

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN LABREKUTI
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN LABREKUTI Village Development Committee** has been prepared by **Tanka Bahadur Shrema** in my guidance and supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for evaluation by the thesis committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts (MA) in Economics

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a developing country having rich socio-cultural and natural resources .It has immensely diverse and adulating topography, various climate and mix of people that combine to produce a magical attraction for the outsiders. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structure as well as natural phenomenon e.g., flora and fauna, Shangri-la for its scenic beauty and uneven unrequited ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Terai plains to mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity can contribute to prosperity and progress of the nation. Although it is rich in panoramic scenic beauty and paramount resource, the country has not been able to absorb its property for the multidimensional development of the nation. The country has been consistently ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. Nepal's poverty headcounts remained 27 percent in rural Nepal and 15percent in urban areas. A large portion of total population is residing in rural area. So there is a great challenge ,the major nation to eliminate the massive poverty of the country through gradual development of the area and to provide basic need to the people to overcome these challenges. In this situation the development and promotion of tourism sector can play a vital role in Nepal's overall development. Development and promotion of tourism sectors contributes to generate employment opportunities. Tourism helps to create foreign exchange earnings.

Nepal is a one of the best destinati world with wide eco-tourism because of its recognition recognizing as the living museum, Shangri-la root of the world, Mount Everest. Nepal is considered as the roof of the world, birth place of the Lord Buddha, country of living goddess, nice hospitality of Nepalese people. City of golden pagodas and parasols, Himalayas pilgrims wildest dreams of few, nature amphitheater, melting pot of Hinduism and Buddhism, navy kingdom of around one hundred and twenty three spoken language. Birth place of Sita, abode of Shiva, land of mysticism and eroticism, land of non-stop festival, home land of numerous of flora and fauna,

harboring four heritage sites 2 culture e.g. Kathmandu and Lumbini. Thousands of visitors come to Nepal and its myriad exotic natural, cultural and spiritual features that exceed the further prospect of eco-tourism in Nepal; therefore Nepal has been ranked among the top ten eco-tourism destination for trekking in its mountains and hills.

Different ages stand face is the form of historians, towering mountains tempt the mountaineers, trackers and sight seers and thrill the rafters, bio-diversity attract researchers and common people alike, ethnic, social and culture structure attract those interested in the human affairs, tranquility or the country as a whole captives those who mediate in peace. In short, kalpak has something to offer to everyone (www.welcomenepal.com).

1.1.1 Historical Development of Tourism in Nepal

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world for the tourism development in terms of bio-diversity, its natural beauty geographical position and attitude variation .The elevation of the country ranges from 59 meters above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt. Everest at 8848 meters, all within a distance of 150 kilometers resulting in climate conditions from subtropical to arctic. This wild variation fosters and incredible variety of ecosystem, the greatest mountain range on earth, thick tropical jungle teeming and frozen valleys .Within this spectacular geography also one of the richest cultural landscape anywhere. The country is a potpourri of ethnic groups and sub-groups who speak 123 languages and dialects Nepal and astonishing of sightseeing attractions and adventure opportunities found nowhere else on earth .

On one hand by preserving the country's tangible and intangible archeological heritage , dances, music and festival procession; and costumes, language and culture on the basis of democratic sentiment, and with the promotion of Nepalese culture and civilization in the world, there is an immense opportunity of developing tourism sites. (Aryal, 2005).

1.1.2 First Phase: Before Unification

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

The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu Valley on the hand it is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a work traveler Manjushree came over Kathmandu from China and emptied the water of the lake by edge of the hill at Chovar with a Sward. As a result, this empty place becomes Kathmandu valley. Another hand to the Hinduism the god of Hindus, Shreekrishna came over from India (Mathura) with his friends to graze their cattle and emptied the water of the edge of hill at Chovar. After this in 249 BC, ruler Ashok of India visited Nepal as pilgrim and creates a monastery entitled Charumati Bihar and also four Buddhist stupas in the four corners of patan. During the Lichchhavi period, must of the foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims at this period the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchang Gampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of king Anshuvarma, princes Bhrikutee .

The Chinese visitors Huan Tsang described in his travel accounts the Kailashkut Bhaban and Mangriha of Lichchhavi dynasty, similarly around sixth century in the Kirati regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims, in Malla regime there was a significant development in art and culture and them rulers of Nepal was more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered in to the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims – Krishna Mandir of Patan Nyatpoldarwar i.e, a place of 55 windows, pashupati temple, Swayambhu and Stupas of Buddhist was built or renovated during this period (Khanal, 1995).

1.1.3 Second Phase: After Unification

The mode of tourism in Nepal change during eighteen and nineteenth century when Prithivi Narayan Shah unified the small petty (Baise and Chaubise) kingdom and formed the modern Nepal. He introduced to Nepal in between great neighbors in the north. The geographical situation enable the valley to maintain a complete monopoly of interpret trade between the Indo-Tibet and Sino-Indo trade in general, the farsightedness of Prithivi Narayan Shah and strong aspiration on to fortify Nepal, both from internal external threats circumstantially compelled him to adhere to a conservative foreign policy which was economically sound and at the same time politically pragmatic .His realization that “this kingdom is like a truffle between to stones therefore great friendship should be maintained with Chinese emperor and with the emperor of the southern seas (the British) who is very clever. During the

territorial movement in 1814 was took place between Nepal and British East India company and concluded in 1816 under the Sugaullee treaty. It reduced the territory of Nepal to almost the present size.

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

1.1.4 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950

Tourism in Nepal is a recent Phenomenon. The country was opened to tourists only after the ended of Rana's autocratic rule and declared the democracy in 1959. Nepal started to greet those persons who wanted to entire Nepal with the purpose of travelling or with any other such purpose.

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

In 1962 Department of Tourism was established and has helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and American Society of late prince, Himalayan Bir Brikram Shah. In 1972, the committee published Nepal Tourism Master Plan 'technical assistance from the government of federal Republic of Germany. This plan had been prepared for the further development in the field of tourism, for its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities to tourists. As a result there was 41 fold increase in tourists visiting Nepal, 6179 tourists in 1962 and 2,548,85 in 1990 is cultural tourism decade (Khanal, 1995).

1.1.5 Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990

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

1.1.6 Fifth Phase: Tourism during Conflict Period

The period around 1993/94, the conflict was started in Nepal. During that period although Nepalese economy could not grow rapidly some new effort came in tourism sector. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was established in 1997 9th plan places emphasis on developing tourism industry as an important

sector of the national economy of account of its comparative advantage engendered by exiting attraction, features and special geographical location of the nation. Tourism activities based on social, natural, religious, cultural environment of nation was developed and diversifying during the period .Nepal visit year (1998) was announced by HMG/N. main objectives of Nepal visit year to raise the image of Nepal as one of the important tourism destination, to raise the public awareness about to tourism, to distribute the fruit of tourism up to the grass root, to increase the volume of domestic tourism, to raise the numbers of tourists stay and their expenditure, to improve the quality of tourism, to diversity the tourists product and to protect and conserve the natural and cultural centers in integrated form.

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

1.1.7 Sixth Phase: Tourism after Peace Process

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

1.1.8 History of Rural Tourism

A Rural Tourism Product is anything that can be offered to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption. It includes physical object services, venalities places and ideas. Village tourism is a grass-root level of tourism designated at its own Nepali

village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves, their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adults authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthen the village and village economy. Furthermore, pradhananga says, village tourism is planned industry whose dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in the equitable distributive pattern those who live in that touristic regions are considered participants in the tourism activities (Pradhananga, 2005).

The Concept of village tourism in Nepal has become exemplified by Sirubari Village Tourism and is now understood as tourism to local villages providing home stays and cultural shows"- SNV Nepal. Village tourism development is a development of socio-economic development as well as environmental sustainability. The increasing number of tourists and low spending behavior is a matter of concern for the environmentalist. The impact of village tourism can be both negative and positive. In the negative side, it may change the culture, norms and values and damage the natural resources of the region. Therefore, sustainability in socio-cultural terminology is highly vulnerable. The natural and man-made beauty and wildlife reservation are the major attraction for the tourist. Because of this, their flow, duration of stay, types of visit and their expenditure behavior are the impact of tourism, which generate the income and employment to the Nepali villages (Upadhaya R., 2008) .

