

THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN NEPAL
(A CASE STUDY OF PARBAT, DISTRICT, NEPAL)

A Thesis

Submitted to the Central Department of Economics,
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of
MASTER OF ARTS
In
ECONOMICS

By

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September, 2013

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled “**THE PROBLEM AND PROSPECT OF TOURISM IN NEPAL (A CASE STUDY OF PARBAT, DISTRICT, NEPAL)**” has been prepared by Sristi Karmacharya under my supervision.

I recommend this thesis for approval by the thesis committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis entitled “**THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN NEPAL (A CASE STUDY OF PARBAT, DISTRICT, NEPAL)**” submitted by Sristi Karmacharya has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Economics.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor Mr. **Shanjaya Bahadur Shing**, lecture of the Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kirtipur. His

patience, enthusiasm, co-operations and suggestions made me present this research work to produce in the present form. His brilliant, skillful supervision enriched this study higher than my expectation. I could not remain any more without giving heartfelt thanks to Mr. Sing for his painstaking supervision throughout the study period. This research work would not be possible without his stimulation, inspiration and cooperation.

Further, yet importantly, a sense of respect goes to my father Mr. Laxmi Prasad Karmacharya, mother Mrs. Ramkumari Karmacharya and my family for their strong support economically as well as regular encouragement in every step to make me in the present stage. Similarly other relatives are also subjects to special thanks for their inspiration and cooperation in my study.

The officials of the government and non-government and other concerned authorities are also thankful for their keen interest and great support while conducting the study. Distinguished personalities, the locals and the other stakeholders contacted, interviewed and the source of information revealed are also thankfully acknowledged.

I also would like to thank to all my respected teachers in the central department of Economics and all the other members of departments. My friends Roshan, Remash, Birochan, Narayan, Surya and other friends deserve my thanks who directly and indirectly provide me inspirations and valuable suggestions during the course of this study.

Sristi Karmacharya

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	-	Centre Bureau of Statistic
CDMA	-	Code Division Multiple Access
CEDA	-	Centre of Economic Development and Administration
DDC	-	District Development committee
DDP	-	District Development Planning
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
INGO	-	International Non-government Organization
ILO	-	International labour Organization
IUCN	-	International Union for nature Conservation
ICIMOD	-	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
KMTNC	-	King Mahendra Trust for nature Conservation
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
NTB	-	Nepal Tourism Board
RNAC	-	Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	-	United Nation development Program

VDC - Village development Committee

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a developing country having rich socio cultural and natural resources. It has immensely diverse and undulating topography, varied climate and mix of people that combine to produce a magical attraction for the outsiders. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structures as well as natural phenomenon e.g. flora and fauna, Shangri-la for its scenic beauty and uneven/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 resources, 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 25.4 percent in 2011. GDP per capita income of Nepal was recorded US \$716 in 2012(WB, 2012). A large portion of total population is residing in rural area. So there is a great challenge to the 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, the nation has been conducting some efforts however, are not gainful. The efforts are being in vain to some extent. 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 sector contributes to generate employment to male and female and income opportunities. Tourism helps to create foreign exchange earnings. Foreign exchange earns from tourism on 2012 was \$216 which is around 8 percent of GDP (MOF, 2069). Tourism also increases government revenue through various types of

taxation and reduce nation trade deficits. Tourism has also socio- cultural significance. It helps to develop international peace, friendship and understandings.

"Tourism if cultivated properly may help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land seas helping to forge link of mutual understanding and appreciations for a better world of tomorrow." Thus, tourism is emerging as good option for rural development as well as for uplifting living standard of people in developing countries like Nepal(King Birendra).

In 1983 a tour operator in Costa Rica registered the word 'Ecotourism' for his tour operating business. Soon after this the word was used in a few public articles in Costa Rica. The term ecotourism is defined as travelling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with such objectives as studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery with its flora and fauna as well as the people who live nearby their needs, their culture and relationship to the land. Nature travel is an experience that contributes to conservation of the environment while maintaining and enhancing the integrity of the natural and socio cultural elements. Ecotourism is now seen as model of development in which natural areas are planned as part of tourism economic base , and biological resources and ecological process are clearly linked to social and economic sectors. Ecotourism is conservation led. It has emerged as a result of increasing global concern for disappearing culture and ecosystem. Ecotourism to be sustainable the type and extent of tourism activity must be balanced against the capacity of the natural and manmade resources available.

Growth and development of traditional mass tourism in the environmentally fragile areas caused destruction and deteriorating the fragile environment results the ecosystem eroded or disturbed. To get rid of the problems of traditional mass or quantitative tourism the alternative concept of environment friendly ecotourism was introduced in early 1980s. Adventure, trekking, wildlife seeing, rafting, hunting, bird watching, sightseeing village tour, jungle safari, kayaking, canoeing, mountaineering etc.

are the activities of ecotourism that have high potentialities in new genre of tourism. There is a growing market for ecotourism across the World in present. Ecotourism comprises over 50% of the total tourist business worldwide & growth in ecotourism shows as increasing trend in the worldwide tourism industries (NTB, 2012).

Nepal is a single destination of the worldwide ecotourism because of recognizing as the living museum, Shangri-la root of the World, birth place of the apostle of peace, country of living goddess, nice hospitality of Nepalese people, city of golden pagodas and parasols, Himalayan pilgrimage, wildest dream of Kew, nature amphitheater, melting pot of Hinduism & Buddhism, navy kingdom of sixty ethnic groups and seventy five spoken languages, birth place of Sita, abode of Shiva, land of mysticism & eroticism, land of nonstop festivals, home land of numerous of flora and fauna ,harboring four heritage sites 2 cultural e.g. Kathmandu and Lumbini& two natural e.g. Sagarmatha and Chitwan national park and rest place of wild animal and bird varieties etc. are explicit of self-explanatory our incomparable & prosperous natural cultural heritage. Thousands of visitors come to Nepal & its myriad exotic natural, cultural, and spiritual features that exceed the further prospect of ecotourism in Nepal; therefore Nepal has been ranked among the top ten ecotourism destinations in the world. Similarly, recognized as top destination for trekking in its mountains and hills.

Tourism is regarded as the world's biggest and fastest growing industry. It has been playing a pivotal role in the socio-economic sectors of the most of the developed as well as developing countries of the globe. So, most of the nations are attracted to this industry and trying their best to strengthen economic life by promoting tourism in the country (Shrestha, 1978). Tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. It has helped to increase employment (direct& indirect) income and to improve the balance of payments of the country. With its natural beauties and cultural heritage like Mount Everest (crown of the world), snow Peak Mountains, birth place of lord Buddha (apostle of peace), a number of lakes and

rivers etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourist from all over the world (Upadhyaya, 2003: i).

Kathmandu, Pokhara and Chitwan are the most popular tourist destinations of Nepal. These are nearer from the Kathmandu city. Due to government centralized policy, these centers are highly benefited from the tourism industry. Therefore these centers seems developed than other parts of the country. Number of tourists flow is increasing day by day so transaction of money is also high in this area. As a result, advanced level banks are established and people of these centers are directly and indirectly benefited from tourism industry. Most of travel, trekking, Rafting agencies and top star and non-star hotels are located in these developed regions. According to statistical data 2005, out of 1006 hotels 499 lie in Kathmandu valley only. Thus overall economic situations of these centers are growing day by day due to development of tourism sector.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the backbone-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 & stay; it is a composite product and outcomes of attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities. Elements and components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators process of development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up on the quality and quantity of products/components. Most of potential tourist destinations (except few destinations e.g. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan) are deprived of transportation, communication, accommodation & amenities. Highly potential but unexplored tourist destinations are not advertised and promoted sufficiently so that large chunk of probable tourists does not know about Nepal in international front.

Therefore, there is lack of a careful planning to provide the benefits for local people and avoid the well documented negative side effects of tourism on the rural

ecology, culture and economy. Without adequate planning and tourism development only richer individuals and urban based organizations will benefit from the economic opportunities of tourism and tourism in fact may increase the economic, environmental and socio cultural cost of the area visited.

Ecotourism loves to nature and enjoys its unique beauty. Produce by diversity in flora and fauna, topography, climate etc. but rapid growing population deteriorates the forest to fulfill their needs. It causes deforestation, loss of bio-diversity, landslide, flood and soil erosion, such effort ends the panoramic & wonderful scenic beauty of environment or the products of tourism. The native Nepalese cultural products as folk songs, flute tune, feast gets modernized; replaced by external products. Red mud walled, thatched roofed round houses being replaced by brick buildings. The dressing pattern, smile and hospitality all native aspirations are being lost.

Nepal has been endowed with diverse fauna and flora and beautiful pristine land escapes. The national park and the conservation area scattered in different parts of the country have become most potential site for tourism. These national parks symbolized natural paradise have diverse land masses containing in it only the unique and rare diversity but also here the religious and spiritual sites of high values of significance. Therefore many foreign tourists visit in Nepal. In 2012, 8,65,294 total tourists visited, and from it country earned Rs.4,298 crore (NTB,2012). Natural beauties are scattered in different parts of the country but all the parts of the country are not benefited from this industry except Kathmandu. Pokhara and Chitwan because of the lack of tourism publicity, unexplored tourism spots, conceptual bottleneck and government's negligence.

There are so many potential tourist products in the Gaydee, jholunge Pool, Gupteshwor Cave and Kali Gandaki River. It is home place for the 10 species of rhododendrons which is also national flower of Nepal. Hill, rocky slopes, larger grazing land, and beautiful scene of Himalayan, natural caves, ponds, lakes and springs are the major attraction of tourism available there. Annapurna conservation area is another best

tourist destination for several tourists. So many tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of publicity, development, and lack of necessary physical facilities, very little tourist visit every year. The tourist visiting this area does not buy any foods in the local area and they prefer to stay in tent rather than as home stay.

1. What are the major problems and prospects of tourism in the study area?
2. What is the present status of tourism in Parbat?
3. How to develop sustainable tourism in Parbat?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objectives of this research on tourist are to analyze the growth, scope, problems and prospects of tourism in Parbat.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To explore the problems and prospects of tourism in the study area.
2. To examine the economic impact of tourism in the study area.

1.4 Importance of this study

Nepal has three major resources built of economy: agriculture, hydropower and tourism. Among them tourism is the key industry which can effortlessly be established, promoted and developed with minimum investment and can be made an important foundation of national income. So it is one of the chief sectors for economic development. Tourism is an activity that generates economic and social benefits. Tourism has effects on the different sectors of the economy.

The importance of tourism in Nepal is not confined to the economic aspects only, but also to environmental and cultural aspects. Nepalese people realize the important of environment conservation and have pride over the culture heritage of the country. Although the economically poor, it is rich in its natural and cultural heritage. And, the

economic exploitation of this heritage can only be possible through the development of tourism. The tourism industry is growing very rapidly in prabat district and Nepal has tremendous potential for tourism development because of its unique and cultural heritage.

