

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word 'Tourism' has been originated from French word 'tourism' which means movement of human beings from one place to another for leisure, holiday making or for different purposes. Various scholars have defined tourism in their own words and the definition has also changed over years implying changes in scope and trend.

Oxford advanced learner dictionary defines tour as 'a journey for pleasure during which various places of interest are visited, tourist as 'a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure' and tourism as 'the business of providing accommodation and services from people visiting a place.' An international visitor is a person entering into a country which is not his place or country and visiting for the purpose of recreation, pilgrims, medical treatment, religious observance, conference, study and business. In a wide term tourism is a means through which we can earn foreign currencies; exchange knowledge and culture and create understanding among the world people.

In the context of Nepal, where the people regard guests as Gods (*Atithi Devo Bhava*), tourism is one of the most potential areas for the nation of development. The development of Nepal cannot be brought without developing rural villages. Our rural folks must be emancipated from all impoverished lives. Rural poverty cannot be alleviated without economic development. A number of villages are major attractions of visitors. Natural gifts, biodiversity and ethno cultural heritage have been proved as the born to the nation. The dimensions of need vary individual to individual; perhaps according to the capacity and extent of the resources. Therefore, the basic prerequisite of tourism industry trades off the needs between the affluent and needy. Nepal is such a destiny for those who are in desperate need. There are many such unique and novel areas to be explored which are equally curing to be the pioneers and connoisseurs of the tourism.

The concept of village/rural tourism was started by club Mediterranean; with the view the people who live and work in cities need holiday in totally different surrounding.

The club Mediterranean started its first 'village vacation' on the Spanish Island. Majorca in 1950, similarly the best example of planned and programmed village tourism can be found in the lower Casamance region of Senegal. The village tourism concept developed in Nepal is a new agenda in travel and tourism industry institutionally propounded by Kathmandu Research Center.

Village tourism helps to create employment and income for the community through tourist catering services such as trekking, guiding and entertainment and so on. Besides rural tourism can generate indirectly other non-farm economic activities such as micro business enterprises, local art and crafts, food processing enterprises, tea shops and others. The stress and strain of modern urban life have turned a number of holiday makers to countryside for peace and rest charms of agriculture and farming attracts visit to farm. Buying and ownership of second home in rural areas has increasingly become popular to urban dwellers as a result of increased income; more leisure time and the wish to escape from the pressure of urban life have made farm tourism/agro-tourism popular these days.

Tourism is the major component of modernization and globalization. The WTO defines the sustainability tourism development as development that needs of the present tourists and host regions while protecting and searching opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way the economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological process, biological diversities and life support system. The depiction also highlights the importance of social-cultural values equally with economic one.

Travel tourism is the world's biggest industry in terms of global GDP and employment. It was estimated that tourism in an average year account for trillions worth of economic activity or about 10% of the world's GDP and employing millions of people.

Nepal is a popular destination to outside world particularly for the people of neighbouring countries like India and China. It is said that Gautam Buddha and his follower have visited various and entered into matrimonial relation. During this period many foreigners from neighbouring countries had paid their visit to Nepal for

different purpose such as socio-political and commercial level then the history of Nepalese tourism has been started.

1.2 Overview of Tourism in Nepal

The tourist inflow during the Rana rules was mainly that of the Indians at the time of Shivaratri and a few British because of political reasons. Hence the foreigners who visited Nepal during 104 years were only the British and that too in a very limited number. George 'v' with his assistants visited Nepal for hunting purpose in the jungle of Terai.

Only after the fall of Ranas in 1950, the door of the 'forbidden land' was opened for the outside world and Nepal came to be known as the land of Mount Everest. Probably, this is where Nepal's whole history of tourism development started. In 1955, Nepal became the member of United Nation and introduced itself as an independent sovereign's country in the world. Nepal became the member of Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) in 1959. The history of air communication, the most important aspect of tourism was started from 1057. A forerunner of Indian airlines started the first air service in Nepal. When Indian National Airways began the services between Kathmandu and Patna, RNAC was formed in July 1958 with mixed government and private capital and later on the government of Nepal owed full ownership of the airline.

Nepal is also distinguished by one of the world's best habitats for one horned rhinoceros, Royal Bengal tiger, snow leopard, clouded leopard, red panda, blue sheep and the long snouted fish eating Gharial. Other very interesting and amusing wildlife include elephants, wild buffaloes, blue bull, brown bear, crocodiles, many varieties of cat, dog, deer and antelope families. All this makes Nepal a dream country for ecologist.

Topographically Nepal can be divided into the high Himalayas, high mountain, middle mountain; shivalik and the Terai. However, the most important feature of Nepal beauty is that it constitutes above 20,000 feet, which are in fact challenging the insolent stars in their race to kiss the moralist sky. Mount Everest, Kanchanjunga and Makalu are in the eastern sector. Among the top ten highest mountains of the world, Nepal possesses eight of them including first and third. It is then only one can

really appreciate the individual character of the high mountains of Nepal. It is this and only this individual tourist tries to capture and preserve in their moments.

Bandipur is therefore a unique destination. Its splendid temples, monasteries and historical monuments, all have a charm of their own. The old beautiful buildings and temples, embellished with elaborately carved windows and balconies; the intricate sculptures in stone and the works of art in wood, terracotta, and metal bear witness to living traditions, which are highly appreciated by the visitors.

In 2001, Nepal was selected second best tourism destination among 180 countries of the world. Nepal had secured 96.1 percent marks on basis of tour report just behind New Zealand 97.1 percent, which indicates the feasibility of tourism industry in Nepal.

Number of Tourists Arriving in Nepal

Year	Number of International Tourists Arriving in Nepal	% Change from Previous Year
1993	293,567	-12.2%
1994	326,531	+11.2%
1995	363,395	+11.3%
1996	393,613	+8.3%
1997	421,857	+7.2%
1998	463,684	+9.9%
1999	491,504	+6.0%
2000	463,646	-5.7%
2001	361,237	-22.1%
2002	275,468	-23.7%
2003	338,132	+22.7%
2004	385,297	+13.9%
2005	375,398	-2.6%
2006	383,926	+2.3%
2007	526,705	+37.3%
2008	500,277	-5.0%
2009	509,966	+1.9%
2010	602,867	+18.2%

2011	736,215	+22.1%
2012	803,092	+9.1%
2013	707,616	-0.7%
2014	790,118	-0.9%
2015	538,970	-31%
2016	753,002	+40%
2017	940,218	+24.8%
2018	1,173,072	+24.8%

Arrivals by Country

Rank	Country	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
1	 India	160,832	118,249	75,124	135,343	180,974
2	 China	104,664	104,005	66,984	123,805	113,173
3	 United States	79,146	53,645	42,687	49,830	47,355
4	 United Kingdom	51,058	46,295	29,730	36,759	35,688
5	 Sri Lanka	45,361	57,521	44,367	37,546	32,736
6	 Thailand	39,154	26,722	32,338	33,422	40,969
7	 South Korea	34,301	25,171	18,112	23,205	19,714
8	 Australia	33,371	25,507	16,619	24,516	20,469
9	 Myanmar	30,852	25,769	21,631	N/A	N/A
10	 Germany	29,918	23,812	16,405	18,028	22,263
11	 Bangladesh	29,060	23,440	14,831	21,851	22,410
12	 Japan	27,326	22,979	17,613	25,892	26,694
13	 France	26,140	20,863	16,405	24,097	21,842
14	 Malaysia	18,284	13,669	9,855	18,915	18,842
15	 Spain	15,953	12,255	6,741	13,110	10,412
16	 Canada	15,105	12,491	8,398	11,610	12,132
17	 Netherlands	13,393	11,453	7,515	12,320	10,516
	Total Foreigner	940,218	753,002	538,970	790,118	797,616

1.3 Statement of the Problem

As growth of tourism and social problems occur simultaneously, the development of tourism tends to disrupt the traditional activities of the local population. In such a

situation, the natives gradually leave their traditions, customs, habits, norms, values and ethics. In the long run this will create a big problem in the traditional society. If cultures transform in this way, destination gradually loses its importance and there would have no sustainability in the field of tourism. So the local tourist destinations impacts of tourism. For the effective performance of the study and to state, the findings in concrete and precise for important research questions have been structured as below:

-) Why do tourists visit Bandipur?
-) Do the hosts and tourists satisfy with each other?
-) Is tourism an agent of change?
-) Are there any other forces that will bring about changes?
-) How tourism can be improved?

Hence, this study tries to analyze the status of tourism in Bandipur area, shows development, which have taken place so far and identify the problems and prospects in tourism.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study is to analyze the potentiality and challenges of the tourism development in Bandipur in this year. The specific objective are listed as below.

-) To find out the flow of tourists in Bandipur area.
-) To explore problems and prospects in the field of development of tourism in Bandipur.

1.5 Importance of the Study

Bandipur is the heart of Nepal's tourism. Most of the visitors who visit Nepal reach Bandipur at least once. It is the place where tourist get everything they want. The Tourism Board has taken many good steps towards the development of Bandipur as tourist destination has given different identity of Nepal. The place shows the real picture of Nepal for the tourists as their first destination in Nepal. They will describe to their friends once they go back to their home country about the place. It is the image of Bandipur that they will carry in their mind, as it's their first destination in

Nepal. The image of Bandipur, the first sight of Nepal will always be in their mind for their remaining life.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Any kinds of research works are done within certain area of limitation. It determines its nature, needs, situation and area of study. This study also limits within certain scope and limitation.

The main purpose of this study is to fulfill the requirements of Master's Degree in Sociology. This study is confined within the limited area and focused problem of people. Present study is limited to Bandipur and does not cover other areas. All information was based on data collected from field survey done earlier this year.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Tourism

Different people inside and outside the country have conducted many studies in this field. More and more studies about the tourism are coming into focus. Therefore, tourism is not a new concept. These studies are made on different way facts of tourism in Nepal and furnish important information for the present study. In order to make the study more reliable, some of the important studies are reviewed. In addition to that, the various tourism, related magazines, booklet, newspaper, published reports and publications are also reviewed.

