign to promote the concept. The immediate policy recommendations for the development of domestic tourism are proper land use planning in urban and potential tourist areas and developing tourist villages both in the hills and the plains. Development and improvement of roads, drinking water supply,

telecommunications and security in the area mostly visited by domestic visitors are highly recommended. The other general suggestions to promote domestic tourism put forward by the study includes initiation of incentive packages, provision of study discounts, granting level paid holiday to service holders, special of season prices and developing domestic tour packages to suit various segments of the society.

Shrestha (2014) studied the impact of tourism in Nepalese economy and its problems and prospects and aimed to concern with the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. Her study identify the basic problems of tourism on the basis of its contribution to national economy status of tourism infrastructures, review of the planning and policies of the government exports in the sample, and also analyzed the trend of foreign exchange earnings and share of tourism receipts to gross domestic product. She has pointed out that Nepal has not been able to introduce and diversify new tourism products. On the other hand, the experts are of the opinion that the problem of the air accessibility, lack of proper marketing and promotional strategy, pollution, lack of required infrastructure, lack of co-ordination, frequent, frequent change in government as well as lack of political commitment are the short coming of tourism industry in Nepal. Despite the various problems, she added, the prospects of tourism are bright in Nepalese economy in generating employment, contributing to national GDP and also for over all development of the economy.

Dhungel (2015) in his study, aimed to study the economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal, he made an attempt to analyze the economic impact of tourism in Nepal. The specific objectives of the study was to analyze the trend, structure and composition of tourist arrival, to estimate the interdependence of the sector with some of the other sectors of the economy, top estimate the linkages within the sectors in terms of import contents of both goods and factor services, and foreign currency, to estimate the impact of the sector on employment, income and output of the economy, to estimate the demand for tourism and to estimate the item wise expenditure elasticity of tourism expenditures in Nepal. This study has been carried out on the basis of both demand as well as supply framework. The



study found that politico-economic crisis in the country as well as in the region has been found affecting the number of tourists visiting Nepal. Country-wise concentration of international tourists has been found to be decreasing. Seasonality factor has been found most prominent in Nepalese tourism. Relatively higher negative correlation has been detected between length of stay and the average per capita per day expenditure of tourists.

## **Conclusion**

From the study of review of literature tourism has led to the creation of new habits and different behavior and life models as well as a different conception of time. It has generated a movement of culture that encourages travelers to see and understand social, cultural, and environmental differences. The homo-turisticus has become the symbol of an evolved society. Today, the old pilgrimage sites have begun to attract masses of pilgrims, the difference now being that the pilgrims also come across tourists on holiday. What does this mass movement signify? A search for salvation or a return to the roots of the past as a form of resistance against the rationality of modern times. Without a doubt, the tourist industry and the media are offering pilgrimages as consumerism. Given that tourists share the same attitudes as pilgrims -in other words, the search for authenticity at different levels of depth and involvement it could be said that pilgrims are partly tourists and that tourists are partly pilgrims. Thus they complement one another, the promotion of "religious" tourism today, seen as both devotional and cultural, is proof the existence of this common "search".

The rediscovery of pilgrimages also shows that religious values, doctrines, and institutions have lost nothing of their status in, and their influence over, every day behavior. This means that the modern individual is seeking transcendental values to overcome the fragments, the discontinuity, of modern society and that he or she is the "pilgrim tourist" of modern times.

## **CHAPTER-THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents a brief discussion on the research methodology adopted to collect and analyze the data needed for the research study, which includes research design, nature of study, universe and sampling procedure, techniques of data collection and process of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area**

For this study the area has been selected Lumbini, Kapilvastu district as the birth place of lord Buddha which is situated in western Terai region of Nepal. Rupandehi district is the area where the north south and east west highways join. As we know Nepal is very rich in natural and cultural heritage which helps to make a perfect tourist destination. It consists of many religious site which have taken its position into the light as a religious tourism and for more developed religious tourism in Nepal these sites are very important like other religious site, Pashupatinath, Swarga Dwari religious site but among all the these sites Lumibini is very famous and renowned place which is also listed in world Heritage site (being the birth place of Lord Buddha) makes Nepal famous in the whole world. So, for this study, the area has been selected as a Lumbini which is very popular for Buddhist and among non-Buddhist also.

Through Lumbini has already been exposed from the view point of tourism. this area is very popular from the view point of religious and archeological valves. For the development of religious tourism. Lumbini is the best destination area.

Lumbini possess many attractive things which helps to attract many tourist every years like tangibility and peace, the pleasant ....., the lovely garden, good archeology, Maya Devi Temple, Stupas, Monasteries and the historical movements and due to its silence and lovely atmosphere, Lumbini is steward as the best place for meditation and penance by the sages and saints of all ages.

### **3.2 Research Design**

In this research, descriptive and exploratory research designs were used. The research was descriptive in the sense that the research described socio-economic impact of tourism. Moreover, research was explorative in the sense that it was also explored the problem and prospects of tourism in the study area. Apart from this the researcher made an attempt to explain the collected data.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

Primary as well as secondary data were used in this study.

#### **Primary Source of Data**

Primary data was collected through household interview by structured questionnaire and observation of different activities by hotel, restaurant and local agencies etc.

#### **Secondary Source of Data**

Secondary data was obtained from various published & unpublished sources i.e. relevant literature, library study, news papers and journal of tourism, research report & annual report of NTB, Lumbini Development Trust etc.

### **3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure**

There are large numbers of tourists as well as resorts in Lumbini which are considered as universe. Sampling unit for this study consists of the tourists of Lumbini, locals and hotels owners. The sampling size of this study are 50 including, 20 tourists, 20 hotels owners and 10 locals. The sample were taken in 2016, 20 tourists selected out of 110 which were from the total tourists visit in Lumbini. Similarly, 20 hotels owners and shopkeeper were select out of 95 and ten local were out of 50 members of Lumbini development trusts. Random sampling method was used in the study. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result.

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

To collect reliable and authentic data, the researchers employed various research tools & techniques, which were dependent on the nurture of the study. The following tools and techniques were adopted to obtain primary data and information.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

A number of questionnaires were administrated keeping in view of collecting all of the pertinent information needed latest the objectives of the study. A checklist for vital statistics was also prepared and implemented to get the data relating identification demographic information, number of incoming tourist, likewise, the researcher also designed some additional questions to find out the future possibility of tourism activities in Lumbini.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

Unstructured interviews with the key informants were also conducted to get more information about the religions activities and attractions of Lumbini information thus, collected actually supplemented in research activity. Indeed, interviews with different people were conducted in different aspects of the subject matter. Besides, interview schedule was also used to get the proper perspective of the respondent that Lumbini has potential or not for further development of tourism industry.

