

**ROLE OF TEMPLE TOURISM IN UPLIFTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT:
A FIELD STUDY OF DEAUTI BAJAI TEMPLE OF SURKHET DISTRICT, NEPAL**

A Thesis

Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science,

Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of the

Masters of Arts (MA)

in

Rural Development

Submitted by

NANDA KALI THADA

TU Regd.: 6-2-325-213-2009

Exam Roll No: 281174

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

2023, December

DECLARATION

I hereby declaration that the thesis entitled “**Role of Temple Tourism in Upliftment of Development: A Field Study of Deauti Bajai Temple of Surkhet District Nepal**” submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented of submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any from before.

.....

Nanda Kali Thada

Tribhuvan University

Date: 2076/09/22

Jan. 07, 2020

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled “**Role of Temple Tourism in Upliftment of Development: A Field Study of Deauti Bajai Temple of Surkhet District Nepal**” has been prepared by MS. Nanda Kali Thada under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final approval and acceptance

.....

Associate Prof. Umesh Prasad Acharya, PhD

Thesis supervisor

Date: 2076/09/24

Jan. 9, 2020

APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled “**Role of Temple Tourism in Upliftment of Development: A Field Study of Deauti Bajai Temple of Surkhet, District Nepal**” submitted by Nanda Kali Thada in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee:

.....
Associate Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri
Head of the Department

.....
Ramesh Neupane
External Examiner

.....
Associate Prof. Umesh Prasad Acharya. PhD
Supervisor

Date: 2076/09/29

Jan. 14, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study entitled “Role of Temple Tourism in Upliftment of Development: A Field Study of Deauti Bajai Temple of Surkhet District Nepal” has been prepared for partial fulfillment of Masters’ Degree in Rural Development.

First of all, I feel privileged to have Associate. Prof. Umesh Prasad Acharya, PhD, Central Department of Rural Development as my thesis guide. Without his cordial help, guidance, valuable suggestions and continued inspiration and feedback, this thesis would never have taken this shape. It is now time to express the artful gratitude to him. The cooperation received from Associate Prof. Bishnu Bahadur Khatri, Head of the Department and respected teachers and staffs of the Central Department of Rural Development can never be forgotten. Thus, I would like to express my sincere gratefulness to all of them.

I am extremely thankful to Deauti Bajai temple committees and all other ward community for their cordial support. I would also like to thank Mr. Dev Kumar Subedi (chairman of temple committees), Mr. Tank Parsad Acharya, and member of Deauti Bajai Development Committee of his guidance in data collection. My sincere gratitude also goes to the shopkeepers, hotel owners and local people of the study area who guided me through the data collection and my research.

I am deeply obliged to my parents for their love and encouragement in completing this thesis. My mother Gangi Sara Thada, father Dev Kumar Thada constantly helped and supported me without their inspiration. I certainly would not have been able to finish my research work. I would like to thank my friend Ganga Puri for her suggestions, help and Inspiration; I would like to express many thanks to all of my colleagues for their help, inspiration and co-operation in preparing this thesis.

Nanda Kali Thada

Kathmandu, Nepal

Date:

ABSTRACT

Role of Temple Tourism in Upliftment of Development: A Field Study of Deauti Bajai Temple of Surkhet District Nepal is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to examine the role of temple tourism in changing socio-economic status of people, to examine the role of temple tourism in changing cultural aspects of people and to evaluate the contribution of Deauti Bajai temple in the development of activities research location.

This study is mainly focuses on the of Deauti Bajai form tourism point of view. It is hoped that, it has useful for different individuals and organized institutions. This study was mainly based on the primary data but some essential information was taken from different publications, articles, books dissertations of related field. Similarly different methods were used to conduct this study Local people of Deauti Bajai. Inessmen and well-known person about Deauti Bajai becomes the universe of this study.