In this modern world, tourism industry has been growing at an outstanding rate and it has appeared as the world's largest and greatest export industry. Following the advanced development of science, information and technology, the world from some years new has been global village. The basic information of the particular places through internet and electric Medias such as television and radio and the easy access with the speeding transportation, the human desire of traveling across has been increased more than ever in this century. The ample interference is that the tourism has been the fastest growing industry of the world.

Etymologically the word tour is derived from the Latin word 'tornave' and Greek 'tornos' meaning lather circle the movement, around a central point or axis. Suffix 'ism' is defined as action. Most widely accepted but technical definition of the tourist was proposed by IUOTO in 1963 and approved by WTO states that tourists are temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in country visited and purpose of visit is classified under one of following heading: one leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport), and other business (family mission, meeting) (Kunwar, 2002). Tourism is a human activity, which has proved important for all nations. Since it fosters international brotherhood and understanding with the passage of time and increasing affluence, tourism is becoming more popular as well as important day by day throughout the world (Shrestha, H.P. 2000).

2.2 Reviews of Previous Studies

Tourism a fast industry is acknowledged to be non-polluted in the world. It plays a significant role not only in the developing countries but also in the developed countries. Different people inside and outside the country have conducted many studies on tourism. In order to make the study more reliable, some of the available, articles, reports and other studies about tourism have been reviewed.

The fact rural tourism is not totally new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s and 2000 is, however different in several ways, while on pondering over rurality. It has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space and with small scale settlements, generally of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where farming, forestry and natural areas dominate land use (Pandey, 2006).

According to Pradhananga as "Father of Village Tourism" and discover of scientific tourism has defined village tourism as "Village is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepal: village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves: their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment; involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the village and economy". And he further defined that village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distributive pattern, those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in the tourism activities. Village tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior begins of their own circumstances".

The book Anthropology of tourism: A Case Study of Chitwan Sauraha, Nepal (2002) by Kunwar offers a host of analytical perspectives to better understand the complex culture dynamics involved in motivating tourism and the encounter between hosts and guests. Chapter two of this book provides answers to the questions like what causes tourism. Are there different kinds of tourism and tourist and why are they? This chapter also focuses on the impacts of tourism.

The book examined the different cultural activities in Sauraha as well as the changes undergoes in the arts and crafts, customs, traditions and their way of life as a whole.

His next book *Tourism and Development: Science and Industry Interface* (1997) thoroughly deal with the structure and theory of tourism. The importance of four major platforms in tourism like advocacy platform is highlight for tourism promotion and development.

According to him tourism is not only the means of earning foreign exchange and generating employment but also providing lots of basic needs, comfort and modern amenities to locals. It also corrects regional disparities by developing various infrastructures for tourism. He also treats this industry as a new kind of education to open the eyes of public and government for the conservation of natural and heritage.

Aryal (2002) in his project report mentioned that village tourism means any forms of tourism that has a village or rural areas as destination. The involvement of local community and the minimization of negative, social cultural and impact should be included. The village tourism stresses the necessity of the linkage of tourism with the community economy, using local resources and stimulating local products and employment. Because of the recent development of a specific product called village tourism. Village tourism is understood as tourism to local villages providing home stay and cultural shows and local people get immediate benefits from tourism.

As the core of the village tourism programs is the development of new tourism product, this is characterized by a number of attributes, this includes:

-) A system of local management planning.
-) Involvement of the community and linkage of tourism with community development.
-) The potential for a relative large numbers of derive beneficiaries and wider benefit sharing.
-) Relatively low investment cost as existing accommodations upgraded.

According to Nandita Jain, the concept of village-based tourism need to be focused on me few things as given below:

-) Transit trucking route-scenery: comfortable
-) Reason for stay: any special functions or specialty

-) New products: which the tourists don't get it anywhere and extra demands of tourists.

The prospect of developing tourism in the village is really good. However we still need to spread awareness among the local people about conservation of the natural resources and its gain to tourism. In addition without the development of basic facilities and the promotion of domestic tourism, the village will be far from seeing tourism flourish in the region.

2.2.1 Tourism as an Industry

In ancient times, tourism was regarded as a human activity, which the courageous people used to undertake, mainly for trade, conquest and pilgrimage. But, at present, tourism is known as an industry and business, which arrange the facilities for the travelers on payment. As soon as tourism was turned into a 'trade', travel managers, started to manage, organize tours for travelers to their destination on a fixed route and time schedule charging according to the services provided for. Today, tourism has taken place of an 'Industry' often known as 'Smokeless Industry'. The distinct feature of tourism industry is that it has to depend on a number of allied service industries such as hotels, restaurants, transports, communication and entertainment etc. thus it is a complex of inter-related industry.

Tourism, is perceived from the classical economists' view, it could not be regards as an industry because it does not produce any tangible goods as such. But, according to the modern economists' view, tourism is considered as an industry which produces 'services to fulfill tourists' demands such as service of transport, accommodation, tour operates, travel agents, entertainers and others. Thus, tourism has appeared as a new economic sector for rapid economic growth and increase in income level of the country. Hence, tourism plays a prominent role in economy and society of a country creating employment and providing means of livelihood to a large number of the people of the country.

The General Assembly of UN declared the year 1967 as International Tourism year, and adopted the theme "tourism passport to peace" and indicated that tourism should not be confined to only a business or an industry but it is the means of communications between individuals, between people, between society and even

between nations. Thus, tourism is a human activity that brings about economic welfare, social tolerance, human understanding and world peace. World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1980 in Manila Declaration considered tourism as an important human activity for overall development of society. It widens the mental horizon of people and produce better citizens through enrichment of their personalities.

2.2.2 Major Components of Tourism

We have already observed that with the passage of time different types of tourism have emerged according to the motivation of the tourists. It is observed that some tourist destinations have attracted more tourists while others have not. It is worthwhile to note the underlying forces that make some destinations more popular than other competitive tourist destination. The tourist destination refers to geographical unit visited by tourists. It may be a village, a town, a city, a district or a country. The potentiality to attract tourists in a particular destination depends upon factors such as:

- a. Attractions
- b. Accessibility
- c. Amenities
- d. Tourists organization
- e. Marketing

The attractions of the destination may be natural or man-made which cannot be displaced or recreated. The gift of nature and natural attractions cannot be perfect substitutes for example the Himalayas, Niagara falls, beaches of Mediterranean, landscape of Switzerland and Austria and the historical monuments of the past like Pyramids of Egypt, Taj Mahal of India, Great Wall of China, Wood Carvings of Nepal are some notable example of man-made attractions, Which have been inherited from the glorious past. Cultural attractions refer to commercial activities and their way of life such as festivals events like carnivals. Attractions are not the sole elements that help to flourish tourism of the factors which provide comfort to tourism while enjoying the attractions of the destinations. Amenities comprise superstructures and infrastructures such as accommodation, catering, and entertainment, medical and banking facilities, transport and communication facilities, safe water supply and clean environment and so on. Besides splendor of attractions and availability of sufficient

amenities, accessibility is another important component for the development of tourism. Accessibility means ability to reach the destination without much trouble. Availability of transport is meaningless unless there is the system to connect tourism demand and tourism supply. Therefore, accessibility refers to facilities that link between tourist generating market and tourist destination through excellent network of highways, railways, airports etc.

Different types of tourist organizations have been in local, national, regional and international levels for the development of tourism. At the national level, almost every country has a government department, while deals with tourism. In Nepal, we have the Ministry of tourism and Civil Aviation as the government organization. There are many other business organizations in Nepal such as Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN), Travel and Trekking Association of Nepal (TAAN) and so on. At the regional level, Many organizations have been formed to assist the development of tourism in the different regions of the world. Notable organizations are the pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) and European Travel Commission, the Caribbean Tourism Organization etc. We have now a committee to develop tourism in south Asia, especially SAARC region. At the international level, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) based in Madrid, Spain, is the official tourism voice to United Nations. It was established in 1975 with an objective of promoting and developing tourism globally. International Civil Aviation organization (ICAO) had already been established in 1944 to assist travel and tourism. The main task of ICAO is to help the growth of international civil aviation in a safe and orderly manner thereby development international tourism.

Development of tourism largely depends upon proper marketing efforts of the countries. The modern age is an era of publicity and marketing thus development of tourism calls for marketing of destination. Tourism marketing is defined as systematic and co-ordinate efforts exerts by the National Tourism Organization or the tourist enterprises at international, national and local levels to optimize the satisfaction of tourists groups and individuals in view of the sustained tourism growth (Bhatia, 1991:142). Therefore, one of the prime objectives of tourism organizations, whether national or international, is marketing of destinations. In fact, Marketing is done to attract consumers and to satisfy them. But the availability of tourism products is essential prerequisite of the marketing process. "Thus marketing by definition is

development of product to meet need of consumer and then employing the technique of direct sale, publicity and advertising to bring the product to the consumer" (Bhatia 1991:142). In the last few decades marketing has become an established management process and practice in most of the industry. Hence, the role of marketing in tourist industry is indispensable. Availability of tourism product in the destination cannot be sold unless it is properly marketed.

Tourism is now a worldwide phenomenon commanding the attention of public policy makers and private sector leaders. It is becoming increasingly clear that tourism in the 1990's and beyond will be substantially different from the tourism during the dramatic growth years since the second world war (Hawkins:1993, 175). The tourism in the year to come has a greater role to play as can be seen from the remark made by the world travel and tourism council (WTTC:1991,16);

"Tourism may now be the world's largest industry, expected to employ 130 million people' or one of tourism workers worldwide in 1992 the travel and tourism industry are expected to maintain their high rate of employment growth, 5.2 percent, far exceeding the world employment growth rate of 2.45 percent. The annual gross output of the travel and tourism industry was expected to total US \$ trillion for the first in 1992"

On a global scale, international tourism arrivals in 1990 totaled approximately 415 million (Hawking: 1993, 175). Compared to other industries that have experienced many more fluctuations and frequent sharp declines, tourism has seldom fallen into serious long term down turn, making it one of the world most dependable revenue generations. With increases income and a decline in travel costs, air travel is estimated to increase again 100 percent over the next fifteen year (Hawkins: 1993,176). All these indicate that tourism has better prospects in the year to come. (Pradhan)

As long back as in the 1860's Thomas cook, the pioneer of organized mass tourism proclaimed in England that the earth in all its fullness and beauty is for the people. The people with the advent of industrialization started moving in large numbers to places away from their usual places of residence and work with a view to seek changes. This continued until tourism became a phenomenon. This phenomenon is a

visible result of the great waves of technology, which have changed the social geography of the world since the nineteenth century.