1.5 Limitations of the study

The major limitations of the study are:

- Information based on primary data and secondary data.
- The study has covered only economic problems and prospects of tourism in Parbat District of Nepal in targeted area.
- Trend analysis of foreign exchange earnings of this study covers the period 2005 to 2012.
- Due to the time and budget constraint, this study may not be comprehensive.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical and Empirical Review

Etymologically the word tour is derived from the Latin 'tornare and the Greek 'tornos' meaning ' a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis' this meaning changed in modern, English to represent one's turn. The suffix 'ism' is defined as 'an action or process, typical behavior or quality; while the suffix 'its' denotes 'one that performs a given action'. When the word tour and the suffixes ism and it's are combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that circle represents a starting point, which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore, like a circle, a tour represents a journey that is a round-trip, either act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore, one who takes such a journey and be called a tourist (Theobald, 1997:6). 'Travel', after all, has etymological connections with travel with work and activity while tourism represents a packaged form of experience in which passivity prevails and contact with the alien and the real is avoided or prevented. The world tourism was for the first time described in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1811(Cellabous Lascurain, 1996:1-2). This reveals that the word tourism did not appear in the English language until the early nineteenth century, and the word 'tour was more closely associated with the idea of a voyage or peregrination or a circuit. Then, with the idea of an individual being temporary away from home for pleasure a purposes a significant feature of the use of the word 'tourist' came into being.

In the middle age, merchants, explorers, pilgrims and students travelled in various places and despite the upheavals caused by the invasions of the Arabs, the Normans and the Hungarians, the movements of persons was far from ceasing completely: “Students attracted by the master minds of such renowned Universities of Bulgaria, Paris, Rome,

Salmance, Cairo and Nalanda and Bikramshila in India Travelled after to hear them”(Upadhyay, 2003).

Arayal(2005) made a study on the topic of “Economic Impact to Tourism in Nepal”. His focus of study is as to study the trend of tourist arrivals in the country, contribution of tourism sector to the GDP, foreign currency earning through tourism and to review the tourism policy in Nepal. Arayal’s study is completely based on the secondary information and uses regression analysis. This provided guidelines for development methodology for the present study.

ILO took the initiative of drawing up a convention of paid holidays which required the member states to grant a paid holiday of a minimum paid holiday at six weeks per year (Kunwar, 2006).

Thus industrial revolution in the 19th century gave birth to a large and prosperous group in western Society. Industrialization grew and trade and commerce developed as result prosperous group became richer. Increasing industrial activities in turn gave rise to new settlement; town and cities were established to accommodate increasing number of labor force engaged in industries. Thus three major development ; increase in wealth of industrial society, development of means of transport and travel organization earned extra ordinary growth of tourism during the last 50 years throughout the globe (Kunwar, 2006).

Upadhyay (2008) in his article “Rural Tourism to Createequilable and growing Economy in Nepal” defines, “Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm-based tourism. It concludes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, cclimbing, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism like, to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation. Likewise he has recommended to

government, JaraGaon development Board, Public, private and co-operative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

The official records do not indicate any planned approach regarding tourism till 1950. The first study regarding tourism potential of the French government along the publication of “General plan for the organization of tourism in Nepal. (Ghimire, 2008)

Dhital, (2009), has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspective to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepalese economy, and female employment generation to recommended measured and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology selected 35 employers from various sectors of tourism field where 276 employers were working. Among hem 14.1 percentage were working in basic level. 38 percent people in middle level and 13.28 percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

He opined that male domination, sex harassment and abuse insecurity, social and family non co-operation traditional level of thinking etc. are the major problems faced by women employers. Lack of quality education , job oriented training low salary and facilities, traditional social values, caste/religious system, lack of knowledge of foreign language are the problems to generate job opportunity for the women I tourism sector. Findings and recommendations are: proper training, job security, high scale salary, social freedom, gender equality, better education, family support are the basic requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. He also suggested that some of the legal provision should be changed in favor of female employment generation. Similarly, cottage and small scale industries related to tourism should also be increased and promoted to generate additional job opportunities for female. Most of the tourist prefer female services than male in shopping sector by 74.0% followed travel and tours

by 71.8% and more than 60% in hotel and lodges. Hence, female employment in this sector is inevitable. Out of total, 10.8% female visitors and 9.0% male visitors especially like the female services in every sector of tourism. Education and trainings are the major factors to generate female employment in various sectors of tourism.

Ojha (2009), in his article “challenges of Tourism in Nepal” has discussed Nepal as an unanimous shangrila for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climate zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal’s biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and altitudinal variations. Nepal’s combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and natural beauty is not utilizing properly same of the identified problems of the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centers, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-nepali in tourism business. There are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly. Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number), manipulating data’s and interpreting as increment but really falls or other hand. Government and other business persons, now a days are only seeking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concerned with decreased number. Nepal will be grateful only if quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore government, its authority, concerned departments and concerned stakeholders must think for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

Joshi (2009) has presented that tourism can increase the opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to reduce rural out migration, to the urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also tourism related skills gained by the urban poor could be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process. Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing incomes that help reduce the vulnerability of the poor. Through increased national income, additional funds can be diverted to poverty reduction programs and can be linked with local development. The receptive capacity and socio-economics strength of the locals like that see in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus, Sirubari is also equally important to establish any place as an attractive rural tourism destination. It demands several features and a committed, commanding and qualified leadership at the local level like captain Rudra Man Gurung in Sirubai. So, tourism plays a number of important social and economic role. It is commonly seen as an important form of community economic development with the place and scale of tourism placing significant pressure on heritage resources.

There may various factors which influence tourism socio-economic factors are play vital role to influence tourism. The factor consist

- 1) Leisure
- 2) Income
- 3) Mobility
- 4) Age
- 5) Education
- 6) Sex
- 7) Travel lost

Tourism has been, and is influenced mostly by economic considerations, such as holidays with pay and increase in real incomes. Income is therefore the second important

factor in the evolution of demand after leisure, level of income forms an important factor in influencing tourism as well as participation in recreational pursuits, many surveys have indicated that in almost every pursuit, participation increase with income. This is true with tourism also. The more affluent members of the society are the ones who travel most. Mobility is the third important factor in the evolution of demand. With the advancement of modes of transport, the mobility has greatly increased. There is also the actual mobility, such as the motor car has provided.

People are no longer restricted to a particular holiday center, as they tended to be when they mostly traveled by train. The communication system have advanced tremendously. With the building of the new and fast roadway networks, the mobility has certainly increased in manifolds. There are also great advances made in air travel, more particularly, for overseas holiday making. Tourist now can reach for off holiday areas in a matter of hours. Age and sex also affected demand more and more young people are taking holidays now. Younger participant more in travel because of more income. Education can be considered yet another important socio-economic factor, which influences the demand for travel. Broadly speaking the better-educated member of the population have higher propensity to travel. Besides, those with better education travel more often. Cost is another crucial factor, which influences the demand for travel. Cost factor can generate or hinder tourist flows to a particular country. Holidaying abroad is particularly influenced by it. The price level for various tourist services are especially significant. Countries receiving tourists should be able to compete with the cost of holidays in the generating countries. In Europe, a large number of tourist are attracted to Spain and Italy. In southeast Asia, Singapore and Bangkok offer low cost holidays and therefore, are very popular among tourist (Kunwar, 2010).

Pokharal (2011) has presented that tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can be largest economic industry for the intake of foreign currency if proper infrastructure development is maintained and security is generated. Our country is still unknown to the several parts of the world as a sovereign country having natural panoramic scenario

including the highest peak in the world and discentered cultural inhabitants with dozens of culturally important places containing 10 world heritage cities. So, several modern advertisement mechanisms and publicity should be used in practice to make known to all the inhabitants of the world about the beauty of the nations. By the impact of tourism, now there is danger of transformation of our own culture into western one which should be checked to keep alive to our originality and the means of attraction of tourist.

Tourism not only brings money to the region, it also carry along with them a strong and visible lifestyle. Their dress, food habits and merry making style all bring some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature, human adopts new things or manners in which they feel comfortable. Sometimes, new habits are acquaintances from strangers just to get a new taste of course the economical aspects only should not be overemphasized. Everyday acquaintances with the foreigners and outsiders have made it easier to be familiar with the lifestyle of others. they are able to comprehensive the similarities and differences among the people representing various nations around their courtyard. Interaction and observation of this kind have lifestyle their level of thinking resulting is a positive mind set towards others and themselves. People have accepted some new favorable cultural trails regarding the diversification of men without cutting down their social values constituting their identity. Due to tourism, people are conscious about the heritage that has been preserved from many years. The locals have slowly came to be aware about the secrete which is of unterest for the people around the world. Consequently care and protection is supplied to the cultural heritage collectively by them.

The Australian Economist Herman Van Schaller gave the first definition of tourism in 1910. According to him, tourism is "The sum total operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movements of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or regions" (Ghimire, 200:3).

In 1942, two Swiss Professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf define tourism as:

"Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity".

This definition is adopted by the International Association of scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST), which brings out the following three distinct elements of tourism.

- I. Involvement of travel by non-residents.
- II. Stay of temporary nature in the area visited.
- III. Stay not connected with any activity involving earnings.
- IV. According to Burkart and Medlik, "tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities those destination" (Burkart and Medlik, 1970:5).

Similarly some author describes tourism as a system. Tourism as systems consist of four interrelated parts-market, travel, destination and marketing. Market is the customer or potential customer. The second segment of tourism is travel, which includes where, when and how to go. The third segment destination consists of attractions accommodation and amenities. These mix individually or jointly encourage traveling through the process of Marketing.

According to league of Nation (1937) "Any person visiting a country, other than that in which he usually resides, for a period of at least 24 hours".

According to William F. The bold. There are two different types of tourism definition each with its own rationale and intended usage:

- (I) Conceptual definition
- (II) Technical definition

Conceptual definitions attempt to provide a theoretical framework which identifies the essential characteristics of tourism.

Technical definition provides tourism information for statistical purpose. The various technical definition of tourism provides meaning or clarification that can be applied in both international and domestic settings (Upadhayay, 2003:7).

Finally, Leiper (1979) postulated that there are three approaches in defining tourism economic, technical and holistic. Economic definition view tourism as both a business and an industry. Technical definitions identify the tourist in order to provide a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definition attempts to include the entire essence of the system.

From above all definition, we conclude that "tourism can be defined as the science, art and business of attracting and transporting visitors, accommodating them and graciously catering their needs and wants".

2.2 Types of Tourism

As we know tourism is one of the chief economic source for different countries. It also has become the catalyst for the development of different infrastructure with in the country for the betterment of the people place and community. It is very important to know the types of tourism to venture different sites for promoting market based tourism. Besides these to know about the problems and prospects on the tourism, we need to describe some types of tourism observed in our country.

1) Eco-tourism

Ecotourism is a complex and multidisciplinary phenomenon and has a tremendous role to play in the interpretation of nature and natural resources, as well as in the outstanding of human history and its interaction with the rural environment, and the diffusion of environmental knowledge and awareness. Ecotourism can be

describe by different terms such as nature Based Tourism, Nature Tourism, Environmental Tourism, Specialist Tourism, Green Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Indigenous Tourism, Responsible Tourism, Sensitized Tourism, Cottage Tourism and Sustainable Tourism (Pradhan and Grandon, 2008).

