

**IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON  
TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NEPAL  
(1990-2015 AD)**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
Central Department of Political Science  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in  
Political Science**

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that thesis entitled **IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NEPAL(1990-2015 AD)** submitted to the Central Department of Political Science, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made acknowledgement to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. 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 myfrom before.

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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled **IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NEPAL (1990-2015 AD)** has been prepared by **Mr. Rajesh Dahal** under my guidance and supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the master of arts in Rural Development.

I hereby, recommend this thesis for its evaluation and approval.

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(Thesis Supervisor)

Date: 2073/11/30 B.S. (13/03/2017 A.D.)

## **APPROVAL LETTER**

This is to certify that this thesis submitted by Mr. **Rajesh Dahal** titled **IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NEPAL (1990-2015 AD)** has been approved by this department in the prescribed format of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. This thesis is forwarded for the evaluation.

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**Rajesh Dahal**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This thesis entitled **IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NEPAL (1990-2015)** has been prepared and presented as the academic requirement of the master degree program in Political Science.*

*Politics is such a thing that provides guidance for a country and its government. In today's modern world, different kinds of political movements have been held, like the Middle East conflict or the violence in African countries. In South Asia, there are different kinds of political changes being held, among them the political unrest in Nepal is a clear example. The political history of Nepal is very up and down at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This has a direct effect on different sectors, and among them, the tourism sector is one. As a developing country, Nepal's tourism history is not so long. The lack of a stable political condition has made the tourism industry in Nepal not stable and not progressive. The main reason for such a condition is the two-decade, ten-year-long Maoist conflict, the royal massacre, and the revolution of different peoples. Such an unrest situation has directly affected the tourism industry of Nepal.*

*Tourism has become an important sector that contributes to the economy of Nepal. It is the main source of foreign currency earnings. Also, the development of the tourism sector has contributed to increasing employment, income generation, and improving the balance of payments of the country. Nepal has become an attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. If such unrest were to stop the tourism industry of Nepal, it could lose its main source of income generation for the country.*

*Tourism has brought positive impacts on the economy, society, and environment of Nepal. It helps to develop infrastructure like roads, electricity, and water supply. Health, education, and communication bring changes in the living of people, behavior patterns, dresses, life styles, languages, and food habits. These are positive impacts of tourism. Also, the local people of the study area have got opportunities to learn the languages of different countries. Tourism has created various types of employment opportunities for local people. However, tourism and politics are interrelated because political parties make governments and make plans and policies according to their preambles. By good plans and policies, the tourism sector will develop.*

*like other sector. Without proper plan and policy country can not go ahead for development each and every sector.*

*By different political condition tourist flow to visit Nepal is very fluctuating from 1990 to 2015 AD. In this period different political incident were held like peoples movement of 2046 BS, ten years long Maoist Revolution, Royal massacre, second peoples revolution of 2063-63, Regional revolution, Ethnic Revolution, Terai Andholan and boarder blocked at the end of 2015. Such kinds of political incident was discourage for visitors to visit in Nepal.*

*Being such political condition from 1190 to 2015, tourist flow is fluctuating and at the end of 2015, the visit scenario of tourist is positive. But some kinds of impact can make by tourist also. Like pollution, cultural impact like westernization, prostitution, noise pollution by playing music etc. However, negative impacts are not beyond control. They are manageable. They can be minimized by proper management of tourism activities and resources.*

## ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

AD	=	After Death of Christ
BS	=	BikramSambat.
CPN	=	Communist Party Of Nepal.
CA	=	Constitution Assembly.
UML	=	United Marx and Lenin .
TU	=	Tribhuwan University.
MA	=	Master of Arts.
US	=	United States.
VDC	=	Village Development Committee.
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product.
HMG	=	His Majesty of Government.
UPFN	=	United People's Front, Nepal.
UNPM	=	United Nationals Peoples Movement.
CON	=	Constitution Of Nepal.
CRC	=	Constitution Recommendation Commission.
COKN	=	Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal .
SPA	=	Seven Party Alliance.
ULF	=	United left front.
UNPM	=	United Nationals Peoples Movement.
PLO	=	Proletarian Labor Organization.
PM	=	Prime Minister.
HOR	=	House of Representatives.
CPA	=	Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
ECN	=	Election Commission of Nepal.
PLA	=	Peoples Liberation Army.

CPN-UML	=	Communist Party of Nepal ( United Marx and Lenin).
SAARC	=	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.
NGO	=	Non-Governmental Organization.
ADB	=	Asian Development Bank.
NTC	=	National Tourism Commission.
HMTTC	=	Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centers.
UNDP	=	United Nation Development Program.
CRC	=	Constitution Recommendation Commission .
HDI	=	Human Development Index .
UNMIN	=	United Nations Mission in Nepal.
DNC	=	Destination Nepal Campaign.
MoCTCA	=	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.
MoFSC	=	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation.
DoT	=	Department of Tourism.
HMTTC	=	Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre.
DoCA	=	Department of Civil Aviation.
NTB	=	Nepal Tourism Board.
NARA	=	Nepal Association of Rafting Agents.
TAAN	=	Trekking Agents Association of Nepal.
HAN	=	Hotel Association Nepal.
REBAN	=	Rest runt and Bar Association Nepal.
HAAN	=	Handicraft Association of Nepal.
NICA	=	Nepal Incentive Conservation Association.
BARN	=	Board of Airlines Representatives in Nepal.
FNCCI=		Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

HRA	=	Himalayan Rescue Association.
NMA	=	Nepal Mountaineering Association.
UNWTO	=	United nations World Trade Organization.
ADB	=	Asian Development Bank.
EU	=	European Union.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Nepal is a land locked, developing, a Himalayan country, which is in between two big countries (People Republic of China and Federal State of India). Geographically Nepal with 1,47,181 Square km. area and around 3 million populations is a small; a least developed country in Asian continent. Different rulers had ruled this country at different time periods. This geo-political situation has much influenced the history, economic condition, life, culture and politics of Nepal for centuries. After 1769 King Prithivi Narayan Shah had united different small states like Baishe, Chubise and made a greater Nepal. One at a time border of Nepal was Kangadain the west and Tista in the east. The Shah ruling system was ended in 2006 AD.

Like different countries of world, different movements had happened against autocratic ruling. That revolution affected long Nepal. At the end of 1989 some democratic parties Communist Party Marxist and Leninist, Nepali Congress, 'Bam-Morcha' etc. were started of marchpass, peoples gathering and revolution to bring multi-party democracy system.

At that time certain disputes with India led to economy sanction and border seal and sees from March 1989 to July 1990. This in return inflamed the demand for political reform. Months went by only when King Birendra dissolved parliament. In April 1990 the opposition formed an interim government. A new constitution was created with constitutional monarchy and bicameral legislature consisting of House of Representatives and a national council. The house of representative consisted of 205 members elected directly by the people and the national council had 60 members. Out of 60 national council members 10 were nominated by King, 35 elected by the House of Representatives and remaining 15 elected by an electoral college made up of chairs of villages and towns. The constitution came into account from November 9 1990.

At Chaitra 26, 2046 (1990 AD) Nepal had changed its governing system, and a new constitution was implemented. Under that constitution a new government had started to work. Prime Minister of that time was Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, his main work was new election for parliament. After the election government had changed.

New multi-party democratic system had changed different sectors like education, health, security of people etc. Among them development tourism was also an important sector. History of tourists arriving in Nepal was no longer, because the infrastructure and accommodation for tourism was very little. Being a natural beauty country, no more hotels, and motels and entertainment sector was developed.

Contribution for development for the people was gone to them who were successful in bringing a multiparty system, and that government had implemented an open sky policy for investors. Lots of financial institutions, industries, were opened. Among them tourism industry is also an important sector.

Tourism industry was very high at 2051/52 BS. Which was more clear the success of Visit Nepal year at different times. But a new communist party Maoist was started against government revolution. That civil war had created different difficulties at every sector of Nepal. Lots of industries, factories were closed including hotels, resorts, and travel agencies, tour operators and related to tourism industry. More and more tourists and tour operators had changed their visit plans and diverted to other destinations.

CPN Maoist and Nepal Government had agreed to main issue constitution assembly election and before election interim constitution 2063 (BS) was implemented. By schedule 1<sup>st</sup> election of CA had unsuccessful to new constitution. Then again election was held and at present situation the new parliament is going to discuss new constitution.

Major parties Maoist, Nepali Congress and UML agreed to write a constitution replacing the interim constitution by 2010. Right after the elections in 2008. Political leaders continue to discuss plans to end this turmoil, but none of the talks have been yet successful. Rising inflation, economic downturn, poverty, insecurity and uncertainty are the major problems.



The Constitution Assembly (CA) has been dissolved and people of Nepal are still waiting for new Constitution, peace and prosperity. Currently President's Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his cabinet and the legislative power is in the hands of Constituent Assembly. After near about 8 years work out very hard, discussion to various parties, visiting different countries and studying different countries constitution, Constitution draft is distributing to People for study and suggestion by different citizens, Party member, Parliament member etc. (2015).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Successful and stable government is main purpose of each and every country. But time and situation doesn't suitable each and every time. Which is clearly shows the condition of Nepal at different time period. This research describe after 1990 to till present different political situation 2015.

Tourism is one of the foremost economic activities around the world, is an agent of change and dynamic in nature. Nepal is a country with enough tourism resources. There are several attractions which are potential for the tourism development bringing foreign currency in national economy. For instance, beautiful and historic place in the world for majestic snowy Himalayan, beautiful lakes and rivers, panorama landscape and famous National Parks and reserves with verity of rare flora and fauna. Nepal is a cultural museum. Although there are several attraction and scenic beauty mountain in Nepal. Being a beautiful country, Political situation of Nepal is very flexible, there is no expected tourism transformation in the country is a problem of the study.

Being a beautiful country Nepal lots of tourism possibility but different political crises had effected in different situation. History of tourism of Nepal is not so longer but after democracy of 2046 (B.S.) tourism of Nepal was widely open. Tourism sector was boom in Visit Nepal year 1998. At the period of 2052 BS when CPN Maoist revolution was started and slowly tourism sector was being narrow till 2061. At 2061/62 BS period tourism sector was very below because that time was politically crises period.

- Is politics hamper tourism industry?
- Is tourism sector and politics are interrelated?

- Can tourism industry help to increase national income and development for nation?

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

The specific objectives of this present study are to analyze.

- The political development in Nepal and its impact on tourism industry of between time periods of 1990-2015 AD.
- Implication of political development on tourism industry in that period.
- To analyze the socio-economic impact generated by tourism.

### **1.4 Rationale of the Study**

Nepal is a developing country. Every function and sector of developing country are developing stage among them politics is one of them. Politics can determine function and rule of nation, where decision makers for the nation are political leaders. Their decision is based on parties' guidelines. The victory of Janaandolan (1990 People's movement) ended autocratic Party-less Panchayat System and new challenges emerged in the changed context. It was an important time for the leadership to be aware of the people's sentiment and the voice of the time.

Such type of movement has been affecting each and every sector of Nepal. Main sector is present political situation; it can be more clear that head of government has been changing several times from 1990 AD. So, such types of unstable political situation has been effect different sector of nation among them tourism sector is one important.

Tourism sector is a major industry of Nepal. Many more people of Nepal are engaged in this field. It has been recognized as an ideal tourism destination for the nature lovers in particular. Her towering mountain with magnificent snow-capped peaks, fast flowering Himalayan rivers, and fascinating middle hills, landscape, green valley and the terrain plains, rich flora and fauna diversity plus the well-defined seasons yet overall mild climate all conjure up an unforgettable picture for the visitors to experience and take back with them. Tourism development in Nepal is largely

dependent with expanding linkage between nature conservation (TGDB, 2004: 7). But the condition of unstable political situation had effected to this industries different time period, for example conflict of Maoist and government (at the period 2052 to 2061) , lots of tourist were canceled their visit due to reason of different political unstable situation, Kidnaping, harassing, unsuitable behave was happen in different time to them .

Another side tourist flow was high where political situation was stable and peace condition. It shows that lots of tourists of different countries want to visit different part of Nepal like climbing high Himalayas, involving different route streaking, visit different wild life conservation areas, travelling to different beautiful places.

The tourism plays great role for the development of mountain village people of Nepal out migrate for their occupation and employment. They could not achieve national goal without mobilizing of rural productive group. Tourism is foremost economy change all over the world. Tourism is relatively new concept in the field of tourism which can bring change to life standard and farm, but it may also bring negative impact in any destination area. Human resources are powerful and potential sources for development they can bring change. In this background the study area as political through tourism development this study is significant.

Politics and tourism sector is interrelated. Both sectors are important for nation. They should be stable, where stable government there possible tourism is boom like US, France etc, But lots of possible tourism sector are being unused, as an example of Nepal. So, it is most important to study such sector.

This study will help planners, policy makers, researchers and development agencies, Experts to conduct development programs and further research in similar areas. This study aims to find out political and tourism situation at the time of conflict situation and impacts of development process.

## **1.5 Research Design**

Research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to the research question. It includes the method to be used to gather and

analyze data (Kerlinger2007: p300). For the fulfillment of the study researcher had employed purposive sampling to select the study area and filled up questionnaire at same manner. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative and qualitative information about the study area.

## **1.6 Nature of Data**

Every scientific study aims to present the most reliable factual and exact finding in order to make objective delimitation of the problem under the study. The exact and factual conclusion of any scientific research basically depends up on the data gathering through various sources. In the present study the main objective is to explore the historical, cultural, religious, and natural resources of the study area as well as to assess the tourism impact on the study area. In this research researcher was used both primary and secondary data.

### **1.6.1 Secondary Data Collection**

Secondary data was obtained through various reports, books, journal, research (both published and unpublished) related articles, andthrough internet different related and important website, district profiles, VDCs profiles census reports, educational reports tourism reports etc.For this subject researcher can visit different Library's reference books. For related data will be collect by visiting different library like TU central Library, Tourism library etc.

### **1.6.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data**

Analysis means the categorizing, ordering manipulating and summarizing of data to obtain the answer of the research question. The purpose of analysis is to reduce data into intelligible and interpretable form (Kerlinger, 2009: p134). Interpretation takes the results of analysis make reference pertinent to the research relations studied drawn conclusion about their relation (Ibid, p134).

Data were collected from above mentions procedure then data were categorized and tabulated according as objective of present study and presented in appropriate table, chart, figure etc. These information was in manner process and in descriptive way

with related information related to population size, ethnic group, age structure, occupation, literacy status, main settlement, cultural, historical and natural site, flora and fauna etc. of the study area.

## **1.7 Methodology**

The quality of any research were depends upon the techniques used to analyzed and present of data. The data have been collected in the fields according to its research objectives, design and crude data has been collected in fields have been one fully coded, checked and edit. There would utilize simple tools such as: tabulation and clarification of data, graphical representation, percentage distribution and diagramsetc.

### **1.7.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is the most important aspect of Research work and away to systematically solve research problem. In order to achieve the objectives of the study. It is needed to adopt certain methodology which is explained in the following paragraphs presented below:

### **1.7.2 Research Design**

The present study was based on descriptive and exploratory type. Both qualitative as well as quantitative approach was adopted and the study has focused on obtaining and revealing information about existing condition of tourism and political impact of tourism in study area. For this fulfillment of the study probability sampling as well as non-probability sampling methods were adopted. Specifically, simple random sampling and purposive sampling method were used under the probability sampling and non-probability sampling methods respectively.

### **1.7.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This study has been based on the table study. So the secondary data is going to use in this study. The secondary data were extract from political books, journal, dissertation, newspapers, magazine ministry of tourism, Nepal Tourism board, Annual Statistical

Report of Tourism Department, Central Bureau of Statistics and other relevant material and available. The secondary data were collected from these following secondary sources.

#### **1.7.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools**

Various techniques for data collection have been employed to obtain different types of data and information. Secondary data were collected from the concerned agencies, library, and much kind of related, journal, dissertation, article books, newspapers, research, report etc.

#### **1.7.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

After the data were collect from the different resource data has been checked clearly and edit if necessary the different software were used whenever needed simple statistical tools like tables, graph bar diagrams, measure of central tendency, dispersion, frequency tables, percentage, etc. analysis were done for data analysis. Descriptive method has been used for analyzed to the qualitative data.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

This research on “political development of Nepal and impact in tourism” in a particular subject may be done covering various aspects such as different political situation, political changes and different impact in tourism sector like strike, blocked, revolution , civil war , ethnic revolution and political changes. But this study is inform of research scope has been limited in the following aspect.

- The limitation of this study is focused to examine the periodical political revolution and different changes in politics of Nepal between 1990-2015 periods.
- It would have been to examine the impact of tourism by different unrest political situation(between,1190-2015) of Nepal.
- This study focus on the political uncertainty.
- This study focus on the impact on tourism of Nepal and effectsby unstable political situation.

Like other research, this research for MA dissertation, this is not free from its limitation. This study confines on to explore the political, historical Nepal and political effect.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review literature enables to explore the research problems on different variables. It may also guide to new researcher to gain the technique of further researcher procedures. The review literature process can be helpful to plan and conduct the research systematically and scientifically. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available, articles, bulletins, reports and books and others relevant studies has been reviewed.

In this topic many more study has found by different researcher. Some researchers were written very few articles. Among them some subject are tourism possibility, eco-tourism, tourism development, tourism planning, Political development of Nepal political history of Nepal, etc .But no more study about ‘present political and its effect of tourism’. This will clearly include in final Thesis.

World tourism organization has defined "Tourism" imprecise tend as "Any person who travels to a country other than that is which he/she has his/her the usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at other than the exercise of an activity, remuneration from within the country visited. Term includes people traveling for, leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends, relatives, business and professional, health treatment, religion, pilgrimages and other purposes." (WTO 1996.P24)

Gyanendra Ratna Tuladhar (1993) in his Ph.D. thesis aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal, his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case, Nepal is fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue. For the mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky is the only limit. Turning visions into missions is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.



Rudra Prasad Upadhyaya (2003) in his Ph.D. dissertation entitled "Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic Development of Nepal" has opined that many countries have made various attempt to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks- in terms industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development. To study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has. Suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sector of the economy

Economics of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by Development Research and Communication Group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continues increase in the volume of tourist flow has direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950s that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourist arrival and tourists expenditure of the total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purposes followed by trekking and mountaineering purposes. Almost 8596 percent of the tourist visiting Nepal were found traveling by air. Among of them 51 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca. Both Indian and non-Indian tourists have a seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006), written by Manoj Kumar Agrawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhyay is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find out role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of Nepalese sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector has the potential to induce the other sectors of the

economy. In a way the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the economy. Besides, the foreign exchange earning from tourism has been found to be an important determinant of governments development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agarwal and Upadhyay, 2006; 313,322).

In May 1985, The Nepali Congress Party launched a Campaign of Satyagraha (civil disobedience) to protest the continuation of the partyless Panchayat System, starting with a general strike, and the various communist parties initiated a 'fill the jail' campaign. This movement appeared to be gaining ground when a series of Bombing took place, in June 1986 in Pokhara and Kathmandu, initiated, it was claimed, by the Nepal Janabadi Morcha (People's front), a group based in India. Led by Ram Raja Prasad Singh, Who stated that they had planted the bombs to proclaim the start of a campaign to topple the monarchy, install a democratic republic and abolish private property in Nepal. (Aryal Eakraj 2007; p13)

During the late 1980s, all of the various communist parties were involved in the growing mobilization of various sections of Nepali society in opposition to the political status quo and the Panchayat System. Finally in 1989 the Ma- Le leadership considered the time ripe to launch another movement, leading them to call the Fourth Convention of the Communist Party Ma-le. (Aryal Eakraj 2007;p 14)

Many have described the extraordinary events leading up to the agreement in early April 1990 on the part of the king to suspend the article in the constitution banning political parties and to form an interim government consisting of representatives from the Nepali Congress, the Left Front and the palace and we shall not repeat them here. Suffice it to say that the mass movement, initiated and supported by the underground communist party groups, which had brought about the political crises, which led to the events of April 1990, was henceforward progressively marginalized.

The UNPM rejected the new constitution, and initially agreed to boycott the general election scheduled for MAY 1991. The same month (November), the communist Party of Nepal (Unity Centre – Ekata Kendra) was established, with Puspa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) as general Secretary. Shortly afterwards, in January 1991, the United People's Front Nepal (UPAN) was formed, with the objective of fighting elections, if

required. The Unity Center was to be the revolutionary front; the UPFN, the political front of the same party. The Unity Center brought together several Maoist Communist Parties: the CPN (Mashal), Under Prachanda, the CPN (Forth Congress), Under Nirmal Lama, The Proletariat worker's Organization, under Nirmal Lama; the proletariat group of CPN (Mashal) led by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai.

The Panchayat system went on for three decades with the CON 1962 being amended three times in 1967, 1975 and 1981. These attempts raised expectations in people that reforms would be carried out by the state that would have direct impact in the quality of their lives. Although the first amendment added the right to form associations in the chapter on fundamental rights, the authorities never sanctioned the formation of an association which smacked of even slightest political overtones (Tripathi, 2001 p. 120). Despite the attempted reforms by the king, the voices against the system could not be suppressed. Leaders like B.P. Koirala, Ganesh Man Singh, Krishna P. Bhattarai were released only after eight year of detention who continued their campaign against the despotic system.

In 1985 the Nepali Congress called a non-violent movement to topple the Panchayat system. However, the plan had to be dropped for the national interest due to a series of bomb blast carried out by "Janabadi Morcha" led by former Panchayat member Ram Raja Prasad Singh. On Jan 18, 1990, a three-day conference organized at the initiative of Nepali Congress decided to launch a mass movement starting February 18 1990 (Falgun 7, 2046 B.S.) The movement launched jointly by the Nepali Congress and the United Left Front issued a statement declaring different (Rally, closure, black day, nation-wide) programs

The movement when launched reached to the point of no gaining spontaneous support of intellectuals, students and general people. The international community also extended its support to the demands put forth by the movement. For instance, 207 members of the Indian Government issued a joint statement appealing to their government to help in the restoration of fundamental rights and democracy in Nepal (Tripathi, 2001 P. 124)

It was a significant achievement in the history of Nepal as people got respite from arbitrary rule of king and for the first time the sovereign power of the state was vested

on Nepalese People. Although King Birendra, through a proclamation on May 11, 1990, unilaterally announced formation of a Constitution Reforms Commission to give a new Constitution to the nation, it drew a strong criticism from all quarters which resulted in dissolution of the commission four days later. Subsequently, the king announced the formation of a Constitution Recommendation Commission(CRC) on advice of the interim government. The Nine member CRC was led by Justice Bishwanath Upadhyaya. The palace still continued to manipulate the draft of the constitution being written by the CRC. It circulated different draft in public without knowledge of the interim government with presumption that people would nod to it. However, the move was flayed widely by intellectuals, students and political parties. Ultimately, King Mahendra promulgated the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 submitted by CRC, on November 9, 1990 in a ceremony held at the Royal Palace. The constitution is considered to be one of its kind as it recognized people's sovereignty for the first time in the history of the country. The absolute monarchy existent till then was finally transformed into constitutional monarchy.

The CPN Maoist is the party of people from several splinter groups of the communist party of Nepal. Which did not gain the united left front (ULF) during the people's movement in 1990 instead. They had formed their own United National Peoples Movement (UNPM) which was known as radical communist wing with the combination of four radical groups on November 23 1990. The unity center constituted the fourth, convention Law. Mashal (Prachanda) Proletarian Labor Organization-PLO and Bhattarai group (Factional group from Mashal) as well. Another incarnation of the revolutionary communist party came united that banner of United People's Front, Nepal (UPFN) with the composition of Mashal (Baburam) Forth Convention (Lama), MLM (Krishna Das) and Rohit Nepal's Worker and Present Party) as a political front of Unity center on January 21,1991 But Nepal Worker's and Peasant Party left this front before the General Election of 1991 and the MLM of Krishna Das withdraw from the UPFN after the elections.

The United People's Front Nepal, Electoral platform of the Unity Center, Which later emerged as CPN (Maoist) took part in the General Election of 1991 and won 9 seats out of 205, became the largest party of the parliament. On the other hand CPN (Mashal) boycotted the election of 1991 and later When conflict appeared in the unity

center and divided into factions. The unity center disintegrated with a trace and its revolutionary and political wings the former headed by Nirmal Lama and the latter headed by Nirajan Govinda Vidya participated in the 1994 Mid Term Election county to this another faction of the unity centre headed by Prachand its political front by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai boycotted the midterm polls.(Pancha Narayan Maharjhan cit; p166)

Meanwhile, the election commission decided recognizing the political group led by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai. The United People's front proposed an ultimatum to the coalition government led by Sher Bahadur Deuba pulling 40 points demands suggesting that they will launch the violent movement if the government fails to assertive response. Hence, The Maoist had declared the people's war in Nepal on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> Falgun 2052 B.S.) They chase the remote district of Nepal to commence their violent movement where the administrative apparatus was very weak 6 (IBID- P 467). One the peoples war they had used to locally prepared weapons like Gun , Khukuries, Swords and 3-0-3 rifles looted from Manang called ' Whole Timer Rifle' that was not working properly. (Eak Raj Aryal 2007 thesis Political Science)

The CPN (Maoist) has launched the protracted people's war with a concrete decision after the third expanded Meeting of the Central Committee in march -1995 while it may have been clear that the CPN ( Unity centre)was the radical party, that was not so well known that the unity congress of December 1991 has passed a resolution to incite a people's war to bring about a new democratic revolutions in Nepal.( Deepak Thapa and Bandita Sijapati, A king Under size Nepal's Maoist insurgency Ktm The Print house 2069 p43) The third expended meeting of the CPN (Maoist) has passed a resolution of strategy and tactics of armed struggle in Nepal in an official document of the Party (Janadisha Publications Nepal OP cit p10).

Similarly the central committee of the party declared the people's war with seven points commitment and slogan ' March along the path of the people's ' war to smash the reactionary state and establish a new democratic state'' This the seven commitments are seen the basic essence of the ideological foundation of the people's war. The deceleration of the People's war was planned in the sub-phases.

1. Preparation of the first initial of the historical People's war.
2. Initiation of the genuine People's war.
3. Continuation of the protracted people's war.

The first sub-phase of the People's war the period of the preparation of its various perspectives i.e. ideological, organizational struggle and technical preparation. In that phase, the CPN Maoist expanded the policies and ideologies as propagandas by publishing articles and multiparty, demography. The central programs and corner assembling mass mobilization etc. The second phase of the war was different from the first one. It was the commitment and devotions towards the people and the nation, and was an ideological and tactical phase to declare the people's war.

The third phase of the people's war was more significant then earlier two phases. It was the final phase on to deceleration the protected people's war. The phase was the decisive and important to lunch the people's war. There were several decisions to cadres. The protracted People's war i.e. party like propagandas(communications), economic policy, arrest and imperesie, external penetration in the party and inter party relationship between and among the cadres, activist and the supporters.