Although tourism, today has become a famed terminology, and it has become the non-polluted industry for the betterment of the nation, in its beginning days it was not assumed like in today's way. The origin informally goes back to 12/13 century where the purpose of travelling and visiting used to be a thing of fun, hobby, adventures journey and more, the expensive of the relationship or the power, on the other. And formally, the tourists business as a trade was begun from the time of the missionaries of the then powerful countries (Kunwar, 1997).

According to Burkart and Medlik, "Tourism generated wealth and employment. It is a major source of income and employment for individuals in many places deficient in natural resources other than climate and scenery. It makes use of resources, which may not be used otherwise. Beaches, Moors and snowfields are examples of natural resources, which can not readily contribute to the economic well-being of the area, except through the medium of tourism. (Burkart and Medlik, 1988). This shows that tourism bring opportunities for income generation in places where other sectors would not be able to do the same.

With the advantages that tourism brings to a place, there are certain disadvantages as well attached to it. Burkart the injection of a large alien population into a society may also rise to social and political tensions, which may vitiate the economic benefits the tourists bring (Burkart and Medlik, 1988).

World tourism is on the rise even though there have been setbacks lately such as the terrorist attacks in New York on September 11, 2001, The Sars and Bird Flu virus attacks in Asia. Although it fell 1-2% on 2003, the biggest annual drop ever. However, the outlook for this year is much brighter, the World Tourism Organization (WTO). According to WTO Secretary- general Mr. Francesco Frangialli In 2003, international tourism lived through another exceptionally difficult year in which three negative factors came together: the Iraq conflict, SARS and a persistently weak economy.

"Despite a series of difficult years, from 2001 to 2003, the number of international tourists arrivals had still managed to show an overall increase of seven million, equivalent to a rise of one percent over the "millennium" year of 2000 (WTO).

Forecasts for 2004 are generally optimistic, based mainly on positive signs of recovery in the economies of the US, Japan and Western Europe and the slight decrease in conflicts worldwide. Mr. Francesco Frangialli displaced a huge amount of confidence in the future of world tourism when he said, "If we are able to avoid further crises, if we do not allow fears-sometimes irrational fears to sweep everything away, and if the necessary security measures that governments have the duty to implement, especially in air transport, remain reasonable and balanced so as not to extinguish all desire to travel, then we can be confident in the industry's capacity to move forward, "this saying shows that the governments of the world are also responsible for the successful increase in tourism worldwide, whereas it also rests with the prospective tourists themselves, that most of the fears that they may have of travelling abroad are unfounded and there are only a very few places in the world that are too dangerous to travel for tourists.

Mr. Frangialli again points out that the hardships that have the industry will see the industry better off when he says, "The difficult period we have just gone through at least had one positive outcome. When the tourism industry is doing well, there is a tendency for its development to be taken for granted. When times are harder, only then do people realize just how much is at stake and how important tourism is in terms of growth foreign exchange income and employment."

Dr. Harka Gurung has studied on 'Environment Management of Mountain Tourism in Nepal' (1990). This study deals in the pattern of tourism activities, environment impact of tourism, carrying capacity of trekking routes etc. This study has identified that deforestation that in mountain region is caused because of over grazing and fuel wood extraction. Gurung thinks that poverty of people is basically responsible for the negative effect on environment in Nepal. While discussing the tourist carrying capacity trekking routes, he has analyzed the problems of deforestation and environmental pollution on the way of trekking routes. In order to solve this suggests to increase the entry in over- crowded routes and to increase the number of tourist in less crowded routes. i.e. Pokhara-Jomsom and Pokhara-Manang.

Mr. Naredra Kaystha has studied on 'Development of tourism in Nepal for South Asian Regions Tourism' (1985). In this study he has analyzed different aspects of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure & duration of tourist staying and economic

impact of tourism. He has determined that natural as well as manmade beauty and wild life are the major attraction for tourist visiting in Nepal. In this view, tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation.

According to WTO 1981 international visitor is an individual entering a country that is not in usual places of residence and is visiting for the purpose of recreation, medical treatment religious observance, family matters, sporting events, conference study, business and employment of international bodies on a mission lasting less than one year, International tourists and the excursionists. The essential distinction between "visitors and tourists" is that the later class includes those visitors who stay at least one night in accommodation in the destination visitors who don't spend at least one night in accommodation in the destination country. (WTO-1981:5-8).

Health and varied natural and social-cultural environment are the basic resource of tourism. The areas of outstanding natural beauty (national park, hills and mountains, fell and date, cliffs, wildlife, climate etc) and living socio-cultural heritage (historical remains, sacred cape delightful village and life wood etc) are the most preferred and successful environment benefits from tourism and of course, tourism benefits from the environment. (Davidson 1989:17). the environment impacts of tourism one related mostly to the number of tourists, their behavior and the resiliency or fragility of natural and cultural environment. Negative environment impacts are commonly noted in those tourist areas, which are tied with a large number of tourist flows. In the light of natural environment "negative environment impacts linked with tourism and commonly noted worldwide, include litter and vandalism, trial erosion, habitual change, deforestation, water pollution, poaching, loss of endangered plant and animal species and resources depletion.

Tourism is one of the important contributions to economics a social development of any country. Dhungel (1981) made an attempt to analyze the trend, structure and composition of tourist arrival, to estimate the interdependence of the sector with some of the one sectors of the economy, to estimate the leakages within the sector in term of import contents of both good and factor services and foreign currency, to impact the sector on employment, input and output of the economy, to estimate the demand for tourism and to estimate the item wise expenditure elasticity of tourism

expenditure in Nepal. This study has carried out on the basis of both demands as well as supply framework.

Nepal covers only 0.1 percent in the world map based on its area. This very small nation however, has been blessed with 12 percent of natural diversity. If we comprise our country, it appears bigger than China. There are more than 866 species of birds in Nepal, which is more than the species of birds found in Europe and North Africa collectively. Therefore, to ask the possibilities of tourism in Nepal is one of the dim-witted questions. There is abundance of possibilities for tourism in Nepal. It is us who have failed to identify and utilize our resources to promote tourism.

Tourism in fact, is a science of understanding human psychology and economy, which requires vision to explore it. The human psychology is not static; it is dynamic. For that reason, tourism is also dynamic and always changing. Trying to make it stationary or static will only lead to its collapse. It is because fusty products can never be sold in tourism. The tourism aspects of yesterday are not same today and today will not be same in the future. For instance, a group of foreign students who visits Nepal today will have a limited budget to spend. Therefore, they will vie for tourist spots affordable to them. However, in future, they will no longer remain students and turn into professionals or industrialists. When they visit our country in future, they will have more money to spend and start searching for a different kind of tourism. If we are not able to understanding this dynamism of tourism, we cannot run or sustain the tourism industry. Thirty years ago, the tourists here enjoyed seeing our raw culture, tradition and our economic situation that was completely different from theirs. They found 500-years old temples, naked kids roaming on the streets, bulls creating traffic jam etc fascinating. However, today the concept of tourism has changed completely. The tourism now like to paraglide in the laps of Himalayas, risk their life rafting in the white waters of seti river, bungee jump from the high altitude in Bhote Koshi etc.

To run the tourism industry successfully, the people need to study the changing time and blend according to its need. We however, are still stuck in the traditional attire of tourism. There is a need to explore what kind of tourism is prevalent in other parts of the world and what developments have been made need to be learnt. The world today has turned into a global village. Therefore, without learning what is happening in tourism sector around the world, it is impossible for us to compete in the international

market. How long can we attract tourists on the ground of our traditional dal bhat or sukul gundri only? They will definitely like to taste dal bhat for a day or two but after that they will start missing their own food. Thus we need to understand their culture, their likes and dislikes as well.

The nature has given us a paradise on earth. Our ancestors added gems to this paradise. But we have failed to understanding this fact. Even before Australia and America were discovered, the kings of malla dynasty had already built temples like Nyatapole, drainage system and medieval art and culture in Nepal. The descendent of such ancestors, we, ironically are living a life of a fool failing to comprehend the things around. Today, we can stroll around eight cultural heritage sites in Kathmandu valley, we can find temples, statues and idols, which depict our culture and tradition. In other nations, it takes hours of journey to reach one heritage site from another. All we need is to exhibit our culture to the world. In foreign countries, they artificially build tourism spot and centers. Here, we naturally have such spots, only we need to open the doors for it. The chowks built by our ancestors are filled with the concept of social science. Though the British Empire did extend their rule in our country, there are more palaces in compares to other countries ruled by them. If we can preserve them, take tourists, and show them our art and architecture. It can boost our tourism industry. What we are doing here is turning them to government office building like Singha Durbar and Nepal Rastra Bank. For instance, Kasthmandap, which was built with a single tree, has turned into a pile of garbage today where hardly anyone visits. If we can open a nice teashop there and maintain sanitation around the place, it can attract many tourists. There are people who can even pay 100 rupees for a cup of tea in a nice environment. We lag behind in creating an environment for the tourists to spend their money. Therefore, tourism is also an industry to create an environment for the tourists to spend their money.

Talking about adventure tourism, we had proposed its concept and possibilities in Nepal during 2001 that unfortunately could not be implemented at that time. Today, around 36 percent tourists are vying for adventure tourism. The people in this modern world want to experience adventure keeping their lives on their hand. They want extreme adventures like rafting, canoeing, mountain bike racing, climbing mountains without oxygen etc. During 1970's, the sherpas and expert climbers only scaled the mountains. Today, the traveling agencies in the US say, "we can put us to the top of

the mountain". The old aged people especially on 60 and 70 who have saved money want to exercise such adventure before they die. So they take to places like Everest Base camp so they can treasure such moments before they die. All they like to do is enjoy every moment of life before dying. In many countries, they have created opportunities to attract such older aged tourists. In Nepal, we can build homes for such people in places like jiri with all necessary facilities like health, electricity etc where they can live with the nature in the lap of the mountains. Wouldn't they love to take the first sip of their coffee watching beautiful mountains from their veranda? Such tourists can be allowed to stay after paying certain amount. The government can make provisions to make their stay tax-free and after their death, the government can again take over the house. Moreover, a tourist friendly environment needs to be created in our country. When we Nepalese go abroad, we are treated in a very nice way. Many years ago, we were welcomed in many countries even without passports. But when tourists arrive in Nepal, their harassment begins right at the airport where they have to pass through unnecessary inquiries. To avoid this, the system of green channel was introduced during Visit Nepal 98. Other necessary arrangements to make their stay as comfortable as possible should be made.