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

The majority of the local population is engaged in agriculture as well as tourist related activities hotels and business i. e higher in the percent of the total respondents. It clears that the study area is a cultural zone. The educational status of the local people is improving due to the availability of school facility at local level. There is no wide publicity to this area from local, district and national level. It is because of the negligence of the local governments, geographical structures and others related agencies. In respect to Hotels, there were few hotels and it is in district headquarter based on tourist's aspects. It is because of the geographical and lack of year round road network.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION	i
RECOMMENDATION LETTER	ii
APPROVAL LETTER	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	6
1.3 Objective of the study	7
1.4 Significance of the study	8
1.5 Hypothesis Testing	9
1.6 Delimitation of the study	9
1.7 Organization of the Study	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATUR REVIEW	
2.1 Conceptual Review	11
2.2 Theoretical Review	13
2.2 Policy Review	15
2.3 Empirical Review	27

2.4 Research Gap	29
2.5 Conceptual Framework	29
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research design	31
3.2 Nature and sources of data	31
3.3 Rational for the Selection of the Study area	31
3.4 Population, Sample and sampling procedure	32
3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data collection	33
3.5.1 Households survey	33
3.5.2 Observation	33
3.5.3 Key information Interview	33
3.6 Method of Data analysis	34
3.7 Expected Output of the study	34
CHAPTER-FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 Background	35
4.2 Role of temple tourism in changing socio-economic status of people	26
4.2.1 Source of information about Deauti Bajai temple	36
4.2.2 Duration of stay in Death Bajai	27
4.2.3 Expenditure pattern of Tourist	38
4.2.4 Purpose of visit in Deauti Bajai Temple	40
4.2.5 Times of visits in Deauti Bajai Temple	42
4.2.6 Promotion of tourism	43
4.3 Role of temple tourism in changing cultural aspects of people	44

4.4 Contribution of Deauti Bajai temple in the development of activities research location	45
4.4.1 Current situation of business	46
4.1.2 Employment Pattern	47
4.1.3 Others	48

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Summary	50
5.2 Conclusions	51
5.3 Suggestions	52

REFERENCES

ANNEXES

Annex I: Survey Questions

Annex II: Key Information Interview Guidelines

Annex III: Deauti Bajai Temple Map

Annex IV: Sampling Determination Table

Annex V: Photo Gallery

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Source of information	36
Table 4.2 Stay in Deauti Bajai temple	37
Table 4.3 Expenditure by tourists per day in Deauti Bajai	39
Table 4. 4 Purpose of visit in Deauti Bajai	41
Table 4.5 Time of visiting in Deauti Bajai	42
Table 4.6 Promotion of Deauti Bajai	43
Table No 4.7 Respondents Distribution on the Basis of Most Significant Culture (By Local People)	45
Table 4.8. Present Situation of Business	46
Table 4.9: Different Places from which, they get necessary goods	47
Table 4.10: Employment in your Business	47
Table 4.11: different social service organization in which business man invested from the profit of occupation	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.4.1 Stay in Deuti Bajai	38
Figure No.4.2 Expenditure by tourists per day in Deuti Bajai	40
Figure No.4.3 Main purpose of visiting in Deuti Bajai	42
Figure No.4.4 Promotion of Deuti Bajai	44

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

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

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work their activities during the study at each destination. It includes movement for all propose (Tourism society of England, 1976) compared with general tourism products, religious tourism itself has particularity and multiple values to society (Liang, Wang & Xu, 2016). Temple tourism is differing than other tourism, because temple is sacred place. Here people go to worship god and goddesses in hope of relieving themselves of the pain, sorrow and their sins. Temple tourism is a form of tourism where people's spiritual activity is used as a stronghold for supporting tourism activity .temple tourism consists of both internal as well as external tourists with major focus to internal tourists. The use of spiritual value present inside people is used in temple tourism that differs from other form in the sense that it helps in promoting a specific place and the population of that specific place rather than some entrepreneurs or business persons as in other forms of tourism.

There are many religious sites in the Nepal. So, temple tourism is the different in other tourism because other tourism people travelling for fun, different activities were only conducted only for enjoyment, entertainment and fun purposes. But temple tourism; as people set their mind; temple is a building used for the worship of god or goddess especially in the Buddhist and Hindu religious. Temple tourism is holy place so people keep themselves clean and bath before going to temple. Thus, temple tourism is differing than other tourism temple.