2) Mountain Tourism

Mountain tourism is one of the considerable sectors of Nepalese tourism. Mountaineering and trekking are well through-out as major parts of Nepalese mountain tourism. It is the mountaineering and trekking that increases the length of tourists stay, which ultimately supports rural economy and has pivotal impact upon the entire tourism industry of the country. In fact tourism started with mountaineering Nepal, the first recorded successful ascent on one of the 14 over eight thousand meters high mountains of the world was made on mount Annapurna-1 (8,091m) by Freanch team namely mr.Mourice Herzog and Louis Lachend on 3 june 1950. After the successful ascent of Mt. Annapurna, attraction(Gurung,2007)

3) Wildlife Tourism

Nepal has varied vegetation with varied and rich fauna. There are number of varieties species of wildlife in the forest of Nepal. It includes the wild buffaloes, snow leopard, blackbucks, wild elephants, antelopes, one horned rhinoceros, figers, bears, deers, blue sheep, stage red panda etc. Nepal is also repository of many species of birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians and insects, as pheasants, snow pigeon, snow partridges, golden eagle, kalig pheasants, ehak or tragopan, yellow build chough and many others are found here. Seasonal and migrating birds are seen in the slopes and in the river banks of Nepal. Dolphin and crocodile are also found in the river banks. Two national parks i.e. Everest National Park and Chitwan National Park which are cited is world Heritage side by UNESCO are also situated in Nepal (Gurung, 2007).

4) Rural Tourism

Rural tourism is a complex multi-faceted activity: it is not just farm or agriculture based tourism. It includes farm-based holidays but also comprises special interest nature holidays, adventure, sport and health Tourism, gunting and angling, educational travel, arts and heritage tourism, and in some areas, cultural and ethnic tourism. In fact rural tourism is not totally a new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s and 90s is, however differs in several ways. It is revealed that over 70% of all American now participate in rural recreation.

5) Religious/pilgrimage Tourism

Any travel for religious purpose and the business of arranging for the needs and facilities of such visitors is known as pilgrimage/religion tourism. Important religious sites and places of worship of different religions are located in various countries of the world. For example, Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia for Muslims, Jerusalem and Vatican for Christians, Lumbini in Nepal for Buddhists, Char Dham (four important Pilgrimage sites) India and Pashupatinath in Nepal for Hindus, etc. Tourism industry has also developed because of the people's religious beliefs, culture and faith.

6) E-Tourism

E-Tourism is the digitisation of all the processes and value chains in the tourism, hospitality, travel and catering industries that enable organizations to maximize their effectiveness and efficiency. E-tourism takes advantage of the Internet for developing transactions with trusted partners, interest in re-organizing internal processes and the Internet for interacting with all its stakeholders. (www.google.com)

2.3 Review of Journal, Report and Thesis

An attempt has been made to review the available resource related to tourism in order to make more meaningful. This includes the review of published dissertation, thesis and reports.

Burger, (1978) did the first doctoral studies on "Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal: An Input, output Analysis. The main objective of the study were to analyze the impact of tourism on Nepalese economy and to provide necessary information to the planners that will help them in making decision with regard to the contribution of tourism industry.

According to his study before 1950, in Rana regime, no foreigners were allowed to visit Nepal without permission of Rana rulers. After opening the door of tourism the tourist inflow in Nepal rapidly increased. He indicated that more than 1, 00,000 tourist's visitor the country in 1976. Since 1962 the number of tourists arrival have grown at an average rate 20 percent per annum and more than 80 percent of the total tourist arrived in the country by air and 20 percent arrived by road. The study pointed out that Europe had been the major tourist generator for Nepal in 1975 and majority of tourist come for pleasure and sight-seeing (Burger, 1978).

The Major findings of the study were: tourism plays an important role in the Nepalese economy. In Nepalese economy, tourism is effective and promising instrument for foreign exchange earnings. Another most important findings were that only one our of six tourists who visited India also visited Nepal.

Pradhananga, (1993) did the doctoral studies on "Tourist Consumption Pattern and It's Economic Impact in Nepal" aimed to study the changing pattern of tourist consumption and its economic impact an employment and national revenue. It analyzed the direct indirect and induced effect of the tourist expenditure on Nepalese economy. The study examines both forward and backward linkage of tourism, imports of goods and services and employment generation. He further concludes that linkage of foreign exchange earnings, high import contents and seasonal fluctuation and season totality

factors have been the major weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal (Upadhyay, 243:22).

The study significantly deals with the economic impact of tourism. He has observed that the multiplier was low due to high import rate. The import in tourism sector was 33.49 percent and 27.34 percent in tourism related sector of the total import. This shows the higher dependency in import in tourism sector. He also depicts that higher the propensity to import, higher would be the leakage of foreign currency. For raising the economic level of locals and reducing the import-dependency he has suggested "Tourism Agriculture Linkage Program" to be initiated. To minimize the import content, local resources should provide food, fruits, meat vegetables and dairy products in one hand and furnishings on the other (Pradhanang, 1993).

Tudadhar, (1993) in his doctoral studies "Development of International Tourism in Kingdom of Nepal" aimed to study the development of international tourism from view of resources, level of exploration and utilization and possibilities of its improvement to achieve the objectives of the study, a systematic method of investigation in the theoretical scheme was used. His main finding was. Tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. He has given various suggestions to promote primary and secondary markets that directly affect tourism demand. He has suggested to promote charter flights with RNAC by tours operators assuring the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for tourist travel to Nepal, to provide more cultural shows and other types of suitable entertainment, to increase the length of stay of tourists and to increase their expenditure, to establish summer resort like suitable tourists hotels and villas on the banks of lakes and rivers, to develop the national concept and to develop human resources by emphasizing on tourism education (Shrestha, 2000:58-59).

Khadka,(1993) in his doctoral studies "Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal", has analyzed the outcome of tourism development in Nepal in the late 1980's. The analysis is concerned with two specific areas first is related to performance and

efficiency of hotel investment in generating foreign exchange and the second is concerned with the economic impact of tourism under limited supplying capacity. The major finding of his study is the hotel bed occupancy rate, double bedroom place and marketing activities are found to be important for the performance of hotel industries. Among the various categories of hotels, quality hotels and safari hotel are found to be more efficient generator of foreign exchange than others. However, the economic impact of tourism is found to be lower than that of others foreign exchange generating sectors. But, the researcher put forward that the role of tourism in economic development is significant. The net earnings from tourism are greater than some other sector of the economy. Hence, promoting standard hotels serving high paying tourists can enhance the economic contribution of tourism.

Poudel,(1996) did the doctoral thesis on "Tourist Resource and Environment Appraisal in Pokhara Region, Nepal: A Geographical Analysis". His study attempts to explore the nature and cultural resource of tourism and impact of tourism on physical and cultural environment and to suggest measure sustainable tourism development tourism in Pokhara, Ghandruk and Muktinath. Pokhara is the most popular destination and second most visited city by tourist in Nepal.

It is well known for Phewa lake, begnas lake, panoramic view of Annapurna, Himalayan range, natural cave, water falls, gateway to Annapurna circuit route, etc.Ghandruk is the excellence of all the attraction of mountain tourism and Muktinath is famous for hindu pilgrims to gate purification of life and salvation.

His study finds tourist arrival in Pokhara reveals high seasonality marked by 40-45 percent recording in Oct-Nov and March-April months. Annapurna circuit route along the Marsyandi and Kali Gandaki valley most preferred routs of the region. This study reveals that 2188 people have been employed in tourist hotels/lodges and resturents located at Pokhara, Ghandruk and Muktinath.

Paudyal, (1997) in his doctoral studies "Nepal's Tourism in the Context of SAARC Region". He has pointed out that there are many factors negatively affecting the tourism

development in Nepal e.g. pollution problems, transport bottlenecks, skilled guide and low quality tourist products. This study suggests that government should implement suitable programs for the cleaning Kathmandu, to start a new airline as a joint venture between the private and public sector. His study further suggested, establishing some top standard international quality hotels to increase the number of tourist in Nepal.

Shrestha,(1998) in his doctoral studies "Tourism Marketing in Nepal" has precisely highlighted the challenges of tourism marketing in Nepal. His main findings were that Nepal is extremely rich in tourism products and it exists all over the country. Natural wealth, cultural and monumental heritage bequeathed history are the principal tourism products of Nepal. Further he analyzed that tourism is a major source of foreign exchange of Nepal and it is playing an important role in the national economy. Tourism helps to promote balance of payment and balance regional development of the country as well. Hence, the contribution of tourism in the socio-economic development of Nepal is very significant. Sanjaya Nepal (1999), Tourism Induced Environmental changes in Nepal, Bern University, Switzerland.

Shrestha,(1999) in her doctoral studies "Tourism in Nepal: Problems and Prospects" has analyzed various problems and prospects of Tourism in Nepal. The main aim of her study is concerned with the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. Her study identify the basic problems of tourism on the basis of its contribution to national economy, status of tourism infrastructure, review of the planning and policies of the government and as visualized by both tourist and the experts in the sample. She pointed out Nepal has not been able to introduce and diversity new tourism products.

Through this study, she has reached in the conclusion that, despite the various problems, the prospects of tourism are bright in generating employment, contributing to the national exchequer and also for overall development of Nepalese Economy.

Shrestha,(2000) in his book "Tourism in Nepal Marketing Challenges" outlines the need to set up marketing efforts for the development of tourism in the country. As marketing is the prime motivator for attracting greater number of tourists, the writer has taken

painstaking efforts in identifying the marketing requirement, the present status, problems and suggestions for the development to tourism in Nepal.

Dr. Shrestha has traced the historical development of tourism in Nepal which has been colorful despite the problems faced in the early days especially with the lack of infrastructure. The writer has also identified the tourism product and the existing infrastructure in Nepal. Moreover, the contribution of tourism to the country and its economy and the present trend of tourism marketing and promotional efforts too have come under comprehensive review.

Dr. Shrestha further suggests that Nepal must overcome its problems on a systematic and time-bound basis. Lack of co-ordination between the Government and the private sector seems to be one of the major factors that retard the growth of tourism in Nepal. Similarly, problems of inadequacy of access to the country, growing environmental problems, especially in the Kathmandu valley and poor preservation and development of tourist resources have to purpose fully addressed in order to preserve the mystique of the world's most cherisher tourist destination.

Upadhyay,(2003) in his doctoral studies "Tourism as a leading sector in Economic Development in Nepal" has opined that Nepalese economy is moving gradually on the path of economic development. Recently there has been improving economic performance particularly in the last two decades. There has been structural change in the economy followed by the agricultural and industry. Pace of the agricultural sector has been slowed down whereas that of the industry and services gone up. The analysis has revealed that tourism sector has been improving its significance in the economy. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism has been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure. However, due to lack of proper policy its effect on development expenditure has not been as strong (Upadhyay, 2003:246).

He has focused that Nepalese economy is moving faster and faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential link to backward and

forward linkage to Nepalese economy with the world economy. In this way, he concluded that tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy.