#### **3.5.3 Observation**

The researcher quite often utilized observation method to find out the actual situation of the study area and the activities related to tourism. Moreover, the researcher observed the attractions of study area, what types of facilities are there for the tourist and what are the problems in the study area.

### **3.5.4 Key - Informant's interview**

The researcher used a number of key informants on the main source of data. In this process, the researcher conducted the chairman of VDC, some staffs of LDT committee, some renowned hoteliers and senior experienced persons to collect relevant information.

A part from this, the researcher visited hotels and focus group discussion was also done with the natives to get the qualitative data. However, the researcher always used a notebook during the entire research period in order to note the other relevant and additional information. Apart from it photography were also taken by the researcher as an important methodological tool.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The data obtained from the field survey were coded and categorized according to requirement. Then the coded data were converted into tables with numbers, averages and percentages through computer office programs as MS Word and MS Excel. Different tables were used in presenting the data. Statistical methods like percentage analysis were used to analyze the quantitative data. Since the study is qualitative description and explanation were made to analyze the quantitative data.

### **3.7 Limitation of Study**

Every social research is bounded with the limitations. Time and money are the main constraints of research work. It is on academic research for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in sociology. As the fresh researcher many hardships have been faced in the study. A micro-level study has been done in the religious site of Lumbini of Kapilvastu District. Despite, the various difficulties the religious site Lumbini has been viewed a "holistic approach" and its activities can be understood by an "interdisciplinary approach". However, the study is not free from its limitations, which can be shown in terms of some following points:

Primarily, this study is focused on determining the physical characteristics, historical antecedents, existing pilgrimage pattern of the pilgrimage site of Lumbini and hindering factor to the smooth it has not like mountain's pilgrimage tourism development.

Only limited numbers of participant were involved in the study and it covers only lumbini area .Thus the finding may not be generalized to other area and other parts of Nation.

## CHAPTER - FOUR

### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Physical Setting

Lumbini widely known in the world as the birthplace of Lord Buddha. The earliest Apostle of peace is situated in western Terai region of Nepal. It is 22 km west from the city Bhairawaha 27km. east from Tilaurakot, ancient Kapilvastu. Due to the birth place of Lord Buddha, this site became one of the pious religious and important site of International as well as national Buddhist religious pilgrimage tourism in the whole world. And after the death of the Lord Buddha the importance of this place heightened more day by day. There was continual flow of monks nuns. lay men and many more in Lumbini.

Most of the Buddhist literature mention Lumbini between the Shakyas of Kapilvastu to the west and the Koliyas of Devadaha or Ramagrama to the east. According the the Jataka stories, it was owned jointly by the Sakyas and Koliyas during the lifetime of Lord Buddha. Lumbini is located altitude approximately of 150 m above sea level within an area of these square miles of land. The north latitude of Lumbini is 27<sup>0</sup>29' where as East longitude is 83<sup>0</sup>17'.

The climate in Lumbini area is subtropical and humidity range falls between sub-humid to humid. The temperature and rainfall is more or less similar with that of Bhairahawa Airport, 19km east north of Lumbini. Temperature varies from minimum of 9<sup>0c</sup> in December to maximum 40<sup>0c</sup> in may and progressively falls till December. At the end of October, the rainy season ends the beginning of winter season and temperature falls gradually with increasing relative humidity.

Lumbini being the birth place of Lord Buddha is a timeless place but it doesn't only promote the esthetic value and its spiritually. It actually attracts naturalists, botanist, and Zoologists with its richness. One can find wide varieties of shrubs, herbs flowers, and

plants. There are more than that of 250 species of birds including crane, snakes, lizards and endangers creature the Blue Bull Nilgai.

In the Buddha's time, Lumbini was situated between Kapilbastu and Devadaha. It was there that the Buddha was born. A pillars now marks the spot of Asoka visit to Lumbini. According to an inscription on the pillar, it was placed there by the people then in charge of the park to commemorate. Asoka's visit and gifted. The park was previously known as Rummidei, two miles north of Bhagavanpura.

Lumbini is the place where Queen Mayadevi gave birth to Siddhartha Gautam ,who as the Gautam Buddha founded the Budhist tradition. The Buddha lived between roughly 563 and 483 BC. Lumbini is one of the four magnets for pilgrimage that sprang up in places pivotal to the life of the Buddha, the others being at Kush Bihar Bodha Gaya ,and samath.

In 1896, Nepalese archeologists(efforts by Khadga Samsher Rana) discovered a great stone pillar at the site attributed to Asoka .records made by Chinese pilgrim Faxian were also used in the process of identifying this religiously acclaimed site. The holy site of Lumbini is bordered by a large monastic zone in which only monasteries can be built, no shops, hotels or restaurants. It is separated into an eastern and western monastic zone, the eastern having the Theravadas monasteries, the western having Mahayan and Vejrayan monasteries. The holy site of Lumbini has ruins of ancient monasteries, a sacred Bodhi tree, an ancient bathing pond, the Asoka pillar and the Mayadevi temple, where the precise place of birth of Buddha is located. From early morning to early evening, pilgrims from various countries perform chanting and meditation at the site. A Non-governmental organization called "Asia Pacific Exchange and Cooperation Foundation (APECF) backed by chairman of the unified communist party of Nepal Moist and the Chinese government and UN group called \ 'United Nations Industrial Development Organization "(UNIDO)signed a deal to develop Lumbini into a "special development zone" with funds worth\$3billions.The venture was a China-UN joint project.



## 4.2 Social Aspect

Social activities have been running under the aegis of Rupandehi DDC, which are initiated by the donor agencies. 114 groups formed consisting 24 females, 63 male and 27 mixed groups. Women of Muslim family are also associated in female and mixed groups. 21% is single female group, which plays a significant role to abolish parda pratha in this community. 31% of total members of the groups are female and 27 are in leadership.

Meeting of STDC, CMC, and Eco-clubs were conducted in 285 times to create awareness and to evaluate their functions. 4290 members were participated on these occasions.

Workshops, seminars and conferences were conducted in 2004. 29.58% female were involved in progress-review, workshop, annual planning of VDC and district level planning meetings. Sustainable Tourism Development Committee meetings were conducted in seven times at seven VDCs. FINDIA had launched water-supply and arsenic test programs. 9798 people were benefited from this project work. Kerala was their focus point in tube-well scheme.