On February 13, 1996 (Falgun 1, 2052 BS), The CPN (Maoist) initiated protracted People's war in Nepal with first plan. "Let us mach towards the direction of finding new democratic system against reactionary state. (Eak Raj Aryal 2007, Thesis PS, TU p17)

The first attracts by the CPN(Maoist) were small farmer's Development program of the stated-owned Agriculture Development Bank in Chyangline in Gorkha district, Holari Police Outpost in Rolpha district, A Thaibiskot police outpost in Rakum district and Sindhuligadi police outpost in Sindhuli district .( Janadish publication Nepal OP, CIT)

A day 2058 Jestha 19, Massacre was held at Narayanhiti royal Palace. King Birendra and his family were died. After that incident a new situation was start at Nepalese politic. At that time country was criticalsituation. One side Maoist Peoples war was covered all over Nepal; another royal family death became very critical situation for citizen. Situation of country was very bad. Again Nepal is known as insecure country

because of death of king. After that tourism industry was so much down lots of tourism infrastructure were closed some were stopped, foreign multinational chain-hotel, chain-travel were returned back. Occupancy of tourist was very slow. Government was also unstable.

Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala wanted to use army against of Maoist but King Gyanendra's vision was election. Instead of Girija Prasad Koirala Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba was a new prime minister with commitment of election and settle peace talk to Maoist but he was unsuccessful. Sher Bahadur Deuba and other main leader was detained (Najarbandha). Political condition was so worst. Tourism industry was badly slow down, which was dark period for tourism industry.

The Constitution of 1990 was regarded as one of the best in South Asia for being in line with the spirit of Constitutionalism. However, it could not be implemented effectively due to various reasons. The inception of Maoist's insurgency in 1996, dearth of effective leadership, intra-party and inter-party factions, frequent change in Governments, corruption and the Royal takeover by the then King Gyanendra in 2005 proved to be the major factors behind the inefficacy of the Constitution.

The Maoist insurgency lasted for more than a decade (1996-2006) with the aim of, as asserted by the party, ending all forms of social, political and economic problems in the nation. The failure of the post-1990 democratic governments to address the long-standing socio-economic problems of the country, i.e. poverty, unemployment, deprivation and discrimination against the minorities (dalit, ethnic groups, and women in particular) etc. helped to enhancing the Maoist's strength, power and influence.

The Royal Massacre of June 1 2001 was another turning point during the decade-long conflict. After his ascent to the throne King Gyanendra began to take some unprecedented steps which further escalated the conflict and widened the gap between the King and Political parties and civil society. The king in consultation with the PM dissolved the House of Representatives (HOR) on May 22, 2002 as provisioned in Article 53 (4) of the Constitution. Subsequently on October 4, 2002 he ousted the then PM Sher Bahadur Deuba on the ground of incompetency to create congenial atmosphere to conduct fresh polls and took executive power by himself. Later on February 1, 2005 he declared emergency and suspended the fundamental rights

espoused by Articles 12(2) a,b,c, 13(1), 15,16,17,22 and 23. Thus the King took all executive authority in his hands.(Pradimna Mudbari 2011; p52)

Tourism, one of the world's fastest growing economic sectors at a global scale at present (peace time), has raised interest and debate on its potentiality for peacebuilding in its dual forms, viz. industry and/or social force. The state of this debate on peace through tourism linking with relevant case studies is reflected and analyzed. The industrial form of tourism as supported and advocated by advocacy platform commends the role of tourism for employment and income for third world countries like Nepal, but is silent on its equitable growth, a strong ground for sustainable peace-building through tourism. The succeeding cautionary and adaptancy platforms in latter periods followed by knowledge-based platform in recent times appear to replace and strengthen the role of tourism for sustainable development and thereby prospective for peace and prosperity. Much of the work from the other three platforms is subjective; the knowledge-based platform positions itself on a scientific foundation in a context where there is no tourism without damage due its resource-consumptive characteristics.(Upadhyaya Pratil 2011;p31)

Democratization of the country and the society is a long, hard slog and it doesn't happen in the same way in different places. Democratization triangle, with three corners – protests, civil society and political parties /opposition facilitate in depicting the connection between political crisis, socio-cultural changes, autonomy and inclusive changes in Nepal. Democracy brings no guarantees. Demonstrations alone do not build democracy but Nepali democracy is experiencing a democratic recession because of unbalanced allocation of rights, powers and resources, corrupt and selfish political practices, semi-feudal practices amidst the rhetoric of Samabesi (inclusion). It will lead to additional crisis and instability, variance and sadism and when politicized acquire a political aroma in the form of social and political unrest. The more imbalanced the regional development efforts and allotment of limited wherewithal and political powers, ethnic, religious and socio-cultural rights; the wider will be the inconsistency of interest between foremost and secondary segments for receiving the power on possessions of rights and political power. The more the public view is unnoticed, the darker the society will be and if further common masses become



aware of their factual combined wellbeing and the corrupt politics of the politicians, the more prone are they to challenge the legitimacy of the existing pattern of, corrupt politics and the status of civil rights. If the emotion of the populace is overlooked there may be more ennu, violence and non-participation of the people in all activities of democratization process.

Terai unrest, rows on the issues of federation and identity politics, struggle for more rights by ethnic minorities, social, cultural, economic and political divergences may create further future problems. Ignorance of regional sentiment may create more tumult in future. Mishra (2007) argues that History of the nation, process, transition etc sought to be intrinsically implicated in all formulations and a present without a past and a future-a historical present are alarming. Hence, the government for getting a way out to diverse predicaments ought to ponder on the historical legacy (past) of exclusivity, inequalities and the perpetuating social-cultural-regional and economic values. The major segments of civil society in Nepal is becoming sentient of peoples collective interests and are perplexed to regional idiosyncrasy, the authority of prevailing pattern of politics and the functioning of political parties. Are demanding for inclusion, the equal distribution of resources and social, economic, regional and political rights and opportunities. The more the activities of dominant ruling political elites and their fraternal organizations try to impose ascendancy, ignore peoples sentiment and make common people and civil society more frustrated by their infuriating activities, the more likely are the civil society, common public to become sentient of their genuine collective interest by corresponding their grievance to each other.

As the socio-political formation of the modern Nepali state is extremely bucolic and power centric hence 'who rules' is a vital apprehension in this country. Social inequalities between rulers and groups (class, ethnicity, gender, etc.) and their role in influencing Nepali politics and society remains imperative. Likewise, the affects of public opinion, civic society, ideologies and social tendencies outside of the formal institutions of political power in affecting formal politics and society in Nepal remains decisive. Political leaders' ideas, policies and activities can have a determinative effect on common people's material, political or social condition. People's judgment, views and attitude can also have a decisive effect on - political

parties and ruler's status. No sustainable stability, peace, inclusive democracy under a new constitution will be endorsed in Nepal until this interdependent relationship is considered sincerely by people and political leaders. While a loyal opposition based on civil society is clearly a step forward from autocratic rule, further democratic progress may depend on political parties. Democratization needs to overcome their fear of being labeled partisan. Nepalese society is extremely diverse and complex hence steps forward in Nepal is possible only from macro inclusive perspective which could be a yardstick in developing the Nepalese society. Not xenophobia but positive protests, civil society, political parties and opposition's factual devotion will provide the common bond of unity in diversity. (Mishra C 2004; p96)

We added terrorism and conflict variables to a standard growth model to ascertain the influence that these political violence factors have on Asian growth for 1974-2004. Our one-year-panel analysis indicates that transnational terrorism has a significant short-run, growth retarding effect for developing countries in Asia. Asian developed countries, however, manage to sustain terrorist attacks without displaying growth consequences. For Asian developing countries, transnational terrorism curbs income per capita growth primarily by stimulating government security spending, which diverts resources from more productive private and public investments (Abadie, A. and J. Gardeazabal, 2003; p22)

Both internal and external conflicts are associated with smaller investment shares and larger government spending shares, with crowding-in of government expenditures dominating the crowding-out of investment. Internal conflicts have a much greater negative growth influence than transnational terrorist events or external conflicts. Populous countries must sustain a large increase in transnational terrorist attacks before displaying much lost in growth, given that our terrorism measure is in terms of incidents per million persons. Both internal and external conflicts crowd in government spending of a similar magnitude that is about twice as large as that from transnational terrorism. Following Abadie and Gardeazabal (2008), we must acknowledge several concerns that apply to all terrorism studies that use similar data. Terrorist event data are not the ideal measure of the unobservable perceived risk of terrorism, insofar as we cannot control for the magnitude or importance of individual events. Given that event data measure terrorist risk with error, our terrorism

coefficients suffer from attenuation. The measurement error in explanatory variables is particularly problematic in fixed-effects models (Griliches and Hausman, 1986).

In addition, fixed-effects estimates of terrorism do not account for the long-run effects. Thus, our estimates are potentially conservative measures of terrorism's influence on growth. A number of policy insights can be drawn from this analysis. Since transnational terrorism negatively impacts growth through increased government spending, targeted countries must ensure that they do not overspend on defensive and offensive counterterrorism measures. Recent research indicates that there is a proclivity for at-risk countries to spend too much on protective countermeasures in the hopes of displacing potential attacks abroad (Enders and Sandler, 2006a; Siqueira and Sandler, 2006). Such actions have a negative impact on growth, which makes it even more imperative that neighboring nations cooperate in their efforts to curb terrorism. Coordination failures may result in countries transferring attacks to their own people and property elsewhere in Asia, so that little security may be truly gained.

This also means that Asian countries must take coordinated efforts to eliminate the terrorists and their weapons so that the need for defensive actions diminishes. Because developing countries are less able than their more developed neighbors to withstand terrorist attacks without economic consequences, rich Asian countries must assist poorer neighbors to protect themselves and to recover from transnational terrorist attacks. Moreover, the rich Asian nations must take a leadership role in proactive countermeasures against a common terrorist threat. Terrorist groups, such as Jemaah Islamiyah which seeks a pan-Islamic state, underscore the need for coordinated government actions, because any Asian foothold that these terrorists achieve will allow them to pose greater risks throughout the region. Insofar as Jemaah Islamiyah also attacks Western interests [e.g., the Bali nightclub suicide car bombings (12 October 2002) and the Jakarta Marriott Hotel suicide car bombing (5 August 2003)],

Western countries also have a real interest in eliminating this terrorist group. Rich Western countries can greatly assist Asian countries' efforts to address such common terrorist threats. This assistance may take many forms – e.g., intelligence, counterterrorist agents, and resources. Many Asian groups are linked – e.g., al-Qaida, Jemaah Islamiyah, Abu Sayyaf, and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front – which

bolsters the case for joint Asian efforts, supported by Western help. There is another justification for Western nations to assist Asia to address its transnational terrorism. As Western countries augmented their homeland security following 9/11, there is a documented transference of attacks to the Middle East and Asia (Enders and Sandler, 2006b, pp. 388-391). This transference means that Western countries have a responsibility for assisting. They also have a motive insofar as this transference involves an increase in attacks against Western persons and assets. (Abadie, A. and J. Gardeazabal, 2003; P 23)

Shoor Beer Paudyal (1997) in his article "Nepal's Tourism in the context of SAARC Region" has pointed out that the tourism development in Nepal is negatively affected by the three factors as pollution problem, transport bottlenecks, skilled guide and low quality tourist products. Afterwards he suggested that cleaning the reputed tourist cities as Kathmandu, Pokhara and starting the new airlines as a joint venture and also joining the hand of public and private sector, Nepal can manage the tourism development process. Further he advised increasing the standard international hotel; we can increase the number of tourists in Nepal.

Hari Prasad Shrestha (1998) in his PhD dissertation title "Tourism Marketing in Nepal" has described the existing tourism marketing and efforts towards it and also pointed out about its impact on tourism development in Nepal. The study showed that the tourism industry is the powerful source of foreign exchange earning and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Production is strong. He has also opined that the tourism industry is generating direct and indirect employment opportunities in Nepal which is facing unemployment problem at large. Further Shrestha opined that tourists are happy with their visit in Nepal and he forwarded the expected targets indicating for the strong and powerful process of tourism development in Nepal. The trend of tourist arrival is increasing for the natural sight seeing, cultural understanding and religious aspects as more in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Chitwan. Not only Government but also the private sector should work joining hand to public for the promotion of Nepalese tourism. At last he has strongly advocated for the promotion of partnership quality tourism for this.

Ramesh Chandra Arya (1999) on his doctoral thesis heading as "Planning Models for Tourism Development with Reference to Nepal" has provoked about the scenario of

traditional plans was only focused on increasing the numbers of tourist arrival and that was expected of positively relation to the total foreign exchange earning, but, not only the size of tourist helps to increase the volume of earning. Thus Arya has forwarded about the needed plan not only to the target of entering the greater tourist in number but also needed to develop the different sites with natural importance and there needs to develop all sectors with economic understanding to tourism.

Pushpa Shrestha (1999) in her doctoral dissertation "Tourism in Nepal: problems and prospects" mostly focused on the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. The situation of foreign exchange earning and their contribution to the government revenue is also the major finding of this dissertation. The most important findings of her dissertation is the basic problems toward the Nepalese tourism as status of tourism infrastructures, absence of recurrent planning and policies of the government, unable to introduce the diversity of new tourism products. The net earnings from tourism sector are greater than other sectors. She has also found that Nepal is the destination for the young and adults and mainly dominated by male visitors, and the market of it is mainly of India, Japan, UK, USA, France, Germany and Australia.

According to Krishna Bahadur Karki (2005) on his Master thesis on the title "Performance of Nepalese Tourism Industry" has described the Nepal's tourism potentiality has not been utilized properly. Promoting international tourism in different regions directly, enhance their regional economy through the development of tourism industry , Nepal needs to dispose excellent circumstances for the development of active international tourism, including holiday pleasure trekking , mountaineering, rafting, religion, official sport tourism and so on. Similarly, he said that joint effort should be made in carrying out publicity campaigns abroad and to show that Nepal is one of the best tourist destinations in the world.

Deepak Thapa(2006), in his master thesis in economics on the heading as " Role of tourism in the economic development of Nepal", has spelled that the thousand dollars are already spent in agriculture, but its productivity has not increased as expected and the production is not even enough to provide for all Nepalese. According to him, as the basic foundation of Nepalese economy as the water resources, human workforce and tourism, although Nepal stands the second country of the water resources to Brazil but generating hydropower is capital intensive requiring billions of dollars in

infrastructure investment which Nepal can not afford, thus the tourism industry is the present basic pillar of Nepalese economy which contribute the economy as earning the foreign exchange, employment generation. Further he delivered that the current problem of the Nepalese tourism is one of the ongoing Maoist conflict from which the tourist arrival is decreasing day by day. He pointed out that the number of air - borne tourists from India further decreased by 31.8 percent to 96 thousand people in 2000AD. Again he described about the media projected Nepal being worse than in reality, so for the quality tourism we all people and government should guarantee the security for each and every tourist so that they will feel comfort and security.

Kamala Sarup (2006) in the title "Tourism Promoter Always Promote Peace" stated that promoting tourism means poverty and inequality in any form can be eliminated forever, so, tourism promoter must establish a worldwide network. They should project their effective work on to world wide over Eco and bio-tourism, planning and expansion. The rise and fall of municipal and regional populations and their incomes over the history is often caused by changes in tourism business and associated with those areas. Further she explained that good tourism means good money, therefore, tourist industry's object must be to eliminated terrorism and violence because terrorism and violence always herb the tourism business. Violence and terrorism also have caused declines in tourism industry and also is a major factor of tourism destruction. Tourism is one who protects the economy, the tourist promoter must think and all without peace and security tourism cannot be recognized.

Again she analyzed that Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) is holding various program but many tourists who were set to fly into Nepal, it is reported, cancelled their entire plan. So, how Nepali tourism industry and promoter can develop Nepal's tourist industry? At this situation, Nepal is suffering from the conflict and violence, and all the tourist destination belongs to the remote, so the tourism promoter and government must pay their attention to solve the problem, for it Nepal must plan to upgrade the country's tourism master plan to make it more relevant and effective. There need the working together to develop common package as well as pursue joint tourist marketing strategy. The fall in tourist arrival must be taken seriously because if the tourism sector suffers, the Nepal suffers and people suffer.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **TOURISM POLICY OF NEPAL**

Nepal is a developing country, being developing country political system also in developing stage and still being correcting. For develop nation different kinds of plan and policy needs for government of each and every nation for example East Asian country Thailand, European country Switzerland, France etc. are not automatically developed of tourism industry. These countries had made effective tourism plan for developed tourism and today they are iconic country for tourism.

Possibility of tourism of Nepal is very high because of Nepal's different ideal geographical attractions. To manage and develop for this potential sector different period's government made different tourism policy and plan. Some latest plan is present below.

#### **3.1 The Eight Five Year Plan (1992-1997)**

Allocated 3719 million rupees for the tourism development. This highly emphasized in the promotion of cultural, historical and environmental asset by developing linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy. The government of Nepal also had formulated "Tourism Policy-1995)" The Eight year plan reviewed the progress made during the seventh year Plan During this plan period some of the notable changes had been observed such as previously restricted areas namely Manang and Mustang were opened for Trekking.

In this plan period the government had adopted liberal economic policy and priority was given to private and foreign investors to invest in tourism industry. To attract foreign investors, required atmosphere and suitable policies were formulated. The Objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plans were as follows.

- To maintain high image of the nation in international community to the tourists.

- To increase employment, foreign currency earning and national income and to improve regional imbalance expanding the tourism industry upto the rural areas.
- To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing its inter-relation with other sectors of the economy.
- To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, Cultural and human environment of economy.

The Eight Year Plan had identified some problems related to tourism. They are as follows:

- Lack of tourism area and essential infrastructure, heritage and religious aspect while developing tourist spots.
- Publicity program had been paid to environment, heritage and religious aspect while developing tourist spots.
- Publicity program could not be planned effectively.
- Lack of appropriate policy incentives, acts and regulation concerning tourism and lack of effective implementation of those programs.
- Tourist arrival was not distributed evenly throughout the year so the problem of seasonality is prevailing

Source of Eight Plans: (National Planning Council 1993, the Eighth Plan (1992-97), Kathmandu.)

### **3.2 The Nine Fifth Year Plan (1997-2002)**

The plan was aimed to develop the all season tourism for which the plan had brought out some policies regarding the tourist trade festivals. Studies were carried out to know the feasibility of rafting tourism in major rivers like Koshi, Kali Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali. This plan also tried to enforce the possibility of visit tourist from SAARC countries especially from India. Ninth Year Plan adopted a long-term tourism development concept with the following objectives;

- To promote the use of high technical instruments like home pages, Internet, e-mail.



- To survey and keep the record of lakes, ponds, caves and water falls to attract public and tourist attention.
- To study the international tourism market thoroughly to implement the tourism promotion plans and market by making conclusion of the finding.
- The plan of long-term tourism development projected for the period of 20 years as shown below:

**Table 3.1 Twenty Year Projection**

S.N	Particulars	F.Y 1997	FY 2002	FY 2015
1	Tourists arrivals	420000	676414	1247830
2	Duration Stay	11.27	13	15
3	Per tourist expenditure US \$ / day	45	60	133.3
4	Foreign currency earning US \$ million	213	527.6	1663.6
5	Employment ( Direct)	75000	111329	205227
6	Employment ( Partial)	107700	162029	298688
7	Employment total	257000	371598	685013

Source: Ninth Plan (1997-2002), NPC.

Source of ninth plan:(National Planning Council 1998, the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), Kathmandu.)

### **3.3 Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)**

The effective and prioritized implementation of the programs in the tourism sector that has already emerged as an important organ of the national economy will not only contribute to national economy but will also provide benefits to foreign tourist as well as increase the income generating and employment opportunities. In view to this, following objective has been set forth in the tenth plan.

1. Sustainable development and qualitative promotion of the tourism sector.
2. Conservation and preservation of historical, cultural, religious and archeological heritages and enhancing their practical utilization.
3. To render air transportation services easily accessible secure, standard, and reliable.

Emphasizing to recover the opportunities of the ninth plan period the following annual qualitative targets have been fixed for the tenth plan period:

**Table 3.2: Target of Tenth Plan**

S. N.	Particulars	2001	2006
1	Tourist Arrival(000)	365	516
2	Tourist stay period(days)	11.93	13
3	Foreign currency earning (million US\$)	140	205
4	Earning per tourist per day(US\$)	39.6	360
5	Contribution to GDP (%)	3.0	3.0
6	Employment: Direct(000)	80	100
	Indirect(00)	NA	125
7	Regular International Flights (No).	13	17
8	Availability of one way air sent in international sector(000)	1000	1200

Source: Tenth plan (2002-2007), NPC.

### **Strategy of Tenth Plan**

Development of tourism sector assists the overall development of the national economy and generates foreign currency; it also helps in the economic development of the hilly region that has low agricultural productivity and creates employment in the region.

The hilly and background regions are blighted with unemployment and poverty, at the same time, they are bestowed with astonishing natural beauty and enormous potential for mountaineering and white water rafting that calls for greater emphasis in the development of tourism in this area. This will also promote social justice in development. The quality of civil aviation is equally important when considering the development of the tourism sector. Similarly, culture is the treasure of the country and its development and conservation will promote the fame and identity of the country; at the same time, it also helps in the overall social development of the country and the development of the tourism sector.

1. In an effort to generate massive participation, organize and operate public awareness programs regularly to notify the benefit of tourism sector.
2. To increase tourism activities in recently opened (previously banned) and other possible sectors by maximum utilization of tourism resources and unifying the programs by establishing regional tourism hubs.
3. To expand mountaineering, trekking, rafting and other adventurous activities to other sectors through participation of local bodies and NGO's.
4. To integrate eco-tourism concept while implanting programs in such a way that environment conservation and social values are not by passed.
5. To re-establish Nepal as a beautiful and peaceful destination through clean environment, pollution control, polite behavior, security and safety guarantees.
6. To run promotional programs at low risk touristy sires so as to prevent form obvious political and economic backlash worldwide.
7. To change people's concept toward their culture and tourism by enhancing positive attitude and guarantee multiplicative advantage up to the lowest revel with adequate return from tourism.
8. To help the tourism sector by preventing cultural richness and religious tradition.
9. To encourage involvement of non-government sectors in management preservation and utilization of cultural religious archaeological and natural heritage in accordance to decentralization policy.
10. Make air travel easily accessible safe, standard and reliable.

The tenth plan has carried out following policy and working policy.

1. To encourage tourism based on quality and price.
2. To establish domestic tourism as an economic alternative.
3. To explore new possibilities besides incentives, convention sports and rural tourism. Practically develop and maximize the available tourism resources.
4. To increase employment opportunities, occupational use, and to conserve local skills and encourage the tourists to use locally produced goods and services so that large amount of revenues generated by tourism be spent on

those areas. To prioritize the involvement of local women and backward communities.

5. To implement a well-managed system to guarantee tourist safety.
6. To make mountaineering tourism more attractive by allowing to summit new or low usage mountains through the adaptation of promotional subsidy, low price or free of cost.
7. To establish pollution control and waste management works as an income generation alternative and implement it through the co-ordination with local bodies, private sector and non-governmental organizations.
8. To form and implement code of conduct concerning parties, which provide services in entry points, lodging. Travel entertainment; improve standards and easy accessibility of services sectors.
9. To successfully implement “Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003” as a highly prioritized program.
10. To identify new tourist promising site in view to diversity tourism market.
11. To implement sub-regional standard projects and programs in accordance with south Asian Countries, to develop and promote tourism infrastructure.
12. To use up to date promotional techniques while campaigning in neighboring countries as well as the region. In promotional activities involvement of HMG\N representing institution, private organization individuals and business groups aboard will be sought.
13. To promote cultural and religious tourism through conservation, maintenance and self-sustained management of world heritage and the cultural religious and historical places.
14. To conserve world heritage and protected sites by implementing specific standards.
15. To implement development works of Pashupati, Lumbini, and Janaki Temple according to their master plan.
16. To conserve and preserve the multicultural multilingual as well as literature, art and cultural study.
17. To survey, research and excavate archaeological sites of national importance.
18. To improve and develop infrastructure of culturally related institutions.
19. To prioritize expansion of museum sectors encourage private sectors to establish museums.

20. To endorse copyright act to protect the rights of writers literature, musicians and other who are dedicated to art.
21. To ensure the development of necessary infrastructure (road, communication, water supply, health services etc) in co-ordination with concerned ministries and organizations.
22. To ensure the development of necessary infrastructure (road, communication, water supply, health services etc) in co-ordination with concerned ministries and organizations.
23. Development and expansion of satellite aided communication that supports to aviation safety.
24. To upgrade the construct necessary infrastructure for airports, construct hangers, install communication and other necessary technical equipment and produce skill manpower for the same.
25. To make the flights for remote areas regular and trust worth by involving private airlines and implementing accordingly.
26. To conduct flights to neighboring countries from domestic airports.
27. Maximum use of Nepalese air space.
28. To start construction of second international airport in an appropriate Terai region considering industry, commerce and tourism, regional balance and aviation technology.
29. To prioritize participation of private sectors wholly or partially in constructions and management of airports.
30. To encourage scheduled and chartered flights and involve private sectors in operation of international flights.
31. To renew existing air agreements and prioritize new ones.
32. To arrange teaching and learning facilities covering all aspects of tourism and civil aviation sectors.
33. To establish higher education facility in field of tourism, mountaineering training academy of international standard.
34. To operate RNAC in joint venture with foreign and Nepalese institutional participation or privatize totally.
35. To make and implement master plan of tourism, culture and civil aviation sectors and amend rules related to regulation of institutional improvement.

Over viewing the planning during the period of conflict (1996-2006), the planning at all is not insufficient but the implementation are on big question and also there didn't came any planning to resolve the facing problem from the conflict.

Source of tenth plan:(National Planning Council, 2003, the Tenth Plan (2002-2007), Kathmandu.)

Source of tenth plan: (National Planning Council 1998, the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), Kathmandu.)

### **3.4 Tourism Policy 1995**

The Government has emphasized the development of Tourism as an important sector in the Nepalese economy in periods of every plan. The government of Nepal, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had introduced a policy in 1994, The Tourism Council Passed this policy in its meeting on June 1995 and the cabinet approved it on 22 June 1995.

This Policy had identified Nepal with unlimited potential for adventure tourism. So, it had stressed that the adventure tourism can be operated in different interesting ways from the top of snowy mountains in the north to the plains of Terai in the south in the country. On foreign exchange, special policy was emphasized to increase the rate of foreign exchange earnings by increasing arrivals of tourists and lengthening the stay of tourist in the country had been considered as the most potential and appropriate activities by the Tourism policy -1995

The policy had also urged to preserve fragile mountain environment and ecology from deterioration caused by uncontrolled tourist activities, In view of maintaining environmental balance in the mountain region. The policy had categorized trekking areas into the following three categories as per their level of infrastructure development.