The strength of Nepali tourism lies in rural areas, as it is the depository of culture, environment, adventure, religious and other tourism products. The true reflection of Nepal is existent only in rural areas but the promotion and development of these destinations are still overlooked. Nevertheless, deterioration of tourism products and overcrowding of cities has gradually compelled tour organizers to add new rural destinations in their packages to make it attractive. It is also true that the future of Nepali tourism lies in the rural areas and unless the local people own this venture, implementation of travel packages would not be feasible (Khanal, 1995).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal. However, it has not well developed and tourism activities are not succession to be pro-poor. Tourism is the result of movement, entry and stay; it is a

composite product and out comes of attraction, accessibility accommodation and amenities Elements and components of tourism are the prime factor or indicators process of development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends upon the quality and quantity of products / components. Most of potential tourists destinations (except few destination like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Bandipur, Lumbini, Chitawan, Jiri) are deprived of transportation, communication, accommodation and amenities .Highly potential but unexplored tourists destination are not advertised and promoted sufficiently so that large chunk of probable tourists does not know about Nepal in international front.

A few number of tourists visit in Labrekuti VDC of Panchthar . Labrekuti VDC is very famous for Kirat culture, it is known as Middle Kirat (Mjha Kirat), kirati culture is unique for internal as well as external tourist. In the study area has been facing many problems to develop tourism infrastructure, no academic research has been done in the field of tourism. So, this study tries to solve the following questions:

1. What is the status of tourism related products and infrastructure in the study area?
2. What is the impact of tourism in the study area?
3. What are problems and prospects of tourism in the study area?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this study is to analyzes and prospects of tourism in Labrekuti . The specific objectives are as follows as:

1. To examine the status of tourism related products and infrastructure in the study area.
2. To analyze the impact of tourism in the study area.
3. To explore the problems and prospects of tourism in the study area.

1.4 Justification of the Study

Nepal possesses the potentiality to generate the tourism industries. It is backbone of Nepalese economy, Nepal experienced visit Nepal 1998 and Tourism year 2011 with various tourism promotional policies and programs, but rural people could not get equally share of tourism in Labrekuti.

Labrekuti is relatively small and rich in tourism resources but the natural beauties and cultural diversities in Labrekuti have not been recognized .The study recognized on the religious and historical sites , natural beauty and enlighten them. Tourism is also seen as an effective means to directly and indirectly benefit the local people through local employment and income generation. The study also helps in formulating plans and policies for the sustainable management of tourists in Labrekuti as well as rural area of Nepal.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited on the boundary in Labrekuti VDC only.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The chapter has been divided into five chapters. The title of each of these chapters is as follows.

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

Chapter IV: Presentation and Analysis of data

Chapter V: Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

The first chapter has included the background of the study, history of tourism in Nepal, statement of the problems, objectives of the study and limitations of the study.

The second chapter has studied the theoretical context, review of previous studies, international context, national context and research gap.

The third chapter has included research design, selection of the study area, nature and source of data, study population sample and sampling procedure, data collection tools and techniques, questionnaire survey, key information of interview, field visit and observation and data presentation and analysis in the study area.

The fourth Chapter has included presentation and data analysis physical and cultural features of study area.

The last chapter stated findings, conclusions recommendations of the study. It also presents the major findings, conclusion and recommendations. The references and appendixes have been incorporated at the end of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work. It is the study of previous documents books, journals, research reports, articles and different documents, reports to the subject while conducting this thesis work. The review of different literature will be done from different sources as documents journals, conference books and bulletins published by different instructions government; Nepal Tourism Board, journals and booklet of tourists guide association, district profile and Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance. The different books of different writes related to the subject will be reviewed.

2.1 Theoretical Context

The Sunlust and Wanderlust theory of Rural tourism shows that it is possible to model rural tourism motivation factors according to the Sunlust and Wanderlust tourism motivation theory. However, the classification of the following rural tourism motivation factors is questionable the need to escape, the quest for safety, and affordability (Galley & Clifton, 2004).

The push and pull theory of Rural tourism that it is possible to model rural tourism motivation factors according to the push and pull tourism motivation theory. However, the classification of the following rural tourism motivation factors is questionable the quest for memorable and once in a lifetime experience, and affordability (Chand, 2000).

Cultural and Impersonal Motivation theory shows that it is possible to model rural tourism motivation factors according to the physical cultural interpersonal and status and prestige tourism motivation theory. However, the classification of the following rural tourism motivation factors is questionable the need to escape, the quest for memorable and once in a lifetime experience and the quest for intellectual enrichment (Macdonald, 2003).

Rural Tourism Motivation factors when matching rural tourism motivation factors with existing tourism motivation theories, one reaches the conclusion that rural tourism motivation factors can be adequately modeled using the push and pull tourism motivation theory or using the inner directed and outer directed values theory. This

seems to mean that rural tourists are either pushed by their own needs or they are pulled by the destinations attributes or they are motivated either by their emotions or by their quest for knowledge. In this paper a review of existing tourism motivation theories was conducted followed by a review of rural tourism motivation factors. These rural tourism motivation theories to identify the best tourism motivation theories for rural tourism. According to the results of this paper, the push and pull and the inner directed and outer directed values theories are the most suitable theories for the modeling of rural tourism motivation factors. The main contribution of this paper resides in the fact that it provides evidence on the suitability of existing tourism motivation theories for the modeling of rural tourism motivations instead of just choosing one theory over another as usually done in other existing research. Future research will attempt to empirically validate the theoretical models proposed by this paper (Snepenger, 2006).

The R. Bulter cyclic model includes 7 states: (Bulter,1980)

1. **Exploration.** Locality is discovered by the people who appreciate its beauty and culture.
2. **Enlargement.** Dynamic growth period. The flow of tourists is rapidly increasing attracted additional investment reduces the local nature service of the business.
3. **Inclusion.** Small, but steadily increasing flow of tourists tends to appear. Tourists encourage local businesses to start providing tourists services and sell goods to the travelers.
4. **Exacerbation.** The number of tourists is still growing. Marketing tools are used in order to prolong the tourist season in order to attract more tourists.
5. **Renewal.** In this phase of the cyclic model, the number of tourists is growing steadily but can quickly increase or decrease. At this state, an opportunity to join or go to the next cycle is emerging.
6. **Stagnation.** The number of incoming tourists is stabilizing. This results in economic, social political, and environmental problem. The development of the tourism industry significantly affects the qualitative characteristics of the area, which were seen as the main factors of attraction and exclusivity at the begging of tourism cycle. This stage can last for a short or very long period.
7. **The downturn.** If the site does not respond to the social, economic, political, or environmental problems, the number of tourists begins to decline sharply, as they

prefer locations that are more attractive. It is important to mention that the cycle can begin at regeneration phase if there have been significant changes in the resource bases. In addition, there may be an opportunity to create new artificial attractions, or the primary natural resources can be restored to their previous state.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

2.2.1 International Context

Lane (1994) defined rural tourism as a complex multi-faced activity which is more than just farm based tourism. It includes farm tourism but also holidays in nature and eco-tourism, walking, climbing and riding, adventure, sport and health tourism, hunting and angling, educational travel, arts and heritage tourism. Nowadays a major requirement for rural tourism is to provide peace, quiet and relaxation in rural surroundings. Rural tourism can have different impacts in and on rural area. In the general literature three main categories of impact are defined economic, socio-cultural and environmental. Economic impacts are associated with the costs and benefits that result from the development and use of tourist facilities and services and physical impact with the way tourism contributes to alterations in both natural and man-made environment, as the two are connected. The socio-cultural impacts are associated with the ways in which tourism contributes to a change in the values system, individual and community behavior, family relationships, collective lifestyles, safety level, moral conduct, traditional ceremonies and community structure.

Verbole (2000) found that the rural tourism development process involves many social actors who continually reshape and transform plans and policy through interaction and negotiation. Local people are not passive recipients of the consequences of rural tourism development policy, but are instead capable of making the most out of a given situation. It is of vital importance to understand the socio-political dynamics of the process taking place within the local communities as rural tourism develops. This is necessary to ensure that the development of rural tourism is sustainable, including allowing for the participation of the local community in development as rural tourism develops. This necessary to ensure that the development of rural tourism is sustainable, including allowing for the participation of the local community in development, as well as for participation of all the members in the given community.

Arahi (1999) examined that western Europe's concept of rural tourism is strongly ecological. In Europe, tourism has long been considered as a tool of regeneration of rural areas especially in areas where traditional agrarian industries are in decline, whilst in developing countries such as south Africa, policy makers focus more on diversifying the rural economy for it to be sustainable. The reason for diversifying the rural economy agricultural livelihoods, hence the need to search for new sources of growth and economic opportunity. It is for this reason that this study would like to explore whether rural tourism can be a socio-economic diversity intervention in Zimbabwe that bring significant transformation.