Upadhaya found that tourist in flow has increased more than five times during the years 1975 to 1999. The variation in the growth rate has been from 21.17 percent in 2001 to 23.04 percent in 1986. More than half of the tourists come here for trekking and mountaineering. It has been found that impact of tourist inflow has its positive bearings on hotel, airport, and travel, trekking and rafting agencies beside the lack of trained manpower in Nepal.

The study came to conclusion that if tourist sector is given proper attention, it has the potential to act and promote overall economic development of Nepal. This sector has an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry in terms of growth potential.

Maharjan,(2004) in his doctoral studies on the topic "Tourism Planning in Nepal" has precisely highlighted tourism planning practice in Nepal. His study found that the importance of tourism planning and especially strategic planning has not yet been fully realized even by the tourism planned or private tourism institution. The form of planning is a new phenomenon to the Nepalese private sector. Thus activities are not forwarded in the desired direction. The study also concludes that the strategic planning has only been done by quarter of the tourism institutions that shows that the institutions lack a long term vision and strategic thinking the planning decision making and the practice of tourism planning has been highly dominated by the bureaucracy and politics, similarly an absence of strategic planning the public sector tourism planning has remained ineffective. The study has shown enormous shortcomings in the practices of tourism planning in Nepal, symbolized as planning myopia.

Majupuria, T.C. (2005) has studied "Wildlife and Protected Areas of Nepal" deals with wildlife in Nepal and other countries of the world. Specially, he deals in details of mammals. Further the writer deals with the salient characters of the mammals together with their distributions and also deals in the protected areas of Nepal including National

Parks, Wildlife Researches. Hunting Reserves and Buffer Zones. Besides the book also deals with the ecological distribution of wildlife and major problems in protected areas. The new concepts of trans-boundary bio-diversity conservation and corridor have been assimilated. List of threatened vertebrates together with extinct and vanishing mammals of Nepal are also included.

However, the book lacks in detail description of ecotourism which is included in the curriculum of various levels, especially description in rural tourism, environment science and for tourism promotion. Similarly the contribution of various INGO's and NGO's Viz KMTNC, IUCN, ICIMOD, UNDP and WWF should also have been reflected (Upadhyaya, 2005:125).

Upadhyaya,(2006) in his book "Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal" has opined impact of tourism growth on various aspects of the Nepalese economy. This book explores the role of tourism on globalization of this landlocked economy of Nepal situated in the lap of Great Himalaya. This book incorporate important studies undertaken in context of tourism in Nepal and the fresh opinions of leading experts on tourism promotion and economic development. Besides, this book highlights constitutional and legal framework for tourism sector and analyze the pattern of tourism development in Nepal. Therefore, this book is well document in terms of source of tourism information, intuitions and chronological highlights etc.

However, this piece of work would be of immense use to policy markers, planners, researchers, practitioners and also to student for whom sufficient materials have been added.

In 2007 Tak Raj Gurung made a study on "Mountain Tourism in Nepal: Its Role in Nepalese Economy." This study focuses to assess the trend of development, impact and analyze the programmers, policies and institutional arrangement of mountain tourism in Nepal. Gurung collected both secondary and primary informations to fulfill his research objectives. He collected primary information from 'three categories of respondents' trekkers and mountaineers, tourism entrepreneurs and tourism experts. A total of 150

respondents of the 1st category, 45 of the 2nd category and 27 of the third category were surveyed during nine month long field survey. On the basis of detail analysis of both secondary and primary informations, Gurung in this study derives the conclusion that maintain tourism in Nepal has several significant prospects in socio-economic development. Nevertheless, it is also marked by different flaws and shortcomings. Therefore, concern seriously move towards the problems and weakness associated with mountain tourism immediately. Similarly, systematic rules and regulations need to develop for sustainable economic development through mountain tourism in Nepal.

2.4 Review from the Master level Thesis

Aryal, Bhanu Raj (2002), in his thesis on the topics "The problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Nepal", he found from his study 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, Dipak (2005) in his thesis on the topic, "Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal" States 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 deals 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 suggests that from his study 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 (Aryal, 2003:123).

Upadhyaya, Rudra Prasad (2005), in his article entitled "Tourism and Regional Development" 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.

Sharma, Om (2003), in his article entitled "Effects of tourism of Economic Development of Nepal" he found that tourism earning is one of the factor which effects on the development indices like tax revenue, government internal revenue and real gross domestic product of Nepal. The impact of tourism earning on per capital income remains insignificant.

Gautam and Ahdikari (2005), in there article on topic "Village Tourism Prospects and Problems" states that village tourism is important to lengthen tourists staying which becomes vital if the industry is to sustained.

They identified the following problems of village tourism such as Lack of publicity and marketing Lack of infrastructure also hurdles in development of village tourism. There is no provision of hotels on the one hand and on the others, the high price tourists have to pay for scarcely available goods, discourages them. And the traditional mentality of rural peoples is too an obstacle to overcome.

They suggested that to solve village tourism problem government institution or non-government institutions have to follow, Training and loan facilities should be

provided at local level, to provide basic knowledge about tourism and its benefit to rural people is also a considerable fact in the context of tourism promotion. And basic requirements for tourism promotion viz access accommodations activities and altitudes should be expanded through different programmes.

2.5 Review Plan and Policy

The economic survey (FY 2005/2006) has reported that the tourism sector is one of the most important sources of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal. According to this report, the total number of tourists inflow was 3, 75,398 among them 26.1 percent of the tourists have come from Western Europe, 6.1 percent from Northern America, 2.2 percent from Australia and Pacific region, 2.2 percent from Eastern Europe, 0.9 percent from Central and South America and 0.3 percent of the tourists came from Africa during the period of Mid-December 2003 to Mid-December 2004. The tourists coming from the Asian continent 61.3 percent, 25.7 percent of them are found to have come from India alone. In terms of origin of tourists, their arrivals from India, Eastern Europe and Asian countries are found to have been increased slightly than the previous year.

The report showed that in Mid-December 2004, 43.4 percent of the tourist arrival was for recreation, 15.6 percent for trekking and mountaineering, 5.9 percent for business purpose, 4.5 percent for formal and official visit, 12.7 percent for pilgrimage and 17 percent of the tourists do come for other purposes.

The current twelve three years plan has highlighted the following some challenges which are faced by Tourism

1. In recent year, some incidents which affect the tourism sector:

- The suspension of the Indian Airlines flight following the hijacking of one of its flights that took off from Kathmandu.
- The different circumstance following the tragic incidence in Royal Palace on June 2001.

- The 11 September 2001 attack on America and the Afghanistan War.
2. Lack of development of new tourist spots, and inability to orient tourist services forward rural areas.
 3. Lack of co-ordination in programs and actions between private sector and government and within the private sector despite the establishment of Nepal tourism board.
 4. Availability of air seats have been constrained due to the termination of Europe sector flights by Royal Nepal Airlines and reduction in the number of scheduled flight by international airlines and the failure of Nepal's private sector airlines to operate international flights.
 5. Life rescuing services, communication mediums and fire contract services has not proved to be reliable. There is only one international airport in the country in which big aircrafts cannot land since it is situated inside the hilly valley. If they manage to come it is only in much lower speed and lesser load.
 6. Due to lack of financial resources, the conservation preservation and campaigning of living heritage like culture, historical and memorial sites have been inadequate. Similarly, due to lack of adequate quality up gradation of the heritage sites and violation of standard practice in the renovation works of areas and monuments enlisted in he world Heritage site, they have reached at endangered level for being de-listed from the world heritage site lists.
 7. Involvement of local communities in managing the heritage sites and making such management self-reliant has been moving at snail's pace

Three year Interim plan (2008-2010) envisaged the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism and development of international and national air services and rural or urban tourism destinations. That will be identified to develop with focus on raising employment and social inclusion. Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level to enable tourism sector to develop as significant of the national economy. Three year Interim plan

seeks to develop reliable air service through the expansion of domestic and international air service which is involving the private sector in the development, expansion of infrastructure related to the air transport sector (Shrestha, 2008).

2.6 Reviews in and around study Area

Bhusal (2010) has described in the scenario of low productivity in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundance for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as parbat district. She mentions that tourism industry in its direct and service oriented sector has been development into biggest and single most important sectoral industry she expresses that there are several tourism destinations in parbat district she also shows that there are various types of tourism model, which could build up in this district like community based tourism, home stay tourism, farm tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism etc. there are the great potentialities of trekking, rock-climbing, paragliding, rafting and other adventure tourism in parbat district.

Upadhyay and Tiwari (2011) have given more emphasis on prospects of tourism in parbat district. According to them if the religious sites like GupteshworGupha, AlpeshworGupha, Setibeni, Kaligandaki, ShaligramShila, Dahare Lake, Modibeni and its tributaries are promoted then the domestic tourism can be developed. In addition to this parbat is the gateway to important religious sites like BaglungKalika, Galeshwor, Tatopani, Muktinath etc. so this district be developed as the religious district similarly the people of parbat can benefit from the rafting in Kaligandaki and trekking route starting from kushma to its neighboring districts. There is huge potential of agro-tourism in parbatdistrict, agriculture should be commercialized primitive organic farming in such

places which possess fertile riverland, Huwas, Bachcha, Bihadi, Gyadee, Phalebas and Pang. Some villages are geographically suitable for tea, coffee, fruit and vegetable farming etc. the scarce herbs in nepali like Bojho, Pachaule etc. are found in parbat which can be produced in cultivable and utilizing waste land in mountain area of parbat district. The additional employment opportunities and income can be increased. The various villages of Parbat district like Vongsing, Durlung, Arthar, Chitre, Salija, Mallaj, Lekhpant, Bashkhark, Banau etc. resembles to that of Sirubari of syangja, Ghandruk of Kaski so these VDCs also can be developed so that of Ghandruk, Sirubari. Homestay concept can be developed in these villages. Banan and Kyang can be developed as the ecotourism centre.

Besides these massive potentialities in Parbat district there are some obstacles like physical infrastructure, lack of proportional development, lack of skilled manpower regarding tourism, lack of effective communication service etc. therefore tourism is necessary to solve these sorts of obstacles and problems in order to promote of these district. These overall theoretic and practical problems are required to be launched to remove economic dependency of parbat. If tourism packages are linked with destination of neighboring district then tourism in parbat will be developed successfully.

Buruwal (2063) has expressed the deepest Galchhi of world (kaligandaki), ecoforest Chhayabhir (mahavir), Ghorapani, Galeswor temple, Giddeshworbhagabati, Malika, Ram mandir, Phlestrashwor, kharibarah, kaligandaki, raghuganga, Gharkhola, Mishrikhola, Bhagkhola, Rupesechahara, mahabirchahara, TiplangChahara are the major attractive tourist sites of magdi district where national and international people came to cure their various types of diseases diving into hot water of these kundas like wise, Dhaulagiri himal is another attraction for tourist in magdi district.