Temple tourism is very old practice. In Nepal; however, it is not treated as mainstream touristic activity. So to study the famous, Deauti Bajai area from touristic perspective and its consequences; this research work is going to be conducted. This Deauti Bajai temple familiar with historical, religious and cultural tourism site. Deauti Bajai temple, located at Birendranagar 10, is one of the main Temple of the Nepal dedicated to the goddess Kali. Animal sacrifices, particularly of cockerels and uncast rated male goats, are the main way that the goddess is worshipped, and this is especially seen during the Dashain festival, New Year, Biswakarma Baba Puja.

Generally, tourism is travel for recreation, leisure or business purposes usually of a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with trans-national travel but may also refer to travel to another location within the same country. The world tourism organization defines tourist as people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourism can be domestic or International and national tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. Today, tourism is major source of income for many countries and affected the economy of both the source and host countries, in some cases it is of vital importance.

Tourism is developed from tirtha-yatra in Hindu civilization. Mostly Himalayan Region of Nepal and India is the good destination for the pilgrimage tourism. People want to visit different natural and cultural places for the purpose of pleasure and to devote them in to the lord. Tourism is arising from the movement of people to various destinations, which involves two basic activities: the journey to the destination and activities at the destination. Therefore, tourism is the use of leisure for the purpose of pleasure. The Himalayan pilgrimages are the oldest organized travel system involved over time by Hindu sages and embodying the spirit of wonder, adventure and spirituality. Tourism exports indicate towards a very interesting phenomenon that most backward regions abound, more often than not, in tourism and recreation resources, such as land aesthetics wilderness, archaeological ruins, ethnicity, indigenous crafts and folk culture. Tourism in such laggard regions can play a positive role in breaking through inertia and economics morbidity. As a catalyst, it can bring speedy socio- economic transformation of the society (Adhikari, 2017), so, it can increase the opportunities of socio –economics of the people of the area.

Tourism is based on human desirable activities; there are influenced by many components. Tourism is an outcome of attraction, accommodation, accessibility and amenities. Modern transportation and communication system have narrowed down the world. The curiosity about distant and cultural , enjoying leisure and luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty ,pilgrimage ,education, business trips, excursion and seminars are the motives behind travelling from one country to another (Maharajan, 2015).

Tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase the balance of payment of the country with its natural beauty and cultural heritages like Mount Everest, the crown of the world, snow peak mountains, birth place of lord Buddha, a number of lakes and rivers, varieties of flora and fauna, diverse group of people and their dialect etc. (Maharjan, 2015). Natural and cultural heritages and adventures activities are common attractions of tourists in Nepal. Common source of attraction is also its diversity in cultural, natural and unique geographical pattern lives all over the country. Nepal is famous for rural tourism. Eco-tourism, Adventure tourism, Cultural tourism, Historical tourism, Religious tourism etc. (Maharajan, 2015). Birendranagar is one of the like such beautiful place in Surkhet.

The word "Tourism" of the present day is derived from the French word "Tourisme" which originated in the 19th century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811. It means that the word tourism says, "The business of providing accommodation and services for people visiting a place". Tourism is traveling for recreational. Leisure or business purposes, usually of a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with trans-national travel but may also refer to travel to another location within the same country. The world tourism organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implication on a country's balance of payments.

Tourism has become one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. It has witnessed the phenomenon growth since the 1950's. from a luxury product which was available to only small numbers of privileged people some year ago, it has become a consumer goods which is no within reach of practically all citizens in the developed countries and of increasingly large segment of population in the third world countries. It has become a way of life with millions of people in the world and their numbers are continuously increasing (Regmi, 2015).

Nepal is a country of god and goddess. The Kathmandu valley alone houses the famous Pashupatinath temple, Swayambhunath stupa and several other Swayambhunath stupa, and several other pilgrimage site, Hundreds of famous temple are located in other parts of the country as well. Some well-known pilgrimage sites are Bara chhetra, Janakpur, Manakamana, Lumbini, Muktinath, Gosainkunda, maya temple, Deauti Bajai temple (Birendranagar Surkhet) etc. Deauti Bajai temple (Birendranagar Surkhet) is one of the famous Hindu temple in Birendranagar Surkhet and entire Midwestern region of Nepal. This temple is local temple which is located in Birendranagar 10 in Surkhet. Its History is closely associated with the people of Raji society, Historically, only the people belonging to the Raji society used to pray in this temple .now days, people from near and far come every day to pray in this temple. It is a National heritage site and the government and municipality are trying to develop and renovate this temple so as to attract more visitors. The shrine of Deauti Bajai was constructed by King Yash Malla. People from every community and class are welcome here. They start their new job, married life, business and other important work by worshipping in this temple and receiving blessing of goddess. On the occasion of festivals a huge crowd is found here. Early morning local shops are full with prayer goodies (ghanti, parsad, flower, leaves, sented sticks, dhawja, matehbox ... etc) and are decorated at both side of road. Near the entrance of the temple, a small wooden bridge welcome for all visitors when we slant on that bridge and see around the valley, the scene is really pleasurable. There are rich and treasure of the Surkhet valley.