Shen Hughey, and Simmons (2008) found that rural tourism is a convergence of rural development and tourism development, likewise sustainable rural development. Research showed that for rural tourism development to be able to sustain livelihoods, it should not be an externally tailored development plan and process whilst the local community rendered as passive recipients. Rural tourism development should be a negotiated process, as different actors interact in the on going development process which is planning implementing and controlling rural tourism.

Dong-wan Ko. (2014) stated that qualitative researchers attempt always to study human action from the perspective of the social actors themselves. A case study design was used in this research with Great Zimbabwe area the case. Great Zimbabwe is an ancient city which has given the modern nation Zimbabwe its name and it is a repository of the nations. Cultural and historical resources. It was chosen because it is a major tourist attraction in Zimbabwe located in the rural areas. A sample of 4 government officials 16 business owners and 33 household respondents were interviewed. Purposive sampling technique was used to select household informants. The researcher took advantage of village meetings and gatherings because of the socio-economic and political dynamics of rural life that was prevailing at the time of data collection.

Lopa (1999) offered to characterize the development of tourism by using many relevant periods the period when the number of tourists is constantly increasing. The period when the number of tourists reaches a maximum the period when the number of tourists stabilizes or stops to grow. This tourism development cycle can be described as an impact of incoming tourists number on the result. When the development of tourism is not yet at a high level the area usually attracts low income tourists which

tents. These tourists are mainly interested in the attractiveness of the area but not interested in tourism services. However when the tourism industry is still developing and the service offerings are expanding in the area. These needs of the tourists lead to the necessity investment in the area. High income tourists in the area. It should be noted that the development of tourism does not exist at all stages in creatain. The expansion of the tourism business and various marketing tools aiming to promote all user groups in the area is a complex process with no clear results.

Tchetchik (2008) supported the concept of rural tourism as livelihood intervention in Erurope and North America by indicating statistics related to the phenomenon. Such statistics include the annual proceeds from rural tourism in England which amount to 14 billion US dollars and 38000 jobs, the Canadian rural tourism which accounts for 3percent of the rural labour force, and the fact that in the United States in the years 2002-2004 a reported 90 million adults took trips to rural destinations. Tchetchik et al further indicate that success for rural tourism in the European Union (EU) and in Israel has been catalysed by direct support policies such as athe EU proposed budget of 17 billion for 2007-2013 in support of tourism related projects in rural area and in Israel, government land policies of special zoning ordinances have enriched the rural ambience and encouraged rural touris.

Franklin (1965) clarified about the tourism's role and its importance. This statement tries to analysis about tourists contributions for servicer people in tourism are. It provide to awareness and information about chance and opportunities in tourism industry. Preliminary report on the administrative machinery of the tourism in any kind of economic activities. Tourism and tourists can not mobilize own self it needs guardians. In this journal tries to define the importance of tourism industry. Because tourism and tourists are source of income but should not take care that income source may be end. Theoretical awareness tries to expansion in mass about significance of tourism and tourists.

2.2.2 National Context

Ghimire (2000) stated that the contribution of tourism sector in overall national development has been quite significant. It's contribution significantly to the balance of payment situation through foreign exchange earning and in the creation of

employment opportunities. However, there are many problems to avoid the growth of tourism also.

From his study found that the number of tourist inflow is smoothly increasing from 1962 to 1998. However, the annual rate of increase is fluctuating. A total of 4, 63,684 tourist inflow in Nepal in 1998 which represents 9.9 percent increase over 1997. The largest number of tourists visit Nepal in October (13.47 percent) followed by November (10.27 percent) during the year.

Aryal (2002) found that the total tourist arrival is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists arrived in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and mountaineering, Business, official, Pilgrimage meeting and Seminar and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal.

He suggests that through his study, there should more and more tourists' spots for more tourists. For this long term infrastructure development programmes should be implemented.

Aryal (2005) Stated that tourism is a leading sector for making the national economy prosperous. Because tourism sector generates foreign exchange earning, creates employment opportunities and also diverting people from agriculture to industry. Therefore it is essential to develop tourism facilities within and outside the country.

He further dealt that foreign exchange earning dependent on number of inflow tourist. If more number of tourists arrives into the country more will be foreign exchange earning means more contribution to the national economy and vice-versa. So for that government have to solve a lot of physical problems together with political conflict also.

He suggested that for the development of tourism, publicity through booklets, photographs, posters, sliders, Maps, Magazines, newspapers, TV films, post cards, should be made available in different languages in international level. He further suggests that which is most important for Now a days, frequent strikes, violence and 'Nepal Banda' tourism sector has been adversely affected the political instability in the country has brought many problems in this sector so the government should pay special attention to the problem and search for remedies to provide security and peaceful environment for the tourist.

Upadhyaya (2005) analyzed that there is a positive impact of tourism on economy of Nepal. And in his article he concluded tourism sector's contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, revenue to government and employment generation is increasing.

Upadhyaya (2003) highlighted the importance of tourism in economic development for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Nepal. Upadhyaya has suggested as follows:

- Various dimensions tourism of need to be highlighted from time to time.
- For rapid and sustainable expansion of tourism sector quality and quantity of tourism infrastructure need to be constantly monitored.
- Nepal should be able to attract tourism from diverse income groups by creating their respective needs and presenting Nepal as the destination for all types of tourists.
- Government must define develop strategy to promote rural tourism to enhance employment and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.
- Legal framework must made to facilities the growth of tourism sector of the economy.
- Film shooting must be encouraged as it is in practice in Switzerland, Thailand, Maldives which will be helpful in promoting Nepal's tourism globally.
- We have to open and develop new trekking routes that can be contributed to the employment of rural economy help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and income obtained remained in the local community.

This study concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention, it has the potential to promote overall economic development of the Nepal as an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry.

Kunwar (2006) focused on different theoretical aspect of tourism and has tried to conceptualize the theoretical background of tourism with few empirical evidences from various angles. The author explained about domestic tourism. Domestic tourism is that activity of tourist which takes place within his own country, without crossing the boundaries of the country. Similarly, a tourist is a person who travels beyond his

normal domicile to certain other areas within the country. The basic difference between the domestic and the international tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel. The domestic tourist does not need to fulfill various travel formalities which are necessary in international tourism. The barriers of passports and exchange of foreign currency, language and culture are not faced by a domestic tourist.

There less negative impact of domestic tourism in the destination. The domestic tourist does not need to hire the tourist guides. The domestic tourists enjoy experiences, learn and share one's ideas with the natives. There will be no demonstration effect. Rather it helps to integrate the people within the country. In this way Kunwar has defined and distinguished about domestic tourism in his book. Finally, the book is a very good documentation on tourism. The author has presented the book as principle of tourism to the academia.

Uadhayaya & Agrawal (2006) dealt that different aspects of tourism such as the concepts of tourism, features of Nepalese economy, pattern of tourism development, impact of tourism on the economy and globalization etc. Also, a review of tourism polices and constitutional and legal framework for tourism including various suggestions have been presented. Divided into nine chapters, this book provides information to those who are interested in the topic of Nepalese economy and tourism.

Salient features of this book are as follows:

1. Analyze economic impact of tourism growth on various aspects of the Nepalese economy.
- 2 Explore the rule of tourism on globalization of this background economy.
- 3 Attempts to incorporate important studies under taken in this context.
- 4 Incorporates opinions of leading exports on tourism promotion economic Development exclusively for this book.
- 5 Thoroughly reviews contours of changes in tourism policy document.
- 6 Well documented in terms of source of tourism information, institutions and Chronological highlights, etc.

The study concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention, it has the potential act to promote overall economic development of Nepal. This sector has an

edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry in terms of growth potential.

Chhetri (2004) made study on Nepalese adventure tourism in 2004. The general objective of the study was to analyze prospects and problems of adventure tourism in Nepal. Based on both secondary and primary data the researcher used the technique of qualitative and quantitative methods for the analysis and interpretation of the information. So, as to policy reforms are required to boost Nepal's adventure tourism which consist mountaineering, trekking and rafting. Some of the important reforms have been identified as implication of Visa and permit procedure, opening of a new peaks and restricted area, removal of seasonal barriers for expeditions and scarping of the compulsory provisions for foreign teams to submit recommendation letters from the concerned countries alpine clubs. The major challenge before the government and private sector is to manage the resources of mountain tourism and market them in the international market. Attention has to be given to building necessary infrastructures and develop the entire mountain region on the country for the economic and social development of the regions.