Poudel (2063) describe about muktinathmandir, damodarkunda, taptokunda, chakrathitha and kaghbeni of mustang district are the most important sites of the religion point of view.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research was conducted under 'Descriptive Research Design' because the study describes systematically the major tourism products and tourism activities existing at present. It has been described conservation practices of local people over the locally available natural resources such as rhododendron, lakes and ponds, forest, pasture and grazing land etc. Its conservation trends and how they were being benefited by the same.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

Primary Sources: - Primary data were collected by asking direct question to local community people, hotel owners, local forest users group, tourism experts and tourism entrepreneurs. Primary data of tourist visited in the study area has been collected from daily record book of DDC profile.

Secondary Sources:- Secondary data were collected from TU Cental library, library of IUCN, NTB, CBS, online library of ICIMOD and different websites, books, other publication, newspaper and other published and unpublished reports.

3.3 Sampling Procedure:

Since all the member of the community is 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 has been taken by using simple random sampling procedure to collect data from general public and also judgmental sampling procedure was used to collect data from key informants. In Kusma total general public is 78, in Gaydee is 25, Kusma 35 and Phalebas is 18. Out of the total general

public,30% we taken sample size. The following table shows the sample taken from the study area.

Area	General Public	Tourism Entrepreneur	Total	Percentage (%)
Kusma	20	15	35	45
Gaydee	15	10	25	32
Phalebas	10	8	18	23
Total	45	33	78	100

Sample size has been taken both from general public and tourism entrepreneurs who were directly involved in tourism industry, conservation and protection of the tourist area.

3.4 Methods of Data collection

Questionnaire was prepared to collect data from the study area. Two different questionnaires were prepared to collect data from the study area. Questions were asked to the local people and also to the tourism entrepreneurs of Kusma, Gaydi, Phalebas, and also the locally elected representative Parbat district.

3.4.1 Household Survey

Household survey has been carried out to collect the actual information and data from the study area and also to identify the view of local people about tourism development in Parbat and study area. Questionnaire was used to collect primary data.

3.4.2 Key Informants Interview

- To identify the major problems and prospects of ecotourism in study area.
- To identify the plan and policy to be taken to develop that area as a tourist destination.

3.4.3 Focus Group discussion

To identify the major potentialities and problems of ecotourism in study area by local people and respondents or households are the focus group.

3.5 Presentation and Data analysis

In the process of data analysis the researcher classified and tabulated data, which he had collected through the various sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually. For different types of data different table are prepared. Simple statically tools were used such as percentage, average, frequency and table. To fulfill the objectives of the study, data were analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER FOUR

BRIEF INTRODUCTION PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction

Parbat district located in mid-mountain part of western development region of Nepal. Parbat district stretches from 83°44'-83°59' east longitude to 28°-28°24' north latitude. It covers an area of 536.86 square km. parbat district is bordered by lines myagdi district at the south.

Parbat district lies in attitude of 750 meter-3250 meter about the mean sea level. According to the record of climate department, 2011 in headquarter of parbat, the maximum temperature of the district is 28.9°C and minimum is 15.5°C. Hence average temperature recorded as 22.9°C. The average annual rain is 2293 ml.

About 33.88 percent area of the total land is covered by forest. Various plants such as Sal, Salla, Chilaune, Katus, Bar-Pipal, Simal etc. are found there. Out of fruit trees there we can get banana, mango, papaya, orange, lemon etc. Similarly other forest products are timber, siltimur, lothsalla, allo, argeli, Sattuwa, Chiraito, etc. 7892 hectare forest is handed over to 287 user groups (Community).

From point of view of human development it occupies 15th position among all districts. Here, castes like Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Kami, Gurung, Damai, Sarki, Kunwar, Newar, Gharti, Thakuri, Sanyasi, Kumal, Bote, Majhi, Thakali and Muslim are dwelling.

The district is small, being extended in between the attitude 750m to 3250m it consists of diversity in climate, soil composition, geographical structure, vegetation and agricultural production etc. There is possibility of producing huge amount of rice in lower belt of district. Within animal husbandry, goat, hen, pig, rabbit, cow and buffalo are basic varieties raised in the district.

This small district owns the history of various mines such as Iron mine which is found in Phalamkhanivillage, Copper mine, slate stone mines. However presently it only exports sand, stones, etc. The main problems caused by steepy geographical structure and flood, landslide, mud built road in the district (Source : DDC Parbat).

4.1.1 Demographic Situation of Parbat District

The Table No. 1 shows the demographic structure of Parbat District. Parbat district contains 0.55 percent of total population .according to table, female population of the total population exceeds the number of male population as it is in the case of national population. Average population growth rate of the district is 0.95 percent which is significantly less than that of national average population growth i. e 1.35 percent . Density of population in Parbat district is 310 per sq km which shows that Parbat District is densely populated than the country as a whole i. e. 180 per sq km . the table shows that average family population in Parbat district is 4.82 percent where the national averages of family population is 5.44 percent. Accordingly the male female ratio in the Parbat District is 85.93 which is less in comparison to national averages of 99.8 percent. This is shown in the Table No. 1.

Table No. 1
Population Distribution in Parbat District

Population	146590
Male	65301
Female	81289
Population Growth Rate	0.84%
Population/sq km	310
Averages Family Population	4.82%
Male Female ratio	85.93

Source: Census 2010, CBS

Population Distribution by caste in parbat district

Brahmin occupies larger share in the total population of the district which follows by Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi respectively. Where others signify Teli, Baniya, Yadhav, Rajput, Matwadi etc. the case is shown in Table No. 2 as below.

Table No. 2

Population Distribution by caste in Parbat district

S.N.	Name of Caste	Number	Percent
1	Brahmin	60712	64.59
2	Chhetri	25267	26.88
3	Thakuri	4043	4.30
4	Sanyasi	3056	3.25
5	Muslim	398	0.423
6	Others		0.557
7	Total		100

Source: Census 2010, CBS

Table No.2 shows that Brahmin population is highest population in parbat district, it is 64.59 percent and Muslim population is only 0.423 percent.

4.1.2 Condition of Basic Infrastructure

Basic Health Services in Prabat District

Analyzing the Table No.3 shown below what can be concluded that distribution of health services in the district are not well and properly developed. Most of the facilities are headquarter centered.

Table No. 3
Basic Health Services in Parbat District

S.N.	Infrastructure Description	Number
1	Disrict hospital	1
2	Primary health center	2
3	Health post	15
4	Sub-Health post	45
5	Nurshing Home	1
6	Woman Health volunteer	504

Source : Parbat District Profile, 2068

Table No.3 shows that in parbat district, there is one district hospital, two priaryhelthcenter, 15 health post, 45 sub-health post, 1 nursing home and woman health volunteers are 504.

Transportation in Prabat District

The Table No.4 depicts that transportation development of parbat is basically in terms of fair weathered roads. Hence the transportation development is not satisfactory.

Table No.4
Transportation in Parbat District

S.N	Description	Number/Length
1	Road touched VDC	49
2	Total length of road	526.3 km
3	Road density/sq km	0.78
4	Black topped	50 km
5	Graveled	8 km
6	Fair weathered	468.3 km

Source : Parbat District Profile,2068

Table No.4 shows that transportation in parbat district, out of 55 VDCs 49 VDCs are road touched. Total length of road is 526.3 km. road density is 0.78/km square, black topped road is 50 km, graveled road 8km and fair weathered is 468.3 km.

Communication System in Parbat District

The Table No.5 reveals that the communication services are being improved because of the expansion of GSM and CDMA etc services.

Table No. 5
Communication System in Parbat District

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Distributed Telephone	2020
2	Simple Telephone	1050
3	VHAF	13
4	Prepaid Mobile	839
5	Postpaid Mobile	500
6	Telephone Touched VDC	30
7	District Postal Office	1
8	Other Post Offices	54

Source : Parbat District Profile,2068

Table No.5 shows, out of 55 VDCs 30 VDCs are telephone touched, 839 people carries prepaid mobile phone and 500 people have postpaid mobile phone. There is 54 post offices, one is district postal office. In parbat district distributed 2020 telephone.

Electricity and Alternative Power Condition

The Table No.6 reflects electrification in Parbat district. Considering the percentage of household of using electricity they are only one third of total population in parbat district.

Table No. 6
Electricity and Alternative Power condition

S.N.	Description	Number/unit
1	Household benefited from electricity	25.5%
2	Electricity touched VDC	38
3	Electricity user population	10400

Source : Parbat District Profile,2068

Table No.6 shows that out of 55 VDCs only 38 VDs are touched in electricity. Only 10400 population use electricity.

4.1.3 Forest Condition in Parbat District

Table No.7
Forest Condition in Parbat District

S.N.	Kind of Forest	Area(Hector)	Percent
1	Kondhari	2064	10.32
2	Mixed Forest	2532	12.67
3	Hard Timber Forest	13913	69.57
4	Soft Timber Forest	1488	7.44
5	Total	19997	100

Source: Parbat District Profile,2068

Table No. 7 shows situation of forest. 10.32% are kondhari forest, 12.6% are mixed forest, 69.57% are hard timber forest and 7.44% are soft timber forest.

4.1.4 Situation of Service Sector

The Table No.8 depicts that sector has yet many things to do to contribute significantly in the development of Parbat district. It is key sector to develop the tourism there.

Table No.8
Situation of Service sector

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Hotel and Lodge	6
2	Small Hotel and Lodge	40
3	Resturant	45
4	NGOs	9
5	Main NGOs	29

Source: Parbat District Profile, 2068

Table No.8 shows the situation of service sector in parbat district. Lodges are 6, small hotel and lodge are 40, restaurant are 45, NGOs are 9, and main NGOs are 29.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN PARBAT, DISTRICT

5.1 Problems of Tourism Development in Parbat District

Parbat is a very beautiful mountainous tourism destination. But there are many problems which affect the tourism development. Unless solved these problems rural tourism cannot be promoted as we expect. The major problems associated with tourism in the Parbat district are as follows.

Infrastructural Problem

Inadequate Physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourism. Without infrastructural facilities, development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the area; accommodation, accessibility, hospitality and amenities. The study shows that such facilities couldn't be developed in appropriate manner. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of rural tourism in the district are given below.

Transportation

Transportation is the back bone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit destination. Modern means of transportation is not available to all tourism destination of parbat. Pokhara-Baglung Highway is providing transportation facilities in the northern part of this district but southern part lacking from this facility. The Kaligandagicorridor under construction would solve this problem. If most of tourism destination of Parbat district are linked with world's famous destination, Pokhara with the means of transportation Parbat district will be largely benefited from tourism.

Accommodation

Accommodation is another most effective factor in tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destinations of parbat district. Some available lodge and hotel are only in Kushma. Hotel situated in kushma are presented in table below. Other parts of this district lack these facilities.

Communication

Communication is also one of the major facilities in rural tourism industry. Rural tourism is developed in the rural areas generally in remote village. The telephone services is not available in most of the VDCs of this district. There is proper telephone service in district headquarter and its periphery villages like Gyandi, Phalebas, etc. there is no good network accessibility till now in whole district.