Their lifestyle, food and drink, dress and ornament, social behaviors as well as traditions, viz, bala vivaha, anamela vivaha, dowry system and parda pratha have also undergone changes and modernization due to these social activities. Here only a few people are seen dressed their traditional objects. The youths of Lumbini are visit monastery zone for employment. They generally interact the pilgrims and the people who come to enjoy the fair and festivals, especially Buddha Jayanti, by organizing dramas, dances and music programs and other kinds of activities.

In this process TRPAP has formed a group of Biraha Geeta, traditional song of indigenous people, and sing on special request of the visitors in charge. Management capacity enhancement training, group management, book keeping's strategic plans here are few examples of the training. Involvement of more women in the decision making level is the main focus of TRPAP. At present household women have been able to come out of their houses and participate in the different training program such as women empowerment.

### **4.3 Cultural Dimension Aspect**

Almost the Hindu and Muslim people reside in the outskirts of Lumbini complex. Buddhists are also coming from various sites to reside in the monasteries and in their own houses. The atmosphere of Lumbini area is favorable to create unity in diversity due to the tolerance of various sects, groups and communities.

On the occasions of fair and festivals, local clubs and groups generally entertain the pilgrims by organizing traditional dance, music and drama. Dance and music are organized in Buddhist traditions based on Jataka stories. The mother tongue of the natives is Bhojpuri. Now-a-days they use Nepali, Hindi, English and Bhojpuri language due to the verbal communications among domestic and international visitors.

The youth who work in the hotels, restaurant and monasteries speak Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Tibetan and Tamil languages in proper situation. Realizing the necessity and importance of the cultural elements, an organization named "Lumbini Cultural Buddha Biraha Geet Sadak Natak" is established for the conservation, promotion and to show in proper situation.

### **4.4 Modernization and its Impact in the Tourism of Lumbini**

Some of them had immigrated from India and migrated from the hills of Nepal, Tharu is known as an aboriginal caste of this Terai region. Fuhrer has proposed that Tharu were ancestor of the Sakyas of Kapilbastu, belonged to Buddha. This study is dependent on the life style and change of the local people around the master plan of Lumbini project especially Ama, Bhagawanpur, Ekala, Khudabagar, Lumbini adarsa and Madhuwani VDCs. Priest, monks, nuns and other people who reside in projects area are also observed to know their change and modernization including physical development of the complex. Several kinds of changes have slowly crept into the traditional beliefs, customs, food and drinks, dress and ornaments, position of family members, literacy rate, vocational training, organization of functional groups, increasing of income sources and cultural activities due to the verbal communication and projects work of the guests, who come to visit Lumbini. Elements of modernization is clearly reflected in the management and

maintenance of the lifestyle of the people, monks, nuns, hotels, shopkeepers and workers who reside in Lumbini area.

Before the formation of Lumbini Development Committee, local people were not conscious to change and modernize their life-style lack of verbal communication of pilgrims and donated property in the project area. After launching various programs and projects-works at Lumbini, they got chance to employ as well as project-activities in their villages. The effect of modernization has been felt not only in the nuclear part of Lumbini but also in the lifestyle of the people of the villages located on the outskirts of Lumbini complex. Master plan, attractions of UNO donor agencies, schooling, networks of roads, metallic road from Siddharthannagar, plane-service, fast means of communication i.e. telephone, television, email, internet and various activities, conducted by NGOs are the main contributing factors to this change and modernization. These modern facilities have played a vital role in the acceleration of complex life style and socio-cultural activities of Lumbini.

Due to the keen interest of donor agencies, NGO, INGO and governmental authorities have been launching various development activities through the channel of Rupandehi DDC and separately in their interest. District Health strengthening program (DFID), Nepal Safe Motherhood program (DFID), Rural urban partnership program, PPPP, RK, IBs, PVDP, Cross flow, FINIDA, BP with poor and LDF programs have been launching in this area. Their main target is to change and modernize the life style of the people who reside in the core and outskirts of Lumbini. The elements of changes and modernization are reflecting on social, economic and cultural aspects of the people.

Almost the plans and programs have concentrate to the sacred complex of Lumbini, associated with Buddha and Buddhism. FINIDA and Bp with poor programs had conducted rain water using and household latrine scheme to be deprived and disadvantaged community together with the collaboration of DDC. Such collaboration among the same agencies has added a new dimension in addressing the needs of the poorer communities in rural area.

The authority has also launched the program to promote the life-style and economic status of the local people. Program under the agencies of DDc total 25 experts have been trained within a short span of time in 2003-2004. Female are also trained in audit. They can do up-to-date their account as well as family budget.

These training programmes have been awarded about the importance of their skills and increasing sense towards the values of cultural heritage. MCET, mushroom civilization, account-keeping, small hotel and lodge management, local guide, artistic handicraft, ICS making and tourism sector were launched. 37.25% female have involved in these training, which is function-oriented training. Apart from the preceding sectors grocery, bangle selling, goat rising, grill industry, food-grain selling, barber, mobile cart and canteen were also supported to enhance their sources of income in proper situation.

#### **4.5 Master Plan of the Area**

The Master plan covers an area of 1x3 sq. mile comprising three zones of a square mile each. The three zones are linked with walkways and canal. These are:

- i. Sacred Garden Zone.
- ii. Monastic Zone
- iii. New Lumbini Village

The main focus of Prof. Tange's design is the sacred Garden located in the southern part. The ultimate objective of the design here is to create an atmosphere of spirituality, peace, universal brotherhood and non-violence consistent with the time and Buddha's message to the world. The sacred Garden Zone shelters the ancient monuments at the center in a freshly restored atmosphere of serene and lush forest and water body surrounding the complex. The Monastic Zone is situated in the center with the forest area, north of the sacred Garden complex, divided by a canal. There are 13 monasteries in east and 29 in west Monastic Enclaves, having 42 plots each allotted for new monasteries of Theravada and Mahayana sects of Buddhism respectively. A research center, a library, an

auditorium, and a museum that provide facilities for research and study of Buddhism are located at the cultural center.

The Northern part of the site is being developed for the New Lumbini village. It is also a gateway to the outer world where the visitors can find comfortable lodges and restaurants offering necessary facilities- PEACE PAGODA: The Nipponzan Myohoji, a religious Organization of Japan has constructed the world Peace Pagoda at New Lumbini village.