Temple tour in Nepal is a religious tour in Nepal. Nepal is the country where hundreds of religious sage and teachers come to this place and did very hard meditation on the name of the different gods and goddess. Temple tour in Nepal is a travel package in Nepal that helps the tourist to approach dose to the different gods and goddess includes the beautiful temple. Temple tourism has its economic impact to the local economy the local economy. The development of temple tourism provides economic empowerment for the rural and local groups. The temple tourism development can be considered as one of the major source of economic development and local development. If included in the development process and sincere effort are made with the tourism development it is abled to put the tourism industry as one of the best source of economic development with the help of our temple tourism. Vital role for the upliftment of development of Nepal.

Some well-known pilgrimage sites, each temple is attached to a legend or belief that are: Barah Chhetra ,Halesi Mahadev, Janakpur, Pathibhara, Tengboche, in East Nepal ; Dakshinkali, Kathmandu, Lumbini, Muktinath ,Gosainkunda, Tansen, Kathmandu Valley in central Nepal and Swargadwari, Khaptad Ashram in west Nepal (K.C,2018).

The study area was selected taking into account of various attributes. Although the area is primarily inhabited by Hindus but their culture is different from the rest of the Nepal's community in Surkhet valley. There are various historical sites and monuments which are proposed as an additional monumental zone with the Surkhet valley's old heritage site. This study will helpful for explore the impact of tourism in rural area. This study may be a good for to identifying social, economic and environmental factor. This study will identify social and demographic characteristics of respondent living in study area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries. Travel and tourism is a truly global economic activity, one which takes place in destinations across the world, from leading capital cities and smaller towns and villages in rural and coastal areas, to some of the remotest points on the planets. It is one of the world's largest industries, or economic sectors, contributing trillions of dollars annually to the global economy, creating jobs and wealth, generating exports, boosting taxes and stimulating capital investment. Today more than 260 million people are supported by travel and tourism industry either directly or indirectly (WTO, 2015).

The Nepalese countryside has a lot to offer for the tourists, such as scenic beauty, kaleidoscope of Traditions, cultures and an array of opportunities to explore the outdoors through sporting and adventure activities. Despite having such a huge potential prospect, there is lack of a careful planning to provide the benefits for local needy people and avoid well documented negative side effects of tourism on the rural ecology, culture and economy. The question is: can rural tourism bring economic prosperity back to the people of Nepal? Yes, if managed in proper way we can do that by exploring new prospect and tackling the problem we face in the way.

On the basis of above statement of the problem following research questions are posed:

- 1) What is the role of temple tourism in changing socio-economic status of people?
- 2) What is the role of temple tourism in changing cultural aspects of people?
- 3) What are the contribution of Deauti Bajai temple in the development of activities research location?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyze the role of temple tourism of upliftment of development in Deauti Bajai temple.

- 1) To examine the role of temple tourism in changing socio-economic status of people.
- 2) To examine the role of temple tourism in changing cultural aspects of people
- 3) To evaluate the contribution of Deauti Bajai temple in the development of activities research location.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study analyze about temple tourism of Deauti Bajai area, number of shops and business enterprises ,distance of the temple from the capital city of Nepal, number of tourists flow, the positive change felt by the people the opportunities on temple tourism studied. Tourism beings as major and important industry as source of income has an important role in economic development of the least development countries like Nepal, with the development of this sectors , employment opportunities will increases and nation can benefit directly and indirectly . This study provides basic information and general guidelines to the local people, planner, tourist and other concerned agencies about way of the sustainable tourism development.

