

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM ON LIVELIHOOD OF  
THARU COMMUNITY**

**(A Field Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality  
Chitwan)**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to**

**The Central Department of Rural Development**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the**

**Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in**

**Rural Development**

**Submitted by**

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**2022**

## RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM ON LIVELIHOOD OF THARU COMMUNITY (A Field Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan)** has been prepared by **Yashoda Paudel** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Ramesh Neupane

Supervisor

Date: 22-09-2076

(07, January, 2020)

## **APPROVAL LETTER**

The thesis entitled **CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM ON LIVELIHOOD OF THARU COMMUNITY (A Field Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan)** submitted by **Yashoda Paudel** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been evaluated and approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

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Asso. Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri  
Head of the Department

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(External Examiner)

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Ramesh Neupane  
(Supervisor)  
Date: 29-09-2076  
(14, January, 2020)

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM ON LIVELIHOOD OF THARU COMMUNITY (A Field Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan)** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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**Yashoda Paudel**

Date: 21-09-2076

(06, January, 2020)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my encouraging and very caring thesis supervisor, Ramesh Neupane lecturer at Central Department of Rural Development, TU for his inspiring words which were enough for me to accomplish my work.

Secondly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Asso. Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri Head of the Department of Rural Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, for his immense cooperation during my proposal defense.

I am equally thankful to all my teachers for providing me with academic support during the academic years.

My special thanks go to my spouse Arjun Dhungana and my parents for their continuous support throughout my study time.

Date:

Yashoda Paudel

## ABSTRACT

Contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community (a field study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan) is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to compare the socio-economic condition of Tharu community before five years and now, to find out the factors influencing livelihood change of Tharu Community and to analyze the problems and Prospects of tourism development in the study area.

This study has descriptive research design. Present study was fetch primary data from the field area. But, secondary data and information has also be used. This study was applied purposive sampling for area selection with respect to sample selection. Out of the total 620 local HHs, 100 were selected. These all samples have drawn by applying simple random sampling method. Interview, observation and key informant interview (KII) are the main tools of data collection technique.

34 percent of 30-45 years age group, 34 percent of 45-60 age group, and 25 percent respondents were 15-30 years age group, Agriculture as a major occupies 38 percent. Similarly, tourism related business (guides, ghee, handicrafts) consisted 13 percent and trade and commerce is the occupation of also 9 percent of the local respondents. Level of education in respondents is not in homogenous background. It is because of the icon of rural life also. It is showed that 25 percent of the total respondents were familiar with tourism whereas 75 percent were not. It clears that majority respondents were unaware on it. It is needed to be aware about tourism sector business for the betterment of tourism industry.

Before five years, 31 percent respondents were passive means no jobs, 44 percent were in agriculture, 9 percent were in business, and 16 percent in others job. But now, number of no job people decreased to 16 percent, 28 percent are in agriculture, 22 percent are in business, 6 percent are in foreign employment and rest 28 percent are in others sector. It seems that many people improve their lifestyle by engaging different job. Before five years, 47 percent respondents were unemployed, 34 percent were self-employed, and 19 percent were salaried. But now, only 25 percent respondents said that they have no job, 50 percent are self-employed and remaining 25 percent are

salaried in company. From the result, it concluded that level of employment is increased in study area and it is positive change for everyone.

Development is the outcome of destruction in a sense. There may be the multiple problems scattered on doing a thing. Likewise Bachhyuli village has more barriers for tourism development also. Based on the local respondents view on it, the following were the major problems and challenges of this area: Lack of information center, Lack of Bus Park, fails to identify new tourist destination, poor road condition, not good health service, lack of translator etc.

Chitwan district is also renowned for Jungle safari, rich biodiversity and local indigenous knowledge. However, in the lack of well planning and policy these characters were not in worth. The benefits of the tourism in chitwan have been greatly acquired by the Local people. But, in case of low level of transportation networks facilities there is not satisfied level of benefits to the local communities. It is found that the activities of tourism becomes seasonal there so, all sectors should be developed this area as the destination of land of all seasons. Length of stay of the tourists is moderate so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level communities.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
CBS	=	Central Bureau of Statistics
FAO	=	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Production
GOI	=	Government of India
HHS	=	House Holds
NARC	=	National Agricultural Research Council
NGO	=	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	=	National Planning Commission
NRB	=	Nepal Rastra Bank
SLC	=	School Leaving Certificate
WHO	=	World Health Organization

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

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

Tourism in Nepal started since 1950, when the country opened its border to the foreigners. The political revolution of 1950/51 marked a new era for tourism in Nepal (Gurung, 2007). People were liberated from Rana Regime and the gates of Nepal were opened to the foreign visitors. The great revolution of 1951 proved to be a boon for tourism sector in Nepal.

The word Tourism is derived from Latin word ‘tornare’ and the Greek word ‘tornos’ meaning ‘a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis’, this meaning changed in modern, English to represent ‘one’s turn’, when the word tour and the suffix ‘ism’ are combined they suggest the action movement around the circle. The act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore, one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist (Kunwar, 2006). Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people ‘travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose’. Tourism represents journey of tourist for making entertainment through various tourism activities within a short period of time (WTO, 2013).

In fact rural tourism is not totally a new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s and 90s is, however differs in several ways. It is revealed that over 70 percent of all American now participate in rural recreation. Likewise, many other developed countries also exhibit similar levels of participation. Growth in rural tourism is difficult to quantify, because few counties collect statistics in a way which separates purely rural from other forms of tourism. However, most national tourism administrations agree that it is growth sectors.

Tourism is the world’s fastest growing industry in the world and Nepal as well. Nepal is the country of Mt. Everest, Gorkha’s mother land and birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha. Similarly, natural as well as manmade heritage of Nepal is famous and popular all over the world. Various places are listed in the world heritage sites.

Hospitality, friendly people, numerous attractions unique culture are the main source of tourist attraction in the country.

Modern transportation and communication system have narrowed down the world. The curiosity about distant land and culture, enjoying leisure and luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business trips, excursions and seminars are key motives behind travelling from one country to another. Tourism is an industry based on human motives. Over last two decades, tourism has grown up to become the biggest and fastest growing industry in Nepal. Nepal offers almost all the climatic touch within a very short geographic distance. The diverse ecological zones with rich bio-diversity and unique socio-cultural identity have termed Nepal as one of the most fascinating tourist destinations of the world. The mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significance potential to use nature-based tourism as a low cost, eco-friendly, alternative to support socio-economic growth and fight poverty (SNV; 2003).

Rural tourism is a complex multi-faceted activity: it is not just farm or agriculture based tourism. It includes farm based holidays but also comprises special interest nature, holidays and ecotourism, walking, climbing and riding holidays, adventure, sport and health tourism, hunting and angling, educational travel, arts and heritage tourism and in some areas, cultural and ethnic tourism (Sharma, 2008). No doubt that these all forms of tourism are alternative forms of tourism which lead to help sustainable tourism in general and rural development in particular.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The foregoing provides the context for the statement of the problem of the study. As a study of contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community (A Case Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan), it is a type of study that is long overdue. However, a series of general problem are vivid in the context of tourism development in the rural areas of the country as well as Chitwan district. There are poorly developed access and local institutions in the rural areas. Lack of knowledge, means and opportunities and poorly developed backward and forward linkages have seriously hindered tourism development in the remote rural areas of the country. Similarly, weak coordination between the center and local institutions, lack of

coordination among the various agencies, limited ability of the local, persistent inequalities and fragile biophysical environment are some other major problems in this field. In addition, the problem of environmental pollution, political instability prevails here. Moreover, there is lack of conceptual clarity from top to bottom about the significance of tourism.