Due to the modernization of the area, many settlements have been populated in the vicinities of this sacred complex. Pahadriya, Parsa etc residences have been changing their physical structure day by day. Modern buildings in the markets area and important villages of the area have greatly altered the physical look of Lumbini In the three zonal areas of the master plan, via, archaeological garden, monastic zone and new Lumbini village, many buildings have been built on the basis of agreement with LDT. Re-stored Mayadevi temple has added super structure component like a Stupa instead of old temple.

On the north –east corner of the temple a wooden decorated ladder is made to go up-stairs .Foundation and structure of the original temple is preserved to show visitors and devotees. Puskarini pond has been cleaned and the artificial –mound on the south of Mayadevi temple, which was formed in course of excavation by Kaisher shamsheer Rana from 1933 to 1939, is also removed by cutting soil. Circular pond is going to be completed as mentioned in the master plan. Ring –road is made of gravel on the bank of circular-pond. On the east of monastic Zone, Myanmar government has complete Lokamuni pagoda temple, vihar and guest houses.

International Nuns Association and Maha Bodhi Society of India have completed their physical construction. Sri Lanka and Thailand monasteries and vihars are under construction. These are going to be completed in near future. Central canal is also cleaned on the occasion of the second world Buddhist Summit in 2004.

This eastern portion is known as Hinayan or Thervadi complex. Many Stupas, Monasteries, Guest-houses, temples and medi been station centers have been constructing by various national and international agencies. Among these Mananga sewa samaja,

Chinese temple, Tara foundation of Germany and Korean guest house have completed and operated. Vietnam temple, France, Japanese-Sokayo, Bhutan and Korean temple are under construction.

Lumbini International Research Institute, Museum, Nipponzō Myōhōji (world peace Stupa) and Hokke hotel have been operating their proper duties. Hotel Mikasha is also completed. Sri Lankan pilgrimage house is completed, but not in operation at present due to the case between LDT and contractor. In the western portion of the boundary wall is also partially constructed. Local people have got opportunity for employment in physical construction of all the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled manpower in their proper sectors.

Physical development of Lumbini is not only supported internally, but also the lifestyle and model of the people by providing the sources of income have also played a vital role in modernization of this area. Sacred Functionaries have also done various activities in order to change and modernize the lifestyle of the people. The monks and nuns of the Hinayan and Mahayan monasteries are coming from the related countries. Their life-style, food and drinks, habits, and social behaviors have also undergone changes. Old priest of Mayadevi temple is also changing his life style in Buddhist rules and regulations who was Hindu at the beginning. Mixed –Buddhist culture and traditions have been practiced in this complex. Physical progress has brought a tremendous change and modernization. In the process of modernization; several kinds of change have crept into social, economic, cultural life of the people of Lumbini. The changes are not only in the lifestyle but also in its physical development, food, drinks, dress ornaments and aesthetic traditions. Almost the elements of changes and modernizations have depended in the process of development of Lumbini.

#### **4.5.1 The Nativity Sculpture**

The image of Maya Devi, also known as the Nativity Sculpture dated back to 4th century A.D. depicts Maya Devi, holding the branch of a tree with her right hand for support. Next to her Gautami Prajapati, her own sister, in supporting posture in the time of delivery is standing upright on a lotus pedestal, with two celestial figures receiving him.

#### **4.5.2 The Sacred Pond or Puskarini**

The sacred pond or Puskarini close by the Asokan Pillar on the southern side is the sacred pond, the Puskarini- believed to be the sacred Pond in which Maya Devi took bath just before giving birth to the Lord Buddha. It is also the site where the infant Siddhartha was given his first purification bath. The pond has terraced steps and is riveted by beautifully layered bricks.

#### **4.5.3 The Asokan Pillar**

The Asoka Pillar bears the first epigraphic evidence relating to the birthplace of Lord Buddha. It is the most noteworthy monument and an authentic historic document of Lumbini. The inscription engraved by Asoka is still intact and testifies the authenticity of the birthplace. The text written in Brahmi script and Pali language is translated as follows: Twenty years after his coronation king Priyadudarsi, Beloved of Gods visited this spot in person and offered worship at this place, because the Buddha, the Sage of the Sakyas, was born here. He caused to be built a stone wall around the place and also erected this stone pillar to commemorate his visit. Because the Lord Buddha was born here, he made the village of Lumbini free from taxes and subject to pay only one-eighth of the produce as land revenue instead of the usual rate.

#### **4.5.4 Other Attractions**

Nepalese and international Monasteries/ Vihar representing different architecture and culture of Buddhist countries and Buddhist organizations are other attractions of Lumbini. The vihar of Royal Thai (Thailand), Chinese Monastery (China). Mahabodhi Society of Calcutta, international Nun's Society (Nepal). The Great Lotus Stupa (Tara Foundation Germany), Myanmar Monastery (Myanmar). Manang Sewa Samaj (Nepal), Linhsong Temple (France), Sakyong Temple (Japan), Garden international (Austria), Sri Lankan Monastery Complex (Sri Lanka), Korean Mahabodhi Society (S. Korea). Dharmodaya Sabha (Nepal). Drigung Kagyud Meditation Center (India) Panditarama Meditation Center (Myanmar), Vipassana Meditation Center (Nepal), Lumbini Museum, Lumbini international Research institute (LiRi), Eternal Peace Flame, Crane Sanctuary and Peace Bell dotted in the Mid and then Northern Zone

## CHAPTER-FIVE

### CONTRIBUTION TOURIST IN LUMBINI AND TOURIST ARRIVAL IN LUMBINI

In this chapter collected primary and secondary data were presented by using table which helps to understand present situation of tourism industries in Lumbini

#### 5.1 Demographic Analysis of Lumbini Area

**Table 5.1**  
**Demographic Analysis of Hotels in Lumbini**

S. No	Name of Hotel	Own house	Rented	Staff
1	Hotel Buddha Maya	1		16
2	Hotel Barahi	1		10
3	Hotel Tulsi	1		21
4	Lumbini garden hotel		1	25
5	Paban international hotel	1		10
6	Bluebird hotel		1	21
7	Hotel Nirmsna Lumbini	1		52
8	Hotel splendid view	1		15
9	Hokke hotel	1		12
10	Yati hotel	1		19
11	Hotel Ashoka	1		12
12	Garden Hotel	1		19
13	Total	10		

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.1 showed that out of total hotels 10 hotels are found own house and 3 house rented among 12 hotels. The highest numbers of staff are 52 in hotel Nirmana Lumbini. There are 25 staffs in Lumbini garden hotel.