Shrestha (1999) concerned with the problems and prospects to tourism in Nepal. Major findings of her study are:

Tourism has emerged as a major segment of Nepalese economy contribution substantially to the foreign exchange earnings and overall economic development of the country is concentrated in major urban areas and few popular trekking routs. The lack of physical infrastructure in tourism spots may not fulfill the projected economic growth.

Bhaju (1987) studied the problems and prospects of Tourism Industry in Nepal. The objective of the study was a to examine and analyze the role of economic development of Nepal. Using the primary and secondary data including interview and questionnaire the study gives the information that tourism sectors not only a major source of earning foreign currency but its contribution to create employment opportunities also important. He also identified that tourism industry plays a vital role in national economy so government and private sector should work together in order to uplift the industry. Singh tried to recommend that all the organization related to the

tourism sector tries to remove the environment pollution in all over the country and should develop the tourism infrastructure.

Prasain (2016) explains that tourism is a composite of activities, services, and industries that provide travel experience, namely transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shops, entertainment, activity facilities, and other available hospitality services. From different perspective, the tourism has been understood as activities performed by travel makers to satisfy or address his/her purposes and needs by engaging in non-economy staying, away from his/her usual residential environment for certain period of time.

Prasain further tried to distinguish tourist into three major categories - Visitors, Tourists and Excursionists though there is no hard and fast rule for the classification of tourists. However, in accordance with the nature of traveling purpose and their stay, tourists.

2.3 Research Gap

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

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

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

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

The study of the whole country is somewhat impossible due to various reasons. So, in Labrekuti VDC only had been selected as a study area on for convenience. Also, the reason behind the selection in Labrekuti is the geo-diversity. Labrekuti is one of the most beautiful with great attraction to the tourists. Labrekuti VDC not only the natural beauty, Labrekuti is also very rich for the adventurous sports like rock climbing. The cultural diversity of the Labrekuti also cannot be undermined lots of traditional cultures like Sakela, Silli and Palam Nach are the three appraising sports for the foreigners as well as intentional tourist.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Data were collected from the primary sources and the secondary sources. Primary data are collected by direct observation and interview to the local people, hotels owners and tourists where the secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished documents and individuals, experts and tourism related organization from District, national and international level.

3.3 Study Population, Sample and Sampling Procedure

Since all the number of the community in equal beneficiary of the tourism from utilization and conservation point of view, every member of the society has equal responsibility as consumer and protector. The sample had been taken by using random sampling procedure is used to collect data from key informants. The sample places of the study are selected on the following basis.

Number was chosen as sample of study area where 16 numbers of hotels and restaurant are chosen out of 115 total hotels and 15 numbers of tourists are chosen

out of 75 respondents. Similarly 24 numbers of local respondents are chosen out of 110 as a sample respectively.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

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

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

The structured questionnaires are prepared for the information collection of the study area for the local people tourists and hotels owners. Both the open ended and closed questions are included. The local peoples of the particular area requested to fill up the questionnaires. They has been helped by the researchers to fill up the answers if they couldn't fill up researcher filled up by asking them questionnaires.

3.5.2 Key Information Interview

The key informants have interviewed for the information to this study. They are the representatives of VDC members, local people, tourism related persons and Nepal Tourism Board Officers.

3.5.3 Field Visit and Observation

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

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

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

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Labrekuti is a village development committee of panchthar. It is in the eastern side of Labrekuti. It has a total population of around 4,424. Labrekuti is a village development committee in Labrekuti in Mechi Zone of Nepal. Recently at the time of 2011 Nepal Census it had a total population of 4,424 people living 947 individual households where 1,952 are male and 2972 are females. In this village development committee 90 percent of its population are Indigenous Limbu people and rest are others. Kirat is the main religion of those indigenous people. There are Two locally well-known Silauti temples and Labrekuti temple. Most of the people's livelihood depend on the seasonal agricultural and now they started farming cash crops and increasing their livelihood stranded. The situation of the people in this place is very poor. Road system is poor, shortage of drinking and poor infrastructures are the main problem in this village development committee. Upper tropical climate elevation range is 1000 to 3300 ft and covered area is 18.3percent thus subtropical climate range is 3300 to 6600 ft and covered area is 52.6 percent,thus temperate climate range is 23.9 percent thus subalpine climate range is 9800 to 13100 ft and covered area 4.7 percent and alpine climate area is 13100 to 16400 ft and covered area is 0.4 percent. the highest temperature recorded was 37° and the lowest one was 5° c and average of the temperature is 21° c. there are 39 river's found. There are pouwa, niwa and mewa river is situated.

4.1.1 Religious Centers in Labrekuti

4.1.2 Silauti Temple

Silauti Temple is a temple in eastern Nepal. It is situated in the in Labrekuti 8000 ft. above sea level. it is 250 km south west of Kanchanganga. It is considered as Second/eastern part of Pashupatinath of Nepal. It is not only unique natural cave but also a historical cultural place. Its fame has spread around the globe. Thus, it has potential of developing into a tourists destination. Specially the Kirats. The Buddhist and the Hindu pilgrims visit here from national and international arena a well. They

have their own respective historical claim regarding Labrekuti. It is their common pilgrimage. In fact, it is an example of mutual social co-existence of 'New Nepal'.

4.1.3 Famous Lakes, and Others Place in Labrekuti

4.1.4 Jor Pokhari

These lakes are beautiful and attractively entertainment for internal and external tourist. Both these lakes are important for religious point of view which is Singha Pokhari (Lion Lake) known as male lake and Sidha Pokhari, (honest lake). Which is known as female lake. This area is surrounded by green forest, comfortable hotel, transportation and communication good facilities available in this area.

4.1.5 Dumse Pokhari

Dumse Pokhari is especially renown for the picnic spot. It is located with the Labrekuti VDC of Labrekuti. The main attraction of this place is the lake and the covered with pine trees. Besides the surrounding views we can see different flora and fauna.

4.1.6 Religious and Cultural Heritage

Labrekuti is one of the rich VDC in religious and cultural heritage. Labrekuti is rich in ethnic diversity. Labrekuti has more than 45 ethnic group and more than 35 linguistics people living together in harmony with their culture and tradition which make Labrekuti a great place to visit.

Mainly the people of this area have been followed different festivals like Kirat community celebrate Sakela, Udhaulee, Ubhaulee and participations in palam (Dance), Tamang community celebrate Sonam Lhochhar, Gurung community celebrate Tamu Lochhar, Newar community Gaijatra and Lakhe nach likewise Marunee dance are the main features of cultural of this VDC.

Table 4.1 : Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit in Labrekuti

Purpose	Number of Tourist	Percentage
Religious Manure	70	46.67
Peaceful Environment	20	13.33
Sightseeing	30	20
Others	30	20
Total	150	100.0

Source: VDC Profile, 2016

Table 4.1 shows that 46.67 percent tourist for visit in Labrekuti for religious purposes, 13.13 percent tourist for visit in Labrekuti peaceful environment. 20 percent tourists visit for sightseeing and other respectively. Among those tourists religious tourists visits more than other purposes tourists in the Labrekuti.

4.1.7 Hoteliers Opinion for the Development of Tourism in Study

Labrekuti very little number of hotels are registered hotel so that the researcher had taken. Only 16 hoteliers informant.

Table 4.2 : Hoteliers Opinion for the Development of Tourism in Labrekuti

S.N.	Hoteliers	Respondent	Percentage
1.	Local people should be Active	2	12.5
2.	Government supportive Policy	5	31.25
3.	Employment Opportunity for Local People	1	6.25
4.	Hotel Facility	3	18.75
5.	Road Facility	2	12.5
6.	Advertisement	1	6.25
7.	Training to Local People	2	12.5
	Total	16	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.2 shows that 31.25 percent suggested in favored of the government supportive policies to endorse tourism in the study area. Similarly 18.75 percent emphasized over the increase of hotel facilities all most all the seasons along with well-equipped facilities 12.5 percent hoteliers emphasized over the road facilities to promote religion and cultural tourism. Similarly other 6.25 percent emphasized over

the advertisement about tourism area. 12.5 percent emphasized over the local people should people be active to promotion to tourism. The next 12.5 percent hotelier suggested to provide proper training for local people.

4.1. 8 Hoteliers Attitude about Available Accommodation Capacity

That shows hoteliers' perception in availability of accommodation in Labrekuti

Table 4.3: Hotelier's Attitude about Available Accommodation Capacity

S. N.	Views	Hoteliers	Percentage
1.	Sufficient	5	31.25
2.	Insufficient	11	68.75
	Total	16	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.3 shows out of total 16 hotels 31.25 percent respondents said that the accommodation capacity of their hotel is sufficient to satisfy and 68.75 percent respondents said that insufficient capacity of their hotel incoming tourists.