There are innumerable problems regarding tourism industry such as lack of awareness, budget, investment, expertise, infrastructures, village friendly plans and policies, political instability, security, necessary acts, advertisement, tourism organizations. There are no well managed tourist routes, tourist standards home stay, hotels, lodges, restaurants, tourist maps. There is also lack of investment in this industry in order to earn notable foreign exchange. In fact, there is lack of professionalism, training, skills, institutions, government's interest, execution of plans and policies to foster the home stay and community based rural tourism. There is no "Tourism Master Plan" for Chitwan in order to alleviate the poverty and lessen the regional disparity. There are several existing and potential tourist spots in Chitwan district. They don't connect with other prominent tourist destinations of Eastern Development Region due to the lack of village friendly government's plans, policies, budget, mission, vision and infrastructures.

The blends of cultural, natural and religious heritage are significant tools to promote tourism which is a growing phenomenon in Nepal. Such issues have been explored by undertaking a research to understand potential of tourism in this area.

There are many places and sectors, which are distinct and potential areas for tourism in Nepal. Among them Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan is such place where, many places and things have their own identification. These resources have high potentialities in use for the tourist attraction.

Behind its potentialities in tourism industry, this destination is in shadow. Geographical structure, short length of stay, lack of evergreen transportation, low facilities, less participation of private sectors and lack of local people awareness are major combating factors for the development of this area. To dig out its problem and

prospects for the economic development of this area, this study provides the valuable streams. As a result, this problem is identified by the researcher.

- i. What are the differences in socio-economic condition of Tharu community before five years and now?
- ii. What are the factors influencing livelihood change of Tharu Community?
- iii. What are the problems and Prospects of tourism development in the study area?

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

General objective of the study is to analyze the contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- i. To compare the socio-economic condition of Tharu community before five years and now.
- ii. To assess factors influencing livelihood change of Tharu Community.
- iii. To analyze the problems and Prospects of tourism development in the study area.

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

Tourism is being recognized as viable means to support local incomes and employment generation and it helps in addressing the problem of poverty among local population. Similarly, community based tourism is also seen as an effective means to directly benefit the local people through local employment and income generation, thereby, helping to reduce poverty in the local area. Therefore, tourism needs to develop strong linkages with the local rural economy. Chitwan district presents important potentials for the promotion and development of rural tourism and upliftment of the socio-economic well being of the people in local communities. The opportunities to develop tourism in the district are adequate.

Present research has an important milestone for the development of tourism in general and rural tourism in particular in Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality



Chitwan district. Present study has highlighted on the socio-economic and cultural reality of the local people. Present study raises the level of awareness among the people in and around the study area to preserve nature, culture and environment. It will also explore the major prospects and problems to promote tourism in Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan District.

Present study tries to pave the way for the development of tourism in Ratnanagar, Chitwan District. It will have significant contribution in tourism diversification of the country. It will contribute in attaining the overarching goal of poverty alleviation. This study can support for researchers, scholars, explorers and other who are concerned to get detailed information about the tourism in this area. This study may be a good reference for the government, local and other development organizations to formulate tourism policy in the future.

## **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

The study has referred some of the major tourism models and tourist sites. Basically, the study is location centric focusing on the Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan district. However, with limited budget and time it has not gone in detail on these aspects and is primarily based on the cultural realities, potential places of tourist attraction, and socio-economic aspects of Chitwan district. Therefore, findings of this study may not be readily applicable to all places of the country with regard to the prospects and problems of tourism.

This study has specific to study area so it may not be generalized and directly applicable to other area. But, the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas which have similar geography socio-economic and environmental setting as that of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan district. Limited budget and time is another limitation of this study. More specifically, this research has been conducted under the following limitations:

1. This research has conducted on Bachhyuli Village ward no. 6 of Ratna Nagar Municipality areas only.

2. This study has concentrated only in Bachhyuli Village ward no. 6 of Ratna Nagar Municipality, Chitwan so it's findings may not be generalized the whole Nepal.
3. Only simple random sampling method has used in this study.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The research has been included the five chapters. They are Introduction, Literature Review, Research Methodology, Data Presentation and Analysis and Summary, Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation. The first chapter is about the introduction of the thesis. The second chapter deals with review of scholars, different books, reports dissertation and journals- articles related to the topic of research. The third chapter has about research methodology. In fourth chapter, the available data has analyzed and presented based on data collected from the respondents. The last chapter presents the brief summary of whole research study and its conclusion. This chapter also supplies some useful recommendation.

## CHAPTER – II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is an important process of research work which helps us to bridge the gap between the existing problem and past research work in subject matter. Review of the related literature refers to the study of theories from the previously carried out researcher studies etc. In other words the study of other related topics that help the desired topic to be effective and more experimental is called literature review. This section includes the previously done researcher report, objective, method, and findings of these researchers that can help the present researcher to develop new ideas and identify the new aspects of the research problems.

#### **2.1 Review of Concept and Theories**

##### **2.1.1 Concept of Rural Tourism**

The concept of rural tourism was first developing in African nation the lower Casamance regions of Senegal in 1976. It was the best examples of planned and programmed rural tourism in the world. This project was aimed at exposing tourists to traditional rural life, providing for spontaneous interaction between the tourists and residents, dispelling tourists often erroneous preconceptions about the local environment and culture, and encouraging a sense of cultural pride on the part of residents. The project was designed to bring direct economic benefits to the rural, including employment for young people to reduce their migration to urban area. The model called for simple lodgings to be built by the rural, using traditional materials, methods and styles then owned and managed by them (Kunwar, 2006).

In fact rural tourism is not totally a new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s and 90s is, however differs in several ways. It is revealed that over 70 percent of all American now participate in rural recreation. Likewise, many other developed countries also exhibit similar levels of participation. Growth in rural tourism is difficult to quantify, because few counties collect statistics in a way which separates purely rural from other forms of tourism. However, most national tourism administrations agree that it is growth sectors.

Rural tourism is a complex multi-faceted activity: it is not just farm or agriculture based tourism. It includes farm based holidays but also comprises special interest nature, holidays and ecotourism, walking, climbing and riding holidays, adventure, sport and health tourism, hunting and angling, educational travel, arts and heritage tourism and in some were as, cultural and ethnic tourism (Sharma, 2008). No doubt that these all forms of tourism were alternative forms of tourism which lead to help sustainable tourism in general and rural development in particular.