### 5.1.1 Accommodation Capacity

The accommodation capacity of hotels is in also a responsible factor for earning foreign exchange. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies across different class of hotels in Lumbini. The price variation of accommodation is also a crucial factor for the growth of lodges as well as tourism industry there are no rules and regulations for pricing the rooms and the beds. Although there is an association of the hotel owners and lodges, it is very passive. The history of tourism is relatively short the first tourist lodge of four bedrooms was built at hotel Lumbini in the early 1960s. Presently there are several hotels in Lumbini. The existence of Hotel lodges or resorts in Lumbini are a recent phenomenon. Now there are altogether 60 hotels, lodges or resources operating in and around Lumbini. Most of the hotels are built on the on the periphery of Lumbini garden. All the hotels have their common dining halls, bedrooms and bath rooms. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel to another. Generally, it is different to categories the hotels operating in Lumbini.

### 5.1.2 Source of Market for Goods for Hotels

The tourism on Lumbini has played a visitors role in the expansion of market such as Bhairawa Butwal, Devdaha and local market place.

**Table 5.2**  
**Market Source of Lumbini**

Market	Number	Percentage of Goods Purchased
Bhairawa	12	60
Butwal	4	20
Dedaha	3	15
Outside of District	1	5
Total	20	1000

Source: Field Survey

Table 5.2 shows that 60% of goods needed for hotel/lodge purchased from Bhairaw and 20% from Butwal, 15% from Devghat highly benefited from tourism at Lumbini.

### 5.1.3 Supply goods from Local Shopkeepers

Various local shopkeepers supplies goods to the hotels for tourist purpose

**Table 5.3**  
**Supplying Goods from Local Shopkeeper**

Particular	No.of Respondent	Percentage
Green vegetable	3	15
Firewood	1	5
Rice and Wheat	3	15
Fish and Meat	2	10
Other(handicraft)	11	55
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 5.3 shows that Green Vegetable supplying shops constituted 15 percent the firewood 15%, the Rice and Wheat 15%, Fish and Meat 10% and other things constitute the highest percentage of among them. The green vegetable, rice and wheat show same (15%) the fish and meat are the third position.

### 5.1.4 Tourist Service Available in Lumbini

Different tourist come to visit Lumbini for their different purposes some come to Lumbini for research, some come to Lumbini pilgrimage, peaceful environment etc.

**Table 5.4**  
**Tourist Service Available in Lumbini**

Degree of Agree /Disagree	No. of Respondent	Percent
Agree	40	80
Disagree	8	16
Indifference	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.4 shows that the 80% foreigners are agreeing in service satisfaction, 16 percent are disagreeing and 4% are indifference during the survey period.

### 5.1.5 Total Tourist Arrivals and Length of stay in Nepal

Many tourists come to Nepal every year. They visit Nepal for different purposes and for different reasons such as for holiday, for pleasure, for mountaineering, for pilgrimage etc and they stay for many days. The length of tourist visit in Nepal is shown in detail below:

**Table 5.5**  
**Length of Stay**

Stay period	No. of Respondent	Percentage
One-two days	17	34
Three-four days	31	62
Five days-one week	2	4
More than one week	1	1
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 5.5 shows that the length of stay is a crucial factor in Tourism development. In order to develop the tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists' inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay depends on time, money, and desire of the tourist. There are almost 65 hotels /restaurants /lodges.

#### 5.1.5.1 Tourists Visiting Purpose

The tourists visiting Nepal have different purposes such as holiday, pleasure, trekking, and mountaineering, pilgrimage, official conference, and other. The tourist arrival by purpose of visit gives the major guideline for the policy formation in the tourism sector. Table 5.8 shows the tourist arrivals by purpose of visit. Some visit for the purpose of pleasure. The trend of tourist arrivals by purpose of visit, some visit in order to do trekking and mountaineering me

times in natural beauty and to feel refreshed. Some of tourist visit to spend so .Purpose of visit is clear from the following table.

**Table 5.6**  
**Number of Tourist by Purpose of Visit**

Purpose of visit/year	Holiday	Trekking	Business	official	Pilgrimage	Conference	other	Total
2005	290862	107960	23813	24132	19198	5965	19574	491504
	59.2	22.0	4.8	4.9	3.9	1.2	4.0	100.0
2006	255889	118780	29454	20832	15801	5599	17291	463646
	55.2	25.6	6.4	4.5	3.4	1.2	3.7	100.0
2007	187022	1000828	18528	18727	12836	-	23296	361237
	51.8	27.9	5.1	5.2	3.6	-	6,4	100.0
2008	110143	59279	16990	17783	12366	-	58907	275468
	40.0	21.5	6.2	6.5	4.5	-	21.4	100.0
2009	57904	65721	19387	21967	21395	-	111758	338132
	29.0	19.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	-	33.1	100.0
2010	167262	69442	13948	17088	45664	-	71893	385297
	43.4	18.0	3.6	4.4	11.9	-	18.7	100.0
2011	168155	76865	23522	20431	5475	5361	26722	326531
	51.5	23.5	7.2	6.3	1.7	1.6	8.2	100.0
2012	183207	84787	21829	20090	5272	5272	42953	363395
	50.4	23.3	6.0	5.5	1.5	1.5	11.8	100.0
2013	209377	88945	25079	20191	4802	6054	39165	393613
	53.2	22.6	6.4	5.1	1.2	1.5	10.0	100.0
2014	249360	91521	27409	24106	4068	5824	19565	421857
	59.1	21.7	6.5	5.7	1.0	1.4	4.6	100.0
2015	261347	112644	24954	22123	16164	5181	21271	463684
	56.4	24.3	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.1	4,6	100.0

Source: Ministry of culture, Tourism and civil Aviation

Table 5.6 shows tourist visiting in Nepal comes for different reason like holidays, trekking and mountaineering, business, pilgrimage official, conferences and others Among the various reasons, holidays, trekking and mountaineering tourism are more than other reasons.

#### **5.1.5.2 Number of Tourist Visiting in Lumbini**

Among the different religious places Lumbini occupies the large share of tourist visiting in Lumbini. Lumbini heritage which are the main season for the large share of tourist arrivals in Lumbini .Tourism in Lumbini has been started since the early 1970, especially after the establishment of Lumbini board, the volume of tourist in Lumbini ever growing.