- General trekking areas
- Guided trekking areas
- Controlled trekking areas

Due to very sensitive ecology and lack of sufficient modern infrastructure, only certain tourists could visit to the guided and controlled trekking areas by paying additional fee and by abiding other various special provisions as prescribed by the policy. The Policy had also stressed in creating and expanding tourism infrastructure in various potential cities and areas. It had also highly appreciated the role of private sector in tourism development and had appreciated the role of Private sector in tourism Development and had made some provisions of inspiring and mobilizing private sector in promoting tourism in the country. Paying serious attention towards research and evaluation in the tourism field the present policy has proposed for establishment of an eco-tourism unit so as to promote this new concept in the country, similarly, provisions had been made for examining various heritage sites naturally and operated by man.

On the institutional front the policy had proposed to constitute a high level Tourism Council in the chairmanship of the Prime Minister along with the due participation of private sector in tourism. The main duty of this council was to coordinate various sectors for the interest of tourism development as well as to provide timely guidelines and directives to the concerned ministry and department. Likewise, for the execution and implementation of tourism sector, policies and programmers were formulated. It constituted a Tourism Development Board' Comprising 8-10 members with a separate special fund, under the convenurship of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Even being dynamic in many aspects, the present Tourism Policy is also not free from some challenges and weakness. Mainly the operation of mountain tourism is centralized with benefits occurring to a few operations in Kathmandu. Similarly, the existing policies are grossly inadequate for linking mountain tourism with mountain economic activities. Scare resource is exploited by a few for small gain. Consequently, sustainable tourism is being threatened.

Source: His Majesty's Government of Nepal (1995). Tourism Policy 1995

### **3.5 The Nepal Tourism Development Program 1998**

The Nepal Tourism Development Program 1998 was prepared by Touche Ross Management Consultants and funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). It

consisted of four reports which had recommended the overall development of tourism sector. NTDP has reviewed existing plans and policies and suggested timely modification for the sustainable use of tourism resources. The study had included past studies. Master plan 1972 and its 1984 review. NTDP had analyzed various aspects of tourism and Nepalese economy product, importance of education and training, institutional framework for the development of tourism, incentives to be given to tourism industry. The major output of the study was a set of Action plan recommended for the growth and promotion of this sector in long and short term. The action plan was expected to:

- Release bottlenecks in Nepal's tourism industry
- Increase Nepal as a premium tourist product

The action plan covered over 50 projects that can broadly be categorized in to the following:

- Infrastructure
- Tourist attractions
- Accommodations
- Technical assistance and
- Economic linkage

The plan also recommended a number of suggestions regarding the development of tourism industry in Nepal. The suggestions, given by the program were as follows.

- To establish Mount Everest and the Himalayas as a must see attraction for any world tourist.
- To establish Kathmandu valley as the mystic valley of 'Shangri-la kingdom'.
- To establish the Pokhara valley as 'The Gateway Mountain Resort of the Himalayas'.
- To establish and promote a series of outstanding excursions for the ordinary sightseeing travelers.
- To increase the budget for promotional program.
- To formulate the National Tourism Commission (NTC) and the development of the Department of Tourism exports within the Ministry of Tourism.



The report also produced and proposed tourism Infrastructural Development project by ADB with the total fund of US \$ 10.4 million. The infrastructure development projects proposed in the report were:

- To upgrade the Pokhara airport and Pokhara-sarankot access road and to improve the environment improvement of Pokhara and Gorkha conservation area.
- To develop the small Phewa Lakeside footpath and garden.
- To establish the two tourists service centers, one in Kathmandu and other in Pokhara.
- To upgrade the facilities at the Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centers ( HMTTC)
- To develop model of ecotourism circuit from Pokhara,Sikles- Ghalegaun trekking route.

Tourism Act 2035 BS, Mountaineering Expedition Regulation 2036 BS (1978) AD and Travel/ Trekking Agent Regulation 2037 BS.

The regulation and supervision of all tourism industries and activities have been mainly guided by the tourism act -1977 under which various regulations pertaining to various sub-sectors are in effect. There are three major regulations pertaining to the details of particular aspects of the Tourism Act 2035 BS.

- Travel and Trekking Agents Regulation 2037 BS
- Regulation pertaining to hotels. Lodge, restaurants, bars and tourist guides 2038 BS.
- Mountaineering Expedition Regulation 2036 BS.

Travel and Trekking Agent's Regulation, 2037 BS

This regulation made three key stipulations in following way:

- A specified number of technically- sound personnel to be hired by every company seeking to run a travel/trekking agency.

- A bank guarantee of a special amount is to be deposited with the department of tourism.
- A pledge to earn annually a stipulated amount of foreign currency (US \$ 30000) for trekking and US \$ 15000 for travel agencies and to report periodically to the department in the given format is required. (National Planning Council, 2003, the Tenth Plan (2002-2007), Kathmandu.) (Source : Mountain tourism in Nepal 2007; p142-145)

### **3.6 Visit Nepal 1998**

The Visit Nepal- 1998 was a broad Nepalese campaign announced in the year 1996. It had 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 launched various activities all over the country 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- 1998 by formally opening the symbolic and artistic gate at Durbar Marg amidst the gathering of thousands of people. On the functions the diverse culture of people from the Himalayan region and the plain areas of Nepal decorated in their own indigenous customs.

The core attractions of Opening ceremony were of various unique activities like hotel, travel agencies reflected their outstanding features on decorated vehicles, which demonstrated their occupational activities being carried out in the country throughout the year. Police and army bands, cavalry marched on streets. The students of different schools ethnic groups under the traditional costumes march passed at the inaugural ceremony. The seven gates constructed at various entry point of the city were designed, depicting the rich Nepalese culture and craftsmanship. The evening was observed by fireworks and food festivals at Thudikhel. The major objectives of The Visit Nepal 1998 were to:

- Increase the no of visitor arrival and elongate the duration of stay.
- Enhance the image of Nepal by repositioning it as a unique visitor destination.

- Improve and develop friendly and value based tourism product.
- Create intense awareness of the benefits of tourism.
- Establish measures to ensure regional development through tourism.
- Provide an input to improve and develop infrastructure and effectively deal with environmental issues.

The theme of Visit Nepal-1998 was a 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 activities better for Nepal and to ensure the development of environmentally sound products, environment of service standard and distribution of benefit of tourism of the people in cities and the most remote regions. The marketing slogan meant that there is a 'World' in Nepal that the foreigners need to discover or explore. It made a campaign that our natural resources are unique and our heritage is lively and agile. Our people are friendly and cordial and our product range is diversified. We invite all foreigners to visit, discover and re- explore the unique 'World, out here.

The government declared the year as Visit Nepal-1998, on 15 April 1996. To materialize the declaration into action, various programmes and objectives were set. They were followed by some work strategies as given below.

- More airlines would be encouraged to make more international flights by 1998 and more airlines would be set up.
- There would be an atmosphere for travelling internationally.
- There would be major socio-political stability and approve tourism policies would continue their direction.
- Program and activities would be designed to make infrastructure to handle the expected numbers of visitors.

Visit Nepal-1998 was celebrated within these presuppositions. The strategies were equally important as ever and were effectively brought into force throughout the year. Visit Nepal-1998 also aimed to develop Nepal as a final destination for tourist and to operate the tourism industry as a main source of employment generation by implementing the following policy based activities:

- Tourism promotion program would be launched in order to increase the inflow of the tourists with greater spending capacity from Australia, Western Europe and America including the newly developed tourist markets such as Eastern Asia and South Asia.
- Special promotional program would be formulated and launched to further increase the numbers of Indian tourists.
- Joint promotional activities would be launched with the collaboration of the government, semi-government organizations, and the private entrepreneurs in order to co-ordinate the programs and to improve the standard of tourism effectively. For that stability, a separate, promotion fund' would formed with collective participation.
- To provide facilities to the tourists coming to Nepal, scheduled and chartered services of foreign airlines would be increased, and the visa process would be simplified.
- A work plan would be made in collaboration with semi-government agencies and private entrepreneurs involved in the tourism to promote cultural tourism. Internal tourism would be launched to develop these sectors. Programs would be made to reduce the gradual impact of seasonal tourism by introducing tour packages prepared by the private sector.
- Air-conditioned bus service for comfortable transpiration facilities to travel in and around Kathmandu and in other places availing transport infrastructure would be managed.
- Different types of Publicity material giving detail information about Nepal's Cultural, historical, natural and religious features would be published and distributed in and out of the country.
- Nepalese diplomatic missions would be mobilized and tourism promotion would also be set up in the prominent tourism workers.
- Public awareness would be created by familiarizing the local people about different aspect of tourism.

The result of the Visit Nepal-1998 was very positive and productive. The total tourist arrival thus in the year was 463684 which was 99 percent higher than the previous year. The tourist arrival by the air and land were 398008 and 65678 respectively. The foreign currency exchange earned was US \$ 12152500 during the year. Male and

female tourists were 268871 and 195,813 respectively. (Mountain tourism in Nepal, 2007, P148-151)

### **3.7 Destination Nepal Campaign, 2002-2003**

The Tourism Council, represented by the government as well as the travel trade sector in Nepal, in its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting on 19 November 1999, decided to launch Destination Nepal Campaign (DNC), 2002-2003 which was officially announced by the government of Nepal on 9 January 2002. In a land locked country like Nepal, having abundant natural beauties, is yet unable to utilize the natural resources; in such situation the role of tourism for overall development of the country cannot be undermined. Thus, tourism has always been underlined agenda of national economy and development. (Gurung Tekraj; Mountain tourism in Nepal , 2007, p151)

## **Tourism Institution**

### **Public Sector Institutions**

Various public sector institutions have been involved in tourism. Among them, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA), Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Department of Tourism (DoT), Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre ( HMTTC), Department of Civil Aviation ( DoCA), Nepal Tourism Board ( NTB), National Trust Project ( SPCP) are the prominent public institutions involved.

### **Private Sector Organizations**

Many Private Sector Organizations have been involved in mountain tourism activities. Among them, Nepal Association of Rafting Agents ( NARA), Trekking Agents Association of Nepal (TAAN), Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), PATA Nepal Chapter, Nepal Restaurant and Bar Association Nepal (REBAN), Handicraft Association of Nepal (HAAN), Nepal Incentive Conservation Association (NICA), Board of Airlines Representatives in Nepal (BARN), Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) Himalayan Rescue Association (RA) and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) are the prominent private organizations involved in it. (Gurung Tekraj 2007, P154)

## **11<sup>th</sup> Interim plan for Tourism (2007/08/-2009/10)**

According to interim plan (2007/08/-2009/10) Focusing on potential markets such as India and China, tourism promotion activities have been carried out also in other countries in the regions such as Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Bangladesh. In order to integrate programs by determining tourism centers, tourism hubs have been selected by the Nepal Tourism Board. By organizing international meetings and seminars to publicize tourism and the cultural heritages of Nepal, as well as by conducting awareness programs for diversification of the tourism industry, the Destination Nepal Campaign (2002-2003) has been concluded. In order to place Nepal as a remarkable destination in the international tourism map, the task of branding, through the slogan "Naturally Nepal: Once is Not enough" has been completed. Through these initiatives, and by revealing the unique natural beauty of Nepal in the international market, the task of introducing Nepal as a major destination has been successful. In order to make a significant contribution towards the national goal of poverty alleviation, and to achieve a sustainable development in tourism, the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program (TRPAP) has been successfully completed as a pilot project in 6 districts. This program targets the poor and backward castes and women.

Construction of an Integrated Tourism Master Plan with the aim of providing directives to the tourism sector, and the task of making timely improvement and modification in the tourism policy, is nearing completion. With the objective of producing human resources of international standard, course in Bachelors in Hotel Management and Bachelors in Travel and Tourism Management, are being offered by the Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management. Likewise, Mountain Academy Nepal, of international standard, has been established. In order to manage mountaineering tourism, the waste management system has been made mandatory for all mountains that have opened for mountaineering. To make the tourism sector professional and attractive, golden jubilee celebration of the first conquest of Mt. Everest and other mountains of more than 8000 m height, have been concluded. Plans of waiving royalty for peaks in the Far Western Region and other regions, and royalty for other mountains under mountaineering practice, are being reviewed.

As per the policy of promoting foreign investment in the tourism sector, this has been opened in the establishment of the tourism industry to conduct activities such as travel,

trekking, rafting, pony-trekking, etc. In order to make the travel and trekking business, and adventure and rafting activities regular, safe and organized, efforts of policy and legal improvement are being continued by ( Interim Plan 2007/08/-2009/10) making timely changes in the current legal system. As per the policy of developing and expanding the tourism industry, there has been a considerable increase in the number of hotels serving tourists, travel agencies, trekking agencies and star hotels. During the Tenth Plan period, the target was to increase tourist arrival at an annual rate of 7.2 percent with the total target of 516,000 tourists. The Plan had set the target to increase foreign currency earning by 8 percent. But the number of tourists continued to decrease during the period of 2000 to 2002. Although there was some improvement in 2003, and the number of tourists increased by 21.5 percent in 2003 and by 14 percent in 2004, the same growth rate could not be sustained in 2005 and the number of tourists dropped by 2.2 percent to 375,000. A slight progress was made in 2006. Accordingly 383,926 tourists visited Nepal and there was an increase of 2.3 percent in the tourist arrival during the Plan period.

By study these plan and interim plan, twelve, thirteen and fourteen (Appendix I), different periods government has made better plan for tourism sector which was political decision. For making every plan and period, political parties are involved directly or indirectly. In democracy final decision makers are political leader who are elected by people by voting system. Promoting for tourism and for making better tourism sector each and every plan are good for that time. But problem is such plans are only in paper not in practice. Target success of every plan were very low percentage. For example; 'visiting no of tourists could increase' by certain percent but in practice that plan is not touch target no of tourist. For developing infrastructure, tourism new destination, increasing no of good hotels etc. has focus in every tourism policy and plan but the reason of different political crises, unrest, revolution, ethnic revolution, regional revolution government can't complete these plans some are not complete at present period. Some works and projects which include in plan and policy for tourism industry has been going on like Great Himalayan Trail, Lumbini Master Plan etc.

Tourism policy (2065), after the succession of 2062/63 people's revolution, interim government had correct and change necessary points of tourism policy 2052. Tourism policy 2065 has long term planning and goals are mentioned clearly for different sector progressive development of tourism; some of them are, focus for rural tourism, search

and promote new tourism destination, infrastructure development, standard service for tourist, qualitative and quantitative development of tourism sector, Public private and community partnership for tourism development are some main points.

Some developing activities topic for tourism industry which are mentioned in Tourism policy 2065 are business oriented tourism, mountaineering, trekking, rafting, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, game tourism, casino tourism, film tourism, education tourism and agriculture tourism. So tourism policy 2065 is a step for developing tourism industry of Nepal. The interim parliament had made to development of developing countries' tourism industry.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

#### 4.1 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal

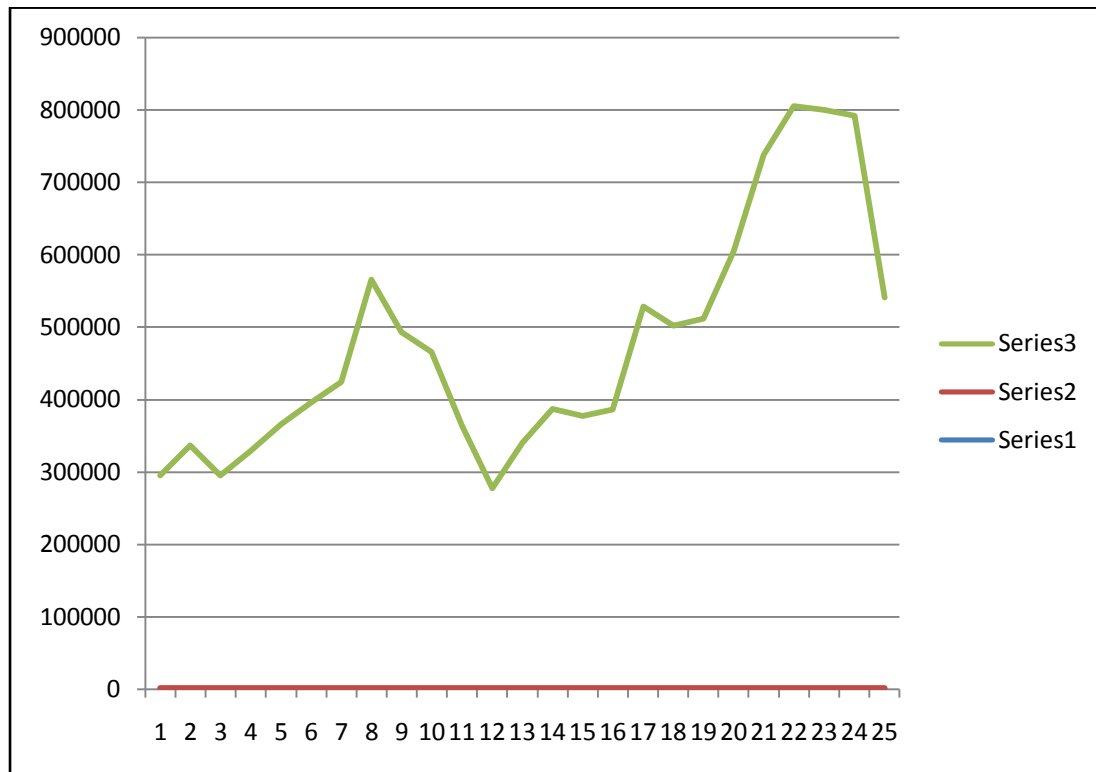
The inflow of tourists and the length of their stay should be increased in order to generate more foreign income. Table No. 5.1 shows the total tour travel in Nepal by air Transport and by land by length of stay in different years. The table also shows tourist arrivals in Nepal since (1990-2015).

**Table 4.1: Tourist Arrivals Data (1991-2015)**

Year	Tourist Arrival
1991	292995
1992	334353
1993	293567
1994	326531
1995	363595
1996	393613
1997	421857
1998	563684
1999	491504
2000	463646
2001	361237
2002	275468
2003	338132
2004	385297
2005	375398
2006	383926
2007	526705
2008	500277
2009	509956
2010	602867
2011	736215
2012	803092
2013	797616
2014	790118
2015	538970

Source:Nepal Tourism Statistics 2015. (Nepal Tourism Board Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu)

**Figure 4.1: Tourism Arrival Chart**



Nepal Tourism Statistics 2015.(Nepal Tourism Board )

From above data shows that arrival data was at 1990 was 292995. It proves that very few tourist visited Nepal. Year 1991 shows that slightly increasing but at year 1992 but year 1993 decline then 1992. Chart also show 1993 to 1997(2054 BS) tourist flow was increasing that time. Because at that time Nepal was just looking tourism market searching, political situation was not bad, Nepal communist Party (Maoist) had just started their war from western side Rukum and Rolpa.

After that period 1998 tourism industry was very badly affected by political situation. NCP (Maoist) was being expanded their civil war to all over the country. This graph shows declining to 2001. One side political parties were engaged for government ,Maoist were being strong and increasing, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah want to make peace talk to Maoist. Different time in different place peace talk was held but agenda were failed.

Every day newspaper were covered by sad news like death of people by fighting police and Maoist rebels lots of people were injured , lots of village people were

migrate to another place by threat of Maoist , some people were fell insecure and migrate secure place like district headquarter, Capital- Kathmandu, or main secure city. Such dangerous period who want to visit, what type of people want to entertain but Nepal Tourism Board Data shows 275468 tourist were visit Nepal at 2001.

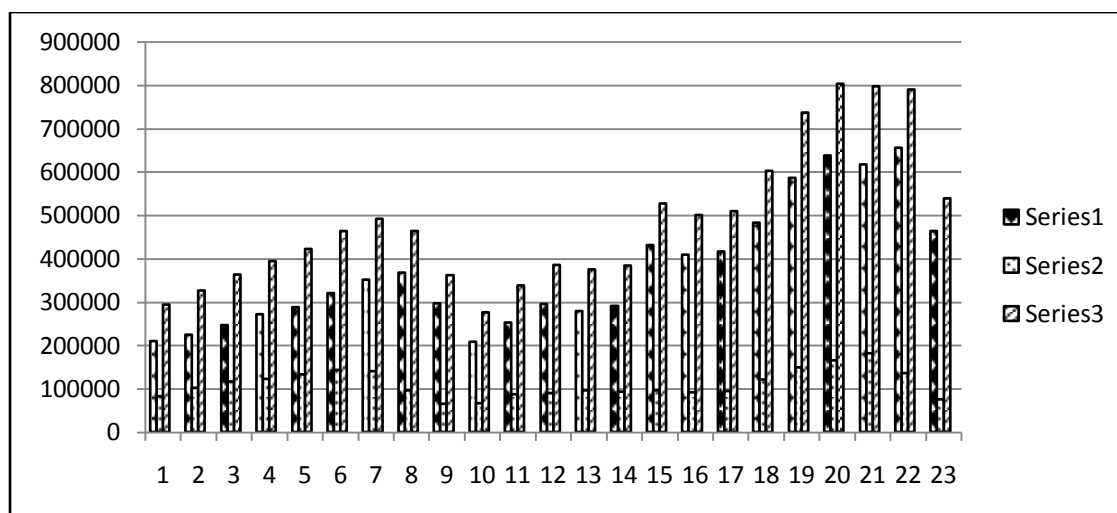
2002 to 2006 period (2059/60 to 2063) was very critical period of politic. Royal Massacre was happened at that time. Country was in critical mode. After death of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah King Gynendra was joined head of country. Little hope of people was killed by his different own opinion. Step by step he was being unpopular. At last 12 point agreement of Delhi between Seven Major Parties of Nepal and Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) and 2062/63 historical Jana Andolon was successes to change ruling system of Nepal. King Gynendra was agreeing to rebuild parliament. The parliament changed whole system, after that country was changed federal republic. Tourism inflow was constant very below at that period; this period was very poor, critical, and difficult condition for nation.

After peace process and Interim government that time was great and new turning point for government. Main focus of interim government was Constitution Assembly for new constitution. First constitution Assembly takes 4 years but can't draft final constitution and 2<sup>nd</sup> constitution assembly was success to write new constitution. Which historical date was at 2073 Aswin 3<sup>rd</sup>. At that period tourist inflow was increase but not satisfactory. 2012(2076/70) data was highest data of tourist arrival between 1991 to 2014 AD.

**Table 4.2: Tourist Arrival by Year of(India and third country)1993-2014**

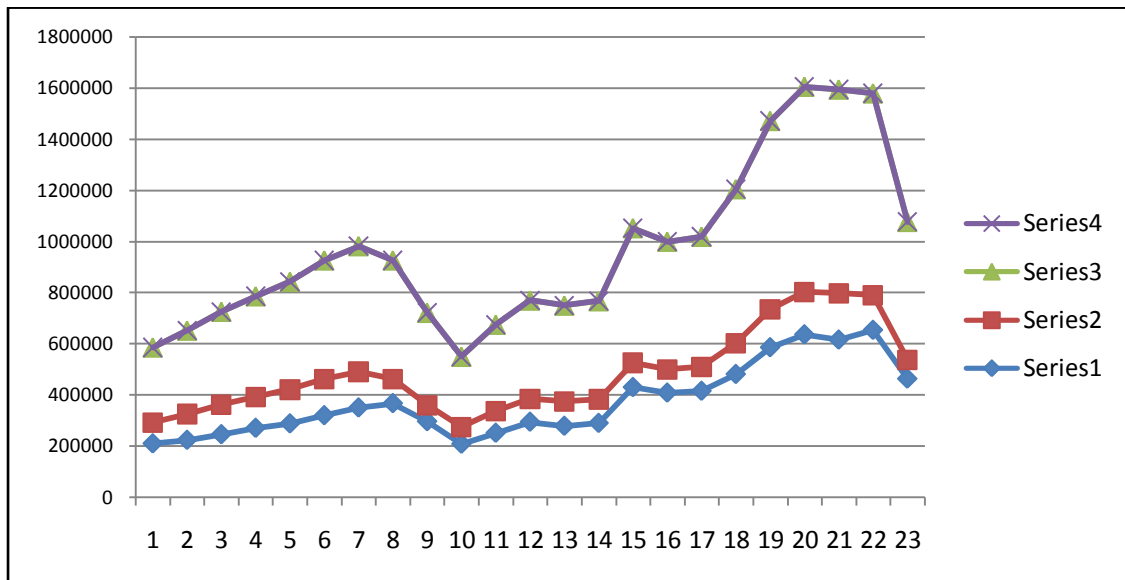
Year	Third Country	Indian	Total
1993	210205	83362	293567
1994	223991	102540	326531
1995	246135	117260	363395
1996	271101	122512	393613
1997	288419	133438	421857
1998	320455	143229	463684
1999	350843	140661	491504
2000	367731	95915	463646
2001	296917	64320	361237
2002	208691	66777	275468
2003	251769	86363	338132
2004	294971	90326	385297
2005	278964	96434	375398
2006	290204	93722	383926
2007	430695	96010	526705
2008	409100	91177	500277
2009	416072	93884	509956
2010	481969	120898	602867
2011	586711	149504	736215
2012	637277	165815	803092
2013	616642	180974	797616
2014	654775	135343	790118
2015	463846	75124	538970

**Figure 4.2 (A): Tourism Arrival India and third Countries (1993-2015)**



Source: Nepal tourism statistics, NTB 2015.

**Figure 4.2 (B): Tourism Arrival India and third Countries (1993-2015)**



Source: Nepal tourism statistics, NTB 2015.

From above data shows no of tourist coming ratio from India is higher than other country. Geographical condition of our country is the main cause because total around one third boarder area is joining with India. Another cultural, religions are other similarity related factor.

Tourist visit situation in Nepal can see by multiple bar diagram, where different data; total yearly tourist arrival in Nepal, from India and other countries are processing. The result shows that it is not similar ratio some years high and some years very low. The graphical solution shows at the year 2012, 2013, and 2014 are nearly similar where diagram is high and graphical line also upwards but the year 2015 tourist flow is very low, where graph is downward and diagram is short.

Organization chart (Appendix I) of Ministry of Cultural and tourism shows that; the head of department always political appointment in Nepal. The condition of every government is not so long some times it's happen twice a year. By such changes political appointment are also affected. These persons who are appointed in different post are not able to work at short time which clearly seen at present.

The Department of Tourism of Nepal was established for development of tourism sector. This chart clearly shows of political and bureaucracy system of Nepal. The

performance appraisal and evaluation is result less because coordination between bureaucrats and political appoint. The self interest and egoism are also affecting factor for performance appraisal because these causes are political interest and bureaucracy.