### **2.1.2 Livelihoods and Tourism**

The Sustainable Livelihood Approach is rooted in the evolution of rural development practice. Rural and tourism development both link to the parental paradigm – development theory (Sharpley, 2000). To understand better the implications from connecting SL and tourism, therefore, the concept cannot be viewed in isolation from the broader development context. The term ‘development’ is, however, such an elusive concept and has suffered from the lack of a precise meaning, but one common understanding is that development is an evolutionary process moving from one condition to another, and is also the goal of the process (Sharpley, 2000). Since the 1950s, the concept of development has evolved chronologically through four main schools of thought, namely modernisation, dependency theory, alternative development, and sustainable development (Sharpley, 2000). With the modernisation paradigm, some indices, like GNP or per capita income, are the main indicators of development. In this phase, economic growth is synonymous with development. It was believed that all countries and regions will go through a similar process, from undeveloped to developed, and issues like poverty and social inequality will be tackled automatically with economic growth (Scoones, 1998). In the late 1960s and 1970s, poor countries in the South did not follow the steps of the North to become, if not worse, then ‘developed’. In this context, dependency theory prevailed, which contends that development was not a linear process, and the poor will remain with the status of underdevelopment owing to their high economic dependency on the developed (Clancy, 1999). In the 1980s, ‘alternative development’ emerged and became dominant. This paradigm signified a major shift from a traditional focus on things to people. It acknowledged grassroots’ initiatives and called for an endogenous,

bottom-up approach – ‘alternative’ development (Sharples, 2000). In this period, people’s concern about environment deterioration caused by unharnessed economic growth reached a summit which led to the emergence and flourishing of a new development philosophy – sustainable development, since the late 1980s (Hardy et al., 2002). This development paradigm stems from the convergence of economic growth and environmentalism. It is often related to words such as: balanced growth; long-term development; and social equity. With time, implications of sustainable development evolved, from an emphasis on environment to people as evidenced by the development of new paradigms such as: poverty reduction, community empowerment, and social justice (Ashley, 2000). It is believed that sustainable development is a holistic, integrated, and long-term based development philosophy. As subsets of development, rural development and tourism have experienced a similar evolving process.

Sustainable livelihoods for tourism based on the discussion above, a tourism-livelihood approach needs to be broadened to include core community assets (natural, human, economic, social and institutional capital), activities related to tourism, and the access to these which provide a means of living. A sustainable tourism livelihood is embedded in a tourism context within which it can cope with vulnerability, and finally achieve livelihood outcomes which should be economically, socially, environmentally as well as institutionally sustainable without undermining others’ livelihoods. Thus, sustainable tourism can only exist within a sustainable destination. A sustainable tourism livelihoods approach aims to incorporate key principles of SL and tourism. A proposed ‘Sustainable Livelihoods Framework for Tourism’ (SLFT) has been developed to highlight and explain the key features of a tourism livelihoods system. SLFT is a system which includes assets, activities related to tourism, outcomes, institutional arrangements and vulnerability context. In SLFT, tourism is seen as a context in which all factors in SLFT are embedded, influenced, and shaped.

For a tourism livelihood, inappropriate institutional actions sometimes do increase vulnerability, so institutions should also be considered one of the vulnerabilities. Vulnerability at different levels varies. At the national and regional level, trends are more of a concern than shocks, seasonality and institutions. At the local level,

seasonality is a more direct risk; institutions also can harm local tourism development, while shocks and trends become less important. Tourism external market risks are hardly predictable and manageable, but the outcomes they cause can be fatal for tourism livelihoods both at the macro and the micro levels. Livelihood outcomes have conventionally been discussed and measured at the individual and household level. However, within the tourism context, the image of rural tourism products is based on the local community as a whole rather than just every family or individual. In addition, the notion of sustainability can be embodied in the achievement of livelihood outcomes according to Scoones (1998). Therefore a trade-off between sustainable household livelihood outcomes and sustainable tourism outcomes needs to be Tourism has been increasingly used for rural poverty reduction due to its perceived development advantages, especially in developing countries, and has been regarded by some as a panacea for rural development. The emerging SL approach provides an organising framework to analyse individual and household livelihoods at the local level and offers basic information for macro policy-making at a nation-global level. However, the principles of SL do not appear to easily fit the tourism context. Conversely, tourism has formed its own research system theories and practices. The principles of tourism research mainly focus on tourism evolution at the (macro) destination level. Accordingly, theories and methods of tourism research might not be able to guide livelihoods research properly at the micro (household) level. Thus, new thinking is needed and knowledge about SL and tourism need to be constructed and developed in order to maximise benefits brought by tourism to the rural poor, and guide sustainable rural development with tourism as a livelihood strategy in practice, and further facilitated to reach the goal of poverty reduction. The SLFT proposed here, does not intend to be all-inclusive but rather to seek to bridge the gaps between SL and tourism. Its intention is to provide for broader scale thinking about the complexity and dynamism of a tourism livelihood system in its wider development context. In fact, the tourism context is always case-specific and research and application results may vary in multiple circumstances.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

Gurung (2007) has made a study on environment management of mountain tourism in Nepal. The study deals with the pattern of tourism activities, environmental impact of

tourism and capacity of trekking route. It has analyzed the problem of different trekking and mountaineering route. The study shows the deforestation in the mountain region which is the result of over grazing and fuel wood extraction rather than tourism. It also mentions that poor people and non-degradable materials used by trekkers were responsible for negative effect of the environment. Its main recommendation for the environment protection measures is to increase entry fee in overcrowded routes, to decrease the flow of trekkers in more crowded route like Pokhara, Jomsom, Manang and Mustang to open new trekking routes.

Satyal (2001), "Tourism in Nepal: A profile" gives numerous information to know the historical development and some statistical data of tourism in Nepal. The overview of the book is about roles of hotel industry, air transport, travel agency, walking, mountaineering, National parks and wildlife research in Nepal. The helping aspect of the book can't be separated from its socio-cultural and economic impacts of tourism in Nepal.

Poudel (2005), has made a study on "Tourist Resources and Environmental Analysis". This study has attempted to appraise tourist magnetic, landscape, access tourism infrastructure, facilities and suggest measure to develop sustainable tourism in the study area based on extensive field study. This study covers the analysis of tourism in the urban context of Pokhara. Tourism in the mountain environment of Ghandruk and tourism in the pilgrimage centre Muktinath. This study provides a sound background of developing the theoretical concept and methodological approach for the present study.

Limbu (2001, submitted a thesis "Problems and prospects of Eco-tourism development in Kanchanjunga conservation area". It is very information research to study village tourism in that area. This is quite useful material to know more information about the tourism in Kanchanjunga both natural and cultural perspective. The natural phenomenon in tourism has significant roles for the development of sustainable tourism.

Kunwar, (2006) emphasis on the concept of rural tourism was first developing in African nation the lower Casamance regions of Senegal in 1976. It was the best examples of planned and programmed rural tourism in the world. This project was aimed at exposing tourists to traditional rural life, providing for spontaneous

interaction between the tourists and residents, dispelling tourists often erroneous preconceptions about the local environment and culture, and encouraging a sense of cultural pride on the part of residents. The project was designed to bring direct economic benefits to the rural, including employment for young people to reduce their migration to urban area. The model called for simple lodgings to be built by the rural, using traditional materials, methods and styles then owned and managed by them.