If we look at tourism in Nepal, we are just looking at the tip of an iceberg. There are much more things left to discover and explore. More than 50 percent of the zoological diversity is yet to be discovered. We have not explored all the lakes, springs, caves and falls. There are trees in Nepal whose medicine from their bark can even cure disease like cancer. There are many other medicinal herbs about which we are still unknown. Every year many valuable medicinal herbs are traded illegally to foreign countries. Nobody thinks of conducting research in those potential areas.

On January 14, 2011 is the grand inauguration of NTY 2011 with thousands of invitees expected to gather at the Dasaratha stadium in Tripureshwor to welcome the much awaited year. A ministerial conclave to be attended by ministers and Minister-level delegates from 29 countries in Asia included the secretary General of UNWTO, is also scheduled for the same date. The mega event is expected to boost the tourism image of Nepal and generates much international publicity. Nepal is expected about a million to the country in 2011.

Bringing in a million tourists to the country may seem ideal for economy boom. At first it is easy to believe that with world class natural wonders including the world's tallest mountains and deepest jungles, culture and heritage, and tons of "to do" things on the list that we offer, we should not have a problem getting as many tourists as we aspire for.

However, there are umpteen of factors that need to be addressed for the success of NTY 2011 and to create a positive image of Nepal for the period post 2011 and the most glaring factor that stands out is infrastructure. A suave tourism industry that facilitates smooth travel in and around Nepal calls for good tourism infrastructure, the need of the hour.

It is imperative that we make investments in infrastructure and get the job done quickly if we really do want our tourists to have a comfortable stay and go home happy. Therefore, allotting considerable amount of budget for infrastructure like roads, bridges, tourist facilitating centers, and airports need to be a top priority of the Government at the moment.

To meet its goals of NTY 2011, the Government has certainly been doing the needful. Projects that have public-private partnership with the involvement of local community would be ideal for viability and sustainability, Nepal Government should also initiate new infrastructure projects in alliance with the donor agencies. The continuous effort of many donor agencies is laudable in this regard.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) recently signed an agreement with the Government of Nepal to provide loan assistance and grant assistance and that will aid in tourism infrastructure development. According to the agreement, ADB will provide loan assistance of Rs. 4869.81 million for enhancing the capacity and security of Tribhuvan International Airport, Lukla, Rara and Simikot airport under the Air Transport project.

Similarly, it will provide loan assistance of some Rs. 903.354 million and grant assistance of some Rs. 949.237 million for the south Asia Tourism Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) and Lumbini Development Trust (LTD). The loan and assistance under CAAN will be used for the improvement of Gautam Buddha Airport to international standards and capacity of the CAAN to manage and regulate the airport.

The grant assistance under LDT is to be used for the projects and development of Lumbini heritage area.

This is not the first example of donor-initiated infrastructures development programs. Nevertheless, this certainly comes at a much needed time. The challenge, however, lies in quick execution and completion of jobs and getting at least sometimes ready for 2011.

Kathmandu itself, gateway to Nepal, despite all the natural beauty and cultural heritage, may not impress tourists much if we continue with bumpy roads filled with puddles and lined with household waste. It is time to look at these basic things and do tangible changes before we log on to our great expectation for NTY 2011. It calls for positive intervention in this regard from the concerned parties. If the Government, private sector and Nepal Tourism Board join hands and initiate programs with support of concerned organization, many of these basic infrastructure problems may be solved.

South Asia has a great potential for tourism development. Our rich socio-cultural mosaic adds up to an unparalleled natural beauty to make our region an attractive destination for tourists from both within the region and abroad (NTTR, 2005b). In the last decades, Asian tourism has been extremely successful-showing the highest growth rates of all world regions. Together the 12 South-East, South Asian and East-African countries affected by the tsunami received some 31 million international tourist arrivals in 2003 and earned receipts of US\$23 billion (NTTR, 2005a).\

Tourism is a forefront industry in context of globalization. Globalization helps us to put forward our unique products to international market that can generate income and employment (Upadhyay, 2005). At micro level, tourism helps to change balance of payments situation favorably by promoting exports (Gautam and Adhikari, 2005). International tourism became a major modern mass phenomenon after II world war when it came to embrace practically as social classes in industrialized western societies (Kunwar, 2002).International tourism will continue to grow with the telescoping of time by jet travel and increase in leisure time in industrial societies (Gurung, 2002).

Tourism industry is playing a crucial role in the overall development of Nepal (Khanal, 1986). Nepal has got a very strong power of nature; all the country needs is

better diversification (Pradhan, 2005a). Tourism has a great role to play to improve country's image in international arena (Gautam and Adhikari, 2005).

Different sectors under tourism should be treated differently. The sectors do not hold equal weight and equal significance (Khanal, 1986). The tourism industry is a complex, multi layered phenomenon which includes travel agencies, public relation forms, tourism bureaus and the media (Kunwar, 2002). Tourism industry of Nepal is a multi disciplinary sector – where people ranging from illiterate villager to highly educated urban elite, technical and non-technical personnel, highly professional skills to guides and porters are involved (NTB, 2058 B. S.). Tourism should be well developed for the economics progress of the majority of the countries like Nepal (Khanal, 1986).

Without promotion of internal tourism, no any tourism policy can be sustainable. To promote domestic tourism, requirement of peace, withdraw of tedious security check at highway or check with high technology instrument taking short time etc. There are lots of Nepalese visiting Pokhara, Chitwan (Sauraha), Khumbu, Jomsom, Muktinath, Kagbeni, Eklebatti area of Mustang, Daman etc. Tour packages to these places at reasonable price leads to internal tourism to these places in near future (Adhikari, 9 Magh, 2062 BS).

Tourism needs planning to develop in strategic way. But developing countries follow planning process in tourism very slowly (Dahal, 2060 BS). Tourism planning includes a very diverse set of activities undertaken by many different groups representing different interests (Kunwar, 1997). Since tourism is a multi-faceted industry contributing to the socio-economic development of Nepal, this sector requires careful planning and long term vision to grow (NTB, 2006a).

As welcoming ceremony is an important gesture of guest relation in tourism. Nepalese believe that guests are torsos of gods so the famous saying goes “Athiti Dewo Bhawa” rooted in its culture and religious traits (Singh, 2004). Tourists’ arrival number alone should not be judged as an indicator to gauge the success of tourism industry in any country. It needs to be evaluated along with host of other factors viz.; scale of contribution in improving nations economy, use of local products and services, generated employment opportunities, tourism revenue to the nation etc.

(Dhakal, 2006a and 2006b). Air transport and tourism are the fastest growing industries around the world and the same is true in Nepal (Shrestha, M. B. 2000).

2.2.3 Visit Nepal Year 1998

The visit Nepal year 1998 campaign had announced in 1998 with the objectives of creating public awareness towards tourism, promoting the domestic tourism, mobilizing the private sector in the field of tourism, and enhancing the quality of tourism goods in Nepal. It aimed to attract at least 500 thousands tourists during the visit year and publishing Nepal as an attractive tourist destination.

The Ministry of tourism aimed to identify 109 new spots for the purpose of tourism during the year. His Majesty the king inaugurated the visit Nepal year 1998 by formally opening the symbolic and artistic gate at Durbar Marg amidst the gathering of people. On the function the diverse culture of people from the Himalaya to the Terai were portrayed in their own indigenous customs.

The hoteliers, travel agencies reflected their outstanding features on decorated vehicles, which demonstrated their occupational activities being carried out in the country. Police and army bands, cavalry, march past by students of different schools; traditional musical instruments and drums were some of the inaugural function. The seven gates constructed at various entry of the city have been designed depicting the rich Nepali culture and craftsmanship. The fireworks and food festivals held at Tundikhel in the evening were additional attraction of the opening ceremony where people were enjoying with their families and friends.

The major objectives of the visit Nepal year 1998 were:

-) To further enhance the image of Nepal to the as a unique visitor's destination and make effective campaign familiarizes Nepalese arts, skills and culture to the world.
-) To increase numbers to the arrivals.
-) To length the averages duration of their stays and enhances the averages spending etc.

The theme for visit Nepal 1998 was sustainable habit through sustainable tourism and its marketing slogan was "Visit Nepal 1998 A World of its Own".

The theme was highlighted to make tourism work better for Nepal and to ensure the development of environmentally sound products improvement of service standard and distribution of the benefit of tourism to the people in cities and most remote regions in existence. The marketing slogan tells that there is a 'world' in Nepal that foreigners need to discover or further explore for them. It reminds that our natural resources are unique and that our heritage is living. Our people are friendly and hospitable and our product range is diverse; we invite all foreigners to visit, discover and explore the unique "world" out here.

In order to enhance the image of Nepal, through sector development, HMG/N declared the year visit Nepal year 1998 on April 15th 1996. To materialize the movement declaration into action various program objectives were set. They were followed by some strategies. The strategies are outlined below:

-) More airlines would operate more international flights by 1998 and more airlines sets. Capacity would be available.
-) There would be an atmosphere conducive for traveling internationally.
-) There would be major socio-political stability and current tourism policies would continue their direction.
-) Program and activities so designed would have infrastructure to handle the expected number of visitors' arrivals.

Within these presuppositions VNY 1998 was celebrated. The strategies are equally important and always acceptable. So were made fully effective and workable so were made fully effective and workable during the year.

It was also aimed to develop Nepal as a destination for tourists and operates the tourism industry as a main source of employment generation by implementing the following policy was activities.

-) Tourism promotion programs would be launched in order to the tourists with greater spending capacity from Australia, Western Europe, and America and also from the newly developed tourist markets such as Eastern Asia and Asia.
-) Special promotional programs would be formulated and launched to further increase the number of India tourists.
-) Joint promotional activities would be launched with the collaboration of HMG, semi Government organization, and the private entrepreneurs in order

to effectively co-ordinate the programs and improve the standard of tourism. For its stability, a separate 'promotion fund' would be created with collective participation.