## **4.2 World Tourism**

In 1950, the total international arrival was limited to 25 million and it has gone up to 1087 million by 2013. But Nepal's contribution to world tourism is negligible. Its share in the international tourism arrival was 0.06% in 1980 which has gone 0.07% by 2000 and by 2013 its share is 0.3%. (UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2014). However, Nepal occupies an important place in the world tourism, particularly in the nature tourism. It has been popular for trekking and mountaineering; perhaps it is due to its central Himalayan position. Nepal is ecotourism destination in the world. Out of the 14 highest peaks of the world 8 are its geographical part (including highest mountain peak on earth, Sagarmatha) and Himalayan regions to its east and west are partly restricted for tourism (mountaineering and trekking). On the east side are Sikkim (India) and Bhutan, Bhutan Were the tourism is still controlled, while on the west side are parts U.P.H.P and Kashmir of India and Pakistan (Kashmir) consisting mostly restricted peaks. In the over all Himalayan region only the parts of Nepal Himalaya are open for tourism trekking or mountaineering. These reasons make its place in world tourism significant (Weaver 2001). Besides its remarkable bio diversity and wildlife are also of world class tourism attractions (ADB Ecotourism, TA project 2000)

### **Tourism of Europe**

Physical feature prescribe Europe's boundaries, yet within these boundaries Europe is a region of immense economic social and cultural diversity in part this diversity explains why Europe continue to be a crucible a conflict with two world wars in the twentieth century which ended with a civil war in the Balkan region. Europe is also under economic pressures from both North America and the newly industrializing countries of south East Asia. Here Europe's Failure to perform as a region in brought into a clear focus when share of international tourism and examined.

- In 1960 Europe accounted for 72 percent of international tourism arrival.
- By 2000 this share had fallen to 58 percent.

Europe is preeminent in world tourism representing over half of international world arrivals and has a longer outbound and domestic tourism industry. This is because most of the regions economic are either in the high mass consumption stage or the drive to maturity, so the population, though ageing, is in general affluent mobile and has a high priority to travel. Europe also comprises in close proximity, encouraging a high volume of short international trips. The region's climatic differences are significant and have led to a flow of tourists from the industrialized countries of northern Europe , must government have well-funded, competent tourist authorities with making and, development power and, as the region attempts to compete with other world destinations regions, the role of EU will become increasingly important to tourism. Europe's tourism infrastructure is mature and a high standard, with a fully developed transport network. The tourism industry is also highly developed, with a largest regional concentration of accommodation in the world. Europe's rich mosaic of culture and physical features produces many tourist attractions of world caliber. (Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, *Worldwide Destinations 2007*,p99)

Apart from the short German Costa, Austria, Switzerland and Germany and land-locked countries, physically, three regions can be identified: the costal low lands, the central uplands and the Alps. Highly developed economies and standards of living have resulted in a considerable demand for tourism and recreation. Of particular note is the importance of Germany as one of the world's leading generators of international tourists and the social, political and economic issues raised by the reunification of Germany. Austria and Switzerland are both significant destinations for tourist from the rest of the Europe. The Stagnation of International demand since the 1990s has led to the restructuring of the region's national tourism organizations, Transportation is the three countries is well developed but has to overcome the harsh physical conditions and topography of the Alps. The federal organizations of the three countries has led to considerable devolution of tourism powers to the state in Germany, provinces in Austria and cantons Switzerland. The main tourist regions are: the Costa of Northern Germany, with its islands and resorts; The central uplands of Germany, including the Rhineland and the Black Forest; and the Alpine are of all

three countries, with its opportunities for the both winter and summer tourism. The towns and cities are important for sightseeing and as business travel centers. (Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, Worldwide Destinations 2007, p192)

- **Tourism of Africa**

Africa is the second largest of the continents and is rich both natural and cultural tourism resources. Although there is a large North African tourism industry serving the mass inclusive-tour markets of Europe sub-Saharan Africa's tourism potential is largely unfulfilled. This can be attributed to a rudimentary transport network, the generally poor organizational framework and the low level of industrial development of most African countries. Yet in such a vast continent generalizations are inappropriate; South Africa, for example has an advance economy, a high standard of tourism organization and infrastructure, and it also generates international tourists. Some African Countries have identified tourism as an area for expansion to attract foreign currency and enhance their economic position. This has been most evident in Southern Africa and some of the Islands of the Indian Ocean, but most of the countries of West and central Africa have been less successful. The tourism resource of North Africa are based on both winter and summer beach resorts with the added ingredient of a taste of Arab and Barber culture and excursions to the Sahara. East Africa's tourism resources primarily comprise the national park's and game reserves, but developments at the Costa allow combined beach and safari tourism. South Africa's attractions include beaches and wildlife, as well as spectacular scenery and a warm temperate climate. In West Africa, beach tourism is important, but here, as in the rest of the continent, holidaymakers can sample the colorful everyday life of African Communities. (Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, Worldwide Destinations 2007)

- **Tourism of Australia**

Australia is located mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, and consists of Australia, New Zealand and a large number of relatively small Islands separated by wide expanses of ocean. The 'tyranny of distance' from the rest of the world is now being overcome by the development of transport, but the distance from the major



tourist generating countries of the Northern Hemisphere has prevented the region from becoming a major holiday destination.

Australia and New Zealand clearly belong to the affluent West, while most of the Pacific islands have more in common with the developing countries of the Third World. The tourism industry of Australia and New Zealand have primarily developed to satisfy demand from their own populations, and incoming tourism is not nearly as significant or as vital to the economy as it is to the smaller, poorer island of the Pacific.

Australasia is primarily a destination area for those travelling for recreational rather than cultural reasons, although ecotourism is of Antarctica. The climates of Australasia are generally favorable, and there is less population pressure on available resources than is the case elsewhere. Environment such as the Australian Outback, The Great Barrier Reef, The Southern Alps of New Zealand and the atolls of the South Pacific offer a range of opportunities for adventure holidays. Another factor favoring the development of tourism is the political stability prevailing in most of the region, creating good conditions for investment. (Boniface Brian G. and Cooper Chris, *Worldwide Destinations* 2007, p409)

- **Tourism of South Asia**

South Asia contains some of the world's most densely populated countries, at various stages of economic development but nevertheless poor by Western standards. Most countries in the region are developing an inbound tourism industry to earn much-needed foreign exchange and provide jobs for rapidly growing populations. The generally low level of incomes means that domestic tourism is less significant while volume of outbound tourism are small; however both are set to increase due to the growth of a middle class, especially in India. Despite wealth of resources South Asia accounts for only a small percentage of world tourism.

The attractions of the region are based on the exotic cultures and landscapes, and a lifestyle in which religion plays a major role. Of particular note are the classic tour circuits in India, the beaches and gentle way of life of the Indian Ocean islands, and

the spectacular scenery of the Himalayas. (Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, Worldwide Destinations 2007, p360).

- **Tourism of Switzerland**

Switzerland is poor in natural resources and contains a diversity of languages and cultures. Yet its people have achieved a degree of political stability and economic prosperity that is envied by the rest of the world. Swiss industrial products, based on a high input of skill in relation to the value of the component raw materials, have an international reputation of quality. Similarly the countries' sciences attractions- arguably the most spectacular in Europe- have been intelligently exploited by a hospitality industry that is renowned for its professionalism. Historically the country developed as loose federations of cantons-small Mountain states-fighting to preserve their independence from foreign domination, and in many respects the cantons still play a more important role in Swiss politic then the federal government in Berne. At the local level the communes also determine tourism planning and development to a large extent, in line with the Swiss tradition of direct citizen participant in politic.

Tourism in Switzerland has a long history, and the industry was already well established in the late ninetieth century. Its development came about as a result of a number of factors. (Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, Worldwide Destinations 2007).

- **Tourism of Bhutan**

This Buddhist kingdom is much smaller then Nepal in area and population as well as being more remote. The government is determined to preserve traditional lifestyles from the impact of tourism, which is therefore strictly controlled. Until recently access was restricted to a few accredited tour operators offering special interest holydays to small group of visitors, in contrast to trekking on the Nepalese model. The government is beginning to allow some development of up market resorts hotel where access will be controlled by price. Culturally, Bhutan is smaller than Tibet, with numerous fortified monasteries known as doings dominating the country sides.(Boniface Brian G. and cooper Chris, Worldwide Destinations 2007,)

The future geography of travel and tourism will be influenced by a number of interrelated trends. These can be summarized as the changing tourism marketplaces, new trends at the destination, the changing world situation and the effects of the globalization on the tourism sector. In line with these factors for change are other influences such as technology, consumer behavior, crises management and the rise of environmental awareness. Technology is forecasting the place of change in the transport sector.

This study of different countries' tourism situation can show that tourism is a strong income source of country and tourism industry can play vital role of countries revenue. Thailand, Sri Lanka, even a whole Europe and Nepal were at the same position before a few decades ago. Now these countries' revenue and development is incomparable to our country because they are very developed. At different times different political developments have been faced by Nepal (which is detailed in the next chapter). In brief 2007 BS, 2017, 2036 BS, 2046 BS, these years are the major years for political changes. Among them 30 Years Panchayat system and 10 Years Maoist civil war is recent. Such development and changes have been affecting tourism in Nepal. Similar countries which are explained in this chapter at the beginning were managed by politics and they developed their countries. Now developing countries like Nepal can learn from these countries' management about politics and tourism and the things of development.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL**

Nepal is known as a developing south Asian country. Being a developing country each and every sector and organs are in developing stage among them political condition of Nepal is also developing phase. We can found different and unacceptable political incidents in history of Nepal, Such as Kot parba, Bhandarkhal parba, Peoples revolution of 2007, Panchyat Period, 2046 Peoples revolution, Maoist civil war, Narayanhity Royal massacre of King Birendra and Peoples Revolution 2062/63 are main political incidents. Among them some political development are maintain below in brief.

#### **5.1 From the People's Movement to the People's War 1985-1995**

In May 1985, The Nepali Congress Party launched a Campaign of Satyagraha (civil disobedience) to protest the continuation of the party less Panchyat System, starting with a general strike, and the various communist parties initiated a 'fill the jail' campaign. This movement appeared to be gaining ground when a series of Bombing took place, in June 1986 in Pokhara and Kathmandu, initiated, it was claimed, by the Nepal Janabadi Morcha( People's front), a group based in India. Led by Ram Raja Prasad Singh, Who stated that they had planted the bombs to proclaim the start of a campaign to topple the monarchy, install a democratic republic and abolish private property in Nepal. (Eakraj Aryal 2007;p13)

During the late 1980s, all of the various communist parties were involved in the growing mobilization of various sections of Nepali society in opposition to the political status quo and the panchyat System. Finally in 1989 the Ma- Le leadership considered the time ripe to launch another movement, leading them to call the Fourth Convention of the Communist Party Ma-le. Under extremely tight security (Eakraj Aryal 2007; p14)

#### **5.2 People's Movement of 1990**

The Panchyat system went on for three decades with the CON 1962 being amended three times in 1967, 1975 and 1981. These attempts raised expectations in people that

reforms would be carried out by the state that would have direct impact in the quality of their lives. Although the first amendment added the right to form associations in the chapter on fundamental rights, the authorities never sanctioned the formation of an association which smacked of even slightest political overtones (Tripathi, 2001 p. 120). Despite the attempted reforms by the king, the voices against the system could not be suppressed. Leaders like B.P. Koirala, Ganesh Man Singh, Krishna P. Bhattarai were released only after eight year of detention who continued their campaign against the despotic system.

In 1985 the Nepali Congress called a non- violent movement to topple the Panchyat system. However, the plan had to be dropped for the national interest due to a series of bomb blast carried out by “Janabadi Morcha” led by former Panchyat member Ram Raja Prasad Singh. On Jan 18, 1990, a three- day conference organized at the initiative of Nepali Congress decided to launch a mass movement starting February 18 1990 (Falgun 7, 2046 B.S.) The movement launched jointly by the Nepali Congress and the United Left Front issued a statement declaring different (rally, closure, black day, nation-wide) programs

The movement when launched reached to the point of no gaining spontaneous support of intellectuals, students and general people. The international community also extended its support to the demands put forth by the movement. For instance, 207 members of the Indian Government issued a joint statement appealing to their government to help in the restoration of fundamental rights and democracy in Nepal (Tripathi 2001; P124)

It was a significant achievement in the history of Nepal as people got respite from arbitrary rule of king and for the first time the sovereign power of the state was vested on Nepalese People. Although King Birendra, through a proclamation on May 11, 1990, unilaterally announced formation of a Constitution Reforms Commission to give a new Constitution to the nation, it drew a strong criticism from all quarters which resulted in dissolution of the commission four days later. Subsequently, the king announced the formation of a Constitution Recommendation Commission (CRC) on advice of the interim government. The Nine member CRC was led by Justice Bishwanath Upadhyaya. The palace still continued to manipulate the draft of the constitution being written by the CRC. It circulated different draft in public without

knowledge of the interim government with presumption that people would nod to it. However, the move was flayed widely by intellectuals, students and political parties. Ultimately, King Mahendra promulgated the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (COKN), 1990 submitted by CRC, on November 9, 1990 in a ceremony held at the Royal Palace. The constitution is considered to be one of its kinds as it recognized people's sovereignty for the first time in the history of the country. The absolute monarchy existent till then was finally transformed into constitutional monarchy.(Prasun Singh 2014; p45-46)

### **5.3 Jana Andolan 2046 - Preparation of People's War (1991-1996)**

The CPN Maoist is the party of people from several splinter groups of the communist party of Nepal. Which did not gain the united left front (ULF) during the people's movement in 1990 instead. They had formed their own United National Peoples Movement (UNPM) which was known as radical communist wing with the combination of four radical groups on November 23 1990. The unity center constituted the fourth convention Law. Mashal (Prachanda) Proletarian Labor Organization-PLO and Bhattarai group (Factional group from Mashal) as well. Another incarnation of the revolutionary communist party came united that banner of United People's Front, Nepal (UPFN) with the composition of Mashal ( Baburam) Fourth Convention ( Lama), MLM ( Krishna Das) and Rohit Nepal's Worker and Peasant Party) as a political front of Unity center on January 21,1991 But Nepal Worker's and Peasant Party left this front before the General Election of 1991 and the MLM of Krishna Das withdrew from the UPFN after the elections.

The United People's Front Nepal, Electoral platform of the Unity Center, Which later emerged as CPN (Maoist) took part in the General Election of 1991 and won 9 seats out of 205, became the largest party of the parliament.

On the other hand CPN (Mashal) boycotted the election of 1991 and later when conflict appeared in the unity center and divided into factions. The unity center disintegrated with a trace and its revolutionary and political wings the former headed by Nirmal Lama and the latter headed by Nirajan Govinda Vidya participated in the 1994 Mid Term Election county to this another faction of the unity centre headed by

prachand its political front by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai boycotted the midterm polls. (Pancha Narayan Maharjhan cit- p 166)

Meanwhile, the election commission decided recognizing the political group led by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai. The United People's front proposed an ultimatum to the coalition government led by Sher Bahadur Deuba pulling 40 points demands suggesting that they will launch the violent movement if the government fails to assertive response. Hence, The Maoist had declared the people's war in Nepal on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> Falgun 2052 B.S.) They chose the remote district of Nepal to commence their violent movement where the administrative apparatus was very weak (IBID- P 467). One the peoples war they had used to locally prepared weapons like Gun , Khukuries, Swords and 3-0-3 rifles looted from Manang called ' Whole Timer Rifle' that was not working properly.(EakRaj Aryal, Maoist Movement in Nepal P 73. (An Unpublished MA Thesis PS Dept. TU)

#### **5.4 Declaration of People's War 1996 (2052)**

The CPN (Maoist) has launched the protracted people's war with a concrete decision after the third expanded Meeting of the Central Committee in march -1995 while it may have been clear that the CPN (Unity centre)was the radical party, that was not so well known that the unity congress of December 1991 has passed a resolution to initiate a people's war to bring about a new democratic revolutions in Nepal.(Thapa D, Sijapati B 2069; p43)

The third expanded meeting of the CPN (Maoist) has passed a resolution of strategy and tactics of armed struggle in Nepal in an official document of the Party .Similarly the central committee of the party declared the people's war with seven points commitment and slogan 'March along the path of the people's 'war to smash the reactionary state and establish a new democratic state'' This the seven commitments are seen the basic essence of the ideological foundation of the people's war. The declaration of the People's war was planned in the sub-phases.

1. Preparation of the first initial of the historical People's war.
2. Initiation of the genuine People's war.
3. Continuation of the protracted people's war.

The first sub-phase of the People's war the period of the preparation of its various perspectives i.e. ideological, organizational struggle and technical preparation. In that phase, the CPN Maoist expanded the policies and ideologies as propagandas by publishing articles and mouth pies, demography. The central programs and corner assembling mass mobilization etc. The second phase of the war was different from the first one. It was the commitment and devotions towards the people and the nation, and was an ideological and tactical phase to declare the people's war.

The third phase of the people's war was more significant than earlier two phases. It was the final phase on to deceleration the protected people's war. The phase was the decisive and important to launch the people's war. There were several decisions to cadres. The protracted People's war i.e. party like propogandes (communications), economic policy, arrest and imperesie, external penetration in the party and inter party relationship between and among the cadets, activist and the supporters. On February 13, 1996 ( Falgun 1, 2052 BS), The CPN ( Maoist) initiated protracted People's war in Nepal with first plan . "Let us march towards the direction of finding new democratic system against reactionary state " (Eakraj Aryal 2007; p13).

The first attacks by the CPN ( Maoist) were small farmer's Development program of the state-owned Agriculture Development Bank in Chyangline in Gorkha district, Holari Police Outpost in Rolpa district, A thaibiskot police outpost in Rakum district and sindhuligadi police outpost in Sindhuli district (10 Janadisha Publications Nepal OP cit)

## **5.5 Royal Massacre 2059**

A day 2058 jetha 19, Massacre was held at Narayanhiti royal Palace. King Birendra and his family were died. After that incident a new situation was start at Nepalese politic. At that time country was critical situation. One side Maoist Peoples war was covered all over Nepal; another royal family death became very critical situation for citizen. Situation of country was very bad. Again Nepal is known as insecure country because of death of king. After that tourism industry was so much down lots of tourism infrastructure were closed some were stopped, foreign multinational chain-hotel, chain-travel were returned back. Occupancy of tourist was very slow. Government was also unstable.



Prime Minister Giraja Prasad Koirala wanted to use army against of Maoist but King Gynendra vision was election. Instead of Girija Prasad Koirala Mr. Ser Bahadur Deuba was a new prime minister with commitment of election and settle peace talk to Maoist but he was unsuccessful. Sher Bahadur Deuba and other main leader was detained(Najarbandha) . Political condition was so worst. Tourism industry was badly slowdown, which was dark period for tourism industry. (Thapa D, Sijapati B 2069; p43)

## **5.6 Maoist's Insurgency and People's Movement II**

The Constitution of 1990 was regarded as one of the best in South Asia for being in line with the spirit of Constitutionalism. However, it could not be implemented effectively due to various reasons. The inception of Maoist's insurgency in 1996, dearth of effective leadership, intra – party and inter- party factions, frequent change in Governments, corruption and the Royal takeover by the then King Gyanendra in 2005 proved to be the major factors behind the inefficacy of the Constitution.

The Maoist insurgency lasted for more than a decade (1996-2006) with the aim of, as asserted by the party, ending all forms of social, political and economic problems in the nation. The failure of the post-1990 democratic governments to address the long-standing socio- economic problems of the country, i.e. poverty, unemployment, deprivation and discrimination against the minorities (dalit, ethnic groups, and women in particular) etc. helped to enhancing the Maoist's strength , power and influence.

The Royal Maccacre of June 1, 2001 was another turning point during the decade – long conflict. After his ascent to the throne King Gynendra began to take some unprecedented steps which further escalated the conflict and widened the gap between the King and Political parties and civil society. The king in consultation with the PM dissolved the House of Representatives (HOR) on May 22, 2002 as provisioned in Article 53 (4) of the Constitution. Subsequently on October 4, 2002 he ousted the then PM Sher Bahadur Deuba on the ground of incompetency to create congenial atmosphere to conduct fresh polls and took executive power by himself. Later on February 1, 2005 he declared emergency and suspended the fundamental rights espoused by Articles 12(2) a, b,c, 13(1), 15,16,17,22 and 23. Thus the King took all executive authority in his hands.(Mudbari Pradimna 2011; p52)

Meanwhile the peace talks between the political parties and the rebellion Maoists was underway. Irked by the King's authoritative rule, the Seven –Party Alliance ( SPA) \*The SPA comprised of Nepali Congress, Nepali Congress ( Democratic), Communist Party of Nepal ( United Marx- Leinist ), Nepal Workers and Peasants Party, Nepal Sadvabana Party ( Anandi Devi), United Left Front and Janamorcha Nepal Inked a 12- point agreement with the then Cpn ( Maoist ) on November 22 ,2005 in New Delhi. As per the pact they agreed to launch a massive stir against Monarchy, from an all- party government, conduct election to then Constituent Assembly and from an interim Government comprising the agitating forces. The 19- day movement launched by the SPA, Maoists, Civil society, students etc. created huge pressure on king Gunendra. On 21 April 2006, He announced that he would handover executive authority to a new prime minister chosen by the Political parties. However the agitating forces were not ready to settle for anything less. Three session of HOR on 10 June 2006 scrapped the major powers of the King, Made his income and property taxable. Likewise it renamed His Majesty's Government as Nepal Government and Royal Nepal Army as Nepal Army.

Finally, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) agreement between the SPA and the CPN(Maoist) on 21 November 2006 Concluded on the cantonment of the PLA combatants in the 7 main temporary camps, incorporated the measures to be taken for rehabilitation, reintegration and voluntary retirement of the PLA combatants, civilian control of Nepal Army, monitoring of the arms and ammunitions by the UNMIN etc. Following the development, the Interim Parliament was set up on 15 January 2007 including 73 members from the CPN (Maoist) and on 1 April 2007, the interim government was formed with CPN (Maoist). The Madesh Movement 2007 was another event that catapulted the issue ending eon-old discrimination against Madheshi people in their inclusion in military, administrative and socio-political sectors. Many even give credit to thye movement for reasserting the issue of federalism.

It was on 28 December 2007 the Nepali interim parliament approved a bill for the amendment to the constitution of 1990 and promulgated the Interim Constitution of Nepal (ICN), 2007. It is so far the longest Constitution of Nepal with 167 Articles.(Mudbari Pradimna 2011, p53 Thesis Political Science)

Jana Andolan II, which was a watershed event in the democratization processes that Nepal has undergone, was a more powerful movement than the 1990 mass movement, from which it derived its principles. This unprecedented event has contributed significantly to raising the people's awareness about political issues, has led to the people's being more politically active, and has helped in increasing the citizens' levels of associational life. All these increments have contributed to increasing social capital formation. Democracy, after all, thrives in societies where people are politically conscious, and a workable democracy demands greater awareness of and participation in the political and non-political spheres by the people. *Jana Andolan II* was admirably able to rouse the people to meet the challenges that modern democracy demands of them. But despite the strides the Nepali polity has taken, we should, however, sound a note of caution. The fact that the downtrodden strata of the society—the poor, the backward, the illiterate, the less educated and those who have no or less exposure to the media—have benefited relatively less from the widening of the democratic spaces in the post-*Jana Andolan II* period shows that the movement has not achieved its main goal of empowering the majority of the people. Some of the findings of our surveys have reflected this truth. The disadvantaged and the downtrodden 42 Nepal in Transition constitute the majority of the respondents who took an indifferent position on the question of whether they wanted a democracy or a dictatorship.

And the proportion of respondents from the excluded groups the Dalit, the *Janajati*, the *Madhesis*, and women who said they trusted the state/political institutions is less than the proportion of respondents in the included groups who said they trusted these institutions. The public opinion on democracy and related issues, as expressed in this survey should be taken to heed when the political actors in Nepal design both short-term and long-term goals for the country. As has been shown by this survey, there is a clear correlation between people's levels of education, media exposure, and development on the one hand, and people's levels of awareness, political participation and their degree of involvement and association with formal organizations on the other. These findings suggest that the areas that the political actors need to focus on to produce a critical mass of politically involved citizens and social capital requires both long-term planning and vision, and immediate responses to some critical issues. The people's expectations from *Jana Andolan II*'s success indeed show that the

government must consider development as the longterm goal and peace and reconciliation as the immediate task. And to prevent an all-out armed conflict like the one that the country recently experienced, the institutionalization of democracy by following through on the demands that were raised in *Jana Andolan II* is absolutely imperative. Democracy in Nepal is still inchoate. The present transition period is therefore very critical in framing the democratic structure that Nepal will have in the future and for managing the intricacies of conflict transformation (K. Hachhethu, S. Kumar and et al. Nepal in Transition 2008, p43)

The Carter Center of Nepal Kathmandu (2015) has maintained about the political history; that Nepal is a mid-sized South Asian nation neighboring India and China. It is an immensely diverse country by all measures, including geography, ethnicity, language, religion, and caste. For most of its history, Nepal was governed by a series of hereditary rulers. In 1990, a popular uprising known as the *Jana Andolan* (People's Movement) ushered in a new period of political freedom. However, constant infighting and factionalism between and within political parties led to political instability and weak governance.

In 1996, a small leftist party, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), began an armed rebellion against the government. Over the next decade, the insurgency expanded across the country, attacking police posts and other government bases. In total, more than 13,000 people were killed during the decade-long conflict.

In February 2005, citing the elected government's inability to end the insurgency, the then-king took over absolute power in a coup supported by the army. This created a triangular conflict between the "democratic" political parties, the Maoists, and the military-backed monarchy. Just over a year later, a second mass uprising, led by a joint alliance of the democratic parties and the Maoists and known as the *Jana Andolan II*, forced the king to relinquish direct rule. This triggered the initiation of a peace process among the mainstream parties and the Maoists, with a ceasefire agreement signed in May 2006 and a Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in November of the same year. An interim government was created and the Parliament temporarily reinstated until new elections could be held.

A United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) was deployed to support the transition process. At the same time as the peace process was unfolding, historically marginalized groups around the country increasingly pressed for their rights and for inclusion in politics and in government institutions. Issues related to identity; dignity; and social, cultural, and language rights would go on to play a significant role in the country's political transition process. Initially planned for 2007, the constituent assembly election was postponed twice due to disputes among the major political parties.

In April 2008, a 601-member body that would be charged with drafting a new constitution was elected. On May 28, Nepal's constituent assembly met for the first time and voted to abolish the monarchy, declaring Nepal a federal democratic republic. Following the election, hopes were high that Nepal's new political leaders would address outstanding commitments in the peace process, such as those relating to former Maoist combatants and security sector reform, the drafting of an inclusive and democratic new constitution, implementation of the commitments made to historically marginalized groups, promotion of economic development and growth, and strengthening of the security environment and rule of law.