Sharma (2008) focused on the ultimate goal of the rural tourism is to create and familiarize extravagant people with rural setting and uplift the rural lives. The foundation mode or base of the rural tourism is treasures of nature, manmade heritage and culture, naturally sheer environment and boon or contributions of the nature. It is a need based and demand driven concept. The interplay (Intersection) of local resources (Lr), receptive or readiness of locale (RL) and interests of extravagant people (lep) helps to originate or promote rural tourism.

Bhatta (2006) has focused that tourism is a high value economic activity. The different terminologies used for modern tourism, in depict its economic value. This is a “smokeless industry,” “medium of foreign exchange earnings,” increasing employment, GNP and tax revenue for developing countries, from north to south. This industry is one of the fast growing industries in the world, comprising 6.5percent of the total global workforce. The economic value of tourism for the developing countries is the most important phenomenon.

Upadhya & Grandon (2006) has emphasis that tourism, a smokeless industry, is regarded as one of the biggest and ever- expanding service- industry in the world. It has a significant role in the socio- economic development of many developed and developing countries. At present, tourism is one of the main source of foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities at different levels. It also promotes cottage industries, trade and other services in various sectors. Tourism has been playing a pivotal role in the economic development in Nepal. Mountain tourism is one of the considerable considerable sector of Nepalese tourism. Mountaineering and trekking were well through-out major parts of Nepalese mountain tourism. It is the mountaineering and trekking that increases the length of tourists stay. Which



ultimately supports rural economy and has pivotal impact upon the entire tourism industry of the country. In fact, tourism started with mountaineering in Nepal.

Nembang (2017) Study about cultural tourism (A case study of Panchthar district) and conclude that trekking route is very in miserable condition due to the low level of restructuring daily. So, for the trekkers, this trekking route should be developed well with clean manner. In modern world information technology governs the society. So, publicity of that place as a famous eastern destination should be initiated at national and local level government and local stakeholders. It is found that the activities of tourism becomes seasonal there so, all sectors should be developed this area as the destination of land of all seasons. Length of stay of the tourists is moderate so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level communities.

Gautam (2017) study about problem and prospect of tourism in Chandan Nath Municipality, Jumla District. He concludes that Jumla district is also renowned for herbal products, Higuwa, a plant, rich biodiversity, apple and Marcha local indigenous knowledge. However, in the lack of well planning and policy these characters were not in worth. The benefits of the tourism in Jumla district have been greatly acquired by the Local people. But, in case of low level of transportation networks facilities there is not satisfied level of benefits to the local communities.

Chhantyal (2018) study about current status, challenges and prospects of tourism in Western Nepal (a study of Dhorpatan Municipality- 9, Baglung). He concludes that Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotels motel and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services different cultures, amusement, and other leisure activities, gifts shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. The level of awareness in local people is very low about on rural tourism. They were not informed about the tourism activities of this area.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

Review of literature has sufficiently provided the sources for the identification of theoretical foundation along with the basic contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community. On the other hand, different parameters are taken into consideration according to need of the various objectives. Hence, following conceptual framework has been operationalized in this study.

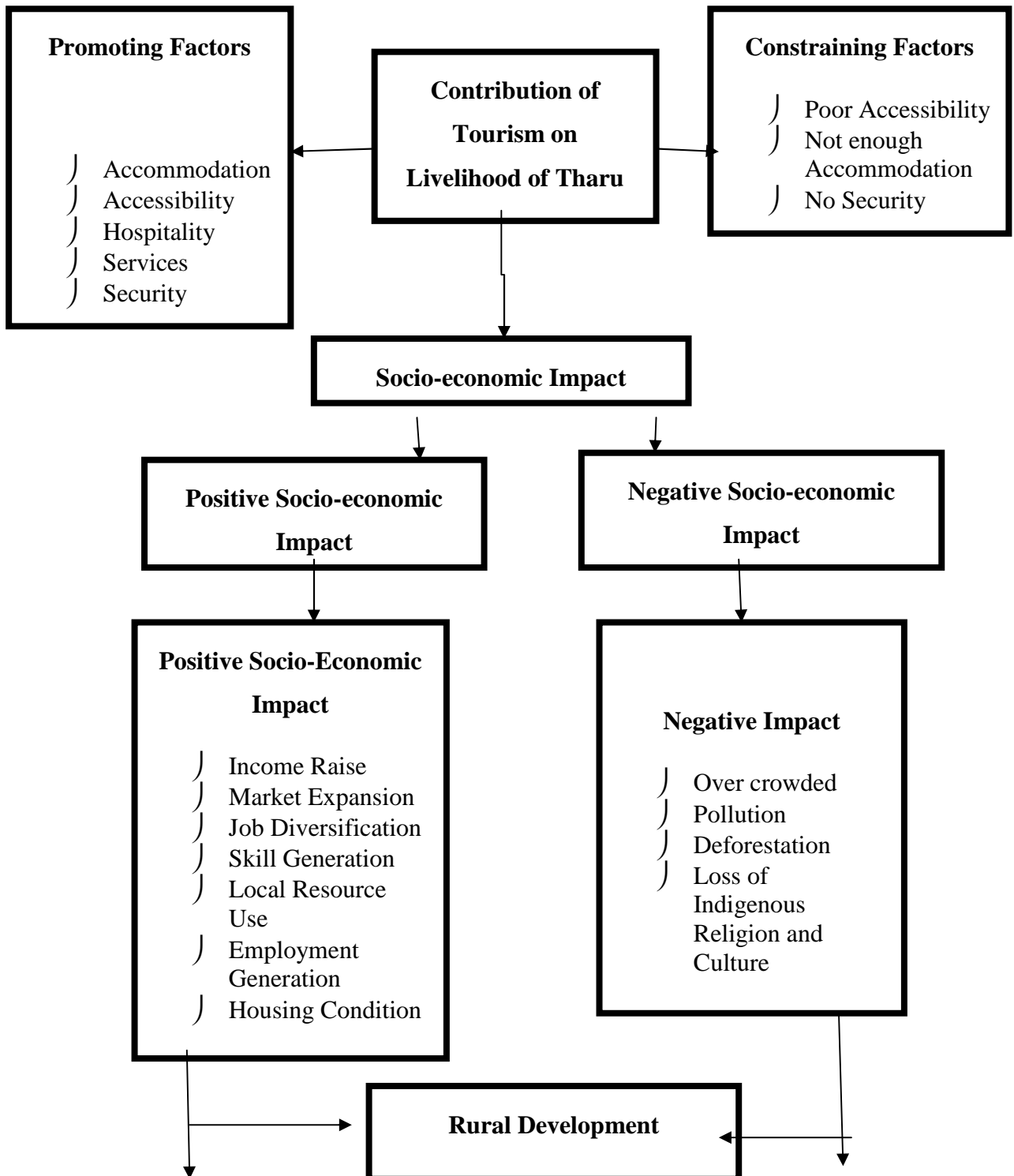


Fig: The conceptual framework of the study

Contribution of Tourism on Livelihood of Tharu Community is the focal point of the conceptual framework. Accommodation, accessibility, hospitality, services and security are Promoting Factors of tourism. Poor accessibility, not enough accommodation and no security are Constraining Factors of tourism. Income raise, market expansion, job diversification, skill generation, local resource use, employment generation are housing condition are Positive Socio-Economic Impact whereas over crowded, pollution, deforestation, loss of indigenous religion and culture are Negative Impact of tourism. Tourism and rural development is one of the burning and perplexing issues in the current arena which has presented in this research.