They have not been done a study about Deauti Bajai temple, yet, hence it is also necessary to study about the different aspects of tourist, Deauti Bajai temple area as well as Nepal. Thus the study aims to content the study about the role of temple tourism (Deauti Bajai temple) for upliftment of development of Nepal.

But, this study was a basic further researcher and program planners, policy makers, trekking agents, tourism entrepreneurs, event managers and students and all those persons who are involving in tourism sectors. This study also expected to collect important

primary data which was useful for program planners for formulating effective policies and program for the promotion of tourism in Surkhet.

1.5 Hypothesis

Increasing income, social status and opportunities of temple tourism on Deauti Bajai temple will play vital role for upliftment of development of Nepal.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The study is about the temple tourism only. The present study is limited to Deauti Bajai, Birendranagar municipality ward no 10. This study as a case study, conclusion drawn from this study is mere indicate rather than conclusive.

The conclusions are not generalized for the whole. Because of the limited time and human resources, the study only fulfills academic purposes rather than other in detail. It is the research on tourism development in Deauti Bajai and all information are based on data collection from field survey. The study about other topics such as farming nearby hasn't been conducted as they are out of my control and study area. The study has been focused only in Deauti Bajai temple area rather than other sites of temple tourism.

1.7 Organization of the Study

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

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

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

2.1 Conceptual Review

The word “Tourism” of the present day is derived from the French word “Tourism” which originated in the 19th century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811, meaning “the business of providing accommodation and services for people visiting a place “Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes, usually of a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with trans-national travel but may also refer to travel to another location within the same country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people “travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes”. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism can be domestic or international and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country’s balance of payments (Regmi, 2015).

A temple (from the Latin word temple) is a building reserved from religious or spiritual rituals and activities such as prayer sacrifices. It is typically used for such building belonging to all faiths where a more specific term such as church, mosque or synagogue is not generally used in English. These include Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism among religions with many modern followers as well as other ancient religions such as ancient Egyptian religion. The form and function of temples is thus very variable, though they are often considered by believers to be in some sense the “house “of one or more deities. Typically offering of some sort and made to the deity, and other rituals enacted, and a

special group of clergy maintain, and operate the temple. The degree to which the whole population of believers can access the building varies significantly; often parts or even the whole main building can only be accessed by the clergy. Temples typically have a main building and a longer precinct, which may contain many other buildings, or may be a dome shaped structure, much like an igloo. The word comes from ancient Rome, where a temple constituted a sacred precinct as defined by a priest, or augur. It has the same root as the word "temple, a plan is preparation of the building that was mark on the ground by the augur. Temple also became associated with the dwelling places of a god or gods. Despite the specific set of meanings associated with the word. It has now become widely used to describe the house of worship for any number of religions and is even used for time periods prior to Romans (Source: Wikipedia free writing).

Temple tourism is a white industry. In this modern word, temple tourism industry has been growing at an outstanding rate and it has appeared as the world's largest and greatest export industry. Following the advanced development of science, information, and technology, the world from some years new has been global village. The basic information of the particular places through internet and electronic media such as television and radio and the access with the speeding transportation, the human desire of travelling across has been increased more than ever in this century. The ample interference is that tourism has been the fastest growing industry of this world (Adhikari, 2017). Temple tourism is a building used the worship of a god or goddess. Temple tourism is different than other tourism. Because temple tourism is one of the most important sectors of tourism in the sense that all people of all the class and age come to worshipping (for desires fulfillment), entertainment (temple area is considered peaceful and relaxation), search for new ideas and cultures, following of trend (married couples, old people and young have to come to temple for praying), etc.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Tourism in general, denotes the movements of people from one place to another whether it may be within own country or second countries for different purpose. Moreover, tourism is a socioeconomic phenomenon comprising many activities and experiences of

hosts and guest who are away from their permanent home. Tourism is a study of man away from his usual habitant (Gurung, 2014).