**Table 5.7**  
**The number of tourist visiting in Lumbini**

Year	Total tourist arrivals in the country	Arrival in Lumbini	Percentage in total tourist visit in Nepal
2005	363395	64749	17.81
2006	393613	83859	21.30
2007	421857	96062	22.77
2008	463684	104646	22.44
2009	491504	105084	21.38
2010	463646	117512	25.34
2011	361237	1062421	29.44
2012	275468	58317	21.17
2013	338132	48921	14.46
2014	385297	57846	1.1
2015	391275	42644	15.1

Source: Park Entrance Ticket and Hotel Association of Lumbini

The share of tourist visiting Lumbini is in the increasing trend except in some year which is shown in above table. After 2012 the number of tourist are decrease to visiting Lumbini. The main reason is the government isn't being able to launch the effective programmed and the increasing violence and in security in the country; the total no. of tourist is comparatively less. But now days, peace is slightly maintained in the country and political situation is being developed. Therefore, lets hope that the maximum number of tourist in the path of peace and security.

### 5.1.5.3 Distribution of tourists by Major Continents in Lumbini

Tourist visit Nepal from different places like Japan Western Europe, Australia and Pacific Asia, North America, Africa and others. In this study, 50 tourists from different continent were interviewed using questionnaire.

**Table 5.8**  
**Tourists Visiting Lumbini by Major Continent**

Continent	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Western Europe	23	46
Asia	22	44
North America	4	8
Australia and Pacific	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field study, 2016

Table 5.8 shows that the majority of tourists visiting Lumbini were from western Europe 47 % followed by Asia 44%, North America 8% and Pacific 1%

### 5.1.5.4 Tourist Visiting Purpose

Most of the tourist visiting Nepal have the objective of entertainment ,trekking and mountainerring. The tourists visiting the Lumbini may have the purpose of pilgrimage peacefull environment recreation etc.

**Table 5.9**  
**Tourist Arrival in Purpose of Visit**

Purpose	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Birthplace of Buddha	18	36
Pilgrimage	8	16
Peaceful Environment	4	8
Recreation	2	4
Slight seeing	2	4
Exchange peace	14	28
Other/study ,research	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Study, 2016

The tourist arrivals in Lumbini by purpose of visit are given in the table 5.9. The highest number of visitors came to Lumbini with the purpose of visiting the place and observation holy place. Out of 5 respondent interviewed, 36 percent reported Lumbini visiting.

#### **5.1.5.5 Means of Transportation Used by Tourist**

There are different kinds of transportation used by tourist. There are vehicles due to the facility of mutual roads to access Lumbini. Tourist is travelling in Lumbini through local bus, plane, car, vehicle, tourist bus, motorcycle and others. There are many mini buses from Kathmandu to Bhairawa.

Tourist uses local bus, own vehicles car, Tourist bus for the journey. Tourist prefers tourist bus most so that they can get pleasure of their visit and due to good roads. The different means of Transportation used by tourists is presented in the following table

**Table 5.10**  
**Means of Transportation used by Tourist**

Means of Transportation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Local bus	19	38
Plane	3	6
Car/Own vehicles	6	12
Tourist bus	22	44
Total	50	100

Source: Field Study, 2016

Table 5.10 shows that the majority of the tourist (44 percent) visited Lumbini by tourist bus, followed by Local bus (38 percent) and car vehicle (12 percent) and plane only 6 percent.

#### **5.1.5.6 Length of stay of Tourist in Lumbini**

The length of stay is crucial factor in Tourism development .In order to develop tourism industry . It is necessary not only to increase not only to increase the number of tourists inflow but also to increase their length of stay .The length of stay depend onetime ,money

and desire of tourist. There are almost 65 hotels /restaurant /lodges. The length stay by tourist visit in Lumbini may be seen in the following table.

**Table 5.11**  
**Length of Stay Tourists in Lumbini**

Stay period	No. of Respondent	Percentage
One-two days	16	32
Three-four days	31	62
Five days-one week	2	4
More than one week	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.11 shows that the majority of the tourist (62 percent) visited Lumbini for three-four days, followed by one-two days (32 percent) and five days-one week (4 percent) and more than one week only 2 percent.

#### **5.1.5.7 Tourists Expenditure Pattern**

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

**Table 5.12**  
**Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Lumbini**

Amount of Daily expenditure by one tourist(in 45\$)	No of Respondents	Percentage
US \$( 0 to 20)	18	36
US \$(21 to 40)	14	28
US \$(41to 50)	9	18
US\$(51 to 60)	7	14
More than 61	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Study, 2016



The Table 5.12 shows that 36 percent tourist spend up to 0 to 20 US \$ 36% more than 20 dollars and less than 40 dollars, 18 percent spend more than 40 dollars and less than 50 dollars, 14 percent spend more than 50 and less than 60 dollars and 4 % spend more than 61 dollars.

## **5.2 Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism**

Tourism has emerged as one of the most vibrant activities in the country as it carries enough strength to address necessities of the deprived and poor segment of the Nepalese population. This sector is economic activity for national development. Due to its potential to increase employment and thereby increasing rural livelihood, tourism has become a priority agenda of government of Nepal for the median term. The beauty of tourism also lies on the facts that it contributes to foreign currency earning without exploiting any natural resources for export mutual interface of people with foreigners contributes to introduce local aesthetics to the outside world .Evidence also shows that a significant mass of non –urban population are gaining through tourism activities

The nation priorities in tourism have been increasing the number of tourist and improving quality of service. this sector is considered as major source of foreign exchange earnings and creation of employment. Tourism provides both direct and secondary employment. Direct employment includes accommodation, restaurant, bars, shops, night clubs, transport operators and government administration of tourism. Secondary employment embraces the construction, agriculture and fishing, manufacturing and processing sectors.

### **5.2.1 Direct or Indirect Benefit of Tourism**

Increased government revenue through various type of taxation. Tourism helps to reduce national trade decadency to the economy. Create jobs and increase family and community income. Helps to diversity and stabilize the rural economy. Provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity. Brings more money particularly foreign currency to the economy

### **Economic Costs of Tourism**

Involve risk for the operator and community. Places/creates demand on public services. May only give part time employment. Many increase cost of Living for community residents because of inflation of property and goods and services costs.

### **Direct and Indirect Social Benefit of tourism**

Helps to build up a community infrastructure. Provides the opportunity for cultural exchange. Develop international peace ,friendship and understanding. Promote a team community spirits particularly through the development of cultural and entertainment activities.