## CHAPTER- THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study has descriptive research design. It has also used both the qualitative and quantitative techniques depending on the nature and source of data and information available.

This study has conducted with descriptive research design. Since, the study area is relatively new; the data it agglomerates was primarily be obtained from the field survey. The data agglomerated has analyzed in a descriptive way. In addition, case study will also be taken for the household's survey. The descriptive type of the research design is followed for clarifying the existing trends in the different parameters pertaining to impact of tourism in community. On the basis of the collected data and facts the descriptive type of research design has adopted.

#### **3.2 Rational of the Selection of the Study Areas**

The study has conducted in Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan District. The high tourism potentiality represented by these areas which is one of the motivating factors for conducting the present research work. One of the many reasons for carrying out the research work is my familiar with Ratnanagar, Chitwan District is selected being my home district to which I am familiar with place and people.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

Present study was fetch primary data from the field area. But, secondary data and information will also be used. Secondary data has collected from various published and unpublished materials by the concerned organizations. Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and District Development Committees' reports has major sources of secondary data. The nature of data has quantitative and qualitative.

### **3.4 Universe, Sample and Sampling Procedure**

This study was applied purposive sampling for area selection with respect to sample selection. Out of the total 620 local households (Ratna Nagar Municipality Profile, 2018), 100 households were selected on the basis of simple random sampling method.

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

The researcher was the following techniques and tools for the data collection.

#### **3.5.1 Household Survey**

Interview is one of the major methods of obtaining information from respondents. Interview has held in the Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan district. Respondents has local people as well as hotel owners. The format of questionnaire for interview has been shown in annex I.

#### **3.5.2 Observation**

Observation method has also used to obtain the accurate information. Each household selected in sampling was visited and observed during the study period and data has recorded while observing the hotel and local households. The format of questionnaire for interview has been shown in annex III.

#### **3.5.3 Key Informant Interview (KII)**

This is also called direct interview. It has used to collect the information related to tourism, tourism promotional activities and problems of tourism and so on. The format of questionnaire for interview has been shown in annex II.

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

The agglomerated data have analyzed in quantitative and descriptive way. The quantitative information has tabulated using simple computer program for these simple statistical tools such as tables, percentage, figures and graphs have used whereas in case of qualitative data, descriptive method have applied.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the data presentation and interpretation. The agglomerated primary data from the field survey have been tabulated and their interpretation had been made thoroughly.

#### 4.1 Socio-economic Information

Socio-economic information is the major component of any research. This type of sampled population sketches our real report. The sample population composition of this study has been presented under the headings and tables.

##### 4.1.1 Age Structure

An age group is the people in a place or organization who were born during a particular period of time. Age stratification within a population can have major implications, affecting things such as workforce trends, social norms, family structures, government policies, and even health outcomes. To get genuine information of local people, different age group respondents were sampled for the study. The result from the survey can be shown in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Age Structure**

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 15 years	-	-
15- 30 years	25	25%
30- 45 years	34	34%
45-60 years	34	34%
Above 60 years	7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.1 shows the age structure of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village, Chitwan district. It seems that 25 percent respondents were 15-30 years age group, 34 percent of 30-45 years age group, 34 percent of 45-60 age group, and 7% respondents

were above 60 years age group. It clears that the majority were from 30-60 years age group and there were no respondents below 15 year age group.

#### 4.1.2 Occupation

Occupation in the engagement of people in different activities to satisfy their daily needs is human beings adopt different types of occupations such as agriculture, trade, service, business etc. In this study, respondents' occupational status has been presented below in the table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Occupation**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Animal husbandry	-	-
Agriculture	38	38
Tourism related business	13	13
Trade and commerce	9	9
Services	6	6
Others	34	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.2 shows the occupational status of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village of Chitwan district. It seems that no respondent was taken animal husbandry as an occupation for their livelihood. Agriculture as a major occupies 38 percent. Similarly, tourism related business (guides, ghee, handicrafts) consisted 13 percent and trade and commerce is the occupation of also 9 percent of the local respondents.

Likewise, 6 percent were services holders and others percent were found in different sector occupation. It clears that due to its lowland geography, majority were engaged in agriculture sector. During the study, it is also found that most of the respondents follow Hindu religion in this area.

### 4.1.3 Education Status

The significance of education in this modern society can't be over locked. In this time, education plays a vital role in our society. Education is the key to any success. It is the Cornerstone of the development also. Higher the level of the education means better opportunities. The education level of the local respondents has been listed on the following table 4.3.

**Table 4.3 Education Status**

<b>Levels</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Illiterate	9	9
Literate	19	19
Up to primary	6	6
Up to lower secondary	9	9
Up to secondary	16	16
Up to higher secondary	13	13
Above higher secondary	28	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.3 exhibits the educational level of sampled respondents. It is found that 9 percent local respondents have illiterate. Out of the total respondents, 18 percent were only literate and 6 percent were up to primary level education. Similarly, 9 percent and 16 percent have up to lower secondary and secondary education. There were 13 percent respondents having up to higher secondary education and 28 percent were above higher secondary education. It concludes that the level of education in respondents is not in homogenous background. It is because of the icon of rural life also.

### 4.1.4 Respondents Response on Tourism familiarity

Tourism is a compound product of multiple sectors. It is the business of the business of people. Local people behaviors and awareness on it erects its future destination. In



this study the local people response on familiarity in tourism business has been presented in the following table 4.4.

**Table 4.4 Respondents Response on Tourism Familiarity**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	25	25
No	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.4 reveals the respondents response on tourism familiarity. It is showed that 25 percent of the total respondents were familiar with tourism whereas 75 percent were not. It clears that majority respondents were unaware on it. It is needed to be aware about tourism sector business for the betterment of tourism industry.

## **4.2 Factors Influence Livelihood**

### **4.2.1 Involvement of Respondents in Tourism based Business**

It is found that only few sample respondents were aware about tourism sector business. Respondents who were aware about tourism sector asked about their involvement in tourism based business. The result of the involvement of respondents in tourism based business can be presented in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Involvement of Respondents in Tourism based Business**

<b>Involvement of Respondent</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Hotel/lodge	9	9
Trekking	9	9
Shops	6	6
Agriculture	76	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.5 reveals the involvement of respondents in tourism based business. Out of total aware respondents, 9 percent were involved in hotel/lodge business, another 9 percent involved in trekking sector, and remaining 6 percent respondents were in different type of tourism based shops. There were no respondent found as a potters/others. It concluded that most of the respondents were involved in hotel and trekking sector. Agriculture is the main occupation of the respondents.

#### **4.2.2 Benefits of Tourism to Local People**

Tourism is that type of business in which people are benefited directly or indirectly. On the query of benefits of tourism to local people, the sampled local people responded the following which is shown in table 4.6.