4.1.9 Income Variation of Hotels and Restaurants

For the sustainable development tourism there should have great economic impact in hotel business. The income variation of hotels has been grouped the three categories below NRs 5 lakh, between 5 lakh to 10 lakh, and above 10 lakh per annum.

Table 4.4: Income Variation of Hotels and Restaurants

S.N.	Annual Income Group	Respondents of Hotel	Percentage
1.	Below NRs. 5,00,000	5	31.25
2.	Between NRs. 5,00,000 to 10,00,000	6	37.5
3.	Above NRs 10,00,000	5	31.25
	Total	16	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.5 shows that 5 hotels, 5 hotels 31.25 percent of the hotels are found earning below NRs. 5,00,000 annually, 6 hotel are earning in between 5,00,000 to 10,00,000 that is 37.5 percent. Remaining hotels earning in above 10,00,000 it is 31.25 percentage.

4.1.10 Hoteliers Opinion on the Problem of Tourism in Labrekuti

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

Table 4.5: Problem for well Tourism in Labrekuti

S.N.	Views on Problems	Hoteliers	Percentage
1.	Lack of Local People Activeness	2	12.5
2.	Lack of Government Supportive Policy	3	18.75
3.	Lack of Advertisement of Tourism Area	3	18.75
4.	Lack of Knowledge to Guide	2	12.5
5.	Lack of Training to Local People	3	18.75
6.	Unsustainable Policy of Tourism	3	18.75
	Total	16	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.5 shows that the 16 respondents, 2 respondents said that the main problem for the development of tourism is in study area lies on the lack of activeness of the local people. Lack of government supportive policy is the other main problem on the development of tourism in the VDC by hotels entrepreneurs, which is about 18.75 percent of the total respondents. Another 18.75 percent of the total respondents have view that the major problem of tourism in the lack of advertisement of tourism area. Similarly 2 respondents said that major problem of proper tourism of Labrekuti is lack of knowledge that is 12.5 percent in total 3 respondents i.e. 18.75 percent of hotel entrepreneurs have blamed the lack of training to local people about tourism, tourists and related field of tourism. As well as remaining 3 respondent which is 18.75 percent have said that the problem in the tourism industry is not unsustainable policy of tourism. But they all have some views that is not due to a single reason but all the reasons mentioned above are equally liable.

4.2 Educational Status of the Local Respondents in Labrekuti

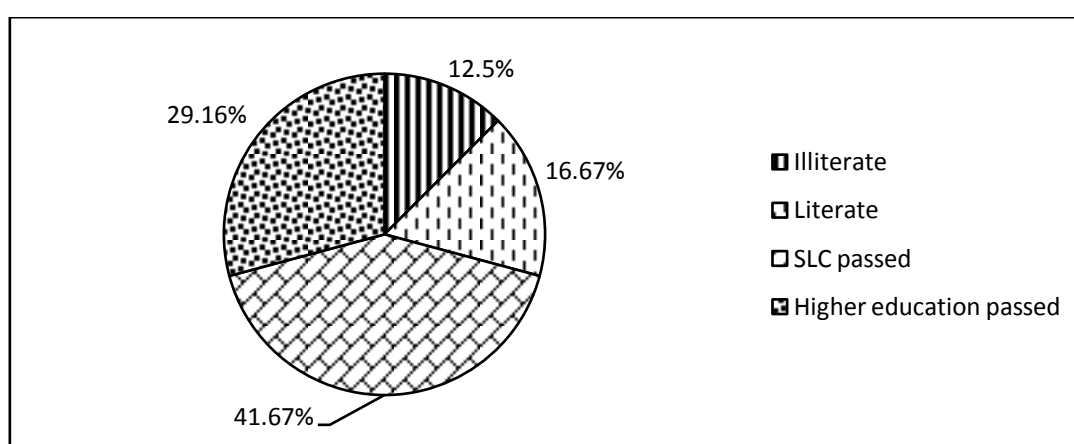
The educational status of local plays the vital role for the sustainable development of tourism. Our survey shows the following educational level of local respondent percent only which shows in the figure below.

Table 4.6: Educational Status of Local Respondents

S.N.	Educational Status	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	3	12.5
2.	Literate	4	16.67
3.	SLC Passed	10	41.67
4.	Higher Education Passed	7	29.16
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.1
Educational Status of Local Respondents



Source: Based on the Table 4.6

Table 4.6 and figure 41. show that most of the local peoples were found studying upto the SLC level which is 41.67 percent of all the respondents. A remarkable portion of the people also found illiterate which about 16.67 percent. A huge portion of people found just to read and write but not achieving a higher standard of education, which accounts about 29.16 percent only 12.5 percent of the respondents are illiterate.

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

4.2.1 Age Structure of the Local Respondents

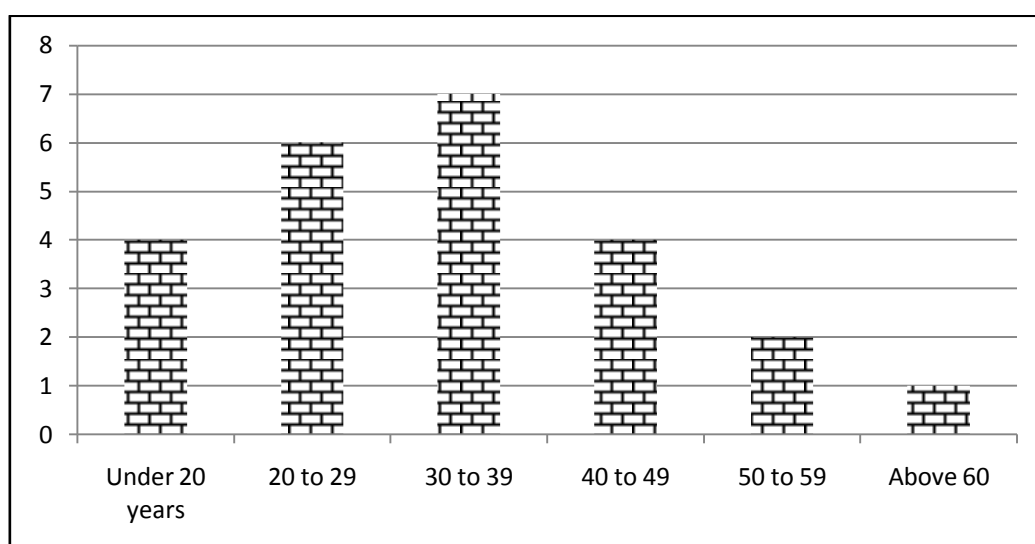
In business, like other variables age also plays important role to get more profit. The table below show the involvement of people according to age.

Table 4.7: Age Structure of the Local Respondents

S.N.	Age group	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Under 20 years	4	16.67
2.	20 to 29 years	6	25
3.	30 to 39 years	7	29.17
4.	40 to 49 years	4	16.67
5.	50 to 59 years	2	8.33
6.	Above 60 years	1	4.16
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.2
Age Structure of the Local Respondents



Source: Based on the Table 4.7

Table 4.7 and Figure 4.2 shows that most of the people found to be youth with age ranging between 30 to 39 years. The proportion of the peoples with that age range counts around 29.17 percent. Also the people with the age range of 20-29 are 25 percent. This shows the fact that most of the local people are young and have the potential to improve the tourism of the District. The number people with the age more than 60 were just about 4.16 percent.

4.2.2 Occupation Status of the Local Respondents in Labrekuti

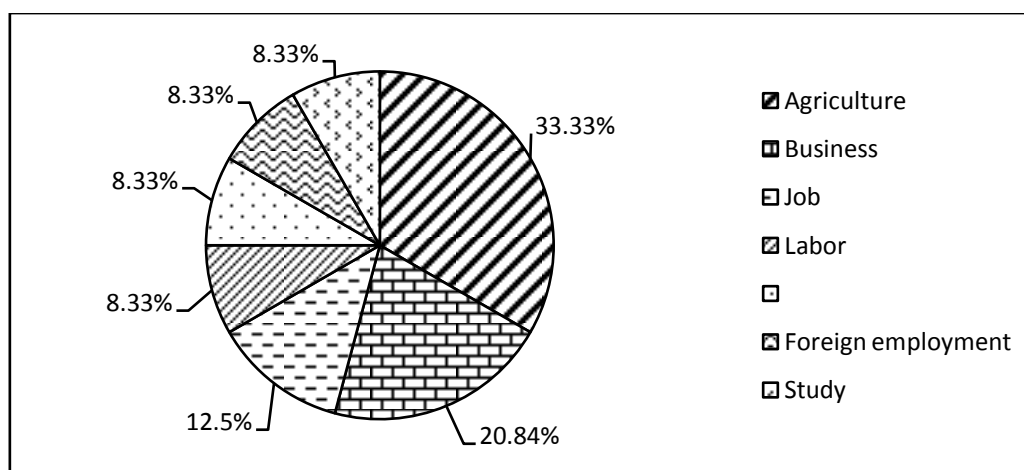
Labrekuti has found different occupation which is shown as below.