### **Social cost of Tourism**

Tourism may cause the introduction of conflicting ideas and styles into the community. It may cause the increase of crime. Overcrowding and congestion. Infringement break in privacy in household and in the sharing the important community resources with outsiders. This study covers the period between 2005 to 2015. Available information from primary and secondary data is included in this chapter .This information on the number, length of stay, purpose of visitors, age sex tourism arrivals by major continent, foreign exchange earnings ,seasonal variation of tourism are analyzed in this chapter.

### **5.2.2 Impact of Tourism in Lumbini**

Before declaration of the park and the introduction of the tourism in Lumbini, The Tharus were leading a peaceful environment with distinct Tharu identity. In fact, they were isolated not only from the tourist but also from the non-Tharus. After 1973 most of the non-Tharus started to shift either form hill regions or outside Lumbini to the premises of this are in the expectation of getting good sportily of the job. Some of the impact of tourism in Lumbini is discussed below;

### **5.2.3 Economic Impact**

There is no doubt that tourism industry in Lumbini has become job oriented industry by which the great number of young men in Lumbini had been secured financially. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodges or resorts ,to those engaged indirectly in the tourist sector. The number of trained guides in Lumbini is about 124 persons but presently only 75 were found working. Generally, every resort hotel or lodge has got jeep or van. Approximately 69 persons are employed as a jeep or van driver. The majority of local people are employed in the low level management .In the top level management employees of the resort or hotel are form Kathmandu. The landless people (by fire wood ) the farmers (by supplying vegetables and foods ) the farming industries such as fish farming, livestock farming, fruit farming are highly benefited by tourism in Lumbini. The tourism in Lumbini has left the positive impact on the economy , specially the jobless men and women eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourism as well as helping them to transport their language.

### **5.2.4 Ecological Impacts**

Lumbini is world renowned for its unique diversity of its Flora and Fauna. It represents a heartily pristine ecosystem of the river valley and Siwalik Hills. The rich bio-diversity of Lumbini garden is however under increasing threat due to over exploitations. The growing scale of garbage disposal by different hotel in the Lumbini Garden is affecting the entire aquatic ecology of the river. Although this is too common in all hotels and lodges but there is massive burning of woods it the name of campfire and for other alternatives source of energy.

### **5.2.5 Social Impacts**

Tourism has its impact on Socio-economic condition of Lumbini. The development of tourism industry in these remote areas has brought a number of changes in Lumbini. Conservative socio structure has changed by tourism such as the life style of people has changed the land has become expensive traditional culture has become wider in sense and the man secular impact in Lumbini is that the man who does not know the English

alphabet like a,b,c,but speak English excellent. In this way by the development tourism infrastructure like transportation, communication, jeep riding from Lumbini to regular visiting facility on Lumbini garden printed vest frock and the children are seen in school dress. The villages responded feel that there are some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them specially Children and teenagers might learn bad habits from the tourists.

### **5.2.6 Environment Impact**

It is very difficult to find out the environmental impact of tourism in Lumbini. Before 1971, the jungle was destroyed recklessly and after the establishment of Lumbini garden in 1973, the government started to pressure the jungles as well as wild animals by using the Army. The natural beauties of Lumbini Garden was being destroyed by deforestation resulting from comprises for tourists every night over grazing of cattle and agricultural practice by local people. No additional plantation resulted thus the defloration led to landslides and gradually the natural beauties of Lumbini were being degraded.

### **5.3 Prospects and Problems of Tourism in Lumbini**

Lumbini is rapidly expanding village situated on the Northern edge of the Lumbini in the low land of Southern Nepal. Today Lumbini Garden stands as a successful testimony of natural conservation in South Asia. Lumbini via rapidly growing as the second important tourists paradise in Nepal. Lumbini as a tourism sector has played as vital role for earning foreign currencies which is the main source of government revenue. There are many prospects of Tourism development in Lumbini. The prospects for the promoter, development and diversification of tourism in Lumbini are presented as follows:

#### **5.3.1 Prospects of Tourism**

##### **1. Navigation**

Devdaha navigation is a good opportunity for the development of tourism in Lumbini. Management steamers or any other auto-boards parodied tremendous influence in our

tourism. Further, more it is good water transport to Indian borders for recreational and amusement purpose.

## **2. Explore, organize and manage trekking tour to Tilaura kot**

Other is some attractive trekking routes in Lumbini and other are free examples. Hiking to Lumbini in plane region followed by trekking and the attraction of tourist.

## **3. Set up a summer Hill station in Tilaura Kot**

This plane can be effective for high quality goriest interest to relax few days in Roadside Mountain . It provide good income to the local villagers and on the way communication for NGO's interested to promote community income.

## **4. Manage study Buddhist philosophy**

Books and articles are collected in Lumbini for study on Buddhist philosophy that is also important for Buddhist study.

## **5. Establish a Model holiday for Ancient capital of Tilaurakot**

A model holiday village, probably not far from Lumbini is another effective plan for stooping tourists a long duration. Entrance free for tourists can charged and the related communities will be benefited keeping home lodges and restaurants. PRA/RRA method can be adopted to select such single village among proposed few villages for the success of this plan.

## **6. Establish effective recreational facilities**

Tourists cannot stay longer and spend huge money unless they have attractive recreational facilities. Few prospects on this regard are: Observing Maya Devi, Sunbathe facilities, Study of Buddhist Philosophy, Equipped sit oxen a cart transport in specific areas, Gumba Visiting and Balloon flying Golf Playing facilities.

## **7. Amusement**

Establish a modern culture hall in Lumbini and manage daily cultural show of the different tribes of Lumbini such as, Newar Kumar, Darai, Gurung, Tamang, Bharamin, and Chhetries together with folk Nepali music and dances.

## **8. Establish a Model Tourist Information Center in Municipality with the following facilities**

Twenty-four hour tourist informant service. Up to date data bank on tourism. Modern tourism research centre with-equipped library.

## **9. Publication and Distribution**

Publication and distribute the following paper aids and visual aids and distribute them inside and outside the country. Effective books in English, French, and Spanish, describing the attractions of Lumbini. It makes films on Lumbini to show the country and abroad in-media round all the continent of the world.

## **10. Publish Scientific Map**

Lumbini is attractive areas. Trekking map of proposed trekking routes Lumbini and Tilaaurakkot. It showing the probable locations of different wild animals.

## **11. Publish Small Booklets**

Providing information of tourism in Lumbini to distribute freely at the Tribhuvan International Airport and other overland entry points.