**Table 4.6 Benefits of Tourism to Local Respondents**

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	22	22
No	75	75
Do not know	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.7 states benefit of tourism to local people of Bachhyuli village of Chitwan district. Result shows that 22 percent of the respondents have benefited from tourism in this area, 75 percent viewed that their family are not benefited from tourism sector and the rest respondents, 3 percent said that there is no change in their economic level i.e. No benefits they get up to date now.

#### **4.2.3 Change in Income Level by Tourism**

To know the change in income level of people by tourism at Bachhyuli village, respondents were asked their income level before five years and now. The result obtained from field survey can be presented in table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Change in Income level by Tourism**

Source of Income	Before Five Years		Current Time	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 5000	6	6	3	3
5000-10000	56	56	-	-
10000-20000	34	34	34	34
Above 20000	3	3	63	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.7 shows the change in income level of sample respondents by tourism sector. Before five years, 6 percent respondents earned below 5000 rupees, 56 percent earned 5000-10000 rupees, 34 percent earned 10000-20000 and only 3 percent earned above 20000. But now, it is changed drastically. Now, it reveals that only 3 % earned below 5000, 34.38 percent earned 10000-20000 and majority of respondents i.e. 63 percent earned above 20000 rupees. It concluded that tourism helps to improve income level of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village of Chitwan district. More people started to involve in tourism in comparison of agriculture.

#### **4.2.4 Change in House Condition by Tourism**

To get the information about house condition of sample area, respondents were asked some queries about their house. The change in house condition of respondents during five years period can be presented in table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Change in House Condition by Tourism**

House Structure	Before Five Years		Current Time	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Cemented	9	9	56	56
Stone and mud wall with	19	19	6	6

stone roof				
Cemented wall with <i>Jasta</i>	22	22	34	34
Others	50	50	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.8 shows the change in house condition of respondents during five years. Before five years, only 9 percent respondents had cemented house, 19 percent had stone roof house, 22 percent had jasta roof house and 50 percent had other type of house. In the present scenario, 56 percent respondents have cemented house, 6 percent have stone roof house, 34 percent have jasta roof house and 4 percent have other type of roof in their house. It concluded that many people of this area upgraded their house with cemented roof. It is positive effect of tourism sector in Bachhyuli village, chitwan.

#### 4.2.5 Change in Food Sufficiency by Tourism

To know the change in food sufficiency level of sampled people of Bachhyuli village, respondents were asked some question about their food sufficiency period. The result of field survey can be presented in table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Change in Food Sufficiency by Tourism**

Food Sufficiency	Before Five Years		Current Time	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 3 Months	-	-	-	-
Three to Six Months	6	6	-	-
Six to Nine Months	25	25	3	3
Nine to Twelve Months	66	66	31	31
Surplus	3	3	66	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.9 reveals the period of food sufficiency of sampled people. It seems that before five years, 6. percent respondents had three to six months food sufficiency, 25 percent had six to nine months food sufficiency, 66 percent had nine to twelve months food sufficiency and only 3 percent had surplus food sufficiency. But in present time, 65.63 percent respondents have surplus food sufficiency, 31 percent have nine to twelve month food sufficiency, and only 3 percent have six to nine months food sufficiency. From the result, it can be said that most of the people improve their food sufficiency during five years period.

#### **4.2.6 Change in Indebt by Tourism**

Financial availability directly links the livelihood of the people. So, to identify the economic condition of sampled people, respondents were asked about their indebt amount during five years period. Result obtained from the research can be presented in table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Change in Indebt by Tourism**

<b>Indebt</b>	<b>Before Five Years</b>		<b>Current Time</b>	
	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
No Loan	25	25	25	25
Below One Lakh	6	6	3	3
One-Two Lakhs	13	13	25	25
Two–Three Lakhs	22	22	19	19
Above Three Lakhs	34	34	28	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.10 indicates the indebt level of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village of chitwan district. Before five years, 25 percent had zero loan, 6 percent had below one lakh loan, 13 percent had one-two lakh loan, 22 percent had two-three lakh loan and 34.38 percent had above three lakh loan. At that time, majority of people had above two lakh loan. But in present, 25 percent have no loan, 3 percent have below one lakh loan, 25 percent have one-two lakh loan, 19 percent have two-three lakh loan and 28 percent respondents have above three lakh loan. It seems that some people success to pay loan during this period and they said that agriculture is the main source of loan repayment.

#### **4.2.7 Job diversification of respondents**

In this study, some questions related to the job were asked to local people of sample area. The condition of job diversification of sample respondents during five years period shown in table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Job diversification of respondents**

<b>Job</b>	<b>Before Five Years</b>		<b>Current Time</b>	
	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Passive	31	31	16	16
Agriculture	44	44	28	28
Business	9	9	22	22
Foreign Labor Migration	-	-	6	6
Others	16	16	28	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.11 shows the job diversification of sample respondents during five years period. Before five years, 31 percent respondents were passive means no jobs, 44 percent were in agriculture, 9 percent were in business, and 16 percent in others job. But now, number of no job people decreased to 16 percent, 28 percent are in agriculture, 22 percent are in business, 6 percent are in foreign employment and rest 28 percent are in others sector. It seems that many people improve their lifestyle by engaging different job.

#### **4.2.8 Entrepreneurship Developments of Respondents**

Entrepreneurship becomes one of the prominent sector among today's people. To know the entrepreneurship level of sample respondents, different questions were asked to them. Result obtained from the field survey can be presented in table 4.12.

**Table 4.12 Entrepreneurship Developments of Respondents**

Entrepreneurship	Before Five Years		Current Time	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Establishment of Hotel	18	18	15	15
Tourism Related Business	18	18	20	20
Handicraft production	6	6	5	5
Tourism Profession (Guide and Traking)	6	6	5	5
Tailor	12	12	10	10
Agriculture	41	41	45	45
Total	100	100%	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.12 indicates the sector of entrepreneurship which is followed by sample respondents. Before 5 years, it is found that only 17 respondents were entrepreneurs and now, it reaches to 20. Before 5 years, 17 percent engaged in hotel sector, another 18 percent in tourism related business, 5.88 percent in handicraft, 6 percent in tourism profession, 12 percent were in tailor and remaining 41 percent were in others type of entrepreneurship. But now, 15 percent in hotel sector, 20 percent in tourism related business, 5 percent in handicraft, 5 percent in tourism profession, 10 percent in tailor and 45 percent in other type of entrepreneurs. It concluded that majority of the respondents in this area are engaged in any type of entrepreneurship development sector.

#### **4.2.9 Employment Condition of Respondents**

Employment is an opportunity for many people in order to grow their career. To find the employment condition of study area, respondents were asked their present condition. This can be presented in Table 4.13.



**Table 4.13 Employment Condition of Respondents**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>Before Five Years</b>		<b>Current Time</b>	
	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Unemployment	47	47	25	25
Self-employment	34	34	50	50
Salaried	19	19	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.13 shows the employment condition of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village chitwan district. Before five years, 47 percent respondents were unemployed, 34 percent were self-employed, and 19 percent were salaried. But now, only 25 percent respondents said that they have no job, 50 percent are self-employed and remaining 25 percent are salaried in company. From the result, it concluded that level of employment is increased in study area and it is positive change for everyone.