However, at least at the national level, the election proved to be the end of the "politics of consensus" that had facilitated progress up to that point, and instead initiated a period of zero-sum politicking. Thus, while moving the country forward to a new phase of the transition process, the constituent assembly election also had a number of significant, and unfortunately negative, effects on the process.

The Maoists emerged as the largest party in the elections, but their tenure as leaders of the new government was short-lived due to a series of controversial decisions, culminating in a failed attempt to oust the then-chief of army staff. This triggered the rise and fall of a number of unsuccessful governing coalitions, none of which had the political buy-in required to move forward on the peace process. Despite the enduring political deadlock, the constituent assembly was able to make some headway during this period and reached agreement on most major issues. However, the debate over federalism became a point of major contention. Meanwhile, constitution drafting and the peace process proved to be interdependent, and the inability to reach

agreement on the fate of former Maoist combatants who were still incantments across the country prevented further progress on outstanding constitutional issues.

A new political agreement in November 2011 helped get the peace process back on track. The result was a settlement that provided large cash payouts to former combatants who chose to “retire” or provided a limited option to integrate into the national army or to receive alternative professional training. By October 2012, the entire Maoist cantonments had been emptied and closed, and a small cohort of former fighters were in the process of being integrated into the army.

By early 2012, the constituent assembly’s tenure had been extended four times. The most difficult among the remaining issues was federalism. A series of protest programs was launched by activists across the country, both in favor of and against identity-based federalism, leading to prolonged strikes. The days leading up to the May 28 deadline to finalize a new constitution were extremely tense and polarized, with real fears that significant violence could break out in multiple areas. Ultimately, the constitutional deadline was crossed with no new charter promulgated, and the country entered a prolonged period of constitutional crisis and bitter political infighting.

From mid-2012 through early 2013 Nepal suffered nine months of political deadlock before its leaders finally reached agreement to appoint an interim election council (IEC) headed by a “nonpolitical” prime minister, as they could not agree among themselves on a political coalition to govern. The IEC successfully led the country to a second constituent assembly election that took place in November 2013.

The election results proved a significant change from 2008: The Maoists and identity-based parties did poorly compared to their previous showing, while traditional parties were resurgent. In January 2014, the first sitting of Nepal’s second constituent assembly took place. (The Carter Center, Political Transition Monitoring 2015; P6)

## **5.7 Constitution of Nepal (2072)**

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) concluded between the Government of Nepal and the CPN Maoist in November 2006 opened a new era of political transi-

tion in Nepal. Since then, Nepal has been making important efforts for political stability and sustained peace in the country. Nepal held its first Constituent Assembly (CA) election in 2008, which lasted for four years. However, it was unfortunate that the CA could not promulgate a new constitution and dissolved in June 2012, which created a constitutional and political void in the country until the Second CA was constituted.

New hope for stability and ending the phase of a long political transition was renewed with the successful conduction of the CA-II election on November 19, 2013. Total 30 political parties and two independent individuals have been representing the second CA. Nepali Congress, CPN (UML) and CPN (Maoist) are the three largest political parties, respectively. With the endorsement of the Constituent Assembly Rules, 2014 and the Constituent Assembly (Conduct of Business of Legislative Parliament Rules, 2014), five thematic committees have been formed under the Constituent Assembly: i) Committee on Constitution Drafting, ii) Committee on Constitution Records Study and Determination, iii) Committee on Civic Relations and Constitution Suggestion, iv) Committee on Capacity Development and Resource Management, and v) Committee on Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus. Further, a working calendar and timeline for the CA-II have been published, with an agreed date to conclude the process by Magh 8, 2071 (January 22, 2015). However, the Constituent Assembly failed to bring the first draft of the constitution within the stipulated timeframe.

Despite the political uncertainties, there has been significant achievements in ensuring child rights in the first draft of the new constitution, the Constitution of Nepal, 2072 (2015). This has been a result of UNICEF's continuous and intensified advocacy together with various child rights networks and organizations in Nepal with the exceptional technical support by Himal Innovative Development and Research Pvt. Ltd.

UNICEF has engaged with nine various child rights networks and alliances representing over 100 child rights organizations across Nepal through the technical support of Himal Innovative Development and Research Pvt. Ltd. for advocacy on child rights in the CA. The child rights network and alliances have heavily engaged in public consultation for child rights. In 56 districts, these network and alliances together

with district child club members have appealed and shared their concerns on the missing child rights provision in draft constitution.

On 25 April and 12 May, 2015, Nepal was struck by two powerful earthquakes with magnitude of 7.8 and 7.3 on the Richter Scale. Over 2.8 million lives have been affected in the 14 most affected districts, of which 1.1 million (40 per cent) were children under the age of 18. As of mid-July, the number of casualties reached 8,897 people dead and 22,310 people injured (Ministry of Home Affairs, July 15, 2015). The devastation had instantly brought the political parties together to process the long awaited constitution writing process promptly. After relentless efforts, the CA successfully prepared the first preliminary draft of the Constitution, “The Constitution of Nepal, 2072 (2015).” The CA had also endorsed a proposal to distribute the draft constitution across the country for public consultation and collection of opinion by July 8, 2015. (UNICEF 2015, Constitution Making Process)

### **Constitution of Nepal 2072 (Preamble)**

Date of Publication in Nepal Gazette  
20 September 2015 (2072.6.3) Preamble

We, the Sovereign People of Nepal, Internalizing the people's sovereign right and right to autonomy and self-rule, while maintaining freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity, independence and dignity of Nepal, Recalling the glorious history of historic people's movements, armed conflict, dedication and sacrifice undertaken by the Nepalese people at times for the interest of the nation, democracy and progressive changes, and respecting for the martyrs and disappeared and victim citizens, Ending all forms of discrimination and oppression created by the feudalistic, autocratic, centralized, unitary system of governance, Protecting and promoting social and cultural solidarity, tolerance and harmony, and unity in diversity by recognizing the multi- ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse regional characteristics, resolving to build an egalitarian society founded on the proportional inclusive and participatory principles in order to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice, by eliminating discrimination based on class, caste, region, language, religion and gender and all forms of caste-based untouchability, and Being committed to socialism based on democratic norms and values including the people's



competitive multiparty democratic system of governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, adult franchise, periodic elections, full freedom of the (2) press, and independent, impartial and competent judiciary and concept of the rule of law, and build a prosperous nation, Do hereby pass and promulgate this Constitution, through the Constituent Assembly, in order to fulfil the aspirations for sustainable peace, good governance, development and prosperity through the federal, democratic, republican system of governance. (The Constitution of Nepal 2072; Preamble p.1)

By such review and according to history, the political development of Nepal was unrest at different time and period. From the Kirat period, Lichhabi period, Malla period to Shah period there were different kinds of political crises had held like Kot Parba, 2007 democratic movement, Panchyat Period and unrest situation, 2046 Peoples movement, Maoist civil war, Royal Massacre (2059), 2062-63 Peoples revolution are the historical incidents of Nepal. In that kind incident made the ruling system changed of Nepal

On Jan 18, 1990, Nepali Congress and other parties decided to launch a mass movement which was started February 18 1990 (Falgun 7, 2046 B.S.) The movement launched jointly by the Nepali Congress and the United Left Front issued a statement declaring different (rally, closure, black day, nation-wide) programs.

The movement when launched reached to the point of no gaining spontaneous support of intellectuals, students and general people. The international community also extended its support to the demands put forth by the movement. Indian Government issued a joint statement appealing to their government to help in the restoration of fundamental rights and democracy in Nepal (Tripathi2001,p124)

Nepal Communist Party(Maoist) had declared the people's war in Nepal on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1996 (1<sup>st</sup> Falgun 2052 B.S.) They chose the remote district of Nepal to commence their violent movement where the administrative apparatus was very weak (IBID- P 467). One of the people's war they had used to locally prepared weapons like Gun, Khukuries, Swords and 3-0-3 rifles looted from Manang called 'Whole Timer Rifle' that was not working properly. The CPN (Maoist) has launched people's war in March -1995. That was not so well known that the unity congress of December

1991 .It has passed a resolution to incite a people's war to bring about a new democratic revolutions in Nepal.

A day 2058 Jestha 19, Massacre was held at Narayanhiti royal Palace. King Birendra and his family member were almost died. After that incident a new situation was started at Nepalese politic. At that time country was critical situation, one side Maoist Peoples war was covered all over Nepal, another death of royal family became country was very critical and bad situation . Nepal is known all over world as insecure country because of death of king. Like other sector, like Industry, business, development tourism industry was so much down. Lots of tourism infrastructures were damage; some were stopped and closed, foreign multinational chain-hotel, chain-travel agencies were returned back. Tourism industry was badly slow down; no more occupancy was at that time.

The Constitution of 1990 was regarded as one of the best in South Asia for being in line with the spirit of Constitutionalism. However, it could not be implemented effectively due to various reasons. The inception of Maoist's insurgency in 1996, dearth of effective leadership, intra – party and inter- party factions, frequent change in Governments, corruption and the Royal takeover by the then King Gyanendra in 2005 proved to be the major factors behind the inefficacy of the Constitution.

The Maoist insurgency lasted for more than a decade (1996-2006) with the aim of, as asserted by the party, ending all forms of social, political and economic problems in the nation. The failure of the post-1990 democratic governments to address the long-standing socio- economic problems of the country, i.e. poverty, unemployment, deprivation and discrimination against the minorities (dalit, ethnic groups, and women in particular) etc. helped to enhancing the Maoist's strength, power and influence.

The peace talks between the political parties and the rebellion Maoists was underway. Linked by the King's authoritative rule, the Seven –Party Alliance (SPA) Linked a 12- point agreement with the then CPN (Maoist) on November 22 ,2005 in New Delhi. Another side peoples movement was peak, some peoples were dead by action of government. After that 19-day movement launched by the SPA, Maoists, Civil society, students etc. created huge pressure on king Gynendra.

On 10 June 2006 scrapped the major powers of the King, Made his income and property taxable. Likewise it renamed His Majesty's Government as Nepal Government and Royal Nepal Army as Nepal Army. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) agreement between the SPA and the CPN( Maoist) on 21 November 2006 Concluded on the cantonment of the PLA combatants in the 7 main temporary camps, incorporated the measures to be taken for rehabilitation, reintegration and voluntary retirement of the PLA combatants, civilian control of Nepal Army , monitoring of the arms and ammunitions by the UNMIN etc. Following the development, the Interim Parliament was set up on 15 January 2007 including 73 members from the CPN (Maoist) and on 1 April 2007, the interim government was formed with CPN (Maoist). The Madesh Movement 2007 was another event that catapulted the issue ending eon-old discrimination against Madheshi people in their inclusion in military, administrative and socio-political sectors.

It was on 28 December 2007 the Nepali interim parliament approved a bill for the amendment to the constitution of 1990 and promulgated the Interim Constitution of Nepal (ICN), 2007 . It is so far the longest Constitution of Nepal with 167 Articles.

On Nov. 19, 2013, Nepal held its second constituent assembly election since the 2006 peace agreement ended the long-running civil conflict. The first constituent assembly, charged with drafting a new constitution, could not reach agreement on key issues, and was dissolved in May 2012. After extended negotiations, the major political parties agreed on an interim government under the leadership of sitting Chief Justice Khil Raj Regmi and on an election for a second constituent assembly. This agreement was disputed by a group of parties led by a breakaway faction of the UCPN(M), which organized an at-times violent boycott of the electoral process.

The Nepali Congress and CPM-UML emerged as the two largest parties in the 601-seat constituent assembly, with 196 and 175 seats, respectively. They were followed by 64 the UCPN(M), which won 80 seats and lost its position as the largest party in the previous constituent assembly. With 24 seats, Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal (RPP-Nepal) emerged as the fourth largest party in the constituent assembly due to its strong showing in the proportional representation component of the electoral system. Various Tarai-based parties won a combined 50 seats. In total, 30 parties of the 122 parties that contested the election are represented in the constituent assembly, along

with two independent candidates. Nepal's constituent assembly remains the most inclusive legislative body in South Asia, but it is marginally less so than the assembly elected in 2008. Thirty percent of the 575 elected deputies are women. In terms of ethnic and caste diversity, the elected body comprises 7 percent Dalit, 34 percent Janajati, and 18 percent Madhesi representation.

2072 Aswin 3<sup>rd</sup> was special day for Nepal because Constitution Assembly of Nepal was success to made constitution, which was made by people for people of the people. After that Nepal is being federal people republic to till date. The Constitution Assembly agenda was from 2007 BS but after that time ruling system of country had changed different time like 2017 Poush 1; Panchyat till 2046 BS. After 2046 BS ruling system was constitutional monarchy, up to 2059 BS. King Gynendra tried to takeover to his hand (2059 to 2062). But the great revolutions of all political parties were succeeding to end very long history of monarchy. The contribution first and second constitution assembly has success to write constitution of Nepal (2072).

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CORRELATION BETWEEN POLITIC AND TOURISM**

Politics is a governing system of country. Every democratic country is leading by political system. So each and every sector, department are govern, lead by politics. Among them tourism is also a department (industry) of government, which sector is hotcake of modern economy of each and every country in the world. Like other department of government tourism department is interrelated with government and political system.

If Politic is good like these developed countries; USA, Japan, UK, Australia, German, France etc. where tourism sector is most valuable sector of government because it is also a great earning sources of nation( Chapter IV). But politically unrest countries have no priority of tourism. Which is more clear of our nation's political situation from 1990-2015 AD. At that time first few years after democracy of 2046 BS -2053 BS (Table no.3), tourist flow was satisfactory because political situation was good but after 2053 BS Maoist conflict was covering whole of country.

The ten years Nepalese tourism fluctuated near to the achievements of Visit Nepal Year 1998 and could not cross that achievement. Comparing to the neighbor country which are also not far the victim of violence are achieving the highest number of tourist and foreign exchange earning but in Nepal, it badly affected.

**Table6.1: Major Political incidents and tourists visit in Nepal at 1990-2015**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Major Political incidents</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Tourist Arrival</b>
1	Peoples revolution (2046) for democracy	1990	254885
2	New democracy and General Election	1991	292995
3		1992	334353
4		1993	293567
5		1994	326531
6		1995	363595
7	Maoist revolution start( Falgun 1, 2052 BS)	1996	393613
8		1997	421857
9		1998	563684
10		1999	491504
11		2000	463646
12	Royal macassar	2001	361237
13	King Gyanandra desolve parliament	2002	275468
14		2003	338132
15		2004	385297
16	November seven party and Maoist sign for mass movement	2005	375398
17	April, Janaandolan II / Peace Agreement/ and enterium government.	2006	383926
18	Constitution assembly election declare	2007	526705
19	CA election (April)	2008	500277
20		2009	509956
21		2010	602867
22		2011	736215
23	First Constitutional Assembly Dissolved	2012	803092
24		2013	797616
25		2014	790118
26	Constitution of Nepal (2072)	2015	538970

Source: Nepal tourism board statistics 2015and political history of Nepal.

Analyzing by this table(6.1) Nepalese tourism was the most critical period over the ten years by Maoist civil war, at that time the impact of civil war was badly affected on tourism industry of Nepal, over the period there is mixed situation of up and down of total tourist arrival and their average duration of stay. Another it did not meet the desired target over the plan; it did not provide great contribution to the GDP and has not the strong performance to reduce the trade deficit.

With the dawn of political change in 1951, the Nepalese tourism started to greet those persons who came into the country with the purpose of traveling or with other purpose. That was the starting stage of tourism in Nepal. From that period, the growth trend of tourism in Nepal has been playing a crucial role in the national economic growth. Mostly tourist visits Nepal for pleasure, trekking and mountaineering and other purposes.

Being a naturally rich country no more tourist are arriving in Nepal, lots of most visitable places are in unknown at present condition. Only they know most visit able places are Kathmandu, Chitwan and Pokhara. Around almost all tourists knows about it. Everest reason, Lumbini, Bardia etc. are next categories because almost all tourist not visited there. Only some particular tourists are willing to visit. Out of this lots of possible tourist destination are in Nepal, like, Pathivara Temple, Olanchung Gola a ancient cultural place of Taplajung, Bhedatar Dhunkutta, Temka Dada of Khotang, Shree Aantu Dada Ilam, Khaptad National Park, etc. are the most possible destination. Lack of publicity these places are unknown. Another no proper infrastructure, accommodation and development like, trekking paths, roads, electricity, public awareness, proper education about tourism. From government side government makes proper plan, proper policy and rules and implication it seriously.

There are lots of problems facing by the Nepalese tourists, as with the name of making new Nepal of Maoist conflict, bad marketing of conflict through media in the world, absence of good governance between the conflict period, and lack of management power for recurrent faced problem at the period of internal political instability and conflict. Thus the sustainable tourism development, those problems should be solved and should be forwarded appropriate way having evaluated the problems faced in the eleven years conflict. If Government tends to solve these problems with joining the hand to private tourism service sector making

understandable to general people and also the violent groups as their norms and regulations under such condition, we can achieve the higher growth rate, which helps to rapid growth of Nepalese economy.

For the development of Nepalese tourism there came from the First five year plan (1975 -1980) and after that every plan period there had come the plan for sustainable and regional development perspective through tourism development and mostly there came the three important plan on the path of plan period during the period of conflict as Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997), Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), 11<sup>th</sup> three year interim plan( 2007-10) , three years 12<sup>th</sup> plan(2010-2013) three years 13<sup>th</sup> plan (2013-2016) and present 14<sup>th</sup> plan (2016-2019). Some plans are maintain in appendix at back side of this thesis.

All the plan shows there has been giving the emphasis to the development of product, preservation and infrastructures. The plan which came in the conflict period as Eighth, Ninth and Tenth is only different than other plans. The Ninth Five Year plan was accepted tourism as part of poverty alleviation programs and Tenth Five Year plan was forwarding the target of Ninth Five Year Plan with sustainable tourism development for regional development of Nepal. In order to fulfill the target of plan there came the tourism program as ‘Visit Nepal 1998’, ‘Destination Nepal Campaign (DNC) 2002-2003’. Certainly these programs helped to increase the awareness of public and also helped to gain the economic contribution through the publicity of Nepalese tourism in international market over the world.

Nepal is far from the real achievement of desired level in tourism development. Various plans and policies are forwarded between the periods but the results are unsatisfactory. The main reason is political unrest.

After the democracy of 2046 BS various sector for business and investment are open, like private sector investment. It was a new window for development for the nation. But over ambition, self-interest of leader, group focused, government ruling focus politic has been effecting till present situation. Different party’s leader government, more than 25 prime minister has been change. But there is no more change for nation.



Analysis about the tourist arrival shows (Table 6.1) the most effect by politics. In the year 2090, total 254885 tourists had visit Nepal at that time. Nepal was just new democratic ruling system was started; lack of publicity tourism of Nepal was no good. There were no more standard accommodation out of Kathmandu at that time, some few star hotel were opened , no more travel agencies were there, new democratic constitution and ruling system had made some possibilities for tourism sector. In the year 2005 total 375,398 tourist visited Nepal which was 393,613 in 1996. Tourist arrival in 2005 was very low because the critical system political system. Similarly average length of the stay of tourist is decreasing year by year because of various socio-political, developmental factor and internal conflict with bad publicity of Nepal internationally. From the year 1996 to 2005 the total tourist arrival was 39, 69,836 and the average tourist arrival was 3, 96,983 and the average duration of stay between the same period was 11 days.

The continent wise tourist arrival is leading by the Asian tourist and following by the North America with Australian and Pacific and Eastern Europe.

The statistical data (Nepal Tourism Board Statistics 2015) show the tourism earning captured the 17.6 percentage of the total foreign exchange earnings in the FY 1996/97 which was the greatest percentage between the conflict period and then after there has the fluctuation situation percentage share to the total foreign exchange earnings and the lowest percentage share was in the FY 2005/06 as 4.6 percentage and in the FY 2006/07 of the first eight month was also 4.4 percentage. Thus it shows the share of tourism earning to the total foreign exchange earning had mixed performance and it was seriously suffered from the conflict.

Tourism sector has played the significant role to reduce the gap between the import and export, trade deficit. Over viewing the results, Nepalese tourism industry went to the one decade back from its potential and performance. The main weakness around the conflict surrounding Nepalese tourism industry was not only the presence of Maoist conflict but the bad publicity of internal security to the international level, and it can be say because after the peace agreement on 21 November 2006, the Nepalese tourism industry is rebacked to its track that means according the NTB the total tourist arrival is drastically increased by 25 percent but there is not totally end the internal conflict , only the agreement has done and also there has the Terai conflict and but

Nepalese tourism industry is to warding its target. Thus it shows how the publicity internally affects.

Tourism is such a sector, which sector can be main sources of national income. Which can prove by different country like, Switzerland, France, and German etc. which are European country. In Africa Kenya, South Africa, etc. are the well-known tourism destination countries, East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia is famous for tourism from before few years Maldives Srilanka, India, and China etc. are famous for tourism. At present Arab countries are promoting tourism by making artificial infrastructure; there is no more natural beauty, desert and sea only. But politically they are well planned, no closes, really, unrest works.

So, it proves that correlation between politics and tourism both sector are interrelated for planning like policy rule etc, developing like infrastructure, monitoring are the part of government body, such work is essential for tourism development. But for name of development and better governing, different kinds of unrest works like close, civil war, revolution, blocked etc. cannot motivate tourist who wants to visit by different foreign countries. By such unrest work tourism industry cannot develop. For this kind of best example can see by studying the tourist flow statistics and different unrest dates of our country.

The country can rise to tourism by making better plan and policy and proper management. So it can be true that political and tourism are interrelated and correlated. Tourism can change the country and economic growth, developed and political system can manage tourism industry.

Relation of politics and burocats are interrelated. At organizational chart (appendix II) of ministry of cultural and tourism, the Ministr is chief of the whole ministry under of cabinate. Such post is elected by the political parties in democratic system. Like this Secretary from burocracy who is appointed by public service commission. This combination of politics and burocracy which model is allover the world in democratic countries. Under ministry and secratory different related department are in the organizational chart Like Tourism Board, Nepal Airlines, Cultural Department, archaeology department, Narayanhiti Darbar Meusimetc are main departments. At

these departments the head of department also appointed through political appointment and government officer is functional as every department.

So the close relation of politics and tourism sector is every department and correlation between two sectors not so near and not so far. By this study it can be say thetboth are at cheak and balance condition.

## CHAPTER VII

### IMPACT OF POLITIC ON TOURISM

Nepal is the most attractive destination for tourist in the world with the geographical and cultural diversities. For various purposes, Nepal is choice of the world tourist destination.

Tourism sector is the major foundation of Nepalese economy because it has considerable comparative advantage than other sector, low opportunity cost , low gestation period to give return, do not need huge investment on it and the great role is the regional development involving women and ethnic groups directly.

Tourism industry contributes the Nepalese economy through foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, and larger contribution to the GDP and helps to reduce the trade deficit, not only it but also it helps to encounter the unemployment situation of a country. Thus, tourism sector has the multiplier effect on the Nepalese economy such as it has background and forward linkages, it helps to promote other sector as education, information, sanitation and helps to increase Human Development Index (HDI).

Such a tourism potential country Nepal government changed some positive works for tourism sector after 2046 BS democracy. Effective tourism policy on seventh fifth year plan is one of them. Visit Nepal 1998 also another things. Fifth plan (1992) to Visit Nepal 1998 lots of things had done by different party's government at that time Nepali Congress, Nepal Communist Party (UML), Rastriya Prajatantra Party etc. were in government.

Includes such Impacts on tourism:

- Forced to close some big hotels through labour strikes,
- Demanded huge donation with big business companies,
- Negative image (risks to visit Nepal) in international level about the Nepal's situation that is reducing numbers of tourists visit to Nepal,
- Forced donation and levy to tourist visited in the Maoist influence area,

- Rapid decrease in tourists,
- Travel movement of tourists visiting Nepal is restricted due to the uncertainties of strikes, bands and blockades ( Upreti BR 2006,p11)

In fact, Nepal's enormous village tourism prospect coinciding with trekking and homestay potentials are the most viable forms of generating employments, increasing income and diversifying the benefits on village areas, which constitute a large proportion of the entire geography of Nepal. A number of other studies (Gautam, 2008; Shakya, 2009) also support the conventional wisdom of significant positive relationship between tourism at grassroots of village level and economic growth which (growth) can not only lift agro-based rural households out of poverty but also makes them more secure economically. However, it is not simply village tourism but also the sustainable village tourism, a product resulting from the partnership of different stakeholders in integrated approach, supported by the strategic role of state policies and its honest implementations that matter for peace through tourism in Nepal (Sharma, 2000).

Nepalese tourism industry is apparently being suffered from many political factors. The tourism experts, tourism entrepreneurs and trekkers and mountaineers pointed out that the disturbances created by political turmoil, due to vehicle strike (Nepal Banda, Chakka jam), terrorism and violence has adversely affected the tourism sector. This condition create a state of uncertainty in the country leading to reluctance on the part of the foreign tourist to visit Nepal. From Nepal tourism statistics 2005, it is clear that the tourist arrival in Nepal was decreasing order from 1999 to 2005. The tourist arrival for trekking and mountaineering was 100,828 in 2001, 59,279 in 2002, 65,723 in 2003, 69,442 in 2004 and 61,448 in 2005. It becomes clear that the number of trekkers and mountaineers were in decreasing order few years ago, specifically, when CPN Maoist initiated the people's war on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1996. In some trekking routes, the Maoist cadres were found to have taking royalty in the name of parallel government. In such condition, most of the trekkers and mountaineers felt unsafe during travel. Due to the security problem, there were several security posts established where every person had to stop for security check posts. The study shows that only 72.5 percent trekkers and mountaineers have felt safe in Nepal. So security condition of the country has discouraging effect on tourism.

The problems related to political condition as identified by trekkers and mountaineers, tourism entrepreneurs and tourism experts can be listed as follows.

- Frequent changing of the government
- Maoist insurgency
- Lack of political will for developing the tourism industry
- Corruption within the tourism industry itself
- Internal political issues leading to strikes, turmoil, violence and illegal royalty taken by rebelling groups
- International political situation like terrorism.

(Gurung Teak Raj 2007, p.247)

The main problems of the mountain tourism entrepreneurs are due to unhealthy domestic competition, unfavorable government policy security situation, foreign competition, lack of resources, and lack of skilled personnel which are 88.8% 77.7%, 26.6% 31.1% and 31.1 % respectively. (Gurung Teak Raj 2007; P271)

The tourism sector was confronting many problems after visit Nepal 1998 because Maoist conflict was slowly covering the country. Unrest, conflict was increasing day by day. The most deteriorating factors for tourism development was cause of Maoist conflict and its effect to development of different government sector.