## **12. Establish a Tourism Training Center**

Establish a tourist- training center in Lumbini for professional management of tourism and for the production of adequate manpower with sufficient and appropriate skills on the tourism handling. There is such a center at Kathmandu but it is only able to provide the theoretical knowledge. Here, we can provide the trainee both the theoretical and practical knowledge on the related field. Build a standardized Ayurved, Herbal natural and Yoga treatment center in Lumbini Garden also develop Bhairawa tourist came medical city. Construct a modern tourist park and if technically possible a Botanical garden inn

Lumbini area, north of Ganes than at Bhairawa, where a public land of about 20 Bigha (14 hectares) is deserting in vain. Develop it as a tourism area for all and staying report for thesis writer students and books writer experts. Control tourists pricing in accordance with the facilities and eliminate bargaining system.

### **5.3.2 Problems of Tourism in Lumbini**

There are many problems associated with tourism development in Lumbini. Tourist could not enjoy as they expect due to lack of modern facilities. It recreational facilities are totally provided in Lumbini the length of stay in Lumbini may increase. The major problems associated with the tourism in Lumbini are there is a problem of water supply in Lumbini. All the hotels have their hand pipe or well. Due to the lack of water supply, the second and third category hotels are unable to fulfill the demand for pure drinking water and hot and cold water for bath. Jeep and car are less provided by government for tourists. There is lack of physical facilities. Not suitable for bus park and city guides pick up from there. There are no telephone and be one factories sufficiently. There are no sufficient health care centers in Lumbini. There is lack of trained manpower like guide and naturalist who can explain dentally about the vegetation and wild animals of Lumbini. Some of problems are as follows:

Lumbini suffer from sanitation problem .The entrance of Lumbini and the edge of the river is full of wastage despots. Inundation problems during the summer seasons. All of the hotels in Lumbini where have not sufficient rooms to accommodate the distinction bound tourists during the peak season. It is the great problem for the tourism. Problem like unemployment and population growth are increasing day by day.

## CHAPTER- SIX

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 Summary

Tourism is a multi-faced industry, which promotes cottage industry, trade and other service field's .Tourism industry plays a vital role for the development of the national economy in Nepal. Development of tourism sector can influence in various sector such as increasing employment, generating foreign exchange tourist related business as well as to improve the balance of payment of the country.

Lumbini is the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha. It is one of the sacred places of all the Buddhists living in the world .Worldwide attention is focused in Lumbini not only because Pilgrims and Tourists from all over the world want to visit the place but also that all for all mankind .Lumbini has a special meaning as a place of meditation and spiritual renewal, a centre of cultural exchange and a symbol of peace.

This is one of the most important reasons behind the high acclamation of Nepal and is a treasured heritage for the country. Lumbini is also famous for highly civilized inhabitants and the natural prosperity of the place. It is said that the place holds the devotional feelings even in the air. Today devotees and visitors from all over the world come to visit Lumbini the timeless place where ancient monuments glorify the birth place of Buddha and bear witness to the record of the noteworthy visits by famous dignitaries. More than 60% of tourists were interested in Buddha and Buddhism that's why they moved to get their feet over the land where the Buddha was born i.e. pilgrims.

General objective of the study is to find out the problems and prospects of tourism development in Lumbini But some of the specific objectives of the study are; a) to find out the present situation and condition of tourism development in Lumbini., b) to find out the socio-economic impact of the tourism in Lumbini comparing with the past and c) to explore the problems and prospects of tourism development in Lumbini. In this research, descriptive and exploratory research designs were used. The sampling size of



this study are 50 including, 20 tourists, 20 hotels owners and 10 locals. The sample were taken in 2016, 20 tourists selected out of 110 which were from the total tourists visit in Lumbini. Similarly, 20 hotels owners and shopkeeper were select out of 95 and ten local were out of 50 members of Lumbini development trusts. Random sampling method was used in the study. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result.

Tourism industry is going to be most important in the world today The large number of countries of world have some priority to the development of tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world have accepted tourism and investing more money in this sector. Most tourist visiting (62%) are form Europe and mostly staying in Lumbini for Three four days period. Most of the tourist (80%) are found satisfied with the accommodation and service provided by the hotels and naturalists. Basically, they expressed their nation that they prefer to stay in new modern lodges instead of Buddhist community.

Some natives have been employed in hotels .Their mode of employment is as following. Jeep driving naturalist, machete, city guiding, grade her, room boy etc and very few natives have been found operating the hotels and restaurants. Host culture is replaced by the western culture and to an extent by hill magentas sculpture. Mother group of Lumbini in order to generate the income is very active to conduct adult class and training of knitting, sewing and weaving etc. Among the total shopkeeper 15 % green vegetable supply to customer's percent firewood 15% rice and wheat 0% fish and meat and 55% other.

The most promising season for tourist is autumn, according to the field survey. The large number of hotel and lodges are town house of Lumbini people. There are around 40 hotels/lodges. The price variation range from US\$2 to 25 for single bed rooms and US\$3 to 35 for double bed rooms. The local Bhairawa Bazaar is found to be nearest market and therefore seems to benefit from tourism. In the hotels/lodges the charge for tourists is high where as for the same facilities the charge is less of Nepalese in comparison with that of tourists.

## 6.2 Conclusion

In this study, It was analyzed the socio-economic impact of tourism in Lumbini comparing with the past. In the same way it explores the problems and prospects of tourism development found the problems and prospects of tourism development in Lumbini. It was analyzed the present situation and condition of tourism development in Lumbini.

An important part of the tourism development in Nepal to increase number of tourist arrivals to length of their stay to give a good image of Nepal to the visitors so as to attract them for re-visit and to make them spend more on Nepalese goods and service. Most of the local people believe that tourism in Lumbini has a good impact on local residents with the growth of tourism in Lumbini, the land value has increased. A number of industries flourished especially hotel, industry, fruits farming, vegetable farming, poultry farming and livestock farming. The industries have been providing employment to local youths. However it is interesting to hotels that the salary patterns of employees are low and local area.

The tourists sector of Nepal is to heavily reliant on heritage man-made as well as nature. The structure and pattern of tourist activates has essentially remained the same over the years. There is a high degree of significant relationship between the hotels facilities and the tourist arrivals in Lumbini. It shows that hotels industry plays a vital role in promoting tourism, industry. The number of hotels is increasing every year in this local area and yet it has bright prospects for the well facilitated hotels and lodges.

The people in Lumbini area have been turned and attracted towards trade which has increasingly assisted people to uplift the standard of life and strengthen themselves economically. The local people have been benefited from the development of tourism infrastructure such as transportation, communication and electric facilities.

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

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