Table 4.8: Occupation Status of the Local Respondents in Labrekuti

S.N.	Occupation	Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	8	33.33
2.	Business	5	20.84
3.	Job	3	12.5
4.	Labor	2	8.33
5.	Industries	2	8.33
6.	Foreign Employment	2	8.33
7.	Study	2	8.33
	Total	24	100.00

Source : Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.3
Occupation of Local People



Source: Based on the Table 4.8

Table 4.8 and figure 4.3 show that most of the local peoples are engaged in agriculture profession which accounts for 33.33percent percent a nominal percentage of people are engaged in business which is 20.84 percent, 12.5 percent local peoples engaged in job. And the same percent of people 8.33 percent of the people are engaged in labor, industries, foreign employment and study.

4.2.3 Annual Income Level of the Local Respondents

In Labrekuti most of the people have following income pattern.

Table 4.9: Average Yearly Income of the Respondents

S.N.	Income Level	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below NRs 60,000	3	12.5
2.	NRs 60,000 to 120,000	4	16.67
3.	NRs. 120,000 to 200,000	3	12.5
4.	NRs 200,000 to 300,000	10	41.67
5.	Above NRs 300,000	4	16.66
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.9 reveals that most of the people very low earners. A yearly income 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 rupees earned by 41.67 percent out of which about 12.5 percent ears below NRs 60,000 and very few people earned above NRs 3,00,000 which accounts for just around 16.67 percent.

4.2.4 Knowledge about Tourists and Tourism

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

Table 4.10: Knowledge about Tourists and Tourism

S.N.	Views	No. of the respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	15	62.5
2.	No	9	37.5
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2015

4.2.5 A Brief Knowledge of Labrekuti

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

Table 4.11:A Brief Knowledge in Labrekuti

S.N.	Medium of Knowledge	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Advertisement of Tourist	4	16.67
2.	Communication Means	6	25
3.	Traditional Customs	7	29.16
4.	To visit of Tourist	4	16.67
5.	Itself	3	12.5
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.11 shows that most of the respondents said that they got the knowledge about tourism from communication means i.e. Radio, TV, Magazines etc. Very few of the respondents feel that there is enough advertisement of the tourism in the locality. Same of the respondents feel that they knew about the tourism by visiting by tourists.

4.2.6 Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism Industry

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

Table 4.12: Role of Organizations in the Development of Tourism Industry

S.N.	Views	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Government/Govt. Policy	12	50
2.	Local People	4	16.67
3.	Local Institution	4	16.67
4.	All of above	4	16.67
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Most of the respondents feel that the government policy is the major factor for the development of tourism which is 50 percent. About 16.67 percent people expressed the view that local peoples are responsible for the development of the tourism other 16.67 percent of the people feel that the local institutions are responsible for the development of the tourism. Other 16.67 percent of the people feel that the local

institutions are responsible for the upliftment of the tourism in their own locality. Around 16.67 percent of those respondents felt that the development of tourism lies on the joint effort of all the above factors.

4.2.7 Behavior of Tourists Towards Local People

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

Table 4.13: Behavior of Tourists towards Local People

S.N.	View	No. of Local Respondents	Percentage
1.	Positive	16	66.67
2.	Negative	1	4.17
3.	Don't know	7	29.17
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.2.8 Satisfaction of Local People on the Tourism Policy

Table 4.14 shows the satisfaction of local people on the tourism policy out of 24 respondent per cent local people do not satisfy. It shows tourism policy also hindered development of tourism in Labrekuti .

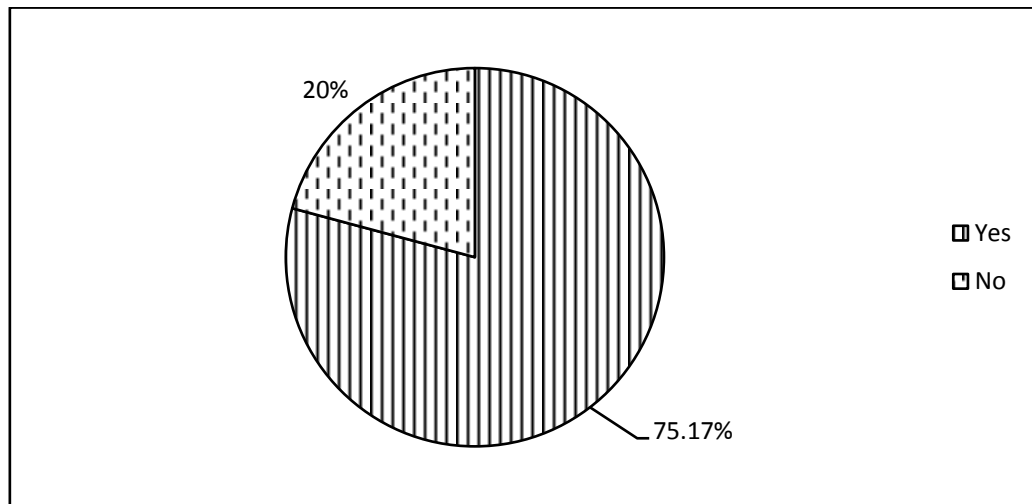
Table 4.14: Satisfaction of Local People on the Tourism Policy

S.N.	View of Local	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	5	20.83
2.	No	19	75.17
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.4

Satisfaction of Local People on the Tourism Policy



Source: Based on the Table 4.14

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

4.2.9 Benefits to Local People from Tourism Industry

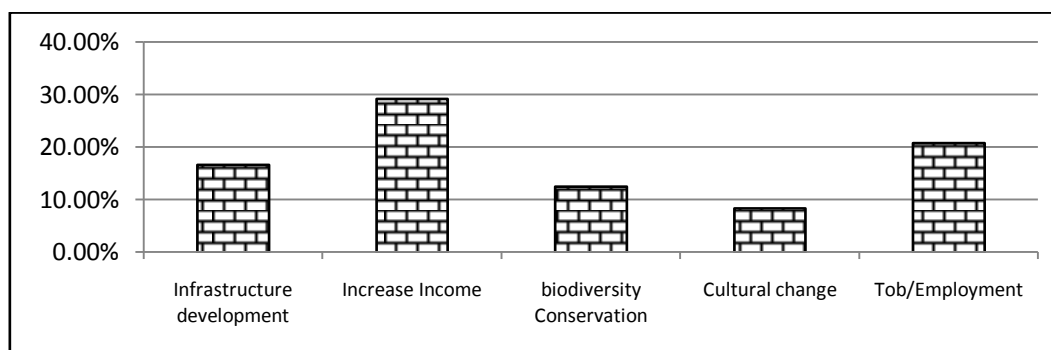
Every tourism plan policies should have great impact on local people. It showed bring drastic changes in economic social, political, physical & educational. The tourism policy in Labrekuti , physical & educational. The tourism policy in Labrekuti had following contribution to developed local people.

Table 4.16: Benefits to Local People from Tourism Industry

S.N.	Benefits	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Infrastructure Development	4	16.67
2.	Increase Income	7	29.17
3.	Biodiversity Conservation	3	12.5
4.	Cultural Change	2	8.33
5.	Job/Employment	5	20.83
6.	Nothing	3	12.5
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.5
Benefits to Local People from Tourism Industry



Source: Based on the Table 4.16

Table 4.16 states that 16.67 percent of the people have responded that infrastructure development is the major benefits of it. 29.17 percent of the people have responded that earning opportunities have been creating through this business in local levels. They said that their income level is increased by it. Similarly 12.5 percent local said cultural biodiversity conservation change respectively. The rest responded that there is no change in their basic level i.e. on benefits they get up to date now.

4.2.10 Suggestions of Local Respondents

In the inquire "What is your suggestion for tourism development in Labrekuti ?" The local respondents responded the following.