Conflict effect was directly to development of infrastructure tourism. Being inadequate air- transportation facility, lack of trained manpower, inadequate publicity in international level, political conflict in Nepal, and lack of general understanding of its importance of government - people as well was most important.

But the Nepalese tourism statistics shows the most critical period over the ten years was Maoist violence, there has seen the strong impact of conflict on Nepalese tourism industry, over the period there is mixed situation of up and down of total tourist arrival and average duration of stay. But it could not meet the desired target over the plan.

Thus the ten years Nepalese tourism fluctuated near to the achievements of VNY 1998 and could not cross that achievement. In conflict period Nepalese tourism was not the positive performance

To avoid the unpleasant situation and to maximize the tourist, better understanding of the importance of tourism and implementation of understanding needs from all people. The government and private service sectors should concern their attention towards improving tourism facilities in the conflict suffered country Nepal.

With the dawn of political change in 1951, the Nepalese tourism started to greet those persons who came into the country with the purpose of traveling or with other purpose. That was the starting stage of tourism in Nepal. From that period, the growth trend of tourism in Nepal has been playing a crucial role in the national economic growth. Mostly tourist visits Nepal for pleasure, trekking and mountaineering and pilgrim's purposes.

There were lots of problems facing by the Nepalese tourists, as with the name of making new Nepal of Maoist conflict, bad marketing of conflict through media in the world, absence of good governance between the conflict period, and lack of management power for recurrent faced problem at the period of internal political instability and conflict at the decade (2052 to 2062).

Thus the sustainable tourism development, those problems should be solved and should be forwarded in appropriate way having evaluated the problems faced in the eleven years conflict. If Government tends to solve these problems with joining the hand to private tourism service sector making understandable to general people and also the violent groups as their norms and regulations under such condition, we can achieve the higher growth rate, which helps to rapid growth of Nepalese economy.

Every fifth year plan period there had come the plan for sustainable and regional development perspective through tourism development and mostly there came the three important plan on the path of plan period during the period of conflict as Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997), Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002 and Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007). All the plan shows there has been giving the emphasis to the development of product, preservation and infrastructures. The plan which came in the conflict period as Eighth, Ninth and Tenth is only different than other plans. The Ninth Five Year plan was accepted tourism as part of poverty alleviation programs and Tenth Five Year plan was forwarding the target of Ninth Five Year Plan with sustainable tourism development for regional development of Nepal. In order to fulfill the target of plan there came the tourism program as 'Visit Nepal 1998', 'Destination

Nepal Campaign (DNC) 2002-2003'. Certainly these programs helped to increase the awareness of public publicity of Nepalese tourism in international market over the world.

Though Nepal is far from the real achievement of desired level in tourism development. Various plans and policies are forwarded between the periods but the results are unsatisfactory. Everywhere , it is assumed that Nepalese tourism is the leading and foundation of Nepalese economy but there is only the small portion of the total plan outlays has been allocated for tourism development.

Analysis about the tourist arrival shows the most of the tourist prefer by air to come Nepal and least number of tourist come Nepal by land. In the year 2005, 73.9 percent out of total tourist arrived by air and only 26.1 percent tourist arrived by land which was 87.2 percent and 12.8 percent respectively in the year 1996. In the year 2005 total 375,398 tourist visited Nepal which was 393,613 in 1996. Tourist arrival in 2005, decreased by 2.6 percent when there was 8.3 percent increase in 1996.

Similarly average length of the stay of tourist is decreasing year by year because of various socio-political, developmental factor and internal conflict with bad publicity of Nepal internationally.

Ranges of average length of stay vary from 7.92 days to 13.51 days. In 2005, average length of stay was 9.09 days which was 13.50 days in 1996 and 13.51 days in 2004. From the year 1996 to 2005 the total tourist arrival was 39, 69,836 and the average tourist arrival was 3, 96,983 and the average duration of stay between the same period was 11 days.

The statistical data show the tourism earning captured the 17.6 percentage of the total foreign exchange earnings in the FY 1996/97 which was the greatest percentage between the conflict period and then after there has the fluctuation situation percentage share to the total foreign exchange earnings and the lowest percentage share was in the FY 2005/06 as 4.6 percentage and in the FY 2006/07 of the first eight month was also 4.4 percentage. Thus it shows the share of tourism earning to the total foreign exchange earning had mixed performance and it was seriously suffered from the conflict.

Tourism sector has played the significant role to reduce the gap between the import and export, trade deficit. With starting the FY 1996/97, the share of tourism earnings



to trade deficit was 12.0 percent and also there was the fluctuation in the share of tourism earnings to the trade deficit between the conflict periods till 2006. The highest share of tourism earning to the trade deficit was in the FY 1998/99 as 23.4 percent and the lowest compensate to the trade deficit was in the FY 2005/06 as 8.5 percent only. In the FY 2006/07 of the first eight month the share of the tourism earning to the trade deficit was only 8.3 percent.

There is not only the negative impact of conflict in the Nepalese tourism industry, as well there is positive impact of conflict also as it focused to reform the government's policies and regulations to the local level, it helped to provide basic facilities to rural poor ( e.g., health, education, etc), promoted access of rural poor to legal services and support to protect human rights abuse, supported decentralization and administrative reforms, development of rural infrastructures such as school buildings, irrigation and road etc, strengthening urban rural linkages, community level projects contributed to build capacity of rural people. Also the presence of Maoists in the project areas has contributed to promote transparency among development actors, proper utilization of resources and minimization of corruption is increased as they use public audit type of close monitoring at local level development activities but the security situation was worsening, leading to criminality, robbery, land grabs and petty thefts, etc. that increased the sense of insecurity and fear and also the appearance of fake Maoists involved in looting, violence and extortion. Most part of the negative impact of conflict was they used people as human shield and their activities showed the absence of norms and regulation where in every country all the warring group should follow their rule and regulation.

Over viewing the results, Nepalese tourism industry went to the one decade back from its potential earning and performance. The main weakness around the conflict surrounding Nepalese tourism industry was not only the presence of Maoist conflict but the bad publicity of internal security to the international level, and it can be say because after the peace agreement on 21 November 2006, the Nepalese tourism industry is rebacked to its track that means according the NTB the total tourist arrival is drastically increased by 25 percent but there is not totally end the internal conflict , only the agreement has done and also there has the Terai conflict and but Nepalese tourism industry is to warding its target. Thus it shows how the publicity internally affects.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 8.1 Summary

Nepal is a small landlocked country with an area of 1,47,181 sq. km. which lies in between of two big Asian countries India and China. This is 885 km. length from east to west and 193 km. breadth from north to south. It occupies 0.003 percent of area of the world and 0.03 percent of Asia. It lies between 80°4' and 88°12' East longitude and 26°22' and 30°27' North latitude. Nepal has a wide altitude variation range from 60 m. south to 8848 m in the north. Topographically, Nepal is divided into three regions i.e. Hill, Mountain and Terai. Climatically, Nepal is broadly divided into tropical, warm temperature, cool temperature, alpine and tundra. Nepal is such a country where 30 percent of people live below the poverty line (HDI, UNDP, 2010).

The present study has analyzed the political situation of Nepal and impact of tourism by using secondary tools and information. The major findings or the results obtained from the analysis are listed below.

The total number of 790118 tourists visited Nepal in 2014, which data is highest then 2013 but 2015 data was below then 2014 because of Madhes revolution (blocked) at several times. From 2046-BS to present different types of unrest situation has faced by the people of Nepal. Among them; Peoples Revolution (2046 BS), 10 years long Maoist peoples-war, 2062/63 peoples revolution, royal massacre are major political incidents. By different peoples revolutions of different times in Nepal tourist inflow is decreasing which shows by tourism statics (NTB 2015). At 2056 to 2060 BS was very worst situation for tourism industry. After 2062/63 peace agreement was a turning point for tourism sector. But situation was not so good for tourists because of different ethnic and other unrest situation. At that time accommodation, Infrastructure development of tourism industry was very slow, because frequently and uncertainly changing government. Another point there was no high level accommodation facility available in Nepal; like seven star deluxe hotel, very luxury cars vehicles, and luxury airplane facility. Here is only one International airport which is much undeveloped and

narrow which can't facilitate large no of tourist. At present different types of revolution has been going on like Madesh Andholon, different agendas of different political parties, which has affect the country and tourist visitingdays.

## **8.2 Conclusion**

Nepal is a small land-locked, developing and republican country in the central part of Asia. It is famous for its long chain of Himalayas, green mountains traditional arts and architecture and the various national parks having varieties of flora and fauna in the lap panoramic natural sceneries. The unique traditional culture of various ethnic groups make famous for this country. Different other factors to attract tourists in the country like Rodhi, Ghatu culture of Gurung, Jatra of Newar etc.

Development for nation political situation, stable government should be needed. Like this effective and long vision, plan and policy must be needed. Will power of decision maker, commitment is other most important things. Ruling system, by democracy, good leader are also important. But condition of Nepal not similar this point which is just opposite from these feathers. Nepal is listed as an important tourism destination of world, different tourism magazine like travelers, National geographic are listed Nepal different place like Annapurna Circuit, Ghandruk, Rara Lake, Everest route, Kanchenjunga etc.

The history of tourism in Nepal is relatively short. Tourism was developing in after the Chitwan National Park was listed as an important National Park of Asia. The tourists started to arrive in Nepal. Therefore, the first lodge Tiger Tops were built in the early 1960's and other hotel started to establish. The inflow of tourists in Nepal has been increasing at present situation which is a good symptom for tourism development.

Such a conclusion may at first seem to convey an optimism confidence that on a local level, tourism is secure, unproblematic and wholly advantages to the local community. However, we should say that Nepal's tourism has enormous potential, and though they have made clear that its 'culture' cannot be seen to be under threat from consumption by the luring and dominating ties of the modern world, we would also assert that as yet, it never the less remains fragile and in secure.

The assertion is perhaps difficult to justify when we look at the booming numbers of tourists, years. It appears that Nepal is still able to fulfill expectations of different, the government continuous to promote tourism. Likewise, the researcher has found that although they have changed themselves in different sectors like planning, developing infrastructure for tourist like airport, high standard airbus, promotion in different media as world-wide, assurance for security of tourist etc.

In sum, it is also observed that tourism has contributed a lot in raising the awareness among the communities on the need and rational of preserving their traditional culture, value, norms and heritage. It is found that tourists visit Nepal not to experience western way of life. But to see and feel the indigenous kind of culture, natural beauty etc.

The value of Nepal has increased with the growth of tourism. Due to this the different places local people have found employment in the tourism sector thus they foresee a good future for tourism Nepal. In other side, adverse effects on the locality have been noted too like prostitution, foreign culture effects etc. Pollution due Nepal looks a central authority to impose regulation and limits on the strategies of those involved in tourist business,. Tourism in Nepal must have a secure market and must also be managed so as to benefit the wider community and generate local wealth.

Unfortunately owing to a number of constraints the rate of increase of the tourists arriving in Nepal is not a high as it should have been from the very beginning. Most of the attractive place of the country is still in shadow as they have not seen the light of development. People in the rural areas are gradually giving up their indigenous life style and culture which is valued so highly new in the developed part of the world and adopting the expensive and what immoral urban culture.

The government policies are neither appropriate nor effective for the preservation of traditional indigenous culture and infrastructure development. The government is also not paying enough attention for the infrastructural development of the tourists' spots. If all the attractive place of the country were to be developed for the tourism retaining the traditional indigenous culture of the people living around them, these places could contribute more earning than what the country is annually making how. So the highest

emphasis should be given for the development of tourism with the preservation of traditional culture natural beauty.

### **8.3 Recommendations**

Nepal is most attractive place for tourism. Tourism of Nepal plays a crucial role for the socio-economic development as well as the permanent source of foreign currency earnings for the country by luring the tourist showing the endangered animals preserved in the lap of the beautiful nature of Nepal. In order to promote further tourism development in Nepal, the following recommendation should be taken up...

If political condition of Nepal would be good there will be adequate accommodation for tourist in Nepal. But different political unrest situation like; Revolution, Maoist civil war, Royal Massacre, peoples revolution 2062/63 were the main reason for lack of tourism infrastructure development. Without good infrastructure, accommodation, good service; high level tourist can't entertain. Nepal is rich in natural beauty, lots of place is well-known, famous in the world but different unrest political situation is also famous. Being rich in tourism potentiality country no properly developed because of different political unrest. Which is clearly shows by studying 2046 BS to present situation of tourism inflow data. So, for development of tourism sector in Nepal political condition should be stable.

Another government change is normal in Nepal, sometimes it's happen within few months. Every time political leader who appoint in government and they try to assure for development of different sector. Among them tourism sector is always major but such development slogan is always in written paper not in practice. Political leader always show only dream for people rarely in practice. So such dream can't make development of tourism, such kind of work should be stop and start to practically of development.

According to the data tourist arriving in Nepal was slowly increasing from 1991 to 1997. Total 292995 tourists had visited Nepal at 1991, similarly slowly increasing no of tourist till 1997. Total 491504 tourists had visited Nepal 1997. Being a developing country such scenario is good but not sufficient.

Main cause is not increasing sufficiently was a different political situation which is clear by previous chapter political development in Nepal, at 1990 there was peoples revolution period for changing one way ruling system of panchyat vs Multi-party democracy . At that time peoples was success to change as a multiparty democracy and King His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah was agreed to accept Multy Party democracy , that time was 1990 (2046 BS). After few years political background support to tourism, multy-party democracy also help development of nation among them tourism is one of them. Tourist arrival data also showed about that.

Time and situation is not always same,because of different political conflict of Nepali congress, Nepal communist party (UML), Rastriya Prajatantra Party, Nepal Sadvawana Party etc. At that time periodic government not ruled long time. But some good things were created by these government. Such as open business system environment one of them, that kind of environment had built open investment for different sector. Tourism is also one of them.Open economic environment was a turning point for tourism sector;lots of infrastructure for tourism had developed that time. The major thing; like lake of monitoring of different development works, effective training and performance appraisal for government service holder employees, proper counseling about working system were major weakness which should be improved as soon as possible by the government and stakeholders.

Tourism industry was badly down, different media of allover of the world was started by expressing tourism of Nepal was not good, not secure; so the tourism condition was slowly down. Such types of propaganda also effects tourism of Nepal. So, the government should stop such unrealistic work and should defense strongly by such propaganda and assure strongly for tourist and international tour operator through different country's ambassadors.

The Lots of Star hotel, Travel and tours operator,and tourism related industry was being closed; they converted their investment another secure sector. Such works should monitor by government as micro level. By providing facility, assurance and security government can preserve such kinds of origination for increasing tourist.

Being a developing country, political situation always unstable. Since 2046(BS) few political parties were registered at that time but present situation lots of political

parties are registered, their motto to develop country through promote tourism sector. This means every political parties aim develop tourism, promote this sector but different political parties can't united for development for tourism and development. For development political parties should be one table and one motto nor different ways.

Tourism sector is such important sector in Nepal. Which can change whole the country if it could develop which is proved different foreign country likes Thailand, Switzerland, Australia, Africa, France, China etc. But visiting (Nepal) ratio of tourist is not progressively increasing. Lots of tourist from different countries canceled their trip, reason of political unrest at different time. Lots of tourist cut off their plan at different time reason different revolution. So such kinds of close, revolution, and unrest situation are discouraged to tourist. Different political party's different political interest can't develop tourism sector in Nepal. So, Political party should not think narrow and selfish way of own single party and own followers should think broadly and globally. It is a major finding of study by comparing other countries tourism development.

Some tourism promotion work has been doing different places in world, different so called and authorized organization like NRN, Tourism Development Board, Hotel Association of Nepal, Travel and Trekking Association Nepal, different tour operator were promote about tourism of Nepal and being promoting but some different unrest situation can't support it thousand dollar money is being waste. One thing is right that tourism possibility of Nepal is very high, tourism sector can develop Nepal but such kind of unwanted situation for tourism can't develop tourism. So conclusion of this study is tourism sector is like gold dust for Nepal. Past years different unrest political situation are harmful for this sector.

So, it is clearly tourism sector of Nepal has been affected by different political development from 1990 to 2015 AD. Among these different unrest situation, ten years Maoist revolution and civil war was main cause, the effect of that war has been consequence to till date, and could be says it will be for years. Other different political developments were slightly shadow of that ten years war.

## APPENDIX – I

### नेपाल सरकार राटिय योजना आयोग सिंहदरबार काठमाडौं २०६८ तेह्रौ योजना

(४.२५)पर्यटन तथा नागरिक उड्डयन

#### १. पृष्ठभूमि

नेपाल असीमित पर्यटकीय संभावनाहरु भएको देश हो । पर्यटन व्यवसायलाई ग्रामीण तहसम्म विस्तारगरी यसका लाभहरुमा सबै क्षेत्र, वर्ग, जातजाति, गरीव, असहाय, निमुखा मानिसहरुको समावेशीपहाचको विस्तार गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकता देखिएको छ । पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकास र विस्तारका लागि देशकोहवाइ यातायात सेवालालाई सुरक्षित, सर्वसुलभ, विश्वसनीय तथा व्यवस्थित बनाउनु अपरिहार्य भएको छ ।

राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको योगदान वृद्धि गर्न पर्यटकीय संभावनाहरुको विकास विस्तार र प्रबर्द्धन,पर्यटन सेवाहरुको विविधीकरण, सम्पदाहरुको संरक्षण, पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारहरुको विकास र सौन्दर्यीकरण,पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा समावेशी पहाच विस्तार, पर्यटन व्यवसायलाई ग्रामीण एवं समुदायसम्म विस्तार, रोजगारकेन्द्रित समावेशी तथा समन्यायिक आर्थिक वृद्धि गरी गरीवी न्यूनीकरण गर्ने तथा हवाइ सेवालालाईसुरक्षित, सर्वसुलभ र विश्वसनीय बनाउने तथा पूर्वाधारहरुको विकास गर्ने गरी योजनाका उद्देश्य, लक्ष्य,रणनीति, कार्यनीति र कार्यक्रमहरु केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

#### २. अद्यावधिक स्थिति

##### क. पर्यटन

पर्यटनलाई देशको आर्थिक विकास नीतिको उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखी यसको विकासका लागि सम्बद्धसबै मन्त्रालय र निकायका कार्यक्रमहरुलाई पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धनमुखी बनाउन पर्यटन नीति, २०५२ लाईपरिमार्जन गरी पर्यटन नीति, २०६५ ल्याइएको छ ।पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धनका लागि मौलिक ब्राण्ड Naturally Nepal : Once is not Enoughलाई अगाडि बढाइएको छ ।पर्यटन बजारका लागि संभाव्य मुलुकहरु भारत र चीनलाई केन्द्रित गरी अन्य मुलुकहरु



श्रीलंका, जापान, थाईलैण्ड, मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, रसिया, कोरिया, जर्मनी, बेल्जियम, अमेरिका, वेलायत लगायत कामुलुकहरुमा पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन मेला र अन्य क्रियाकलापहरु सञ्चालन गरिएका छन् । पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धनका

क्रियाकलापहरुमा विदेश स्थित नेपाली कुटनैतिक नियोगहरुको परिचालन गरिएको छ । विदेशमा बस्नेगैर आवासीय नेपाली र उनीहरुको संस्थाको उपयोग गरी पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन गर्ने कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिएको छ । विश्व पर्यटन संगठन, दक्षिण एशिया उपक्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग (कब्बन्त्र), विमस्टेक, कोस्क्याप (Cooperative, Operational, Safety and Continuing Air Worthiness Programme) जस्ता अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र क्षेत्रीय संगठनहरुको सहयोगमा पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन कार्यक्रमहरु अगाडि बढाइएको छ । आन्तरिक पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन गर्न विदा पर्यटन कार्यक्रमको शुरुवात गरिएको छ । पर्यटन क्षेत्रका सरोकारवाला र पर्यटन व्यवसायीहरुको सहकार्यमा नेपाल पर्यटन दूरदृष्टि २०२० जारी गरिएको छ । यस अन्तर्गत सन् २०२० सम्मका लागि पर्यटन क्षेत्रको दूरदृष्टि, लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य, रणनीतिहरु समाहित गरी सन् २०२० मा २० लाख पर्यटक भित्राउने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ । देशमा भएको द्वन्दका

कारण पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा गुमेको विश्वसनीयतालाई पुनस्थापित गर्ने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्यटन उद्गम बजारमा प्रचार प्रसार गर्ने, नया गन्तव्यस्थलहरुको प्रबर्द्धन गरी आन्तरिक पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन गर्ने, पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा

क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गरी १० लाख पर्यटन भियभयाउने उद्देश्यका साथ सन् २०११ लाई “नेपाल पर्यटन वर्ष”को रुपमा मनाउन “पर्यटनका लागि संगसंगै” भन्ने नाराका साथ शुभारम्भ गरिएको छ । नेपाल पर्यटनवर्षको अभियानलाई राष्ट्रव्यापी र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय रुपमा प्रचार प्रसार गर्ने कार्यलाई व्यापकता दिइएको छ । पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारको विकास गर्न पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकास आयोजना सञ्चालन गरिएको छ । पर्वतीय पर्यटनमा सक्षम जनशक्ति विकास गर्न पर्वतीय प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान विकास समितिको गुरुयोजना स्वीकृत गरिएको छ । तराई-मधेश क्षेत्र र कर्णाली क्षेत्रमा एकीकृत रुपमा पर्यटन विकासका लागि विराट क्षेत्र, सलहेस क्षेत्र, विदेह-मिथिला क्षेत्र, सिम्रौन क्षेत्र, लुम्बिनी क्षेत्र, चिसापानी क्षेत्र, र कर्णाली क्षेत्र पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन विकास समितिको गठन गरी काम शुरु गरिएको छ । पर्यटन क्षेत्रका लाभहरु समुदाय र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रसम्म विस्तार गर्न घरवाससम्बन्धी कार्यविधि स्वीकृत गरी

लागू गरिएको छ । होमस्टे सञ्चालनकालागि अध्ययन, जनचेतना, तालिम लगायतका कार्यक्रमको शुरुवात गरिएको छ । पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा उच्चस्तरीय जनशक्ति विकास र पर्यटन व्यवसाय प्रवर्द्धनमा सहयोग पुर्याउने जनशक्ति उत्पादनकोलागि प्रयासहरु गरिएका छन् । तीन वर्षीय अन्तरिम योजनामा पर्यटन आगमन संख्या ३ लाख ७५ हजारबाट ७ लाख पुर्याउने, प्रतिपर्यटक बसाइ अवधि १३ दिन पुर्याउने, विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जन अमेरिकी डलर ३० करोड पुर्याउने, प्रतिपर्यटक प्रतिदिन खर्च ६३ डलर पुर्याउने, पर्यटन क्षेत्रको प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारी १ लाख पुर्याउने लक्ष्य राखिएकोमा मुलुकमा संक्रमणकाल लम्बिएको, लक्ष्य अनुरूप पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा लगानी नभएको, बारम्बार भैरहने बन्द, हडतालका कारण अपेक्षित परिणाम आउन सकेको छैन ।

## ख. हवाइ

हवाइ यातायात सेवालाई सर्वसुलभ, सुरक्षित, स्तरीय एवं भरपर्दो बनाउन हवाइ नीति, २०६३ कोव्यवस्था अनुसार आन्तरिक विमानस्थल निर्माण, सञ्चालनका साथै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय उडान सञ्चालनका

लागि निजी क्षेत्रको सहभागिता बढाउदै जाने रणनीति अनुरूप निजी केही कम्पनीलाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाइसेवा सञ्चालन गर्न इजाजतपत्र दिइसकिएको छ । आन्तरिक उडान तर्फ निजी वायुसेवा कम्पनीहरुको सहभागिता वृद्धि भइरहेको छ । विमानस्थलहरुको भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्माणमा निजी क्षेत्रकालगानीकर्ताहरुलाई आकर्षित गरी विमानस्थल निर्माण गराउने नीति लिइएको छ । हाल देशमा १ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल, ४ वटा क्षेत्रीय विमानस्थल, ४३ वटा आन्तरिक विमानस्थल, २४ वटा निर्माणाधीन विमानस्थल समेत गरी ५२ वटा विमानस्थल रहेका छन् भने ती मध्ये ३४ वटा मात्र सञ्चालनमा रहेका छन् । नेपालले ३५ वटा मुलुकसाग द्विपक्षीय हवाइ सेवा संभौता सम्पन्न गरी समयानुकूल पुनरावलोकन गरी बढीभन्दा बढी ट्राफिक अधिकार प्राप्त गर्ने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । थप अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वायुसेवा कम्पनीहरुलाई उडान गर्न प्रोत्साहन गर्न त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल २४ सैघण्टा सञ्चालन गर्न सक्ने गरी सुविधा विस्तार कार्य प्रारम्भ गरिएको छ । नेपाललाई हवाइ ट्रान्जिटको रूपमा विकास गर्न भारत, चीन, पाकिस्तान र ICAO साग सहकार्य गर्ने कार्य प्रारम्भ भएको छ । विमानस्थलहरुमा भू-उपग्रहमा आधारित संचार, पथप्रदर्शन, निगरानी तथा त्रिवर्षीय योजना (२०६७/६८-२०६९/७०) हवाइ यातायात

व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीलाई लागु गर्न १० वर्षे योजना (सन् २००५- १५) तयार गरी सो को कार्यान्वयनको प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाइएको छ । नेपालको समग्र हवाई क्षेत्रको सुदृढीकरण एवं विकासका लागि निजी क्षेत्रसाग हातेमालो गरी पूर्वाधार विकासमा सहभागीता बढाउन हवाई नीति, २०६३ कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याई नियमन कार्यलाई प्रभावकारी बनाइएको छ । बाराको निजगढमा दोस्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको लागि विस्तृत संभाव्यता अध्ययन गर्न कोरियाली कम्पनी साग सम्झौता गरी कार्य अधि बढाइएको छ । यसै गरी एसियाली विकास बैकको ऋण र अनुदान सहायता अन्तर्गत गौतमबुद्ध विमानस्थल, भैरहवालाई क्षेत्रीय स्तरको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको रूपमा विकास गर्ने र पोखराको छिन्नेडाडामा नया क्षेत्रीय स्तरको विमानस्थल निर्माण गर्न प्रक्रिया अधि बढाइएको छ । नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमलाई सार्वजनिक - निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणा अनुरूप सञ्चालन गर्ने गरी संस्थागत पुन संरचना गर्ने अध्ययन पूरा गरी कार्यान्वयनको प्रक्रिया अधि बढाइएको छ ।