The word tourism is derived from the tour meaning to “Travel”. In ancient Greece, for example people would travel to attend the Olympic Games or to worship the gods in particularly important temples. In Christian times, the oracle at Delphi played an especially important role in ancient Greece. The pan Hellenic religious feasts held at Olympia every four years and Delphi led to the two sites becoming famous outside Greece. The oracle at Delphi, in particular exercised a strong attraction drawing a large number of temples. Latin literature in this turn often mentions the *Otis*, the period of free time that the upper classes devoted to activities other than work. The *Horace subsicivae* of the Romans, for example were given over to leisure activities as well earned rest after work. During their *atria*, the Romans used to visit cities with particular climatic conditions, such as *compel*. The middle ages are marked by journey and temple to holy place. Transparent, accommodation for temple (Adhikari, 2017).

Although it is often more difficult to document than international tourism, the domestic component is often an important economic, political and cultural elements in the country’s overall tourist trade. It tends to be neglected by policymakers because it does no generate foreign exchange and is not perceived to be as glamorous as international tourism. Nor do governments seem to find domestic tourism as much of an indicator of the nation’s intrinsic attractiveness. This is particularly true in developing nations because the governments often limit international travel to curb foreign exchange losses. Thus, there is no way of knowing when the rather domestic countries those to be one or simply was unable to travel elsewhere. There is also the heightened sensitivity of developing nations to western approval, perhaps hold over facolonial mentality that ascribes more importance to the wishes and tastes of outside rattan to the desires of their own people. This is particularly apparent in the way international travel industries. As opposed to the way the local travel industry is regarded. On the other hand, as case studies of tourism in developing countries repeatedly demonstrate the fickleness and political vulnerability of international tourism, domestic tourism looks better than ever. For example, it does not require as much foreign exchange to develop and its cultural effects are generally less disruptive. Another advantage of domestic tourisms that I

cushions the often precarious dependent conform peignoir lines, marketing, reservation schedules, and the capriciousness of international travel tastes. It also mitigates the seasonality of foreign arrivals and departures. Domestic tourism in South Asia has developed along two lines. The older pattern, still very important today, centers around the tradition so festivals and of religious pilgrimages to the numerous Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh and Muslim holy places.

2.3 Policy Review

Regarding the Muluki Ain, 102 article of civil codes act 2020 tourism and transportation has been mentioned but details have not been presented. Nepalese constitution 2004,2007,2019,2047 and 2065: The constitution of Nepal has not spoken single word about tourism and temple tourism. Nepal is country of high potentiality in temples yet there were no progress- oriented policies and regulations on the sector of temple tourism. Due to more residence of Hindu than other religious, Nepal was called as Hindu kingdom. Despite the fact that Nepal has high potentiality, there has not been any policy level approach to tourism development by Nepal Government in the constitutions of 2004,2007,2019,2047 and 2065.

Planned Policies for Tourism in the Nepal: Nepal adopted the planned policies in Tourism with the initiation of five year economic plans since 1956. Due to political instability before 1951, no special policies and plans on tourism could be formulated. The experience of international world taught Nepal to perform the development activities through planning consequently five year plan started Nepal in 1956. Even though tourism industries in Nepal become fully run up since the Nepal tourism master plan (NTMP) formulated in 1972 at national level. Nepal tourism master plan projected programs came up two phases as the first phase 1972 at national level. Nepal tourism master plan projected programs came up two phases as the first phase 1972 to 1975 for four years and the second 1976 to 1980 for the five years. Although there was no specific provision for tourism development during the First five year plan (1956-1961). the plan gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructure like road water electricity, construction of airport etc. tourism development board and tourist information centre were established in 1957 and 1959 respectively. Hotel survey and tourist guide training were conducted

during this plan period. Having realized the important of tourism as a major source of foreign exchange earnings, emphasis was given to promote in Nepal and abroad and develop and develop travel agencies, Hotel during the second three year plan (1962-1965). The most important achievement in this plan for tourism was the company act 1964 to regulate and develop tourism sector. This plan had allocated Rs. 2 million for outlay in tourism sector. The new tourist resorts were explored and constructed was given to improve its modern facilities.

The Third five year plan (1965-1970) emphasized developing tourism infrastructure by establishing hotels and extensions of aviation facilities, publishing Nepal abroad, production of promotional films relating to Nepal and distribution of tourism materials, conservation of temples and historical places and development of the Mahindra Museum(NPC,1965). Basically in this period on objectives to increase the number of incoming tourists and foreign exchange earnings was started. To meet these objectives the policy's major focus was the establishment of hotels and extension of aviation facilities.