Table No.9
Situation of Hotel in Kusuma

S.N.	Name of Hotel	Properties	Number of Room	Number of Bed
1	Bandana	Krishna Prasad Shrestha	23	60
2	Sontos	SontosSherchan	7	14
3	Top in Town	Ganga BahadurChhetri	4	12
4	Parijat	Trilochan Sharma	7	22
5	Srijana	BalkrishnaPuri	7	20
6	Green	UttamKarmacharya	7	9
7	Mustang	GajendraTulachan	11	30
8	New Friendly	TankanathAcharya	8	20
9	Raj	Joni Gurung	5	25

Source : Field survey,2013

Health Service Center

Although in the district headquarter of Parbat there is a hospital but in other VDCs, there are only primary health services .They are not well-equipped in terms of emergency and even for the general health services . It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourist visiting the district .Therefore sufficient facilities of health services should be considered as a problem for the promotion of rural tourism.

Electricity

Electricity is also major component of tourism development .There is sufficient facility of electricity in whole of Parbat district .Electricity facility is not available in all VDCs of district till now .This problem has been constraint in the way of other facilities like telephone ,internet and purification of tourism products.

Skilled Human Resources

The regions apparent advantage of having abundant cheap labor is illusory since it generally lacks social support n environment for labor and skill for tourism development. The shortage of skilled personal imposes serious constraint at least in the short to medium term .According to Nepal tourism Statistics 2008, in Nepal number of tourist guide is 2458 and number of trekking guide is 5356. Information about tourist guide in Parbat District could not be found in this research.

Promotion and Marketing

Lack of proper marketing of tourism destination and promotional efforts constitute the major drawback of tourism development in Parbat.

Lack of proper Co-ordination

In Parbat district coordinates with agencies, trekking agencies, rafting agencies, resorts of Pokhara, tourist visiting Pokhara can be attracted in Parbat .But Parbat could not be activated in this manner. Likewise the inefficient administrative procedure of government in implementing tourism policy is also the serious problem.

Trained Guides

Trained guides are required to make the tourists interested to visit new explored tourism destination. The utilization of resources and benefit from them depends on the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding and explanation about unique tourist products. But there is lack of trained guide in Parbat district. Another difficulty for guide is of language.

Recreational Facilities

There should be sufficient bus parks, swimming pool, cultural programs and other additional facilities which are not available in Parbat district.

Information Centre and the Advertisement

Information center should be established in tourist areas. But there is no any information center in Parbat. Tourist map and information of tourist product of Parbat is not available for tourist.

Banking Facilities

Tourist needs banking facilities at tourist areas. Therefore, bank must be established near tourist destinations. Money exchange facility should be available for tourists. But these facilities could not be managed in Parbat district.

Ample air Accessibility

Since there is no good condition of roads, international tourism in Nepal is heavily dependent on air services. There is no air facility to reach Parbat.

Political Disturbance

Political disturbance created by political turmoil, due to Nepal Bandha, chakkajam, etc. have also adversely affected the tourism sector. These conditions create a state of uncertainty in the country leading to reluctance on the part of foreign tourists to visit Nepal. In this situation Parbat has also faced a challenge in attracting tourists as it being a remote place of Nepal.

Inadequate Inter-sectoral Linkages

A distributing aspect in study area is the lack of inadequate linkages of tourism with the local economy of the multiplier effect of generating additional income and employment and makes it excessively on external inputs.

Market Limitation

To attract a sizable number of foreign and Indian tourists, it requires substantial improvement, investment in infrastructure facilities and services. Considering the limited tourist arrivals in the study area, it may not be feasible for private entrepreneurs to invest in infrastructure development.

Lack of Awareness among the People

The major population of the district is uneducated and lacks the awareness of contribution of tourism for the development of their own village.

5.2 Prospects of Tourism in Parbat District

Parbat district possesses various higher mountainous peaks, such as Hampal and LoprekoLek in Northern side, Panchase which is the highest point to the area. Dahare in mid-part of district, and Chisapani and Gorlyang in Southern side. These peaks are covered with snow in winter and with rhododendron and other wildlife and herbs in spring season. These peaks increase the possibility of tourism development since we can observe northern Himalayans, sunrise and sunset etc.

Gupteshwarn Gupha of Kusuma, Alapeshwar Gupha of Gyandi, Bhuwaneshwory Gupha of Pang, Sitapati Gupha of Barrachour, Dhaundunge Gupha inside the Chanautevir of Lunkhuetc are famous Gupha of Parbat. Simiilarly Narshing Mandir of Modibeni, Saligramshila of Setibeni, Bhume of Dhairing, Kalikadevi Mandir of Lunkhu Chisapani, Vorle, Baraulechour of Thulipokhari, historical palace and fort of Dhunwakot and Shankarpokhari Karnel's Durbar of Majhphat, Mahasheela of Lunkhuetc are very important from religious and tourism point of view. Some major tourist sport are described as below (DDP, 066/067).

Gupteshwar Gupha

Gupteshwar Gupha lies in the 500 meter distance from Kushma, headquarter of Parbat district. It was discovered 60 years ago. This Gupha which lies near the Kaligandaki River is of seven stored until third stored we can easily reach and after that ladder of timber is used. There are white stones brightening as Mani, images of five Pandavs, Shivalinga and statue of different Gods. There is also 'Sattal' to facilitate the pilgrims. On the occasion of Maghesakranti, Balachaturdashi and in other festivals, the largest number of pilgrims visits there according to belief of Hindu religion (Tiwari, 2066).

Alapeshwar Gupha

Alapeshwar Gupha lies in the 3 km distance from Kushma in Katuchaupari VDC of Parbat district. This Gupha which is regarded as longest of Nepal is large, attractive and strange. Its length is 750 meter. According to ancient saying, since the god Shiva was disappeared from along with fall of Satidevi, this place was called Alapeshwar Gupha. There are images like of elephant size which are interesting and strange for visitors (Tiwari. 2066).

Setibeni Shaligram Shila

There is a great black stone which is called Shaligram Shila in the meeting point of three districts; Parbat, Syanja and Gulmi of three zones. This Shila is worshipped regarding live god 'Bishnu'. People come to worship this shila from different places of country on the occasion of Ekadahi, Ausi, and Sakranti. There is also temple of Radhakrishna. On the occasion of Maghesakranti, Balachurdashi and in other festivals there occurs great fare. This place can be visited from Kushma-Phalebas-Bachha walking on the bank of kaligandaki in one day. And this place can be visited in half of hour from Mirmi by rafting where Kaligandaki hydro electricity project (Tiwari, 2066).

Panyukot Darbar

Panykot Darbar is situated in Horsandi VDC of Parbat. It is an historical Darbar. Senbansi Chaubise kings ruled for 10 generation in this place in ancient period integrated by Bahadur Shah in to Nepal. It lies between forests. There is another Kot called Dhuwakot near of Panukot. This place is interesting and attractive for visitors (Tiwari, 2066).

Batulechour as Historical Center

Batulechour lies in Thulipokhari VDC on Parbat. Since this place is not conserved well, it has become of less significance. There, Shiva and Kalika temples are in wretched condition. According to ancient saying king Dasarath had hit his vanja Sharban Kumar by arrow. Sharban Kumar died in the way taking him to Muktinath to rescue. Blind of Sharban Kumar crushed to Dashrath. So he organized Yakchha to provide condolence to them and cut his own sin. Since he had also organized Putresti Yagga, so mud is seen as charu on exploration (Tiwari, 2066).

Dahare Lake

Daharelake is situated in Karkineta, Thapathana, Vangra VDCs of Parbat and at boarder of Arukharka and Panchamul VDCs of Syanja lies in the attitude of about 222 meter from sea level. It is regarded as important from religious and tourism point of view. According to the written in SkandaPuran it was called Nilkantha in Satyayug and it is place of 'Tapovumi' of Rishimuni. It is very interesting when the forest of this place is covered by Rhododendron. Beautiful Himalayans like Dhawalagiri, Machhapuchre, Nilgiri and other Himalayans can be observed from there. Similarly beautiful city Pokhara, Syanja and Waling bazar, and different places enjoyed from this place.

Thousand of observers and the pilgrims visit the Lake in the fare of 'KartikPurnima' (Tiwari, 2066)

Panchase Lake

Panchase lake is a junction place of Kaski, Parbat and Syanja. It is in the attitude of 2509 from sea level and snow falls in the winter season. Dhawalagiri, Machhapuchre and other Himalayans, beautiful places and danda of Syanja and Palpa. Kushma bazar and other villages of Parbat can be observed from there. There is Tal of clean water inside forest. And most interesting thing to be observed there is that 'as leaves fall in the

Tal, immediately the birds pick them out from it. Panchase is regarded as Panchadham, since it is made by the five summits and famous as the religion Tapovumi. There are 107 types of Sunakhari and more than 500 types of plants. It is also regarded as Tapovumi of saint and dwelling place of Pancha Pandav at the time of Banbas. Since century, special fare has been organized at the time of Mahge Sakranti, Balachurdashi, Shivaratri and Baisakhapurnima as well. Not only is that it such place from where both the scene of sunrise and sun-set can be biodiversities is tourism destination of attractive trekking (Tiwari, 2066)

ChisaPani

Chisapani is situated at mid-part of Kurgha, Pangrang, Lunkhu and Vogsing VDCs of Parbat. It is in the attitude of 2266 from sea level. This place is attractive and important to observe the scene of sunrise in the morning, Himalayans and different places and mountain peaks of Parbat, GulmiBaglung, Myagdi, Kaski and Syanja.

It is also important religious place. There is a Mandir of KalikaBhagawati. The area of Chisapani is covered by forest. Herbs like Allo, Sattuwa, Nagbeni, Lokta in northern part of the forest are founded (Tiwari, 2066)

Haljuri Jajala and Nagi Area

The area which situated in the Northern part of Parbat district lies in the attitude of 750-3309 meter. This area is wider in between Kaligandaki and Modikhola. Majority part of the area is covered by forest. There is not only hills but also fertile land in such villages; Mallaj, Nangliwang, Dhiring, Pang and Khurkot. Scene of sunrise and sunset, Himalayans; Dhawalagiri to manaslu, Beni, Baglung and Khushma bazar and other places and mountainous peaks of Parbat, Myagdi, Baglung, Kaski and Gulmi can be observed from Danda of this area. Therefore this area is the destination from tourism point of view (Tiwari, 2066)

Stone of images

There are two stones in Karkineta VDC where there is image of tiger, cow and image of toe and sign of hitting by stick on the stone called Baghepaila and sitting tiger on another stone called Baghedunga. Local people have been raising voice for conserving of these stone with related authority (Tiwari, 2066)

Madale Maruni Nach of Magar

Madale Maruni Nach existed in all tituals of Magar is in endangered condition. This Nach can be the means of entertainment for tourists if it is conserved (Tiwari, 2066).

Mallakalin Historical Darbar

There is a Darbar designed by Briten engineer in 1900 B.S. Malla king ruled from this Darbar. So this place was called Mallaj. Therefore this place can be the research oriented tourism destination (Tiwari, 2066)

Rafting in Kaligandaki

Rafting in Kaligandaki starts from Beni of Myagdi and ends at Etibeni of Parbat. Tourist comes for rafting in Kaligandaki from foreign countries. Tourist can enjoy other destinations in this course if these are advertised and facilitated for tourists. Parbat can earn large amount of foreign currency from rafting if it is managed properly (Tiwari,2066).