### ३. समस्या तथा चुनौती

संक्रमणकाल, शान्ति सुरक्षाको कमी, बन्द हडताल र द्वन्दको पूर्णतः अन्त्य नभएकोले कतिपय विदेशी मुलुकहरुले पर्यटकहरुलाई दिने नेपाल भ्रमणको सल्लाह (Travel Advisory) नकारात्मक नै रहेको पाइएको छ । प्रमुख पर्यटन गन्तव्यहरुबाट भरपर्दो सिधा हवाई सेवा नहुनु, हवाई सीटको संख्यामा कमी रहनु र हवाई भाडा समेत महागो भएको, विदेशी पर्यटकहरुलाई उपलब्ध गराइने सेवा सुविधा वारेमापर्याप्त सूचना प्रवाह नभएको र स्वदेश भित्रका होटल, ट्राभल, टुर अपरेटर बीच सञ्जाल स्थापना गर्ननसकिएको, पर्यटकीय स्थलहरुको पहिचान गरी ती क्षेत्रमा पूर्वाधारहरुको एकीकृत र समन्वयात्मकरूपमा विकास गर्न नसकिएको, पूर्वाधारहरु पनि पर्यटन-मैत्री बनाउन नसकिएका, पर्यटन विकासकासंभावना र संभाव्य स्थलहरुको उचित विकास, विस्तार, संरक्षण र प्रचार प्रसार गर्न नसकिएको, पर्यटनतथा नागरिक उड्डयन सम्बन्धी क्षेत्र र उपयोगहरुमा वैदेशिक लगानी आकर्षण गर्न नसकिएका, LeaveTravel Concessionलाई कानूनी मान्यता प्रदान गरी सरकारी, गैर सरकारी, क्षेत्रका कर्मचारी/कामदारलाई यो सुविधा उपलब्ध गराई आन्तरिक पर्यटक संख्या बढाउन नसकिएका, आन्तरिक पर्यटनप्रबर्द्धन गर्ने कार्य गर्न नसकिएको, त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाई क्षेत्रको क्षमता बढाउन नसकिएको, जस्तासमस्याहरु छन् । द्वन्दको क्रममा क्षतिग्रस्त विमानस्थलहरुको पुनर्निर्माण एवं उड्डयन संचार

उपकरणहरूको पुनःस्थापनाकासाथै विभिन्न विमानस्थलहरूको भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास, विस्तार एवं आधुनिकीकरण र नयाविमानस्थलहरू निर्माण गर्ने कार्य गर्न स्रोत पर्याप्त नहुदा अगाडि बढाउन सकिएको छैन । सम्भाव्यताअध्ययन भैरहेको दोस्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक स्रोत जुटाउने, प्रस्तावितविमानस्थलको जग्गामा वसोवास गरिरहेका वासिन्दाहरूलाई पुनर्वास गराउने कार्य चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेकोछ भने देशको भौगोलिक अवस्थिति, मौसम तथा आधुनिक उपकरणको पर्याप्तताले उड्डयनको सुरक्षासुनिश्चित गर्नु चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेको छ ।

#### ४. दीर्घकालीन सोच

मुलुकमा विद्यमान पर्यटकीय संभावनाहरूको विकास, संरक्षण र प्रबर्द्धन गर्दै सुरक्षित, सर्वसुलभ र विश्वसनीय हवाइ सेवा उपलब्ध गराई नेपाललाई सुरक्षित र आकर्षक गन्तव्यस्थलको रूपमा स्थापितगरी यस क्षेत्रबाट रोजगारी सिर्जना, समावेशी र समन्यायिक आर्थिक वृद्धि, सन्तुलित विकास र गरीबीन्यूनीकरणमा योगदान पुऱ्याइ राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रको प्रमुख क्षेत्रको रूपमा स्थापित गर्ने ।

#### ५. उद्देश्य

१. पर्यटन उद्योगलाई ग्रामीण तहसम्म विकास र विस्तार गरी सघन एवं समन्वयात्मक पर्यटकीयविकासका माध्यमबाट नेपाललाई विश्वकै प्रमुख पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलको रूपमा विकास गर्दैपर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकासबाट राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक क्रियाकलापमा अभिवृद्धि गरी रोजगारी सिर्जना,क्षेत्रीय सन्तुलन, समावेशी र समन्यायिक आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल गरी गरीबी न्यूनीकरण गर्ने ।
२. हवाइ यातायातको सुदृढीकरणबाट राष्ट्रिय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा आवागमन र पहाच वढाईआर्थिक विकास तथा पर्यटन विकास गर्ने ।

#### ६. रणनीति

१. पर्यटकीय संभावनाहरूको विकास र प्रबर्द्धन गरी पर्यटन उद्योगलाई राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रकोमहड्भवपूर्ण आधारको रूपमा विकास गर्ने ।

२. नेपाललाई विश्वकै प्रमुख र आकर्षक पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलको रूपमा स्थापित गर्ने ।
३. आन्तरिक पर्यटकलाई समेत पर्यटकको परिभाषामा समेटि आन्तरिक पर्यटनलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने, नया नया गन्तव्यस्थलको विकास र विस्तार गरी पर्यटन व्यवसायको विविधीकरण गर्ने ।
४. सरकारी, निजी, स्थानीय निकाय र समुदायको सहकार्यमा पर्यटन विकासको निम्ति आवश्यकपूर्वाधारहरुको विकास र विस्तार गर्ने ।
५. पर्यटन विकासका माध्यमबाट सन्तुलित, समावेशी र समन्यायिक आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल गर्दैरोजगारी सिर्जना, क्षेत्रीय सन्तुलन तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरणमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने ।
६. नेपालमा पर्यटन विकासका लागि आवश्यक वातावरण तयार गर्ने ।
७. हवाई सेवालाई गुणस्तरीय, प्रतिस्पर्धी भरपर्दो र सुलभ बनाउन आवश्यक कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनगरिनुका साथै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र आन्तरिक विमानस्थलहरुको विकास र स्तरोन्नति गर्ने ।
८. नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमको व्यवस्थापनलाई सार्वजनिक-निजी साभ्केदारीको अवधारणा अनुरुपसुधार गरी समग्र क्षमता बढाउने ।

## ७. कार्यनीति

- १.१ नेपाल पर्यटन वर्ष, २०११ को राष्ट्रिय अभियानलाई सफल बनाउन स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय, राष्ट्रियतथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा प्रभावकारी समन्वय कायम गरी प्रबर्द्धनात्मक कार्य गरिनेछ ।
- १.२ NATURALLY NEPAL : ONCE IS NOT ENOUGHजस्ता मौलिक ब्राण्ड तथा WILD WEST, VIRGINEASTजस्ता सहायक ब्राण्डलाई संस्थागत गर्दै विश्व बजारमा नेपालको नया परिचय प्रस्तुतगरिनेछ ।

- १.३ स्थलमार्ग हाडै आउने तेस्रो मुलुकका पर्यटक तथा भारतीय एवं चिनिया पर्यटकहरुको संख्यामावृद्धि गर्न सीमा क्षेत्रका नाका र शहरहरुमा व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार गर्ने, आवागमन मार्गहरुकोविकास र विस्तार गरी पर्यटकहरुको आवागमन सहज बनाउने, नाकाहरुमा पर्यटकहरुकालागि व्यावसायिकरुपमा बहुउद्देश्यीय पर्यटकीय सूचना तथा सेवा केन्द्रहरुको स्थापना गरीस्थानीय निकायलाई सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी दिने जस्ता कार्यक्रमहरुको सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
- १.४ विदेशस्थित नेपाली कूटनैतिक नियोगहरुलाई परिचालन गरी आर्थिक कुटनीतिको माध्यमबाटपर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
- १.५ सबै याममा पर्यटक नेपाल आउने वातावरण तयार गर्न बेमौसममा नेपाल भ्रमण गर्नेपर्यटकहरुका लागि खास सुविधाका विशेष प्याकेजहरु नेपाल पर्यटन बोर्ड तथा पर्यटनव्यवसायीहरुको सहभागितामा तयार गरिनेछ ।
- १.६ सासेक, विमस्टेक, कोस्क्याप, विश्व पर्यटन संगठन जस्ता क्षेत्रीय र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय संगठनहरुमार्फत पर्यटन विकासको लागि साभ्ना समन्वयात्मक कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गरी अन्तरदेशीयपर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन तथा विकास गरिनेछ ।
- १.७ विदेशी मुलुकमा बसोबास गरेका गैरआवासीय नेपाली र उनीहरुको संस्थालाई नेपालकोपर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन एवं प्रचारप्रसारमा उपयोग गर्ने, बढी पर्यटक नेपाल पठाउने र ठूलो लगानीआवश्यक पर्ने आधुनिक एवं गुणस्तरयुक्त रिसोर्ट, होटलहरु निर्माण गर्ने कार्यमा लगानीबढाउन प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
- २.१ स्थापित बजार र नेपालको मुख्य पर्यटकीय स्थलहरु जस्तै सगरमाथा, पशुपतिनाथ,गौतमबुद्धको जन्मस्थल लुम्बिनी, सीताको जन्मभूमि जनकपुर तथा विश्व सम्पदा क्षेत्रहरुलाईविश्वव्यापी रुपमा प्रचार प्रसार गर्दै पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन गरिनेछ ।
- २.२ दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया, श्रीलंका, चीन आदि विश्वका विभिन्न मुलुकहरुबाट बौद्ध धर्माबलम्बीपर्यटकहरु आकर्षित गर्न आफ्नो जीवनमा एकपटक तीर्थाटन गर्न जानैपर्ने ठाउाको रुपमालुम्बिनीलाई विकसित गर्ने तथा नेपाल भित्रै लुम्बिनी, तिलौराकोट,

कपिलवस्तु, रामग्राम, देवदह, गोटिहवा, निग्लिहवा, कुदान आदिलाई बौद्ध चक्रको रूपमा विकास गरिनेछ ।

- २.३ पर्यटन व्यवसायलाई संभाव्यताको आधारमा पर्वतारोहण, साहसिक पर्यटन, धार्मिक-सास्कृतिकपर्यटनका साथै ग्रामीण र सामुदायिक पर्यटन, पर्या-पर्यटन, कृषि पर्यटन, खेल पर्यटन, शैक्षिकपर्यटन र स्वास्थ्य पर्यटन जस्ता नया अवधारणाहरूको माध्यमबाट पर्यटन व्यवसायकोविविधीकरण, विस्तार र विकास तथा प्रबर्द्धन गरिनेछ ।
- २.४ आन्तरिक पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन गर्न विदा यात्रा सहूलियतको अवधारणालाई आवश्यक कानुनीव्यवस्था गरी सरकारी एवं निजी क्षेत्रमा क्रमशः लागु गरिनेछ ।
- २.५ तराई, पहाड तथा हिमालका पर्यटकीय सम्भाव्यताहरूको एकीकृत रूपमा विकास गरीअन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र आन्तरिक पर्यटनका लागि विकास र प्रबर्द्धन गरिनेछ ।
- २.६ पर्यटक उत्पत्ति बजारमा नेपाली पर्यटन उद्योगको उपस्थिति गराउन नीतिमा परिमार्जन गरीप्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
- ३.१ आन्तरिक पर्यटकलाई पर्यटकको परिभाषा भित्र कानुनी रूपमा समेटिनेछ ।
- ३.२ पर्यटन विकासका संभावित स्थलहरूलाई पर्यटन क्षेत्रको रूपमा परिभाषित गरी पर्यटन करिडोर र क्षेत्रीय अवधारणाका आधारमा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकास, विस्तार र विविधीकरण गरिनेछ ।
- ३.३ पर्वतीय पर्यटनको विकास र विस्तारका लागि पर्वतीय प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको गुरुयोजनाअनुसार भौतिक निर्माणका कार्यहरू गरिनेछ । प्रतिष्ठानबाट सञ्चालन गरिने तालिमकार्यक्रमहरूलाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड अनुरूप बनाउन यस क्षेत्रका अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाहरूसँगसमन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ ।
- ३.४ पर्वतीय पर्यटनलाई दिगो विकास गर्न हिमाल र हिमाली वातावरण संरक्षण गर्न अनुगमन रव्यवस्थापनका लागि संबद्ध निकाय तथा स्थानीय समुदाय समेतको सहभागिता र साभेदारीमासंयन्त्र निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ ।

- ३.५ आरोहणका लागि माग भइ आएका हिमालहरु खुला गर्दै जाने साथै छिमेकी मुलुकहरुकोतुलनामा आरोहण क्रियाकलापहरुलाई बढी प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाइनेछ ।
- ४.१ पर्यटकीय सम्पदा वा पूर्वाधारहरुको संरक्षण, सम्बर्द्धन, विकास र सौन्दर्यीकरण तथा पूर्वाधारनिर्माण कार्यमा जिल्ला विकास समिति, गाउँ विकास समिति र नगरपालिका जस्ता स्थानीयनिकायहरुका माध्यमबाट पर्यटन विकासलाई समेत सहयोग पुग्ने गरी आवधिक तथा वार्षिकयोजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यक्रमहरुको संयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ ।
- ४.२ ग्रामीण इलाकाहरु तथा प्रमुख पर्यटक शहरी गन्तव्यस्थलहरुमा समेत घरवास ( Home stay)पर्यटनको विकास तथा सञ्चालनका लागि पूर्वाधार विकास, समुदायमा जनचेतना बढाइने तथाप्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
- ४.३ पर्यटन पूर्वाधारको क्षेत्रमा निजी क्षेत्रको लगानी बढाउन सरकारी जग्गा लिजमा दिने, छुटसहुलियत उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था गरी प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
- ४.४ होटल, ट्राभल तथा ट्रेकिङ्ग लगायतका पर्यटन व्यवसायसाग सम्बन्धित जानकारी तथा पर्यटनक्षेत्रमा उत्पन्न हुने संकटको व्यवस्थापन गर्न प्रभावकारी सूचना एवं एकीकृत तथ्याङ्क प्रणालीकोविकास गरिनेछ ।
- ४.५ पर्यटक मैत्री पूर्वाधार विकास गर्न जोड दिइ पूर्वाधार निर्माण गर्ने अन्य सरकारी निकायसागसमन्वय र सहकार्य गरिनेछ । भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्माण गर्दा भइरहेका महइभ्वपूर्ण पैदलमार्गहरुलाई सुरक्षित गर्न प्राथमिकता दिइनेछ ।
- ५.१ पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा युवा जनशक्तिको अधिक उपयोग गर्न व्यावसायिक सम्भाव्यता भएका क्षेत्रमातालिम तथा सीप विकासका विविध कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा नै सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
- ५.२ पर्यटन क्षेत्रको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जनशक्ति तयार गर्न नेपाल पर्यटन तथा होटल व्यवस्थापनप्रतिष्ठानलाई स्वनिर्भरतर्फ उन्मुख गराउादै प्रतिष्ठानबाट उच्चस्तरीय शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम एवम्तालिमहरुको सञ्चालन, त्यस्ता कार्यक्रमहरुको समन्वय, नियमन एवम् अनुगमन गर्ने नमूनाकेन्द्रको रुपमा विकास गरिनेछ ।



- ५.३ पर्यटन क्षेत्र र यसबाट सिर्जित लाभमा महिला, आदिवासी जनजाति, मधेशी, दलित, अपाङ्गतथा पिछडिएका क्षेत्र र गरीबको समावेशी पहुच विस्तार गर्ने कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
- ६.१ राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको योगदान गणना गर्ने प्रणालीको विकास गर्न पर्यटन क्षेत्रकोछुट्टै लेखाको प्रयोग गरिनेछ ।
- ६.२ स्थलमार्गबाट आउने भारतीय पर्यटकहरुको र आन्तरिक पर्यटकहरुको तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्नेव्यवस्था आरम्भ गरिनेछ ।
- ६.३ पर्यटन सम्बन्धी गतिविधि तथा कार्यक्रमहरुलाई व्यवस्थित तथा प्रभावकारी रूपले सञ्चालनगर्न निजी क्षेत्र समेतको सहभागितामा समय सापेक्ष रणनीतिक योजनाको तर्जुमा गरिनेछ ।
- ६.४ विमानस्थल पूर्वाधार विकास र स्तरोन्नति, प्रविधिको विकास, वायुसेवा तथा जल यातायातसेवा सञ्चालनको कार्यमा सार्वजनिक-निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणालाई अगाडि बढाइनेछ ।
- ६.५ पर्यटन व्यवसायीहरुबाट पर्यटकहरुलाई प्रदान गरिने सेवा तथा सुविधाहरुलाई गुणस्तरीयबनाउनका लागि त्यस्ता सेवा तथा सुविधाहरुको स्तरीकरण गर्न आवश्यक मापदण्ड,निर्देशिका, संयन्त्र र पर्यटन व्यवसायीहरुको आचार संहिता निर्माण गरी नियमित अनुगमनतथा समीक्षा गरिनेछ ।
- ६.६ पर्यटन नीति, २०६५ अनुरूप पर्यटन सम्बन्धी ऐन, नियमहरु पुनरावलोकन र सुधार गरिनेछ ।आन्तरिक पर्यटकको परिभाषामा पर्यटन ऐन र सवारी तथा यातायात व्यवस्था ऐन २०४९ माएकरूपता ल्याइनेछ ।
- ७.१ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाईसेवाको बढ्दो ट्राफिक, हवाई यात्रु र पर्यटकको बढ्दो चापलाई थेग्न बाराजिल्लाको निजगढमा दोस्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको निर्माण प्रारम्भ गरिनेछ ।
- ७.२ त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलमा आन्तरिक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाई यातायात सेवाको बढ्दोट्राफिक चापलाई धान्न सक्ने गरी आवश्यक पूर्वाधार विकास तथा

विस्तार कार्य प्राथमिकताकासाथ गरी त्रिभुवन विमानस्थललाई २४ सै घण्टा सञ्चालनमा ल्याइनेछ ।

७.३ गौतमबुद्ध विमानस्थल भैरहवा र पोखरा विमानस्थलहरूलाई क्षेत्रीय स्तरको अन्तर्राष्ट्रियविमानस्थलको रूपमा विकास गरिनेछ ।

७.४ विराटनगर, जनकपुर, भैरहवा, नेपालगञ्ज, सुर्खेत र धनगढी विमानस्थलहरूलाई हवाईविमानस्थलको रूपमा विकास गरी साना जहाजहरूलाई त्रिभुवन विमानस्थलको सट्टा यीविमानस्थलहरूबाट उडान गर्न प्रोत्साहित गरी त्रिभुवन विमानस्थलमा साना जहाजको चापलाईकम गरिनेछ ।

७.५ विमानस्थलहरूको भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्माणमा निजी क्षेत्रका लगानीकर्ताहरूलाई आकर्षित गरीविमानस्थल निर्माण गराउने कार्य अघि बढाइनेछ ।

७.६ पर्यटकीय रूपले महद्भ्रमपूर्ण विमानस्थलहरू वाह्रै महिना सञ्चालन हुनेगरी स्तरोन्नति गरिनेछ ।

द्वन्दको क्रममा क्षतिग्रस्त भएका विमानस्थलहरूको पुनर्निर्माण एवं उड्डयन सञ्चारउपकरणहरूको पुनःस्थापना गर्ने कार्यलाई जारी राखिनेछ ।

७.७ हवाई सेवा सम्बन्धी गतिविधि तथा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई व्यवस्थित तथा प्रभावकारी रूपलेसञ्चालन गर्न हवाई यातायात गुरुयोजनाको तर्जुमा गरिनेछ ।

७.८ नेपाल नागरिक उड्डयन प्राधिकरणको संस्थागत, भौतिक तथा अन्य पक्षहरूको सुधार गर्नकालागि प्राधिकरणले रणनीतिक योजना बनाउनेछ ।

७.९ हवाई यात्रु र मालसामानको ओसार पसार सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण गरिनेछ ।

८.१ नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमलाई सार्वजनिक-निजी साभेदारीमा सञ्चालन गर्ने गरी संस्थागतव्यवस्थापकीय सुधार गरी दक्षतापूर्वक सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।

८.२ योजना अवधिमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय उडानको लागि २ वटा जेट विमान, आन्तरिक उडान तर्फट्रङ्करुटहरूमा २ वटा र स्टोल रुटहरूमा २ वटा विमान खरीद गरी निगमको आन्तरिक हवाईउडान क्षमतामा समेत सुदृढीकरण र विस्तार गरिनेछ ।

द.३ विदेशी वायुसेवा कम्पनीहरुलाई नेपाल आउने पर्यटकहरुको उद्गम बजारहरुमा उडान गर्नकालागि बढी प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ ।

#### द. परिमाणात्मक लक्ष्य

क्र.सं. विवरण आ.व. २०६६/०६७को स्थिति त्रिवर्षीय योजनको लक्ष्य

१. पर्यटक आगमन (हजारमा) ५,०९ १२,००
२. प्रति पर्यटक बसाई अवधि (दिन) ११.३२ १२
३. प्रति पर्यटक प्रतिदिन खर्च (अमेरिकी डलरमा) ६५.३ ७३
४. पर्यटनबाट आर्जन हुने विदेशी मुद्रा (करोड-अमेरिकी डलरमा) ३७.७१ ५०
५. प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारी (हजारमा) ९० १५०
६. नियमित उडानमा नेपाल आउने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमान सेवा २५ ३५
७. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाई सेवामा एकतर्फी हवाई सिट संख्या (हजारमा) २१,४८ ४०,००
८. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय उडानबाट नेपाल आउने हवाई यात्री संख्या (हजारमा) १०,४२ २०,००

#### ९. प्रमुख कार्यक्रम

पर्यटन क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकास, पर्यटन प्रबर्द्धन, पर्वतीय पर्यटन तथा पर्यटन उद्योगव्यवस्थापन, पर्यटकीय जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम, नीतिगत, कानूनी, संगठनात्मक सुधार र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्पर्क विस्तार कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।

हवाई क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत विमानस्थलहरुको निर्माण तथा सुधार, पोखरा नया विमानस्थललाई क्षेत्रीयविमानस्थलको रुपमा निर्माण, गौतमबुद्ध विमानस्थललाई क्षेत्रीय विमानस्थलको रुपमा स्तरोन्नति, उड्डयन सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमको विस्तार, हवाई सुरक्षा अभिवृद्धिको कार्यक्रम, निजगढमा दोस्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल निर्माणका लागि पूर्वाधार खडा गर्ने, क्षेत्रीय तथा पर्यटकीय दृष्टिले महत्त्वपूर्ण विमानस्थलहरुको सुदृढीकरण, त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको सुधार तथा क्षमताविस्तार, जीवनोद्धार तथा अग्नि निवारक सेवा, हवाई यातायात व्यवस्थापन जस्ता कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।

## १०. अपेक्षित उपलब्धि

पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकासका लागि तर्जुमा भएका कार्यक्रमहरूको कार्यान्वयनबाट पर्यटकीयसंभावनाहरूको विकास, विस्तार, प्रबर्द्धन, पर्यटन व्यवसायमा विविधीकरण, पर्यटकीयपूर्वाधारहरूको विकास, संरक्षण, र सौन्दर्यीकरण, नयाा नयाा पर्यटकीय स्थलहरूको पहिचान, सबैक्षेत्र, वर्ग, जातजाति, लिङ्ग, गरिब, असहाय, निमुखा जनताहरूको पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा समावेशी पहुचविस्तार हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

- पर्यटक संख्या र प्रतिपर्यटक खर्चमा वृद्धि, रोजगारीको अवसर र विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जनमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि हुनेछ ।
- पर्यटन व्यवसायबाट प्राप्त लाभ समुदाय र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रसम्म विस्तार भएको हुनेछ ।
- सरकारी क्षेत्रको भूमिका नियमन, सहजीकरण, सहयोगी हुनेछ ।
- पर्यटन पूर्वाधारको विकासमा सरकारी क्षेत्र, स्थानीय निकाय र निजी क्षेत्रको समन्वय, सहभागिता र सहकार्य हुनेछ ।
- राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको योगदान वृद्धि भै गरीबी न्युनीकरणमा सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।
- हवाइ क्षेत्रका कार्यक्रमहरूको कार्यान्वयनबाट दोस्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको निर्माण प्रारम्भ,
- क्षेत्रीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको विकास, त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थलको स्तरोन्नति र क्षमता विकास, अन्य विमानस्थलहरूको निर्माण, सुधार र स्तरोन्नति हुनेछ ।
- हवाइ सिट संख्या र नेपाल आउने विमान संख्यामा वृद्धि हुनेछ । नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमको
- व्यवस्थापन र क्षमता सुधार भइ सार्वजनिक- निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणा अनुरूप सञ्चालन हुनेछ ।
- यसबाट नेपालको हवाइ यातायात सुरक्षित, सर्वसुलभ, र विश्वसनीय हुनेछ । विश्वसनीय सुरक्षित हवाइ सेवाले पर्यटन आगमनमा महइभवपूर्ण सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।

## तेह्रौं योजना

(आर्थिक वर्ष २०७०/७१-२०७२/७३)

### ४.२.४ पर्यटन

#### १. पृष्ठभूमि

भू-बनोटका कारणले सिर्जित विश्वकै अद्वितीय प्राकृतिक तथा जैविक सम्पदाहरू र ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, सास्कृतिक सम्पदाहरूको पहिचान, संरक्षण र प्रवर्द्धनबाट पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकास र विस्तार गरी प्राप्त प्रतिफललाई न्यायोचित तरिकाले ग्रामीण तहसम्म पुऱ्याउनको लागि पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विविधीकरण र विस्तार गरिनु पर्दछ । यसका लागि नयाँ पर्यटकीय स्थल र उपजहरूको पहिचान तथा पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास गरी पर्यटन उद्योगलाई राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रको बलियो आधारको रूपमा विकास गर्दै आमनागरिकको जीविकोपार्जन र रोजगारीका अवसरमा वृद्धि गरी जनताको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार गर्नु अपरिहार्य छ ।

#### २. अद्यावधिक स्थिति

पर्यटन पूर्वाधार, पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन र पर्यटकीय गतिविधिहरूको विविधीकरण तथा विस्तार गर्ने नीति लिइए अनुसार मुलुकका विभिन्न क्षेत्रहरूमा पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माणका कार्यहरू भैरहेका छन् । पर्यटकीय मेला, उत्सव, महोत्सव मार्फत् आन्तरिक पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन गरिनुका साथै पर्यटनलाई ग्रामीण स्तरसम्म पुऱ्याउन होमस्टे कार्यक्रम मार्फत् जनचेतना, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि र तालिमहरू प्रदान गरिएको थियो । विश्व पर्यटन क्षेत्रको पुनःस्थापना र मुलुकभित्रैको बढ्दो पर्यटन मैत्री वातावरणले गत आवधिक योजना अवधिमा २२.१ प्रतिशतले पर्यटक आगमनमा वृद्धि भै कूल वार्षिक पर्यटक आगमन संख्या करिब ८ लाख पुग्न गएको छ ।