-) To provide facilities to the tourist coming to Nepal scheduled and chartered services of foreign airlines would be encourage and the visa process would also be simplified.
-) A work plan would be made in collaboration with semi-government agencies and private entrepreneurs involved in the tourism sector to promote cultural tourism as well as internal tourism would be launched to develop these sectors. Programs would be made to reduce gradually the impact of seasonally by introducing package prepared by the private sector.
-) Air-conditioned bus service for comfortable transportation facilities to tourists to travel in and around Kathmandu and in other places where transport infrastructures were available would be managed.
-) Different types of publicizing material giving detail information about Nepal's cultural historical, natural and religious features would be published and distributed inside the country and abroad.
-) Nepalese diplomatic mission would be mobilized and tourism promotion until would also be set up in the prominent tourism markets to promote tourism.
-) Familiarizing the local people about different aspects of tourism would enhance public awareness.

The total tourist arrivals were 463,648 during the visit Nepal year 1998, which has 9.9 percent higher than the previous year. The tourists' arrival by air and by land was 398,008 and 65,678 respectively. The foreign exchange earning was US \$ 12152500 during the year. The male and female tourists were 267,871 and 195,813 respectively, visited Nepal during the visit Nepal year 1998.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Tourism is now one of the world's major industries and continuous to expand. It can be viewed in terms of demand by the tourists and supply of attractions, facilities and services, transportations, promotion and information. Tourism development brings benefits like new business and jobs, additional income, new technologies, greater environmental and cultural awareness and protection, improved infrastructure and

also the improved land use patterns. Analytical way of generalizing about international tourism is to subdivide the travel process into three main elements: a dynamic phase covering movements to and from the destination; a static phase involving the stay itself and a consequential element describing the chief economic; physical and social impacts on the environmental which is shown in the following diagram:

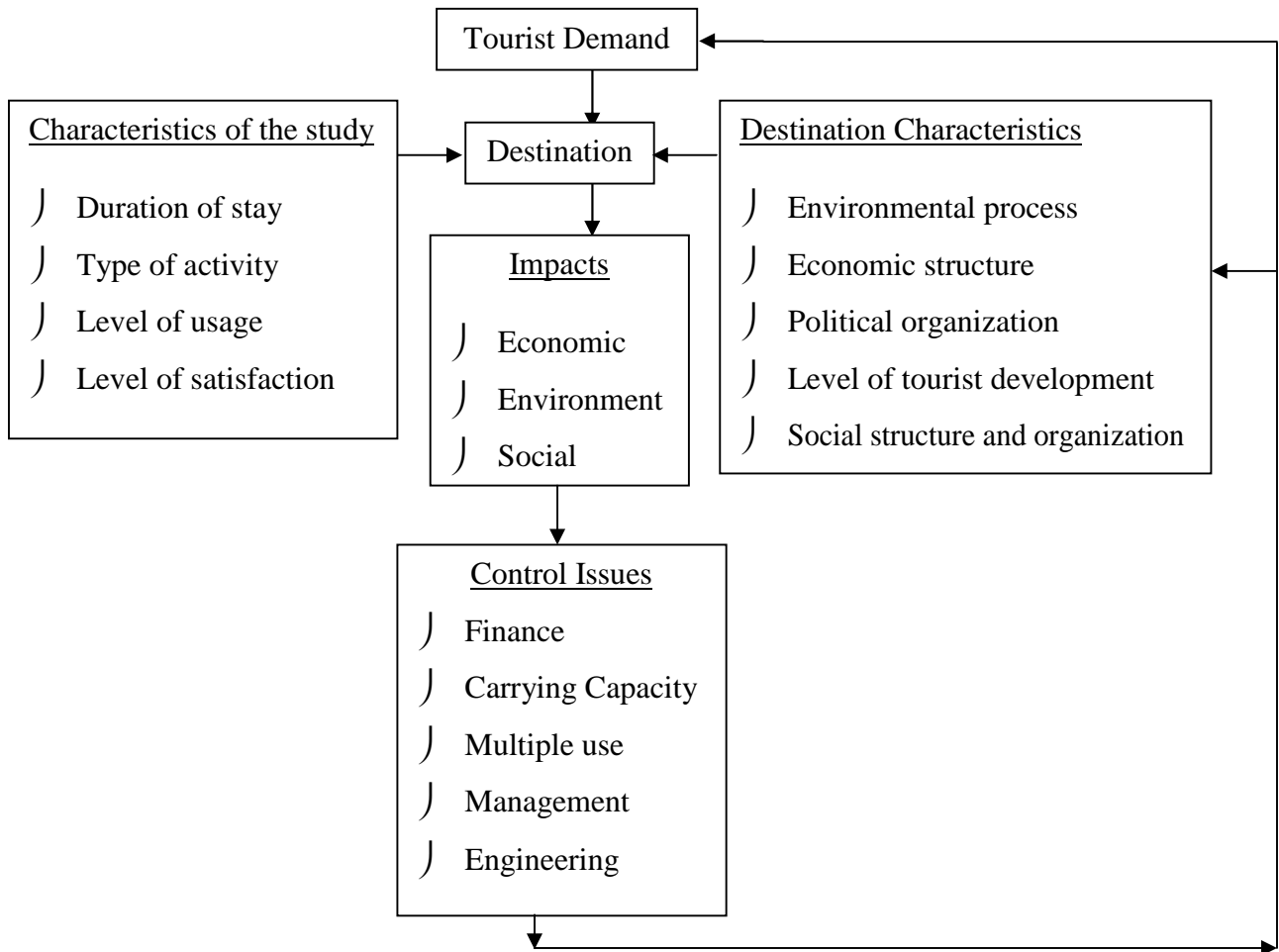
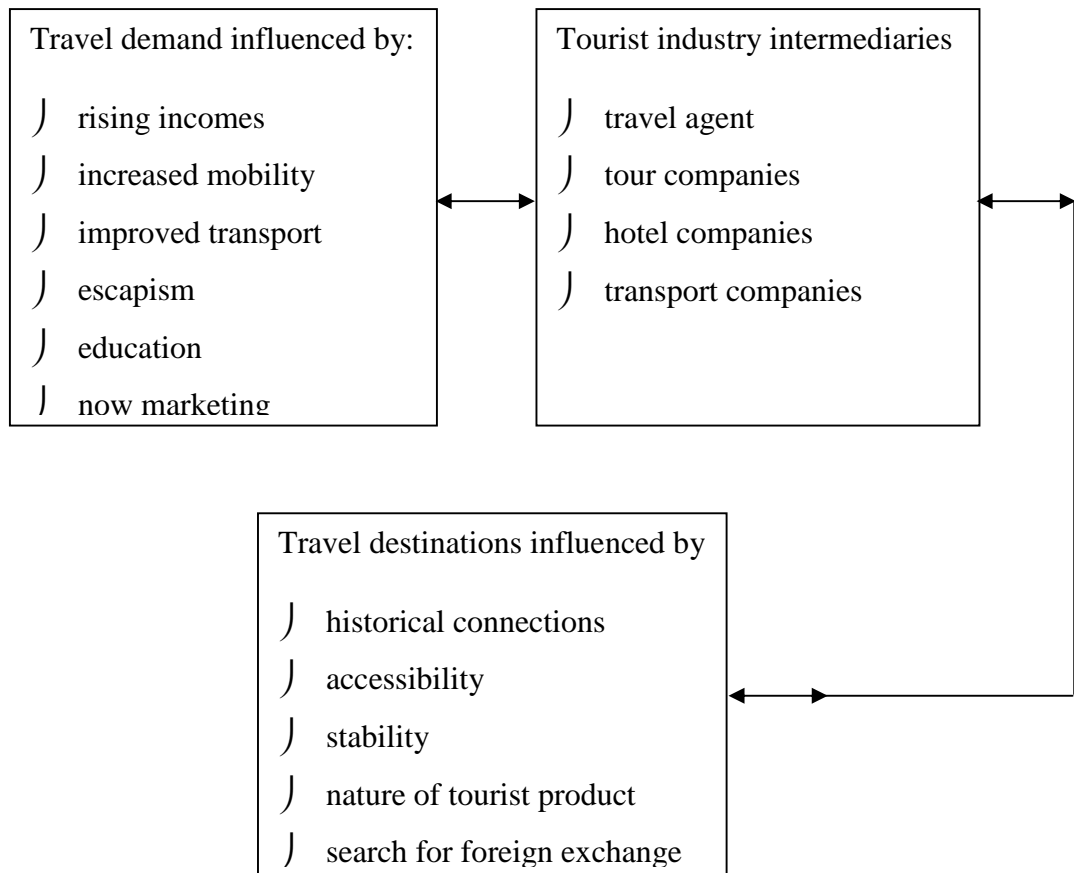


Fig. 2.1: Functional Framework of Tourism-Process

Primary elements of the international tourism industry and influences on the market are shown below:



Thus, analysis of tourism is the examination of phenomenon under which people visit places which are either unknown to them or posses some religious and cultural values.

Tourism is an agent of change. The tourist-host interaction influenced by the length of stay of the tourists, the time frame of actual contact, the physical and social space-shared by the interacting groups, their values, attitudes which sometimes results in permanent changes in the host society/culture but generally temporary for the guest society/culture.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

On one hand, this study attempts to identify and explore the prospects and problem of rural tourism in study area, on the other hand this study has make an attempt to describe things related to rural tourism in the study area. Thus, this study is both exploratory and descriptive.

3.2 Rational for the Selection of Study Area

The main reason to select Bandipur as a study area is it's national as well as international significance for rural tourism. Apart from natural aspect, unique Newari culture, history, cast system and their way of living, where you can get involve through tourism facility is another asset of the study area.

Despite having lots of attraction, Bandipur was not exposed in terms of tourism activities. So, Bandipur was chosen as study area to explore potentiality of tourism in the form of rural tourism hub.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The universe of the study is Bandipur Bazaar, there are 160 households and total population of 824. Out of total household, 50 % of them have been selected as sample by using simple random sampling technique. Personal interviews have been taken from selected households on the basis of his/her abilities to provide information. Bandipur Bazar covers area of 2 wards of Bandipur Rural Municipality 2 and 4 and samples have been taken from both the wards. Whereas increase of collecting information from tourist, accidental sampling has been followed. 20 numbers of tourist and 15 hotels/lodge owner have been selected for primary data.