Vogsing

Vogsing VDC lying in the altitude of 2000-5000 feet is a historically and culturally rich village. There is model micro hydro project and high quality of potatoes is produced in this VDC. Dhawalagiri, Nilgiri, Machhapuchhre, and Annapurna Himal and

Natural beautiful villages of Parbat, Baglung, Syanga, Gulmi and Myagdi district can be observed from two peaks; Chisapani and GorgalyangDanda of this village. The hospitality culture and Rodhi of this place is considered one of the best models of the Parbat district for tourism development. Indigenous culture is founded in this village of ethnic groups (PAS, 2066)

A Suspension Bridge

To develop Parbat district, as a tourism area, the suspension bridge from Parbat headquarter to Gyandi, will play a vital role. It has been recently completed. It is 344 m long and its height is 135m having maximum height in Nepal.

Hence, the bridge will have the maximum height among suspension bridge of Nepal. Tail of Machhapuchhre is seen from this bridge. There is great possibility of developing courageous game 'Banjee-jumping' which was first introduced in Votekoshi. Hence this bridge will contribute more to develop the tourism sector of the district. (www.google.com)

CHAPTER SIX

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF TOURISM

6.1 Respondent's Views Findings

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

6.1.1 Education Status of the Respondents

Following table shows the educational level of sample population taken. From interview taken to 78 samples, the response is shown in table below. Table No.10 shows that majority of the populations are literate. Very few percentage of the population has higher education. So, it is required to aware the people by education to develop Parbat as village tourism destination. Education and tourism industry are interconnected components because education itself is means of communication and basic components required for tourism development. Therefore the local people should be educated to improve the tourism industry in the country.

Table No.10
Education Level of Sample Population

S.N	Education level	Number
1	Illiterate	17
2	Literate	28
3	SLC	23
4	Higher	10
Total		78

Source: Field survey, 2013

6.1.2 Occupational Status of the Respondents

Table No.11 that majority of the people (62.82%) of the study area are engaged in agriculture, very less number of people are engaged in job (7) whereas labour, business and students are 3,9 and 10 respectively. The researcher found none of the people involved in the tourism business. However, few of the people run the small scale shop.

Table No.11

Occupational status of the respondents

S.N.	Occupation	Number
1	Student	10
2	Labor	3
3	Agriculture	49
4	Business	9
5	Job	7
Total		78

Source: Field survey, 2013

6.1.3 Annual Income Level of the Respondents

Table No.12 shows that majority of the people have been earning 40000-60000 which occupy the 45 out of the total population. This figure indicates that majority of people are of middle class family. The people those who falls on the middle class family have also shows the disguised unemployment situation of the study area. So tourism can be effective means of additional employment and increasing income level of people. Following tables shows the annual income level of the study area.

Table No.12
Annual Income Level

S.N	Income Level	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 20000	6	7.69
2	20000-40000	12	15.38
3	40000-60000	45	57.69
4	Above 60000	15	19.23
Total		78	100

Source: Field survey, 2013

6.1.4 Annual Expenditure of the Local People

Table No.13 shows that 58.97 percent of the people spend more than Rs.60000
Table No.12 shows that only 19.23 percent people of the study area are able to earn above Rs.60000 however 30 percent of them maintain their expenditure through the remittance from foreign countries and home country as well as.

Table No.13
Annual Expenditure Pattern

S.N	Expenditure Level	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 20000	3	3.85
2	20000-40000	5	6.41
3	40000-60000	24	30.77
4	Above-60000	46	58.97
	Total	78	100

Source : Field survey,2013

6.1.5 Food Sufficiency

The Table No.14 shows that 25.64 percent of the households all of total respondents are able to produce enough grain from their land for 12 months whereas 44.87 percent household produce grains for 6-11 months and that of 29.48 percent household have food sufficient for less than 6 months of the year. For the rest of the year they have to buy food stuff from outside.

Food sufficiency in study area is presented in below table.

Table No.14
Food Sufficiency

Food sufficiency	Number	Percentage
12 months	20	25.64
6-11 months	35	44.87
1-6 months	23	29.48
Total	78	100

Source: Field survey.2013

6.1.6 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

Table No. 15 shows that the prospect of tourism in the study area. Out of 78, 51.28% respondents reported that prospect of tourism in Parbat is highly sound. 25.64 respondents mentioned that there is moderately sound prospect while 10 (12.82%) respondents do not have any idea about prospects of tourism in Parbat.

Table No.15
Prospect of Tourism in the study area

S.N	Views	Respondents	Percentages
1	Highly sound	40	51.28
2	Moderately sound	20	25.64
3	Not so good	10	12.82
4	Unknown	8	10.25
	Total	78	100

Source: Field survey, 2013

6.1.7 Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism

Table No.16 shows the role of organization in order to promote the tourism in Parbat. 48.71 percentage of people said that there should be effectively role to be played by government authorities. 10.25 percentage respondent expressed on the role of non-government agencies and rest of the 41.02 percentage informants focused on thee important role of both government and non-government agencies to promote tourism in the study area.

Table No.16
Role of Organization

S.N.	View	Respondents	Percentage
1	Government	38	48.71
2	Local institution	3	3.84
3	I/NGOs	5	6.41
4	All of above	32	41.02
	Total	78	100

Source: Field survey, 2013

6.1.8 Problem of Tourism Development in the Study Area

Table No.17 shows that all of 78, 19.24 percent respondents do not have any idea about problem of tourism. Rest of the respondents, 80.76 percent of respondent reported all of problems language, transportation guide are serious problem of tourism development in Parbat.

Table No.17
Problem of Tourism in the Study Area

S.N	Views	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Language	28	36
2	Transportation	20	26
3	Accommodation	12	15
4	Guide	18	23
	Total	78	100

Source: Field survey,2013

6.1.9 Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation

Table No. 18 shows the role of tourism that helps to the poverty alleviation. 51.28 percent respondents reported that tourism can play positive role, 16.66 percent reported that there is no role of tourist to reduce the poverty whereas 32.05 percent respondents do not have any idea about the role of tourism in poverty alleviation.

Table No. 18
Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation

S.N.	View	Respondents	Percentage
1	Positive role	40	51.28
2	No role	13	16.66
3	Unknown	25	32.05

	Total	78	100
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Source: Field Survey, 2013

6.1.10 Knowledge of People about Village Tourism

Table No.19 shows that out of 78, 89.74 percent people know about village tourism and rest of the 10.26 respondents do not have any idea about village tourism.

Table No. 19
Knowledge of People about Village Tourism

S.N.	Views	Respondents	Percentage
1	Known	70	89.74
2	Unknown	8	10.26
	Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

6.1.11 Willingness of People in Tourism Industry

The Table No.20 shows the interest of people in tourism industry. The table indicates that out of hundred, 35.89 percent respondents reported that they are interested in tourism industry. And rests of them are not interested in tourism industry.

Table No.20
Willingness of Respondents in Tourism Industry

S.N.	Views	Number	Percentage
1	Interested	28	35.89
2	Not interested	50	64.11
3	Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the analysis of data in aggregation few of the respondents have passed SLC and higher level of education. So it is required to be initiated educational based programs

by the government and non-government agencies because without education people cannot be involved in tourism industry. Majority of the respondent have been adopting agriculture and remaining other respondents adopt non-agricultural activities like business service and student. There is high possibility of agro-tourism and agro-based industries. The study shows that 32.05 percent respondents are totally unknown about role of tourism in poverty alleviation. 64.11 percent respondents are not interested in tourism industry and 10.26 percent respondents are totally unknown with tourism. Awareness programs should be organized for the tourism development in the study area. Tourism industry can be effective means of raising employment and level of income of local people.

6.2 Opinion of Experts

Baruwal Hum Bahadur, professor at Central Department of IOED, University Campus, T.U, expresses about development of tourism in Parbat district as well as in Dhawalagiri zone. In his opinion eco-tourism, religious tourism and trekking tourism can be effective means for economic development of this area. There is a great prospect of eco- tourism. He talks about route for eco-tourism which starts from Ghorepani of Myagdi district to Pundala-Kafal dada-Saliya-Lekhphat-Durlung-Kushma. He focuses that Saliya is such area where ecology can be studied and observed establishing camp.

He further expresses that there is also prospect of religious tourism. Tourists can reach to Muktinath through Parbat and visiting KalikaMandir of Baglung, Galeshwar and ram Mandir of Myagdi district which lie on the route of Muktinath. Baruwal talks about the another trekking route of Parbat-Beni-Dhorpatan hunting reserve from where Palpa and Gulmi district can be visited. He also talks about new suspension bridge constructed in Parbat which will be helpful to promote village tourism of Parbat. Chitre, Vogsing, Durlung and other places where indigenous culture exists can be developed as tourism destination. But tourism cannot be developed unless favorable environment is created for tourists to stay in local area.

He further opines that agro tourism can be developed in such villages; Gyandi, Pang, Gijang and Phalebas of the Parbat. As a whole, he emphasizes on the development of village tourism in Parbat.

Sharma Hari, lecturer at Central Development of zoology, University Campus, T.U, opines that tourism package programme can be launched in Dhaulagiri zone including all districts of that zone. He talks about a trekking route for research i.e. route of Parbat-BaglungBaazar-Burtibang-Dhorpatan, where natural sights, cultural resources and indigenous activities can be studied and observed on this route. He also talks about another route from Beni-SingaTatopani-Galeshwar-Muktinath and Kagbeni.

He suggests that indigenous culture can be enjoyed in Bobang of Myagdi, Galkot and Dhorpatan area.

He considers about the problem of tourism development in such areas. There is short of basic facilities; local trekking guides, accommodation, communication, pure water, transportation and exchange of money etc.

He prescribes that tourism awareness and package programs can be launched for the development of tourism in Dhawalagiri zone. Tourist can be attracted in this area coordinating with travel agency of Pokhara. He further suggests tourist guide should have well information about local area. Local people should also be trained to treat and attract tourist. Tourist should be served by local people. There should be management of basic facilities and available for tourist.

Sharma Prem, professor at Central Department of Rural Development, University Campus, T.U, opines that natural beauties in Panchase, Daharedurali, Chisapani and Gorlang can be observed and trekked and religious resources like Galeshwar, BaglungKalika, SingaTatopaniKunda, Modibeni and Setibeni can be travelled to promote internal tourism. Collection of scarce herbs in Gorlang, Panchase and Chisapani area observation of GupteshwarGupha, Modi hydroelectricity project, Bunji-jumping at

highest suspension bridge of Nepal; Kushma to Gyandi, Panchase Tal can be developed as educational tourism destination. Cold drinking water, varieties of fish of Kaligandaki,, Modi , Lamae, Bachha, Paynu and setiKhola, Magar language, local wine prepared by Dolasyosoltiniespotatos' items of Vogsing, kitchen of Thakali, RodhiGhar of MagarniBahini, orange of Kurgha, local coffe of Bihadi and Phalebas can be the unique source of attraction for tourism. Rafting from Beni Bazar to Setibeni on Kaligandaki, research about copper and iron mines in Phalamkhani, Lunkhu and VogsingDarbars of Chaubise Raja in different places, SetibeniShila, ShaligramShila at bank of Kaligandakiriver are important for research and observation.