मुलुकको पर्यटकीय सम्भावनाहरूलाई उजागर गर्न र संतुलित रूपमा पर्यटकीय सम्पदाहरूको पहिचान, विकास र प्रवर्द्धन गर्न ७५ वटै जिल्लाहरू समेट्ने गरी १८ वटा पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरू घोषणा गरी पूर्वाधार विकास र प्रवर्द्धनात्मक कार्यहरू अघि बढाइएको छ । पर्यटकलाई स्वस्थ मनोरन्जन उपलब्ध गराउने उद्देश्यका साथ सञ्चालनमा रहेका क्यासिनोलाई व्यवस्थित तथा मर्यादित रूपले सञ्चालन गर्न नियमावली कार्यान्वयनमा रहेको छ । पर्यटकीय उपजको विविधीकरण र विस्तार गर्न शैक्षिक पर्यटन, स्वास्थ्य पर्यटन

तथा कृषि पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनसम्बन्धी अध्ययन अवलोकन लगायत विविध कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन भएका छन् । पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत नयाँ गन्तव्य स्थलहरू सम्मको पदयात्रा मार्ग निर्माण सुधार, यात्रु निवास निर्माण, पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्र स्थापना लगायतका कार्यहरू अघि बढाइएको छ । जनशक्ति उत्पादनतर्फ नेपाल पर्यटन तथा होटल व्यवस्थापन प्रतिष्ठानबाट आतिथ्यता व्यवस्थापनमा स्नानकोत्तरको कक्षा सञ्चालन प्रारम्भ गरिनुका साथै पर्यटन तथा होटल व्यवस्थापनसम्बन्धी विभिन्न स्तरका १७०० जनाभन्दा बढी जनशक्ति उत्पादन गरिएका छन् ।

### ३. समस्या तथा चुनौतीहरू

बढ्दो शहरीकरण र भूमिको उच्च मूल्य वृद्धिका कारण प्राचीन सम्पदाहरूको अतिक्रमण तथा निजी स्वामित्व र निजी प्रयोगमा ल्याउने क्रियाकलाप वृद्धि हुनु, पर्याप्त पर्यटक सूचनाको अभाव, भरपर्दो हवाईसेवाको कमी, पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त लाभको न्यायोचित वितरण हुन नसक्नु, नयाँ पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको एकीकृत र समन्वयात्मक रूपमा पूर्वाधार विकास र प्रवर्द्धन गर्न नसकिनु प्रमुख समस्याहरू रहेका छन् । यसैगरी पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधार विकास र विविधीकरण मार्फत् प्राप्त लाभलाई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा पुऱ्याउनु, पर्यटकीय सम्पदाहरूको संरक्षण तथा प्रवर्द्धन गर्नु, विगतमा रहेको राजनीतिक संक्रमण, बन्द हडताल आदिबाट मुलुकको पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रमा परेको नकारात्मक सन्देशलाई हटाउँदै विश्व पर्यटन बजारमा नेपाललाई उत्कृष्ट गन्तव्य मूलुकको रूपमा उतार्नु, पर्यटन क्षेत्रले मुलुकको अर्थतन्त्रमा पुऱ्याएको योगदानबारे यकीन गर्नु यस क्षेत्रका प्रमुख चुनौतीहरू रहेका छन् ।

### ४. दीर्घकालीन सोच

नेपाललाई विश्वकै आकर्षक पर्यटन स्थलहरूमध्येको बनाउने ।

### ५. उद्देश्य

१. नेपाललाई विश्व पर्यटन मानचित्रमा आकर्षक, रमणीय र सुरक्षित गन्तव्य स्थलको रूपमा विकास गरी राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने ।
२. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय रूपमा पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनमार्फत् सङ्ख्यात्मक तथा गुणात्मक रूपमा पर्यटक आगमनमा वृद्धि गरी प्राप्त लाभको समन्यायिक वितरण गर्ने ।

## ६. रणनीति

१. पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन र पर्यटन विकास गर्न निजी क्षेत्रसँग सहकार्य गर्ने ।
२. नयाँ पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको एकीकृत र समन्वयात्मक रूपमा पूर्वाधार विकास गर्ने ।
३. पर्यटकीय स्थलको र उपजको विविधीकरण र विस्तार गरी ग्रामीण पर्यटनमार्फत् थप रोजगारीका अवसरहरूको सृजना गर्ने ।
४. मुलुकमा सबै मौसममा पर्यटकीय क्रियाकलापहरू सञ्चालनका निम्ति आन्तरिक पर्यटनलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने ।
५. पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन गर्न छिमेकी तथा नयाँ पर्यटन उद्गम मुलुकहरूलाई केन्द्रित गरी व्यापकरूपमा प्रचार प्रसार र प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने ।
६. पर्यटकहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराइने सेवा सुविधाको पर्याप्तता र गुणस्तरीयताको सुनिश्चितता गर्दै दिगो पर्यटन विकास गर्ने ।

## ७. कार्यनीति

१. पर्यटकीय सेवा सुविधा विकास र विस्तारका लागि निजी क्षेत्रको लगानी आकर्षित गरिनेछ ।
२. नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमको व्यवस्थापन सुधार गर्ने क्रममा रणनीतिक साभेदारको खोजी लगायत नयाँ विमानहरू थप र लिजमा लिने व्यवस्था मिलाई राष्ट्रिय ध्वजा बाहकलाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्यटन उद्गम विन्दुसम्म सिधा हवाई सम्पर्क गर्न सक्षम बनाइनेछ ।
३. प्रमुख पर्यटकीय स्थलहरूसम्म पहुँच सहज बनाउन केबुल कारलगायत एकीकृत पर्यटकीय र मनोरञ्जनस्थल निर्माण तथा सञ्चालनमा निजी क्षेत्रको लगानी प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
४. पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकासमा स्थानीय निकाय, समुदाय र निजी क्षेत्रको नेतृत्वदायी भूमिका र सहभागितालाई प्रोत्साहित गर्न पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त आयको ३० प्रतिशत रकम तत् क्षेत्रको पूर्वाधार विकासमा लगानी गर्ने नीति प्रभावकारी रूपमा लागू गरिनेछ ।
५. पर्वतारोहणलाई व्यवस्थित र वातावरण मैत्री बनाई पर्वतीय क्षेत्रलाई उत्कृष्ट पर्यटन गन्तव्यस्थलको रूपमा विकास गरिनेछ ।

६. पर्यटन उद्योगलाई हरित वृद्धिको प्रमुख क्षेत्रको रूपमा ग्रामीण तहसम्म विकास र विस्तार गरिनेछ ।
७. साहसिक एवं मनोरञ्जनात्मक क्रियाकलाप, परम्परागत, प्राकृतिक उपचार तथा स्पा, पर्या-पर्यटन, क्यासिनो/गेमिङ क्लब, एकीकृत मनोरञ्जन स्थललगायत पर्यटकीय उपज/क्रियाकलापहरूलाई व्यवस्थित र मर्यादित रूपमा सञ्चालन र प्रवर्द्धनका लागि आवश्यक कानुनी आधार तयार गरी लागू गरिनेछ ।
८. पर्यटकीय रूपमा संभाव्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा सामुदायिक होमस्टे सञ्चालन गर्न ग्रामीण समुदायलाई सामुदायिक भवन, पदयात्रामार्ग निर्माणलगायत पूर्वाधार विकासमा टेवा/सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
९. खास खास पर्यटकीय उपजमा केन्द्रित भई पर्यटन क्षेत्रहरूको विविधीकरण गरिनेछ ।
१०. मुलुकभित्र यात्रा गर्ने नेपालीलाई आन्तरिक पर्यटकको मान्यता दिन पर्यटन, यातायात व्यवस्थालगायत सम्बद्ध विभिन्न ऐन, नियम तथा नियमावलीहरूमा आवश्यक संशोधन गर्ने कार्य अघि बढाइनेछ ।
११. चीन र भारत केन्द्रित गरी निजी क्षेत्रसँगको सहकार्यमा पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनको कार्ययोजना तयार गरी अभियानका रूपमा प्रवर्द्धनात्मक कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
१२. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय सङ्गठनहरू आदि तथा आर्थिक रूपमा नवउदीयमान राष्ट्रबाट पर्यटक आकर्षित गर्न प्रवर्द्धनात्मक कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
१३. नेपाललाई आकर्षक गन्तव्यको रूपमा स्थापित गर्न आर्थिक कूटनीति तथा नेपाली डायसपोरालाई परिचालन गरिनेछ ।
१४. मनोरञ्जनस्थल, होटललगायत पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारमा आन्तरिक तथा वैदेशिक लगानी प्रवर्द्धन हुने वातावरण सृजना गरिनेछ ।
१५. प्रति पर्यटक खर्च वृद्धिका लागि पर्यटकको बसाई अबधि लम्ब्याउने र यसका लागि नयाँ गन्तव्यहरूको पहिचान तथा सेवा, सुविधामा लगानीलगायत सुरक्षाको प्रत्याभूति दिने वातावरण निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
१६. पर्यटन व्यवसायले प्रदान गर्ने सेवा सुविधामा गुणस्तरीयता सुनिश्चित गर्न पर्यटन उद्योगको अनुगमनलाई प्रभावकारी बनाइनेछ ।
१७. मुलुकभर स्थापना भएका होटल, ट्राभल, ट्रेकिङ र होमस्टेललगायत पर्यटन उद्योगहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।



१८. दुर्गम क्षेत्रमा उडान गर्ने वायुसेवाहरूले त्यस क्षेत्रमा गरेको उडान सङ्ख्याको आधारमा विशेष सुविधा तथा सहूलियत उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।

#### द. प्रमुख कार्यक्रमहरू

- घोषित पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरूमा गुरुयोजना बमोजिम एकीकृत पर्यटन सेवा केन्द्र तथा पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधार विकास गर्ने ।
- निजी क्षेत्रको सहकार्यमा नेपाल पर्यटन बोर्ड मार्फत् राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय रूपमा पर्यटकीय प्रवर्द्धन कार्य गर्ने ।
- अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय रूपमा पर्यटकीय प्रवर्द्धन गर्न कूटनीतिक नियोगहरूमार्फत् कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- पर्यटन दूरदृष्टि, २०२० को लक्ष्य प्राप्तीका लागि रणनीतिक योजना तर्जुमा गर्ने ।
- पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरूमा सन् २०२० सम्म भ्रमण वर्ष अभियानको कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- साहसिक पर्यटनलाई पर्यटकीय उपजको रूपमा विकास गर्न स्की, आइसक्लाइमिड, प्याराग्लाइडिङ, बन्जि जम्पिङ जस्ता क्रियाकलापहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- नेपाल पर्यटन तथा होटल व्यवस्थापन प्रतिष्ठानको सुदृढीकरण गर्ने ।
- पर्वतीय पर्यटन, पर्यटन उद्योग व्यवस्थापन, पर्वतीय प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानको पूर्वाधार विकास गर्ने ।
- पर्यटन क्षेत्रको सुधार र आन्तरिक पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनका लागि सम्बन्धित ऐन, नियमहरूमा समसामयिक सुधार तथा आवश्यक नयाँ नियमावलीको तर्जुमा गर्ने ।
- पशुपति, लुम्बिनी लगायतका राष्ट्रिय गौरवका आयोजनाहरूको समयबद्ध रूपमा पूर्वाधार विकास गर्ने ।
- बुहत्तर जनकपुर क्षेत्र विकास लगायत महत्त्वपूर्ण धार्मिक सांस्कृतिक स्थलहरूको क्षेत्रगत गुरुयोजना तयार गरी पर्यटकीय गन्तव्य स्थलका रूपमा विकास गर्ने ।

#### ९. अपेक्षित उपलब्धि

सन्तुलित पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारहरूको निर्माण र सुधार भै पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रमा पहुँच र पर्यटकीय सेवा सुविधामा विस्तार भएको हुने, पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विविधिकरण भएको हुने, सबै पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरूमा एकीकृत पर्यटकीय सेवा केन्द्रको निर्माण र सञ्चालन भएको हुने, योजनाको अन्तिम वर्ष कुल पर्यटक आगमन संख्या ११ लाख पुगेको हुने, प्रतिपर्यटक प्रतिदिन खर्च कम्तिमा ५० अमेरिकी डलर पुगेको हुने तथा औसत पर्यटक बसाई अवधि १४ दिन पुगेको हुनेछ ।

## चौधौँ योजना(आर्थिक वर्ष २०७३/७४-२०७५/७६)

### आधार-पत्र

नेपाल सरकार

राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौँ

२०७३

#### पर्यटन

तेह्रौँ योजनाले नेपाललाई आकर्षक र सुरक्षित पर्यटन गन्तव्यस्थल बनाई सङ्ख्यात्मक र गुणात्मकरूपमा पर्यटक आगमनमा वृद्धि गरी अर्थतन्त्रमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने उद्देश्य राखेको थियो । योजनाअवधिमा वार्षिक पर्यटक आगमन सङ्ख्या ११ लाख पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य रहेकोमा समीक्षा अवधिको पहिलोवर्षमा ७ लाख ९७ हजार र दोस्रो वर्षमा ७ लाख ९० हजार पुग्यो । तेस्रो वर्षमा भने भूकम्पको कारणलेसो सङ्ख्या घटेर ५ लाख ३८ हजार रहने अनुमान छ । पर्यटन व्यवसायमा प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारी १ लाख ६० हजारबाट बढाई २ लाख पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य रहेकोमा १ लाख ३८ हजारमा सिमित हुन पुगेको छ ।

#### ४.२.४ पर्यटन

##### १. पृष्ठभूमि

प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक, साहसिक, ऐतिहासिक तथा धार्मिक दृष्टिबाट नेपाल विश्वकै एक प्रमुखपर्यटकीय गन्तव्य देश हो । पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यहरूको विविधीकरण गर्दै नयाँ पर्यटकीय स्थल रउपजहरूको पहिचान, विकास तथा पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास गरी पर्यटन उद्योगलाई राष्ट्रियअर्थतन्त्रको एक प्रमुख आधारको रूपमा विकास गर्न जरूरी छ । पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनको माध्यमबाटरोजगारीका अवसरमा वृद्धि गरी गरीबी न्यूनीकरण गर्दै जनताको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार गर्नु आवश्यक छ । छिमेकी मुलुकहरूको मध्यम आय भएको ठूलो जनसङ्ख्या र उच्च आर्थिक वृद्धिबाट सिर्जितअवसरबाट लाभ प्राप्त गरी नेपालमा पर्यटन आगमन द्रुततर रूपमा वृद्धि हुने राम्रो सम्भावना रहेकोछ । यसबाट उच्च रोजगारी सिर्जना

र आयको वितरणमा पनि सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।पर्यटन क्षेत्रको अर्थतन्त्रमा योगदान बढ्न सक्ने अवस्था रहे तापनि पर्यटनबाट आशातीत प्रतिफलप्राप्त हुन सकेको छैन । खासगरी पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकास नहुनु, राजनैतिक सङ्क्रमण लम्बिनु, गतसालगएको भूकम्पका कारण सांस्कृतिक र पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारमा क्षति पुग्न जानुजस्ता कारणले पर्यटनआगमन, बसाइ र उनीहरूले गर्ने खर्चमा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुन सकेको छैन । विगतमा सरकारले पर्यटनक्षेत्रको विकासको लागि गरेको प्रयास स्वरूप पर्यटक आगमन सङ्ख्या, पर्यटकको बसाइ अवधि, पर्यटनक्षेत्रमा प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारी वृद्धि हुनुका साथै पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट हुने विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जन क्रमशः बढदै गएको अवस्था छ ।१०।

## चौधौ योजना, आधार-पत्र

### २. चुनौती तथा अवसर

#### चुनौती

विनाशकारी भूकम्प तथा त्यसपछिका परकम्पबाट मुलुकमा पर्यटकीय गन्तव्य तथा पुरातात्विकसम्पदाहरूमा भएको क्षतिलाई पुनर्निर्माणको माध्यमबाट मुलुकको पर्यटन क्षेत्रलाई पूर्वावस्थामा फर्काउनुयस क्षेत्रको प्रमुख चुनौती हो । यस्तै भूकम्प तथा आपूर्ति अवरोधबाट अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय जगतमा नेपालकोपर्यटन क्षेत्रमा परेको नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई प्रवर्द्धन तथा बजारीकरणको माध्यमबाट निराकरण गर्दै यसक्षेत्रको पुनरोत्थान गर्नु, प्राचीन सम्पदाहरूमा बढ्दो अतिक्रमणलाई रोक्नु, पर्याप्त पर्यटकीय सूचनाकोव्यवस्था गर्नु, हवाई सेवालाई थप भरपरो बनाउनु, पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त लाभको न्यायोचित वितरणतथा नयाँ पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको खोजिसँगै पूर्वाधार विकासमार्फत् पर्यटकीय उपजको विकासगरी पर्यटकीय सेवा तथा गन्तव्यको विविधीकरण गर्नु समेत चुनौतीको रूपमा रहेका छन् ।

#### अवसर

मुलुकमा अद्वितीय पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरू रहनु, पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रमा पूर्वाधार विकास हुँदै जानु, छिमेकीराष्ट्रहरूको उच्च आर्थिक वृद्धिबाट ती राष्ट्रहरूमा मध्यम आयवर्गको वृद्धि तीव्र हुँदै गएको फलस्वरूपती मुलुकहरूबाट नेपाल आउने पर्यटकहरूको सङ्ख्या बढ्दै जानु, पर्यटन पूर्वाधार वृद्धिमा सरकारकोजोड रहनु र निजी क्षेत्रको पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा लगानी वृद्धि हुनु यस क्षेत्रको विकासको अवसरका रूपमारहेका छन् ।

### ३. सोच, लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य, रणनीति र कार्यनीति

#### ३.१ सोच

आर्थिक समृद्धिका लागि पर्यटन विकास ।

#### ३.२ लक्ष्य

पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकासमार्फत् आर्थिक वृद्धि र रोजगारीका अवसर अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।

### ३.३ उद्देश्य

१. देशलाई आकर्षक तथा थप सुरक्षित गन्तव्यको रूपमा विकास गरी पर्यटन आगमनमा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि गरी जनताको आयस्तरमा वृद्धि गर्नु ।
२. पर्यटकीय गन्तव्य स्थल तथा उपजमा विविधीकरण र विकास गर्नु ।
३. नेपालका प्रमुख पर्यटकीय उपजहरूको बजारीकरण तथा प्रवर्द्धन गर्नु ।

### ३.४ रणनीति

१. पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन र पर्यटन विकास गर्न सार्वजनिक, निजी, सहकारी र सामुदायिक क्षेत्रसँग साभेदारी एवम् सहकार्य गर्ने ।
२. ग्रामीण पर्यटनमार्फत यस क्षेत्रका लाभलाई जनस्तरसम्म पुर्याउने ।
३. मुलुकमा सबै मौसममा पर्यटकीय क्रियाकलापहरू सञ्चालनका लागि आन्तरिक पर्यटनलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने ।

### क्षेत्रगत विकास नीतिहरू

४. स्थापित तथा नयाँ पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको एकीकृत र समन्वयात्मक रूपमा पूर्वाधारविकास गर्ने र पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकास र विविधीकरण गर्न वैदेशिक लगानी आकर्षित गर्ने ।

### ३.५. कार्यनीति

१. प्रमुख पर्यटकीय स्थलहरूसम्म सहज पहुँच बनाउन पर्यटन पदमार्गमार्फत एकीकृत पर्यटकीय र मनोरञ्जन स्थल निर्माण तथा सञ्चालनमा निजीक्षेत्रको लगानी प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
२. पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विकासमा स्थानीय निकाय, स्थानीय समुदाय तथा निजीक्षेत्रको नेतृत्वदायी भूमिका र सहभागितालाई प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ ।
३. पर्या-पर्यटन तथा कृषि पर्यटनलाई प्रवर्द्धन गरी पर्यटन क्षेत्रलाई थप वातावरणमैत्री बनाइनेछ ।
४. प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रिय पर्यटन रणनीति योजना (सन् २०१६-२०२६) को कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ ।
५. साहसिक पर्यटकको आगमनमा अभिवृद्धि गर्न पदमार्गको उपयुक्तताको आधारमा आवश्यक पूर्वाधारसहित स्थानको पहिचान र विकास गरिनेछ ।

६. प्रत्येक प्रदेशमा एउटा-एउटा पर्यटक गन्तव्यस्थल तोकौ उक्त गन्तव्यको लागि पूर्वाधार विकास गरिनेछ ।
७. पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त हुने लाभलाई न्यायोचित वितरण गर्नसमेत पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यस्थलको विविधीकरण गरिनेछ ।
८. नेपाललाई आकर्षक गन्तव्यस्थलको रूपमा स्थापित गर्न विदेशस्थित नेपाली कूटनीतिक नियोग तथा गैरआवासीय नेपाली सङ्घसंस्थालाई परिचालन गरिनेछ ।
९. प्रतिपर्यटक खर्च वृद्धिका लागि पर्यटकको बसाइ अवधि लम्ब्याउने र यसका लागि पर्यटकीय सेवा सुविधा तथा सुरक्षाको प्रत्याभूति बढाउने वातावरण निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
१०. पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन गर्न छिमेकी मुलुकहरू तथा नयाँ पर्यटन गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको व्यापक रूपमा प्रचार एवम् प्रवर्द्धन गरिनेछ ।
११. प्रमुख पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरूमा विपद् तथा जलवायुजन्य प्रकोपका घटनाहरू पहिचान गर्ने तथा विपद् र जलवायुजन्य जोखिम न्यूनीकरण एवम् पूर्व तयारी योजना तयार गरी कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ ।
१२. साहसिक पर्यटनको दिगो विकास गर्न पर्वतारोहणलाई थप व्यवस्थित र वातावरणमैत्री बनाइनेछ ।
१३. पर्यटन क्षेत्रको लाभलाई ग्रामीण तहसम्म पुऱ्याउन होमस्टेलाई एक प्रमुख माध्यमको रूपमा विकास गरिनेछ ।
१४. धार्मिक प्रतिष्ठानहरूको प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै सबै जातजातिको रीतिरिवाज परम्परा आदि भल्कने गरी राष्ट्रियस्तरको सांस्कृतिक सङ्ग्रहालय निर्माण गरिनेछ ।

### **चौधौँ योजना, आधार-पत्र**

१५. नेपाल वायुसेवा निगमको व्यवस्थापकीय सुधार गर्दै थप प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्यटन बजारसम्म पहुँच स्थापित गरिनेछ ।
१६. हवाई सुरक्षा व्यवस्थालाई प्राथमिकता दिई स्थानीय मौसमको विवरण पाउने व्यवस्था, हवाई सुरक्षाको अनुगमन, विभिन्न विमानस्थलहरूमा आपत्कालीन अवतरण गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था आदि गरिनेछ ।
१७. वि.सं. २०७३ लाई 'आन्तरिक भ्रमण वर्ष' र सन् २०१८ लाई 'नेपाल भ्रमण वर्ष' को रूपमा मनाइनेछ ।
१८. छिमेकी मुलुकहरूलाई केन्द्रित गरी निजीक्षेत्रसँगको सहकार्यमा पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनात्मककार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।

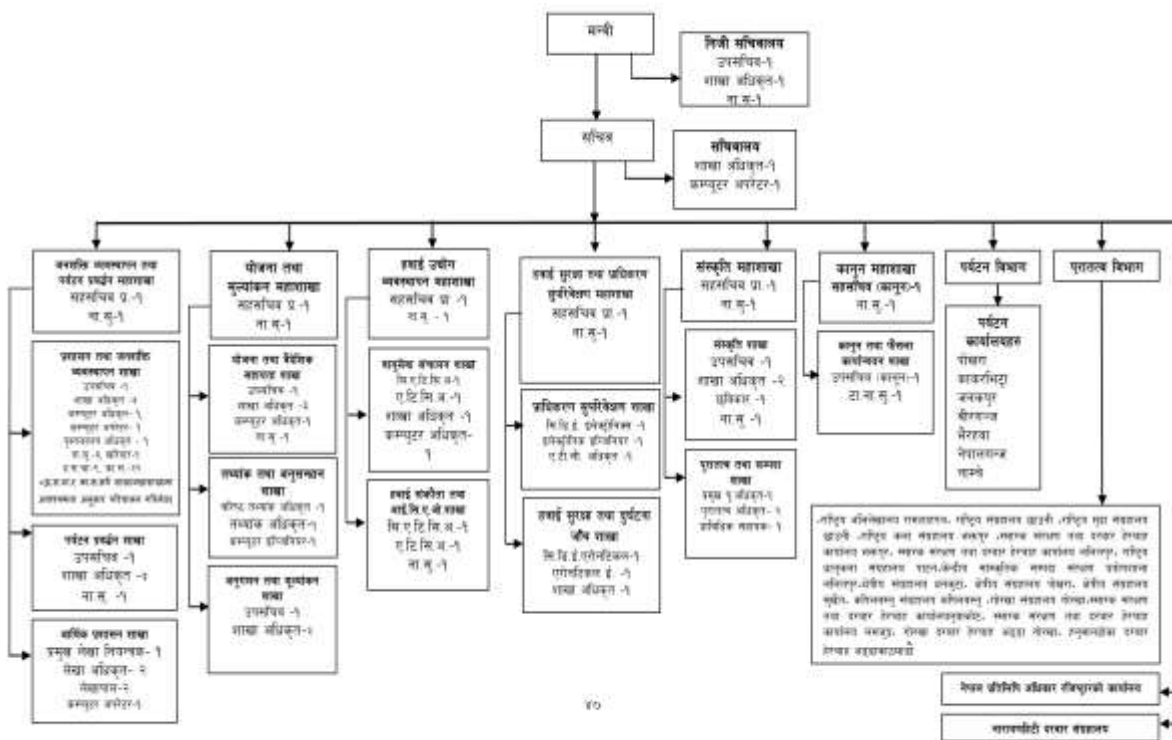
१९ पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन गर्न छिमेकी मुलुकहरू तथा नयाँ पर्यटन गन्तव्यस्थलहरूको व्यापक रूपमा प्रचार एवम् प्रवर्द्धन गरिनेछ ।

#### **४. अपेक्षित उपलब्धि**

योजना अवधिको अन्तिम वर्षमा विदेशी पर्यटन आगमन सङ्ख्या १२ लाख पुगेको हुने, विदेशीपर्यटकहरूको सरदर बसाइ अवधि १५ दिन पुगेको हुने, विदेशी पर्यटकहरूको सरदर दैनिक खर्च ६०अमेरिकी डलर पुगेको हुने, पर्यटन क्षेत्रबाट १ लाख १० हजार जनालाई थप प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारीका अवसरप्राप्त भएको हुने र देशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको योगदान ४ प्रतिशत पुगेको हुनेछ ।

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## Appendix II



Source: Ministry of Cultural and tourism of Nepal.



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