Table 4.17: Suggestion by Local Respondents

S.N.	Suggestions	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Extension of road network	9	37.5
2.	Establishment of Hotels in Trekking	5	20.83
3.	Publicity/information Center	4	16.67
4.	Conservation of Biodiversity	3	12.5
5.	Conservation of Local Cultures	3	12.5
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 4.17 shows that the local respondents viewed to cope there problems prevailing in the local area. It is found that 37.5 percent of the local people respondents said extension of road network establishment of hotels in trekking route 28.63 percent,

publicity/information center 16.67 percent, conservation of biodiversity 12.5 percent and conservation of local culture 12.5 percent.

4.2.11 Prospects of Tourism in Labrekuti

Labrekuti takes one of the famous natural beauty places but still there various historical places and cultural program to found and brief them as popular site from the study have concluded that in Labrekuti has following attractions.

Table 4. 18: Attractions of Tourists in Labrekuti

S.N.	Attractions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Religious Purpose	9	37.5
2.	Natural Beauty	5	20.83
3.	Local Cultures	3	12.5
4.	Sight Seeing	3	12.5
5.	Rich Biodiversity	2	8.33
6.	Others	2	8.33
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.18 shows that mirrors that 37.5 percent of total respondents said that religion purpose are the major attractions of this District. It is followed by 20.83 percent who said that another attraction in natural beauties. Similarly 12.5 percent said local cultures as well as another 12.5 percent opinion is sightseeing and both 8.33 percent rich biodiversity and others.

4.2.12 Problems for Tourism Development

Problems of tourism development in this area of the local respondent view as it. The following are the major problems of this district:

Table 4.19: Problem for Tourism Development in Labrekuti

S.N.	Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Transportation	7	29.17
2.	Information center	5	20.83
3.	Electricity	4	16.67
4.	Low level of Awareness	4	16.67
5.	Negligence of Government Policy	2	8.33
6.	Other Accommodation	2	8.33
	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.19 shows that presents the problems responded by local people. The major problem of this District is the lack of transportation that is 29.17 percent. The next problem said by local respondent is the lack of electricity (20.83). The other major problem is low level of information, which is 16.67 percent. Similarly the other problems is low level of awareness which is 16.67 percent. As well as other problems are lack of other related accommodation and Negligence of Government policies these are 8.33 percent respectively.

4.3 Survey of tourists

This part includes with the results of the survey of tourists and available tourists data from tourists center. The survey is based on questionnaire collected from tourists who visit Labrekuti .

4.3.1 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

Labrekuti is one of the most important place for the religious historical and cultural and may more points of views. Labrekuti especially Silauti Temple is religious center of Kirat.

Table 4.20: Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

S.N.	Country Name	No. of Tourist	Percentage
1.	India	4	26.67
2.	China (Tibet)	1	13.33
3.	Japan	2	13.33
4.	Bhutan	2	13.33
5.	Nepal	5	33.33
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.20 shows that most of the tourists in the District are internal tourist. One third of the total tourists are found from inside the country. As well as Indian tourists are 26.67 percent. Same number of tourists are found from China (Tibet), Bhutan and Japan i.e. 13.33 percentage each.

4.3.2 Distribution of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

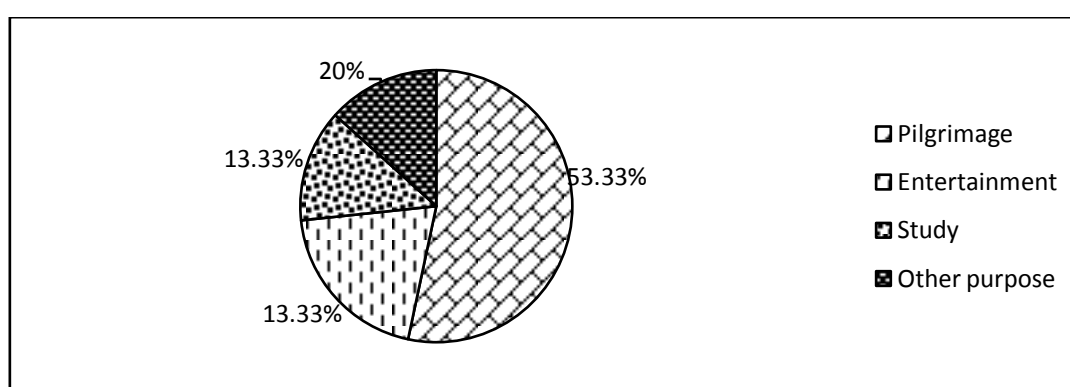
Tourists visiting Labrekuti for various purpose for this question is asked to the visitors to identify purpose of visit. The major purpose of visiting Labrekuti and around it by the tourists are to remain peace and heaven land, pilgrimage, entertainment, study and other purpose. Visit of purpose are shown in table below.

Table 4.21: Distribution of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

S.N.	Purpose of Visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Pilgrimage	8	53.33
2.	Entertainment	2	13.33
3.	Study	2	13.33
4.	Other Purpose	3	20
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.6
Distribution of Tourists by Purpose of visit



Source: Based on the Table 4.21

Table 4.21 and figure 4.6 shows that describes that the number of number of tourists visiting in Labrekuti by purpose most of the tourists are found to visit with the purpose of pilgrimage which is around 53.33 percent. About 13.33 percent of the tourists is found to visit with the purpose of entertainment and study and the purpose of remaining 20 percent of the tourists is not satisfied.

4.3.3 Length of Stay of Tourists in Labrekuti

Table 5.22 below shows that duration of time spending for visiting in Labrekuti.

Table 4.22: The Length of Stay of Tourists in Labrekuti

S.N.	Length of Study	No. of the Respondent	Percentage
1.	12 hours	2	13.33
2.	One night	10	66.67
3.	Two night	2	13.33
4.	Above Two Night	1	6.67
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.22 shows that most of the tourists were found to stay just for one night. the percentage of one night staying tourists was found to be 66.67 percent 13.33 percentages of the tourists are found to stay for two nights very few tourists are found to stay for two nights very few tourists were found to stay more than two nights which accounts for 6.67 percent.

4.3.4 Distribution of Tourists by Occupation

The study of occupational status of tourists are very useful to make plan, policies and to implement them. Thus while studying have found following different occupational tourists

Table 4.23: Status of Tourists by Occupation

S.N.	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Business	2	13.33
2.	Service	5	33.33
3.	Student	5	33.33
4.	Others	3	20
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.23 shows that occupation of the visitors are found to be service and student are to be service and student equal which is 33.33 percentage visitors are business and remaining 20 percent are other occupation holder.

4.3.5 Opinion of Tourists and Prospects of Tourism in Labrekuti

Table 4.24: Opinion of Tourists and Prospects of Tourism in Labrekuti

S.N.	Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	7	46.67
2.	Good	6	40
3.	Not so Good	2	13.33
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.24 show that most of the visitors i.e. 46.67 percent found Labrekuti as an excellent tourism area. 40 percent of the visitors found the Labrekuti as a good tourism area and remaining 13.33 percent of the visitors did not found in the study area as a suitable tourism area.

4.3.6 Problems of Tourism Development in Labrekuti

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

Table 4.25: Problems of Tourism Development in Labrekuti

S.N.	View of tourist	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Transportation	8	53.33
2.	Accommodation	3	20
3.	Guide	2	13.33
4.	Other	2	13.33
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 25 shows that 53.33 percent respondents are feel that major problem of tourism development is lack of proper transportation facility. Secondly 20 percent respondents are the problem of tourists development is accommodation as well as respondents gave equal importance to lack of guide and lack of other facilities.

4.3.7 Opinion of Tourists about Neatness and Management of the in Labrekuti

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

Table 4.26: Opinion of tourists about Neatness and Management of the in Labrekuti

S.N.	Tourists Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	2	13.33
2.	Good	8	53.33
3.	Not so good	5	33.33
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.26 show that most of the visitors were feeling satisfactory on the neatness and management in Labrekuti. Only 13.33 percent of the respondents reacted the neatness and the management efficiency in Labrekuti being excellent. About one third of the respondents felt the neatness and management of the Labrekuti not being so good.

4.3.8 Opinion of Tourists on the Behavior of Locals

One of the necessary part is to behave in good manner with tourists to satisfy and encourage them for lengthen their duration of visit have found behavior at local people towards tourists.