He suggests that master plan should be created and implemented for the tourism development in Parbat. Local government and community should be mobilized and concrete agenda. He further suggests that traditional and cultural programmes should be promoted. Local people should be educated and trained about how to treat, tourist, language, fooding and lodging. Technology should be developed to transform local product. In shot there should be management of basic facilities and entertainment programmes for tourists.

GauchanSen, Professor at Central Department of Political Science, University Campus, T.U, opines that tourism is source of dollar and means of generating employment utilizing local product. Since there are a lot of KholaKhahare, Mountain Peaks, Historical places; Darbars of Chaubise Rajas in Parbat, it has great prospect of tourism. Language of different community is studious. Parbat is rich in the context of cultural varieties of different castes and ethnic groups. There is a prospect of religious and village tourism. Parbat is also important for cottage industry and hydroelectricity. Since it is near from Pokhara, one of the beautiful city of Nepal, flow of tourist can be increased coordinating with travel agencies there. Since it is the main road of Muktinath there is also prospect of religious tourism.

On the other hand he considers problem of tourism in Parbat. There is lack of responsible authority, information, communication and other basic facilities.

He suggests that there should be guarantee of peace and security, management of accommodations, local fooding and lodging, promotion of tourist destination, availability of map, information about historical, geographical, cultural and natural resources should be provided for tourists and guides.

Sharma Pitambar, professor at Central Department of Geography, University Campus, T.U, and a tourism specialist from Parbat, opines that tourism should be organ of the economic development. He suggests that there is great prospect of tourism in Parbat district, if it is linked to tourism destinations of neighbor district; Kaski, Bagling, Myagdi and Mustang. For this purpose a programme package of tourism is required to attract and increase flow of tourist. In his opinion tourism has multiplier effect in agriculture, livestock, business and national income.

He further suggests that agriculture and other local production should be promoted to serve tourists. Such unique local production should be produced which provide new experience and motivate tourists to increase length of stay of tourist in this area. On the other hand local people will directly be benefited.

He tells that lodging, fooding, accommodation, communication, and trekking routes to reach destination could not be developed in Parbat. There are not basic facilities, like communication, transportation, tourist guide etc.

He further suggests that awareness programmes should be organized at local level. Local people should be participated in tourism programmes to get maximum benefit from tourism.

GurungSherBahadur, lecturer at Central Department of Geography, University Campus, T.U, opines that bio-diversity geographical diversity, sufficient forest area, water resources, beautiful tourist sports, caves, fountains, religious places mining

resources, remittance, community village tourism, water transportation and purification of community herbs indicate prospect of tourism in Parbat.

On the other hand he considers the obstacles on the way of developing rural tourism which are extreme population density on agriculture and forest, landslides, erosion, deforestation, lack of awareness, short of capital to develop infrastructure, and absence of representatives in local level. Similarly uncertain politics and lack of political commitment are also serious problems of tourism.

Upadhyarudra, professor at Central Department of Economics, University Campus, T.U and tourism specialist from Parbat opines that economy of the parbat is not independent; it depends partly on kaski and partly on syanja districts. There are remittance in northern part and manpower in southern part of the district. These two resources can be combined to develop tourism in villages like vogsing, durlung and chitre etc. as sirubari of syanja. Home stay concept can be developed in these villages as Ghalegau, Bandipur and particularly sirubari.

There is prospect of eco-agro tourism in the district. So agriculture should be commercialized by promoting organic farming in these places which possess fertile river land, like Huwas, Bachha, Bihadi, Gyandi, Phalebas and pang. Some villages are geographically suitable for tea, coffee, fruits and vegetable farming. The scarce herbs in Nepal like bojho, pachaula and Kurilo etc are found in parbat which can be produced in cultivable land utilizing waste land in mountain area of the district. Thus additional employment and income is generated.

He suggests that Parbat can be developed as an economically independent country utilizing resources of it which are endangered herbs, remittance, commercial cultivation and development of village tourism.

He further suggests that overall theoretical and practical programs required to be launched to remove dependency of Parbat and hence to develop it as an economically prosperous and the self-reliant district.

PaudelBalananda, secretary, Ministry of General Administration, opines that there is a lot of possibilities in parbat to develop it as educational tourism destinations. Bio-diversities, historical and religious places, are attractions of tourism and also issues of research. He further opines that there is prospect of village tourism in Parbat.

He suggests that government should manage physical infrastructure in all villages at first. Awareness programmes should be organized to attract local people in tourism industry.

He further suggests that local people should be provided required education and training to deal with tourist. Government should be responsible and active in conversation and development of existing tourism product and exploration of new.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

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. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country. Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as, it has low opportunity cost. It takes low gestation period to give returns it can involve the lower starta of the people of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimension of life like, culture environment, nature, behavior of people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

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

7.2 Findings

From the available data information and researcher's observation along with the interpretations and discussions in the proceeding sections, now it is obvious that parbat district has a very high prospect and promising future for tourism development. If all tourist spots of Parbat are developed people and marketed strategically, there will definitely be a huge inflow of domestic as well as foreign tourist. This study attempts to link the village tourism with the rest of the rural economy. Creation of tourism infrastructure is expected to result in an increased flow of tourist, which would create demand for various local product for the consumption of tourist arriving in the district. This is expected to create various types of production opportunities for income and employment generation. The information of research are drawn from questionnaire survey, interview and literature review to make it more reliable and authentic. Very few percentage of the population has higher education. Therefore there need to be initiated educational based programs by the government and non-government agencies. Majority of the population(69 percent) are engaged in agriculture service and remaining other population adopts non-agricultural activities like business,service and students. There is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and of eco-agro tourism. If the government draws their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism.hand in hand the income level of people will be increased. The analysis of income pattern of the sampled population indicates that majority of people are of middle class family and situation of disguised an employment in the study area. Thus tourism can be effective means of additional employment and increasing income level. 57.69 percent sampled population of the study area earn Rs. 40,000-60,000 per year whereas 19.23 percent sampled population earn above 60,000. Similarly 58.97 percent sampled populations spends above Rs.60,000 per year. It shows that there is no combination between expenditure and income.

The study shows that 64.11 percent of sampled population is not interested in tourism industry. In short, it can be concluded that there are numbers of problems,

challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in the Parbat district. Low level of infrastructure development, lack of awareness, entrepreneurship and investment and lack of marketing to the previous tourism products are existing as challenges for tourism development in Parbat. Nevertheless, all these problems and challenges can be overcome with concrete efforts of public private partnership. If tourism destinations of Parbat district are linked with famous tourism destination 'Pokhara', tourism development of tourism will be success. There are various types of tourism models which could build up in this district like commodity based tourism, Home Stay Tourism, Farm tourism, Cultural Tourism; Religious Tourism etc. there are great potentialities of trekking, Rock-climbing, Rafting and other Adventure tourism in this district.

7.3 Recommendations

To promote sustainable tourism development which could generate maximum alternatives employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of the district or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of this district, the local people along with the local and central government, need to concentrate on these points:

- Conduct mass awareness programs to create conducive environment for tourism development.
- Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve sites with historical and cultural importance.
- Government assistance is required for promotion and infrastructure development.
- Establish linkages with the famous tourism destination Pokhara and neighbor districts to build tourism packages.
- Priority should be given to the development of rural tourism destination in order to alleviate poverty.

- Nepalese type accommodation facilities should be built in the area of tourism destination.
- Organic farming should be encouraged at the satellite area of major tourism spots.
- Developments of minor forest products such as aromatic and medicinal herbs, ferns, orchids that are in high demand.
- Curbing population growth, including provision of basic social services such as health, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and nutrition to improve quality of life.
- Provide education and training activities that encourages local skill enhancement and natural resource management capacity of local people.
- An integrated approach among government agencies, NGOs, INGOs working in the Dhaulagiri zone is needed in order to make resource enhancement program effective.
- Development of basic infrastructure such as improved track/mule routes electricity/irrigation water by involving local people.
- Protection of bio- diversity should be due attention and priority while running tourism attention
- Form Parbat district tourism development and management committee including all sectors.

Adaption and implementation of the above mention measures will lead to increase the number of tourist inflow significantly with comparatively high rate of retention that would ultimately contribute in the raising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural poor in Parbat district.

APPENDICES

Respondent's Name:

Destination:

Institution:

1. Do you have information about Tourism place in Parbat District ?

- a) I have sufficient information. ()
- b) I have Few Information. ()
- c) No Information I have. ()

2. What is the major Occupation of local people of parbat district?

- a) Tourism Industry. ()
- b) Livestock raring. ()
- c) Agriculture. ()
- d) Herbs Farming. ()

3. How many tourists visit this area every year?

Ans

4. from which country tourist come to visit the Parbat Area?

Ans.....

5. What are the purposes of visit of the tourist?

- a) Trekking. ()
- b) Tirtha_yatra . ()
- c) Study. ()
- d) Entertainment. ()
- e) Others. ()

6. Do you think tourism sector plays an important role in national economy of Nepal?

Yes () No ()

7. Do you consider, Nepal as an important tourist destination in South Asia?

Yes () No ()

8. What do you think about the present situation of tourism industry in our country?

(a) Excellent ()

(b) Satisfactory ()

(c) Non-satisfactory ()

9. How can Nepal receive higher benefit from tourism?

.....

10. How Parbat District can be developed as a popular tourist destination like Pokhara?

Ans.

11. Why Parbat District is lagging behind in spite of its huge tourism potentialities?

a) Lack of people awareness. ()

b) Lack of infrastructure. ()

c) Wrong tourism policy. ()

d) All of the above. ()

e) Others specify, if any...

12. In your view, what our government should do to promote tourism in Parbat District?

a) Establish National Airport in Kusma. ()

b) Expand SahidThirbamyogendraman Highway ()

c) Encourage Pvt. Sector establish star and non-star hotel in different place of Parbat District. ()

d) To restore peace and security in the country. ()

e) Others specify, if any.....

13. As a tourism expert, what tourism activities are to be promoted to make Parbat District and alternative tourist destination?

- a) Exotic scenes. ()
- b) Adventurous activities. ()
- c) Ethnic culture. ()
- d) Shopping facilities. ()
- e) Friendly and Hospitable people. ()
- f) Others specify, if any

14. What are the Major bottlenecks to promote tourism industry in Parbat District?

Ans.

15. Please, would you enlighten the prospect of tourism in Parbat District?

Ans.

16. What is the main source of income from tourism sectors?

- a) Guiding. ()
- b) Hotel Business. ()
- c) Handicrafts. ()
- d) Cultural Heritage. ()
- e) Others

17. Is tourism sectors is a main source of income generating activities in Parbat District?

- a) Yes. ()
- b) No. ()

18. Is, there local people income is directly affected by in tourism sector?

- a) Yes. ()
- b) No. ()

19. Is the local culture affected by tourism?

- a) Yes. ()
- b) No. ()
- c) I do not know. ()

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