3.4 Sources of Data Collection

This study aims to explore the prospects and problems of rural tourism in study area. So, the primary data has been collected from household of study area. Similarly secondary data was also being used for the study which was collected from published and non-published written documents from individuals, experts and organization related to the tourism sector.

3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

The structures questionnaire or unstructured interview and observation method was applied to generate the primary data.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

To generate accurate data from household of study area and tourist found on study area, structured questionnaire has been provided. The respondents were requested to fill up questionnaire. In case of the respondents who cannot fill up the questionnaire, the question was asked to the respondent and answers were filled up to collect the required information.

3.5.2 Field Visit and Observation

During the research period different tourism components like attractions, accessibility, accommodation, amenities have been observed. Basically, natural aspects, cultural heritage, hospitality of the local people of the study area has been observed.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interview

To acquire the more information about rural tourism. Bandipur key informant interview has been applied. For this process, some key persons of that are were selected such as: teachers, members of hotel association, leader of local political parties, leader to mother groups etc. checklist was used to capture their view.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The data and information collected from questionnaire was transformed into a master sheet and row. Data were tabulated on the basis of master sheet. Information was

grouped, sub-grouped and classified as necessary so as to meet the objective of the study.

The systematic analysis has been done by using both quantitative and descriptive techniques. To analyze the quantitative data, simple statistical tools such as percentage, average have been used. Maps, tables, charts, bar diagram, pie-chart were also used for the presentation of the findings. Study is mainly descriptive and the analysis of the result is described logically.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 General Introduction of the Study Area

Bandipur is a hilltop settlement and a municipality in Tanahun district, Gandaki Zone of Nepal. This municipality was established on 18 May 2014 by merging with existing Dharmpani and Bandipur VDCs. Because of its preserved, old time cultural atmosphere, Bandipur has increasingly been coming to the attention of tourism. At the time of the 2011 Nepal census it had a population of total (Bandipur and Dharmapanni) 15, 591 people. It is one of the best tourist destination of Nepal. Bandipur is famous for Newari people and their cultures. In 2017 Bandipur is named Bandipur rural Municipality with area 102 Km². According to census 2068, the total population of these places is 20,077 and density of 197.7/km².

Bandipur Bazaar is located at 27.56 N, 84.25 E and an elevation of 1030m on a mountain saddle (Mahabharat rante) approximately 700m above the Marsyangdi river valley, 143 km to the west of Kathmandu and 80 km to the east of Pokhara. Since 1998, it is connected by an 8 km access road from Dumre (Prithvi Highway). Until then, there was only an unreliable road in monsoon usually not accessible or only by tractors. The mountain saddle, just 200 m long, is barely wide enough to accommodate the main street lined by 2-3 storey buildings on either side. At the backsides of these houses the mountainsides steeply descend and the gardens are only accessible by stairs.

Formerly a Magar village, Bandipur today is settled by a variety of Nepali ethnicities with different beliefs: the Bahuns, the Chhetris, the Newars, the Magars, Gurungs and Dalits.

Its medium elevation. Excellent view of the Himalayas (Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu, Ganesh, Langtang Himal, the Marsyangdi Valley, Mount Manakamana and Gorkha with its high perching palace), relatively easy accessibility and, of course, old Newari town flair, make Bandipur an interesting tourist site from which a few guesthouses and a hotel at the northern end of the Tundikhel try to benefit. It may

well be that the seclusion of Bandipur saved the Newari architecture of its buildings which otherwise would have been replaced by faceless modern types found in many other towns of Nepal. The various Newari and Magar festivals, which until recently have been held for their own purposes several times a year, can be of interest to tourists too. Sorathi and Chutka dances are very popular. Due to the distance and poor accessibility of many of the home villages of pupils at Bandipur schools a number of houses have been turned into boarding houses. Many Magar and Gurung men serve as Gurkha soldiers.

Other attractions include the Bindyabashini temple and the library in the village center, Thani Mai, Tindhara ("Three Taps" washing place at the southeastern outskirts), Raniban (Queen's Forest), the downhill trek to the Siddha Cave and a hike to Ramkot Village. On Mukundeswari, the elevation at the western end of the saddle is a little shrine and one has a view of Bandipur itself. Some villages have picked up growing oranges, which do quite well in the climate of that area. An hour's walk to the west of Bandipur is a silk farm.

4.2 Characteristics of Bandipur

History

Bandipur was at one time a prosperous exchange focus, as its enchanting working with their neoclassical veneers and covered windows, will bear witness to. Initially, a basic Magar town, Newars from Bhaktapur settled here in the mid nineteenth century, exploiting its jungle fever free area to form it into a critical stop on the India-Tibet exchange course.

Atmosphere

Temperatures in the late spring (March-July) float between most extreme of 32-33 degree Celsius and at least 12-13 degree Celsius. In the winter (October-February), the temperature changes between 18-21 and 2-3 degree Celsius. The reasonable sky over Bandipur at the time gives superb perspectives of the mountains. Substantial deluges check the blustery season from June to August.

Area

Arranged in the Mahabharat Range in Tanahun area. It lies 143 km toward the west of Kathmandu, 73 km toward the south of Pokhara. Furthermore, it is 70km to the Chitwan and also 8 km from Dumre Bazaar on the Prithvi highway connected.

The fundamental attraction in Bandipur is culture scenic beauty around the village and climate.

There are lots of natural, historical, cultural, hill climbing and religious places in and around the village, which have great potentiality to attract tourist, teachers, student, newly married couple, nature lovers, researchers in this area in the form of village tourism. Some of major potential rural tourism destination in and around the Bandipur are as follows:

1. Tundikhel

Going to one of the considerable untouched common parks of the world, Tundikhel appears like venturing back in time several years to Tibet's prime as a ceasing point on the Silk Road. This stop highlights distinctive sorts of fig trees that each speaks to a Hindu god, parade grounds, and even arrow based weaponry festivities that guests and in addition local people can take in.

Tundikhel is an incredible vantage guide arranged toward the north of Bandipur's principle bazaar. The amazing Gorkha place and the acclaimed Manakamana Peak can likewise be seen unmistakably. Different sights incorporate the Marsyangdi Valley, Bimalnagar, and Dumre.

2. Shiva Shrine

The Hindu divine force of creation and craftsmanship has a world-renowned sanctuary settled in Bandipur where guests come to offer sweet cakes up with their petitions to the immense diety. Guests can watch the services that happen at the sanctum very day, including the custom lighting of oil lights by explores, and present their very own supplication on the off chance that they participate.

3. Khadga Devi

The sanctuary of Khadga Devi is a standout amongst the most respected sanctuaries in Bandipur, which gives a false representation of by its look of a private house with the exception of the finial. This sanctuary is opened to aficionados just once per year upon the arrival of Phulpati amid the Hindu celebration of Dashain. The sanctum does not contain any statues of divine beings or goodness, but rather a Khadga, a consecrated sword wrapped in layers of fabric. Legend has it that on the off chance that anybody takes a gander at it, he or she welcomes moment demise by heaving blood. As per another story, the relic was a present from Lord Shiva to Mukunda Sen, ruler of Palpa (1518-1553A.D.). The Khadga is venerated as an image of the female power, subsequently the name Khadga Devi, which implies goodness of the sword.

4. Bidhabasini Temple

This sanctuary is situated in the principle bazaar and is developed in the pagoda style. A picture of the goddess Bindhabasini is revered here. It likewise contains statues of different goddess. Amid the New Year festivities of the Bikram Sambat, the picture of Bidhabasini is put on a chariot and pulled through town in the midst of another party.

5. Chandithan

This sanctuary deceives the west of Bandipur Bazaar. As per old stories, individuals would put 12 eggs inside the sanctuary and cover it with straw and a block before they begin of the planting season. In the event that the eggs kept crisp following one year when they were revealed, it implied that there would be a decent harvest the next year.

6. Mahalaxmi Temple

This sanctuary is situated toward the southeast of the primary bazaar. Its design demonstrates it to date from the medieval period. The sanctuary is in the style of a pagoda. The struts and tympanum are enhanced with figures of Bhimsen and different legendary animals. The first status of the goddess Mahalaxmi, nonetheless, was stolen, and it has been supplanted by another one.

This pagoda-style sanctuary from the medieval period is situated toward the southeast of the fundamental bazaar. Its struts and tympanum are enhanced with figures of Bhimsen and different legendary animals.

7. Narayan Temple

This sanctuary deceives the east of the principle bazaar zone. Statues of the god Harihar and the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu are introduced inside.

8. Bindhebasini Temple

This pagoda-style sanctuary from the medieval period is situated toward the southeast of the principle bazaar. Enshrined here is a picture of the goddess Bindhebasini. It likewise contains symbols of the different goddess. Amid the New Year festivities in April, the picture of Bindhebasini is put on a chariot and pulled through the town in the midst of another party.

9. Encompassing Areas

Tundikhel is a superb vantage direct arranged toward the north of Bandipur's primary bazaar. From here, one can see the wonderful Himalayan Range including the staggering pinnacles of Dhaulagiri, Machhapuchhre, Langtang, Manaslu and Ganesh Himal, among others. The unbelievable Gorkha Places and the well-known Manakaman Peak can likewise be seen unmistakably. Different sights incorporate the Marsyangdi Valley, Bimalnagar, and Dumre.

10. Paharpani Mahadev

A fifteen-minute stroll toward the north of Bandipur Bazaar conveys one to the sanctuary of Parapani Mahadev. From above, it shows up as a little shrub. A stone pathway prompts the surrender like a place of worship. Inside, there is a waterspout, and underneath it is introduced a few little statues of different divine beings. They are known as Parapani Mahadev. In the days of yore, individuals assembled here to sing psalms and bathe under the wellspring before going to work in their fields. A lake has been worked here to add to the magnificence of the site.

11. Purano Kot (Gurungche Hill)

Purano Kot, initially a stronghold, lies at a separation of around 500 m toward the west of primary bazaar. It takes around twenty minutes of simple strolling over the stones to achieve the best. There is a little sanctuary adjacent containing various old statues. Alongside it stands a recently fabricated sanctuary of Thanithan Mai. The nearby individuals trust that going to Mahadev at this spot, amid a dry spell will bring precipitation. Since this spot lies on a ridge over the bazaar, it gives shocking perspectives of the mountains and the bazaar, particularly at dawn and dusk.