### **4.3 Problems and Prospects of Tourism**

#### **4.3.1 Problems/challenges of Tourism Development in Study Area**

Any things have two sides i.e. good and bad. Nothing remains bright only. Development is the outcome of destruction in a sense. There may be the multiple problems scattered on doing a thing. Likewise Bachhyuli village has more barriers for tourism development also. Based on the local respondents view on it, the following were the major problems and challenges of this area: Lack of information center, Lack of Bus Park, fails to identify new tourist destination, poor road condition, not good health service, lack of translator etc.

#### **4.3.2 Tourism promotional Activities in Study Area**

Works have been initiated at the Ratna Nagar area in Chitwan district to develop it as a tourist destination. A simple information Centre and signboards have been set up to disseminate information to people visiting the area while a picnic spot and parking lot

have also been constructed. They are also planning to establish a Tharu museum and disseminate information about accommodation and natural heritage to tourists. Also, efforts to manage forest tours in the area are also underway.

### **4.3.3 Prospects of Tourism Development in Study Area**

One the major component of tourism is the attraction out of among accessibility, accommodation and amenities. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourists in any site. The major prospects of tourists in Bachhyuli village areas based on respondents' views were natural beauty, sightseeing, jungle safari, wildlife photography, rich biodiversity etc.

## CHAPTER – V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **5.1 Summary**

Contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community (a field study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan) is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to compare the socio-economic condition of Tharu community before five years and now, to find out the factors influencing livelihood change of Tharu Community and to analyze the problems and Prospects of tourism development in the study area.

This study has descriptive research design. It has also used both the qualitative and quantitative techniques depending on the nature and source of data and information available. The study has conducted in Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan District. Present study was fetch primary data from the field area. But, secondary data and information will also be used. Secondary data has collected from various published and unpublished materials by the concerned organizations. Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and District Development Committees' reports have major sources of secondary data. The nature of data has quantitative and qualitative.

This study was applied purposive sampling for area selection with respect to sample selection. Out of the total 620 local HHs, 100 were selected. These all samples have drawn by applying simple random sampling method. In the case of tourists accidental sample method has used for this study. Interview schedule, observation and key informant interview (KII) are the main tools of data collection technique.

It seems that 25 percent respondents were 15-30 years age group, 34 percent of 30-45 years age group, 34 percent of 45-60 age group, and 7% respondents were above 60 years age group. It clears that the majority were from 30-60 years age group and there were no respondents below 15 year age group.

It seems that no respondent was taken animal husbandry as an occupation for their livelihood. Agriculture as a major occupies 38 percent. Similarly, tourism related business (guides, ghee, handicrafts) consisted 13 percent and trade and commerce is the occupation of also 9 percent of the local respondents. Likewise, 6 percent were services holders and others percent were found in different sector occupation. It clears that due to its lowland geography, majority were engaged in agriculture sector. During the study, it is also found that most of the respondents follow Hindu religion in this area.

It is found that 9 percent local respondents have illiterate. Out of the total respondents, 18 percent were only literate and 6 percent were up to primary level education. Similarly, 9 percent and 16 percent have up to lower secondary and secondary education. There were 13 percent respondents having up to higher secondary education and 28 percent were above higher secondary education. It concludes that the level of education in respondents is not in homogenous background. It is because of the icon of rural life also. It is showed that 25 percent of the total respondents were familiar with tourism whereas 75 percent were not. It clears that majority respondents were unaware on it. It is needed to be aware about tourism sector business for the betterment of tourism industry.

Out of total aware respondents, 9 percent were involved in hotel/lodge business, another 9 percent involved in trekking sector, and remaining 6 percent respondents were in different type of tourism based shops. There were no respondent found as a potters/others. It concluded that most of the respondents were involved in hotel and trekking sector. Agriculture is the main occupation of the respondents. Result shows that 22 percent of the respondents have benefited from tourism in this area, 75 percent viewed that their family are not benefited from tourism sector and the rest respondents, 3 percent said that there is no change in their economic level i.e. No benefits they get up to date now.

Before five years, 6 percent respondents earned below 5000 rupees, 56 percent earned 5000-10000 rupees, 34 percent earned 10000-20000 and only 3 percent earned above 20000. But now, it is changed drastically. Now, it reveals that only 3 % earned below 5000, 34.38 percent earned 10000-20000 and majority of respondents i.e. 63 percent

earned above 20000 rupees. It concluded that tourism helps to improve income level of sample respondents of Bachhyuli village of Chitwan district. More people started to involve in tourism in comparison of agriculture. Before five years, only 9 percent respondents had cemented house, 19 percent had stone roof house, 22 percent had jasta roof house and 50 percent had other type of house. In the present scenario, 56 percent respondents have cemented house, 6 percent have stone roof house, 34 percent have jasta roof house and 4 percent have other type of roof in their house. It concluded that many people of this area upgraded their house with cemented roof. It is positive effect of tourism sector in Bachhyuli village, chitwan.

It seems that before five years, 6 percent respondents had three to six months food sufficiency, 25 percent had six to nine months food sufficiency, 66 percent had nine to twelve months food sufficiency and only 3 percent had surplus food sufficiency. But in present time, 65.63 percent respondents have surplus food sufficiency, 31 percent have nine to twelve month food sufficiency, and only 3 percent have six to nine months food sufficiency. From the result, it can be said that most of the people improve their food sufficiency during five years period. Before five years, 25 percent had zero loan, 6 percent had below one lakh loan, 13 percent had one-two lakh loan, 22 percent had two-three lakh loan and 34.38 percent had above three lakh loan. At that time, majority of people had above two lakh loan. But in present, 25 percent have no loan, 3 percent have below one lakh loan, 25 percent have one-two lakh loan, 19 percent have two-three lakh loan and 28 percent respondents have above three lakh loan. It seems that some people success to pay loan during this period and they said that agriculture is the main source of loan repayment.

Before five years, 31 percent respondents were passive means no jobs, 44 percent were in agriculture, 9 percent were in business, and 16 percent in others job. But now, number of no job people decreased to 16 percent, 28 percent are in agriculture, 22 percent are in business, 6 percent are in foreign employment and rest 28 percent are in others sector. It seems that many people improve their lifestyle by engaging different job. Before five years, 47 percent respondents were unemployed, 34 percent were self-employed, and 19 percent were salaried. But now, only 25 percent respondents said that they have no job, 50 percent are self-employed and remaining 25 percent are

salaried in company. From the result, it concluded that level of employment is increased in study area and it is positive change for everyone.

Any things have two sides i.e. good and bad. Nothing remains bright only. Development is the outcome of destruction in a sense. There may be the multiple problems scattered on doing a thing. Likewise Bachhyuli village has more barriers for tourism development also. Based on the local respondents view on it, the following were the major problems and challenges of this area: Lack of information center, Lack of Bus Park, fails to identify new tourist destination, poor road condition, not good health service, lack of translator etc.