Table 4.27: Behavior of Locals Towards Tourist

S.N.	Tourists Views	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Well	3	20
2.	Satisfactory	10	66.67
3.	Not so good	2	13.33
	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.27 show that the behavior of the local people towards the tourists is satisfactory for most of the visitors. One fifth of the respondents are feeling well behavior of the locals towards tourists one third of the respondents are not feeling well manner behavior of the locals towards the visitors. The remaining 13.33 percent respondent not good.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Major Findings

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. With the low production in the agricultural sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive unemployment in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resource. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost. It takes low gestation period to give returns which can involve the lower state and ethnic groups bearing direct relation to all dimensions of life like culture, environment, nature, behavior of people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect an induced effect. On this basis, tourism can be leading sector and socio economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Although the contribution of tourism for the development of national economy in significantly high people's of Nepal's area have yet not been able to create much benefit from it. The researchers aim is to assess the present situation, to identify and explore problems and prospects to tourism in Labrekuti . This study attempts to access the physical and religious cultural tourism resources at Labrekuti. Major famous areas like Silauti peak, Ranitar, Majthuwa, Hewa Khola, Sawa Khola and others very famous river.

Whole study area was taken as a sample where the researcher has visited for the data collection. Both primary and secondary data were collected with reservation questionnaire survey that focus on group discussion, key information survey is here used for the primary data collections.

The Major findings are as follows:

- Labrekuti is main tourism product are beautiful sight seeing, religious and cultural customs and adventurous tourism.
- Most of the hotel are not able to generate sufficient volume of income it seems only 31.25 percent hotels are earning more than ten lakh and above 3.25

percent hotels earning were still earning less than 5 lakh from those sampled hotels it's found that 56.25 percent hotels had ability to expense more than 10 lakh and remaining had only below 10 lakh.

- A remarkable portion of people also found illiterate which about 12.5 percent. A huge portion of people found literate which is 16.67 percent. Only 29.16 percent of the respondents are achieving of education.
- Selected most of the respondents are engaged in agriculture profession which is about 33.33 percent. A nominal percentage of respondents are engaged in business which is 20.8 percent. This facts shows that the tourism industry in the study area still lacking commitment and contribution from the local people.
- In term of problems of tourism 53.33percent local respondents reported that transportation,20 percent respondents accommodation and 13.33 percent reported guide and others equal, Labrekuti is facing many problems like accommodation, transportation, recreation facilities, people awareness, political disturbances, negligence of the Government and promotion and marketing are serious problem of tourism in Labrekuti .
- About prospect of tourism in Labrekuti 46.67 percent respondents reported that prospects of tourism in Labrekuti is the highly sound and 40 percent respondents mentioned that there is moderately sound where as 13.33 percent respondents reported that prospects of tourism in not so good in the Labrekuti .
- The main attractions in Labrekuti are found as Silauti peak, Ranitar, Majhuwa and Pokhari etc.

5.2 Conclusion

The study of tourism in Labrekuti revealed the absence of government policy and long term planning. There was no long term planning exercise for tourism development in Labrekuti. Therefore, policy and long term tourism planning at the micro level should be given due emphasis. The research depends on the exploratory and descriptive research design. Information of the research is drawn from questionnaire survey and literature review to make more reliable and authentic.

It's not found skilled human resources to guide for tourists and explaining about historical, religious, cultural importance, lack of recreation facilities to attract tourists and to lengthen duration of visiting period, lack of well-developed infrastructure i.e, transportation and drinking water etc. For this local government's collaborations with NGOs/INGOs, local people are striving now. There is no wide publicity to this area from local, District and national level. Labrekuti is one of village tourism development. Low level of infrastructural development in lack of awareness, entrepreneurship and investment and lack of promotion and marketing to the existing tourism products are serious challenges for tourism development Labrekuti. If tourism destination of Labrekuti is linked with famous tourism destination Mount Everest development of tourism in Labrekuti will take place. There are various types of tourism models which could build up in Labrekuti like community based tourism, home stay tourism, farm tourism, religion tourism, cultural tourism etc. There are great potentials of trekking or biking, rafting and adventure tourism as well.

Lack of well-organized government plans and policies, political disturbances to develop tourism are not according with plan and policies. Natural beauty, sightseeing, observing sun rise and sun set, local cultures and rich biodiversity are taken as major way to in Silauti peak, Majhuwa Gadhi, Jor Pokhari, is one of the major problem for tourism development. Majority of the people have lower education therefore there need to be initiated educational based programs by government and non-government agencies. There is no connection between education and tourism because the more number of educated people helps the development activities like tourism because it plays significant role in its promotion and publicity within the short span of time majority of the people are involved in agricultural service and remaining other population adopts no-agricultural activities like business services and students that why there is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and eco-agro tourism. If the government and local people draw their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand the income level of people was increased.

5.3 Recommendations

To promote sustainable tourism development of Labrekuti which could be generated maximum alternative employment opportunities to under employment and unemployed people of the district or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better

lifestyle in Labrekuti , the local people along with the local and central government need to concentrate.

- Firstly local government and central government should be improved road infrastructure and build bridge as soon as government body.
- Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and can serve sites with historical, cultural, religious and natural importance.
- Own types (local types) accommodation facilities should be improved in the area of tourism destination
- Priority should be given to the rural tourism destination in order to reduce poverty of Labrekuti.
- Providing education and training to local peoples, hoteliers and other related stakeholders that encourage local skill enhancement and natural resources management capacity of local people.
- Development of basic infrastructure such as improved electricity, irrigation, sports, information center, security booth, drinking water etc, by involving local people.
- Protection and improving of bio diversity should be due attention and priority while lunching tourism activities.
- Priority should be given to the development of rural tourism destination in order to alleviate poverty. Adaption and implementation of the both suggestions will lead to increase the number of tourists inflow significantly with comparatively high rate of retention that would ultimately contribution in the rising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural people in Labrekuti .

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Annex I
Questionnaire for Tourists

Nationality :

Age :

Place of origin:

Occupation :

Sex : Male [☐] Female [☐]

Name:

1. Have you ever been to Labrekuti ?

2. How do you know about Labrekuti ?

3. What is your main purpose to visit Labrekuti ?

i. natural beauty ii. Religion/Purpose

iii. Sightseeing iv. Research

v. Others

4. How many days do you plan to stay here?

5. Do you satisfied with the services of hotel and their accommodation?

6. What makes you more satisfied in your visit?

i. Cultural heritage [☐] ii. natural beauty [☐]

iii. Religious sites [☐] iv. recreation [☐]

v. Other [☐]

7. Please mention the amount of money you spent during your visit

i. below US \$ 60 ii. US \$ 60-100

iii. US \$ 100-160 iv. US \$ 160-220

8. Will you want to visit Labrekuti again?

i. Yes [☐] ii. No [☐]

9. What type of suggestion do you share to regarding facilities and services available?

Annex II

Questionnaire for hotel/lodge

Name of hotel :

Name of the hotel owner :

situated in

permanent address :

1. Are you involved in any tourists business ?

i. Yes [] ii. No []

2. How many staffs are there in your hotel?

i. Male staffs No [] ii. Female staffs no. []

3. How many rooms and beds are available there in your hotel & lodge?

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

i. 12 hours ii. 1 day

iii. 2 days iv. more than 2 days

5. What is the annual income of your hotel business?

6. How many tourists do stay average in your hotel per day?

7. Are you satisfied with these number's of tourist?

i. Yes ii. no

8. What are the problems facing you running hotel and lodge?

i. Lack of electricity ii. High level price of goods

iii. Coordination of each iv. other

9. What is your opinion regarding the development of tourism in Labrekuti ?
- i. local people should be active
 - ii. government supportive policies
 - iii. training to local people
 - iv. facility of infrastructure
 - v. Advertisement
 - vi. establish information center
 - vii. Employment opportunity for local people
10. Have you any changes in the economic aspects of you?
- i. yes
 - ii. no
11. Please could you provide any suggestions to promote tourists in Labrekuti ?
-

Annex III
Questionnaire for Local People

Personal information

Name: _____ Gender: Male [] Female []

Age : _____ Address : _____

Qualification :

1. What is your main source of income?
 - i. Agriculture
 - ii. Service
 - iii. Foreign service
 - iv. Tourism related business
 - v. Trade and commerce
 - vi. Other
2. How much is your income in annually?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
3. How much is your expenditure i annually?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
4. Do you familiar with tourism/
 - i. yes
 - ii. no
5. How is the prospect of tourism is Labrekuti ?
 - i. very good
 - ii. good
 - iii. not good
6. What are the main attraction of tourists of this District?
 - i. natural beauty
 - ii. religious purpose
 - iii. cultural aspects
 - iv. sight seeing
 - v. study
 - vii. others
7. How is the condition of tourism based infrastructure on Labrekuti ?
 - i. very good
 - ii. good
 - iii. not good
8. What are main barriers of tourism development in Labrekuti ?

9. What do you feel are the activities of central government and local government sufficient for tourism development aren't in Labrekuti ?