12. Gadhi

This old stronghold deceives the upper east of Bandipur and is accepted to have existed from the season of Mukunda Sen. Since the spot lies at a higher rise than the bazaar, you can get a dazzling perspective of the mountains from here.

13. Tandrang Tundrung

Tandrang Tundrung is a fifteen-minute stroll towards the west of Bandipur Bazaar. It's strange name is said to impersonate the sound that is created when a stone is tossed into the well here. As indicated by the old-clocks of the town, it was utilized by Mukunda Sen to go amongst Mukendeswari and Tandrang Tundrung to perform religious deeds.

14. Teendhara

This outing spot deceives the east of the principle bazaar and can be come to in fifteen minutes. The name of this place gets from the first three water gushes, which are as yet the fundamental wellspring of water for the villagers. The sanctum committed to Lord Shiva lies adjacent with rest houses and shady spouts scattered around influencing a most loved to put for picnickers.

15. Raniban

This woodland of Sal trees is situated toward the east of the principle bazaar. Nature aficionados will appreciate going by the spot for its greenery and quietness.

16. Padma Library

This notable library lies in the core of Bandipur Bazaar. It was changed into its present superbness from a sanctuary for sages in 1945. It has been serving book sweethearts from the times of the Rana administration.

17. Mukundeswari

Mukundeswari lies at a height of 1,830 m. It is around a tow-hour stroll toward the west of Bandipur. The place resembles an exhibition of antiquated weapons and different artifacts as swords of various shapes and sizes lie scattered all round.

18. Silkworm Farming

The Silk Road has a ton of history behind it and a great deal of silk. The little animals that turn silk, silkworms are reared on ranches close Bandipur. You may need to discover a guide or a nearby to enable you to get to one, yet once you do can visit around the homesteads to perceive how the silkworms are raised and how they eat the mulberries and transforms them into silk.

19. Siddha Cave

Bandipur flabbergasts guests with its topography as much as with its picturesque and social attractions, and it would be unfathomable not to visit its caverns. The must-see goal here is Siddha Cave, found just in 1987. It is said to be the biggest surrender in the kingdom as well as on the South Asian subcontinent. Tourists can check for themselves by investigating its internal breaks which are loaded with regular fine arts made by the stalactites and stalagmites here. Siddha Cave is arranged recently over the bluff of Bimalnagar, from where it is a thirty-minute climb. The surrender can be come to from Bandipur following an hour and a half of simple strolling. Patalidwar this surrender likewise passes by the name of gateway heaven. As indicated by legend, anybody entering the give in will make every one of the transgressions of their progenitors is washed away and bring them salvation. The route to this surrender is through a wilderness and takes around two hours from Siddha Cave. A religious reasonable is held here in April when members ply out the Chutka move.

4.3 Profile of Respondents

Population of the study is an important to sketch out its real result. It is not possible to survey to all households in the study period as a result, population sampling is taken, and the profile of the sample population has been listed below the table:

Table 4.1: Profile of the Respondents

Respondents	No. of Respondents
Member of Household	80
Tourist	20
Hotel/Lodge Owner	15

Source: Field Survey, 2019

In order to carry out my research for sociological study for development of tourism in Bandipur, I selected 50% of the households as the sample for primary data. I comprised all castes residing in Bandipur to make my research unbiased and proportioned. For gathering more information and to make my research more effective, I even selected 20 numbers of tourists and 15 tourism related hotel/lodge owners.

4.4 Respondents Based on the Sample Size

The collected raw data and information was first categorized in the basis of major activities of the villagers related with tourism. The perception, vision, knowledge is called qualitative data that were analyzed descriptively. To treat the quantitative data, the simple tables bar charts for presentation has been used.

4.4.1 Sex Status of the Respondents

Table 4.2: Sex Status of Sample Population

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	36	45
Female	44	55
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Since the number of female members in sample household was more the selected respondents were taken in the ratio of 55:45 percent. Out of total sample of 80, 44 among the selected were female and rest were male.

4.4.2 Caste/Ethnicity of Respondents

Table 4.3: Caste/Ethnicity of Sample Population

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Newar	28	35
Magar	19	23.75
Brahmin	10	12.5
Chhetri	13	16.25
Gurung	5	6.25
Dalit	5	6.25
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Out of 160 households, maximum household was of Newar followed by Magar, Chhetris, Brahmin, Gurungs and Dalits. The sample thus selected even comprised maximum number of Newar followed by Magar, Chhetri, Brahmin, Gurung and Dalits. Out of selected 80 respondents, 28 numbers were Newars, 19 Magars, 13 Chhetris, 10 Brahmins, 5 Gurungs and 5 Dalits.

4.4.3 Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 4.4: Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Age Level	Number	Percentage
0-15	14	17.35
15-30	20	25.15
30-45	27	33.6
45-60	15	18.56
Above 60	4	5.34
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

From the sample of 80 respondents, 14 of them were below 15 years of age, 20 of them were found out to be in between 15 and 30, 27 of the respondents were between 30-45 years of age and 4 were above 60 years.

4.4.4 Education Status of the Respondents

Following table shows the educational level of sample population taken. From interview taken to 80 samples, the response is shown in table below.

Table 4.5: Education Level of Sample Population

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	34	42.5
Literate	24	30
SLC	16	20
Higher	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.5 shows the majority of the population were literate. Very few percentage of the population had higher education. So, it was required to aware the people by education to develop Bandipur as village tourism destination. Education and tourism industry are interconnected components because education itself is means of communication and basic components required for tourism development. Therefore, the local people should be educated to improve the tourism industry in the country.

4.4.5 Occupational Status of the Respondents

Table 4.6: Occupational Status of the Respondents

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Student	10	12.5
Labor	10	12.5
Agriculture	28	35
Business	12	15
Job	8	10
Tourism Related Business	12	15
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.6 shows that majority of the people i.e. 35 percent of the study area were engaged in agriculture, very less number of people were engaged in job 10 percent whereas labor, business and students are 12.5 percent, 15 percent, 12.5 percent, 15 percent of people are involved in the tourism business.

4.4.6 Annual Income Level of the Respondents

Table 4.7: Annual Income Level

Income Level	Number	Percentage
Less than 20000	15	18.75
20000-40000	15	18.75
40000-60000	34	42.5
Above 60000	16	20
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.7 shows that majority of the people had been earning 40000-60000 which occupy the 42.5 percent out of the total population. This figure indicates that majority of people are of middle class family. The people those who fall on the middle class family have also show the disguised unemployment situation of the study area. So, tourism can be effective means of additional employment and increasing income level of people.

4.4.7 Annual Expenditure of the Local People

Table 4.8: Annual Expenditure Pattern

Expenditure Level	Number	Percentage
Less than 20000	12	15
20000-40000	14	17.5
40000-60000	20	25
Above 60000	34	42.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.8 shows that 42.5 out of total respondents spend more than Rs. 60000 table 4.5 shows that only 20 percent people of the study area were able to earn above Rs. 60000 that means their economic conditions is falling day by day. To fulfill the gap, they need to find a reliable source of income and that reliable source can be rural tourism.

4.4.8 Knowledge of People about Village Tourism

Table 4.9: Knowledge of People about Village Tourism

Views	Respondents	Percentage
Known	70	87.5
Unknown	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.8 shows the role out of total respondents, 87.5 percent people did have some knowledge about village tourism and rest of the 12.5 respondents did not have any idea about village tourism.

4.4.9 Willingness of People in Tourism Industry

Table 4.10: Willingness of People in Tourism Industry

Views	Number	Percentage
Interested	50	62.5
Not Interested	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.10 shows the interest of people in tourism industry. The table indicates that out of hundred, 62.5 percent respondents reported that they are interested in tourism based industry and rests of them are not interested in tourism industry.

4.5 Perception of Tourist Found During Field Visit

To find out the tourism prospects and problems it's very much necessary to find out the views of tourists found on study area. So, we collected some of the data from tourists who were in study area at the time of field visit. Here are some of the data which think will help to get closer on our study objective.

4.5.1 Purpose of Visit

Tourist has many purposes for visit of any place. The main purpose of visit tourist is dependent on their psychology, economic status and education level. The main purpose of visit by respondent tourist is given below.

Table 4.11: Purpose of Visit

Purpose of Visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Entertainment	14	70
Research	4	20
Official Work	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The purpose of tourist to Bandipur was found out to be different. Out of 20 respondents, 14 visited Bandipur for entertainment, 4 of them visited for research on silk farming and two of them came for official purpose.

4.5.2 Frequency of Visit

Naturally, Nepal once is not enough this slogan also proves that rural tourism is important for repeated visit in Nepal. The following table represents the frequency of visit according to their purpose

Table 4.12: Frequency of Visit

Number of Visit	No. of Tourist	Percentage
First Visit	12	60
Two or More Visit	8	40
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Out of the sample of 20 tourists 12, told that it was their first visit of Bandipur. 8 respondents told that they have visited Bandipur twice or more than that.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROBLEM AND PROSPECT OF TOURISM

Bandipur is a very beautiful suitable tourism destination for rural tourism. But there are many problems which affect the tourism development. Unless solved these problems, rural tourism cannot be promoted as we expect.

5.1 Problem of Tourism Development in the Study Area

Table 5.1: Problem of Tourism Development in the Study Area

Views	Respondents	Percentage
Infrastructure	20	25
Lack of Policy	40	50
Don't know	20	25
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

When asked "What are the problems of tourism development in Bandipur", 25 percent of respondents blamed infrastructure as the cause while 25 percent did not know about 50% of people were not convinced about the policy of government as well as the tourism board towards the tourism in Bandipur. Tourism was not treated in the way it should be treated as it required associations of all the other industries like transportation, rafting, trekking etc.

5.2 Satisfaction from Different Services

The satisfaction of the tourist is important for the promotion of tourism. There are various tourism related service by which tourist had got satisfaction. The following table presents service level available in the study area.