Works have been initiated at the Ratna Nagar area in Chitwan district to develop it as a tourist destination. A simple information Centre and signboards have been set up to disseminate information to people visiting the area while a picnic spot and parking lot have also been constructed. They are also planning to establish a Tharu museum and disseminate information about accommodation and natural heritage to tourists. Also, efforts to manage forest tours in the area are also underway. One the major component of tourism is the attraction out of among accessibility, accommodation and amenities. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourists in any site. The major prospects of tourists in Bachhyuli village areas based on respondents' views were natural beauty, sightseeing, jungle safari, wildlife photography, rich biodiversity etc.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country with its natural beauty and cultural heritage. Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotels motel sand other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services different cultures, amusement, and other leisure activities, gifts shapes and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc.

The majority of the local population is engaged in agriculture as well as tourist related activities hotels and business i. e higher in the percent of the total respondents. It clears that the study area is a cultural zone. The educational status of the local people

is improving due to the availability of school facility at local level. There is no wide publicity to this area from local, district and national level. It is because of the negligence of the local governments, geographical structures and others related agencies. In respect to Hotels, there were few hotels and it is in district headquarter based on tourist's aspects. It is because of the geographical and lack of year round road network.

Chitwan district is also renowned for Jungle safari, rich biodiversity and local indigenous knowledge. However, in the lack of well planning and policy these characters were not in worth. The benefits of the tourism in chitwan have been greatly acquired by the Local people. But, in case of low level of transportation networks facilities there is not satisfied level of benefits to the local communities. It is found that the activities of tourism becomes seasonal there so, all sectors should be developed this area as the destination of land of all seasons. Length of stay of the tourists is moderate so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level communities.

It was found that, there is not sufficient tourism infrastructure i.e Hotels, transportation, drinking water, electricity, health centers, schools, parks, view point etc. for this local government's collaboration with NGOS /INGOS were striving now. The level of awareness in local people is very low about on rural tourism. They were not informed about the tourism activities of this area. Awareness program about tourism is must for betterment.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

- ) Basic tourism infrastructures, road, accommodations, drinking water, etc. were very essential for cultural tourism development. So it should be established as soon as possible.
- ) Majority of the inhabitants of local people settled by ethnic groups. Their culture should be conserved and promoted tourism in this area for attraction.

- ) In modern world information technology governs the society. So, publicity of that place as a famous western destination should be initiated at national, hill region tourism promotion development committee and Local Level Government.
- ) Length of stay of the tourists is moderate so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level for attraction.
- ) Rural tourism should be taken as the amulet to eradicate the overall prevailing problems in the rural areas. For this, the district level attempt should be on the generation of high investment in this area. After all, Chitwan district has to be taken as the centre for rural tourism.
- ) Majority of the inhabitants of local people settled by ethnic groups. Their cultural products, food and festivals should be conserved and promoted tourism in this area amulet from the local ethnics groups for tourist attraction.



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**Interview Schedule**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Yashod Paudel student of Master in Rural Development Tribhuvan University. I am conducting a research on contribution of tourism on livelihood of Tharu community (A Case Study of Bachhyuli Village of Ratna Nagar Municipality Chitwan) which is a part of my academic requirement. I shall submit this report to my campus and declare that all the information collected shall be highly confidential.

I cordially request you to provide your views on below mentioned questions.

- 1) Name:.....
- 2) May I know your age please?
  - a) Below 15 Years
  - b) 15-30 Years
  - c) 30-45 Years
  - d) 45-60 Years
  - e) Above 60 Years
3. Which religion do you follow?
  - a) Hindu
  - b) Buddhist
  - c) Christian
  - d) Others
4. What is your main occupation?
  - a) Animal husbandry
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Tourism related business
  - d) Trade and commerce
  - e) Services
  - f) Others
5. What is your education level?
  - a) Illiterate
  - b) Literate

- i) Who can read and write
- ii) Up to primary
- iii) Up to Lower Secondary
- iv) Up to Secondary
- v) Up to Higher Secondary
- vi) Above Higher Secondary

6. Please write your family structure by age, sex education and occupation .

S.N.	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Marital Status
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

Age rank    Sex    Economic Status    Size of the land holding    Estimated income    Additional income

<b>Age Rank</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>
a) Below 15 Years	a) Male	a) Illiterate	a)Animal husbandry	a) Married
b) 15-30 Years	b) Female	b) Literate	b)Agriculture	b) Unmarried

- c) 30-45 Years
- d) 45-60 Years
- e) Above 60 Years
- i) Who can read and write
- ii) Up to Primary
- iii) Up to Lower Secondary
- iv) Up to Secondary
- iv) Up to Higher Secondary
- v) Above Higher Secondary
- c) Tourism related business
- d) Trade and commerce
- c) Widow
- d) Divorce

8. Are you familiar with tourism?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

9. If yes, how many family members of you are involved in tourism based business?

- i) Hotel/lodge
- ii) Trekking
- iii) Shops
- iv) Potters
- hers

10. Does your Family benefit from it?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Do not know

11. What changes have been achieved by tourism in your family (Before five years and now)

12. Change in income

Source of Income	Before Five	Current Time
	Response	Response
Below 5000		

5000-10000		
10000-20000		
Above 20000		

13. Change in house condition

House Structure	Before Five	Current Time
	Response	Response
Cemented		
Stone and mud wall with stone roof		
Cemented wall with <i>Jasta</i>		
Others		

14. Change in Food Sufficiency

Food Sufficiency	Before Five	Current Time
	Response	Response
Below three Months		
Three to Six Months		

Six to Nine Months		
Nine to Twelve Months		
Surplus		

15. Change in Indebt

Indebt	Before Five	Current Time	Source of Payment
	Response	Response	
No Loan			
Below One Lakh			
One- Two Lakhs			
Two – Three Lakhs			
Above Three Lakhs			

16. Job Diversification

Job	Before Five	Current Time
	Response	Response
Passive		



Agriculture		
Business		
Foreign Labour Migration		
Others		

### 17 Entrepreneurship Developments

Entrepreneurship	Before Five	Current Time	Detail of Business
	Response	Response	
Establishment of Hotel			
Tourism Related Business			
Handicraft production			
Tourism Profession			
Tailor			
Others			

## 18. Employment Creation

Employment	<b>Before Five</b>	<b>Current Time</b>
	<b>Response</b>	<b>Response</b>
Unemployment		
Self-employment		
Salaried		

**KII Guideline**

- 1) What are the Problems of Tourism Development in Bachhyuli Village of Sauraha, Chitwan?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2) What are local development planning activities of the area for tourism promotion?

.....

.....

.....

- 3) What are the challenges of tourism development?

.....

.....

.....

What are the Prospects of tourism development in this area?

## APPENDIX-III

### Checklist for Observation

1) Road Condition

- i. a) Pitch    b) Graveled    c) Muddy
- ii. a) Neat and Clean    b) Poor and Bad
- iii. a) Motorable    b) Non- Motorable

2. House yard cleaning

- a) Bad    b) Good    c) Best

3. Dress Pattern

- a) Own Dress    b) Other Dress

4. House Type

- a) Cemented
- b) Stone and mud wall with stone roof
- c) Cemented wall with *Jasta*