Table 5.2: Satisfaction from Different Services

Services	Excellent	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad
Transportation	0	8	8	4	0
Accommodation	2	10	6	2	0
Communication	0	4	8	6	2
Health Service	0	2	14	4	0
Electricity	0	10	6	4	0
Skilled Human Resources	0	4	6	8	2
Promotion and Marketing	0	6	12	2	0
Co-ordination	0	8	8	4	0
Recreational Facilities	0	8	6	4	2
Information Centre and Advertisement	0	6	10	4	0
Banking Facilities	0	8	10	2	0
Political Disturbance	0	0	2	12	6

Source: Field Survey, 2019

In the accidental sampling, 20 number of tourist were selected and they were interviewed with several questionnaires related with the tourism services in Bandipur. Different services were categorized as in table 5.2 and each service was graded from excellent to very bad. The number in the table determines the number of respondents. Maximum number of respondents were not satisfied with the political condition and also every respondents found need of upliftment of services.

5.3 Prospect of Tourism

Potentiality of rural tourism development in any area is influenced by different physical, cultural, religious and natural components.

5.3.1 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

Table 5.3: Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

Views	Respondents	Percentage
Highly Sound	40	50
Moderately Sound	20	25
Not so Good	10	12.5
Unknown	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 5.3 shows that the prospect of tourism in the study area. Out of total respondents 50 percent respondents reported that prospect of tourism in Bandipur highly sound. 25 percent respondents mentioned that there is moderately sound prospect while 12.5 percent respondents said there is not so good prospect of rural tourism in the study area similarly 12.5 percent of them do not have any idea about prospects of tourism in that very village.

5.3.2 Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation

Table 5.4: Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation

Views	Respondents	Percentage
Positive Role	40	50
No Role	12	15
Unknown	28	35
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 5.4 shows the role of tourism that helps to the poverty alleviation. 50 percent respondents reported that tourism can play positive role, 15 percent reported that there is no role of tourist to reduce the poverty whereas 35 percent respondents do not have any idea about the role of tourism in poverty alleviation.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

The contribution of tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However, Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country. Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as, it has low opportunity cost. It takes low gestation period to give returns it can involve every level of the people of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimension of life like, culture environment, nature, behavior of people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Although the contribution of tourism for the development of national economy is significantly high, people of Nepal's rural area have yet not been able to create much benefit from it. This study was carriage out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community. The researcher aims at identify and explore problem and prospect of tourism in Bandipur of Tanahun district. In this research, exploratory and descriptive research designs are applied to meet above mentioned objectives. Methodologies such as questionnaire survey using purposive sampling field visit and interview were used in order to generally valid data and information. Both primary and secondary sources of data collected for qualitative and quantitative analysis.

6.2 Findings

From the available data information and researcher's observation along with the interpretations and discussions in the proceeding sections, now it is obvious that Bandipur of Tanahun district has a very high prospect and promising future for rural tourism development. This study attempts to link the village tourism with the rest of the rural economy. Creation of tourism infrastructure is expected to result in an increased flow of tourist, which would create demand for various local products for the consumption of tourist arriving in the district. This is expected to create various types of production opportunities for income and employment generation.

There is high potentiality to run agro-based industries. If the government draws their attention for the establishment such types of industries would be handy for the income of people. The analysis of income pattern of the sampled population indicates that majority of people are of middle class family and situation of disguised an employment in the study area.

Thus, tourism can be effective means of additional employment and increasing income level 42.5 percent sampled population of the study area earn Rs. 40,000-60,000 per year whereas 20 percent sampled population earn above 60,000. Similarly, 42.5 percent sampled populations spend above Rs. 60,000 per year. It shows that there is no combination between expenditure and income.

The study shows that 37.5 percent of sampled population is not interested in tourism industry. In short, it can be concluded that there are numbers of problems, challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in Nepalese village. Low level of infrastructure development, lack of awareness, entrepreneurship and investment and lack of marketing to the previous tourism products are existing as challenges for tourism development in the study area. Nevertheless, all these problems and challenges can be overcome with concrete efforts of public private partnership. If tourism destinations of Tanahun district are linked with famous tourism destination 'Sauraha (Chitwan)', tourism development of tourism will be success. There are various types of tourism models which could build up in this district like commodity based tourism, Home Stay Tourism, Farm Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Religious Tourism etc. there are great potentialities of trekking, Rock-climbing, Rafting and other Adventure tourism in this district.

6.3 Conclusions

Nepal has many village like Bandipur which has various touristic assets but it is lagging behind the publicity throughout national as well as international level. There is necessity of intensive desire from government, local people and other stakeholder to promote rural tourism in Bandipur proper plans, policies and programs should be made in the regards.

If rural tourism planning and policy are design and implemented properly it will significantly contribute to sustainable development by supporting rural development, environmental conservation, social empowerment and overall economic growth. But there is policy deficit in the field of rural tourism promotion in Nepal due to political instability, corruption on the administrative network, lack of proper education and awareness planning.

The overall conclusions for the rural tourism development would be:

-) Adequate, reliable and up-to-date information of the village should be available to the tourist. For that an information center would be a better idea.
-) To increase the volume of tourist in those which have potential but marginalized in terms of tourism activities, more promotional activities should be provided by the national level of tourism authorities.
-) The surroundings of the villages promoting rural tourism must be kept neat and clean. Houses that are hosting the guests must be clean, too. If they have cattle, they must kept the cattle sheds separate in some measurable distance for sanitation.
-) Health care facilities are yet another important aspect of rural tourism. Nobody wants to go to the place without health care facilities because accidents and mishaps might occur, any place and any time. Hosting villages must take care of this sensitive matter.
-) Nepal government must work on the education of the villagers. It is of course, a farsighted approach but it is a must for educational uplift. Adult learning classes can be started along with guests' etiquette training to the villagers. Education awareness campaign should be started for proper attention on female education.

-) Language is another barrier for the development of rural tourism in Nepal. Youth English learning, tour guide and vocational training should be encouraged for rural tourism promotion.
-) Many villages in Nepal are suffering either from daily basis power cuts of no electricity facility at all. In this case, rigorous and collective initiations should be made for electricity availability in the villages by the villagers, village development committees (VDC), NGOs, INGOs and even the donors.
-) Villages could be united and develop the infrastructure of the villages. At least they could set up public toilets and public drinking water taps to maintain health and hygiene.
-) Most importantly, youth migration to the cities and abroad should be discouraged because youths are the main manpower for the rural tourism development. In no way can the middle aged and elderly people initiate the rural tourism in their villages without the young working force. Youths must involve with the entrepreneurship development programs in the support of NGOs, INGOs and donors. Youth should be oriented thoroughly about the implications of their migrations towards the village and they should orient how they can make meaningful and traditional culture, norms and values for the benefit of their village development. They should not stay idle but should make themselves busy with different career oriented trainings for the promotion of rural tourism.
-) Transportation problems must be taken well care of because it is important that the tourists reach the destination comfortably at first. Safety of the travelers is very important, the frequent plane crashes were not doing any good to the tourism, and the plane crashes must be stopped.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaires for Tourist

Nationality:

Place of Origin:

Age:

Sex:

Occupation:

Name:

1. How do you know about Bandipur as a tourist destination?

.....

2. Is it your first visit to Bandipur?

.....

3. What is the purpose of your visit?

a. Pleasure () b. Research ()

c. Official work () d. Other ()

4. What mode of transportation you use to reach Bandipur?

a. Local Bus () b. Car ()

c. Travel Coach () d. Motorbike ()

e. Other ()

5. If you are frequent visitor which is the best season to visit?

a. Spring () b. Summer ()

c. Autumn () d. Winter ()

6. Are you satisfied with the service level available in Bandipur?

7. What did you find the perception of tourist about the local people?
 a. Positive () b. Negative ()
 c. Anyway ()
8. Will you refer to visit Bandipur to others?
 a. Yes () b. No ()
9. How do you evaluate the infrastructure facilities of this area? Rate it by following points.
- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Excellent | = | 1 |
| Good | = | 2 |
| Average | = | 3 |
| Bad | = | 4 |
| Very bad | = | 5 |
- a. Transportation (Road condition) ()
 b. Communication ()
 c. Electricity ()
 d. Water Supply ()
 e. Conservation of assts ()
 f. Security Management ()
 g. Lodging/ fooding ()
 h. Sanitation ()
 i. Health Services ()
 j. Local Market/ Shop ()

Questionnaires for Local People

Name :

Sex :

Age :

Occupation:

Education :

1. Are you familiar with 'Tourism'?
a. Yes () b. No ()

2. What is your main source of income?
a. Agriculture () b. Business ()
c. Services () d. Tourism ()
e. Other ()

3. Are you satisfied with your occupation?
a. Yes () b. No ()

4. Are you involved in tourism related business?
a. Yes () b. No ()

5. Does your family benefited from tourists visiting this area?
a. Yes () b. No () c. Don't know ()

6. In your opinion what things attract tourists in Bandipur?
.....

7. Do you feel any economic or cultural change due to tourism?
a. Yes () b. No () c. Don't know ()

If , how and what are they ?

.....

8. In your opinion what are the prospects of Rural Tourism in Bandipur?
.....
9. In your opinion what is lacking to develop Bandipur as a well known tourism destination?
.....
10. What are your suggestions to increase the volume of the tourists in Bandipur?
.....

Questionnaires for Hotel/Lodge/Home Stay Operator

Name of Hotel/Lodge/Home Stay

Name of Operator

Establishment Year

Situated in

1. How many staffs are there in your Hotel/Lodge/Home stay?
.....
2. How many rooms and beds are available in your Hotel/Lodge/Home stay?
.....
3. How many tourists visit/stay in your Hotel/Lodge/Home stay annually?
.....
4. Which is the peak season of visiting tourists?
.....
5. In average how long tourists stay in your Hotel/Lodge/Home stay?

a. 1-2 days ()	b. 3-4 days ()
c. 5-7 days ()	d. More than a week ()

6. How much you charge for a room ?
- a. Double bedroom
 - b. Single bedroom
7. What do you feel about the numbers of tourist in this area?
- a. Sufficient () b. Insufficient () c. Don't know ()
8. How much a tourist normally spends per day on average except room charge?
-
9. In your opinion what are the major problems of tourism in Bandipur?
-
10. Would you like to give some suggestions for the development of tourism in Bandipur?
-