The Fourth five year plan (1970-1975) sought to enlarge the scope of tourism with trade as an important source of increasing national income by earning foreign exchange whereas focus was given on the persecution of historic cultural and natural attractions of the kingdom to promote tourism other than Kathmandu valley in the fifth year plan. Tourism Master Plan (1972) formulated during the fourth year plan period. The Ministry of Tourism was formed in 1977 and the Government constituted a high level tourism task force in 1978 to coordinate promotion and development activities and to review the master plan.

The Fifth five year plan (1975-1980) emphasized on (a) tourism development through conservation and development of historical, cultural and geographical specialties (b) Development of tourist centers outside Kathmandu valley in order to reduce concentration of tourists inside the Kathmandu valley (c) lengthening the days of stay of the tourist (d) developing necessary facilities in Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Khumbu etc. and extending training to develop skilled manpower.

The Sixth five year plan (1980-1985) also adopted policies for extension of tourism centers in different parts of the country, preserving and protecting the natural, cultural and historical amenities of the country, encouraging domestic products in the tourist industry, providing employment opportunities to large numbers of people and making necessary publicity and promotional measures. The main objectives of the plan were to increase foreign currency reserves to improve the balance of payment situation. The Seventh five year plan (1985-1990) also emphasized retaining maximum foreign currency earnings from tourism to improve the balance of payment situation, creating more.

Employment opportunities and diversifying tourism activities to potential areas with basic infrastructure facilities. During this plan period 12, 32,184 tourist visited Nepal and the total foreign exchange was Rs. 11079 1 million.

The Eighth five year plan (1992-1997) also adopted tourism as an important industry for generating foreign exchange and employment opportunities. The plan categorized tourism sector loans as priority sector loans and also involved Nepalese diplomatic missions for tourism promotion, procedural simplification, adoption of open sky policy, encouragement of the private. Sector in aviation are some of the other key things taken into considerations. Tourism promotions and developing linkage between tourism and other sector of the economy when His Majesty's Government of Nepal had formulated "Tourism policy 1995. The tourism sector in Nepal having following objectives stated as points given below.

- To maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard services and necessary security to the tourists.
- To increase employment, foreign currency earning and national income and to improve regional imbalance having expanded the tourism industry up to rural areas.
- To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing its inter-relation with other sectors of economy.
- To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, cultural and human environment of the economy.

The Ninth five year plan (1997-2002) highly emphasized to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector a part of the all-round economic development of the country (NPC, 1998) as the first priority. The second objective was to establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotion the third one was to enhance employment opportunity income generation and foreign exchange earning from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels. From the ninth plan, the special policies and strategies had formulated for tourism development, like village tourism, other tourism promotion activity unveiled for the tourism promotion starting from 1999 are as follows "Visit Nepal 1998", destination Nepal campaign 2002-2003 and Tourism year 2011 etc. The tourism policy 2015 IS has aimed to develop sustainable rural tourism infrastructure which brings improvement in rural living standard through the creation of rural local self- employment opportunity or increment in earning. It also aims to develop and construct the mechanism that can bring in the access of the local rural, poor, Women, indigenous, Madhesi and deprived group of people in the benefit sharing obtained from rural tourism.

The Tenth five year plan (2002-2007) HMGN has input various development strategies and areas to be developed in the country through "Tenth five year plan designed in the year 2001 NPC has designed number of program and sectors to be developed in the next five year for the development of tourism in the country In this plan, regional tourism development program is designed to allure more tourists from neighboring countries such as India, China Bangladesh and other Asian countries. To plan also be focused is attracting more Hindu and Buddhist religious tourists to Nepal as a part of promoting religious tourism in the country. The important plan from NPC is developed Nepal as the eco-tourism destination with the help of Asian Development Bank. This plan is to develop mountainous regions and country's remote areas as a major tourist destination and brings village community with the benefits and employment opportunities. The country's economy can highly be uplifted if we could develop every remote sector as an eco-tourism sector. Environment development program are to be carried in various areas under this plan. Objectives of plan are to develop tourism sector qualitatively and sustainably, to improve standardize and make air transport service easily, accessible and

affordable. To conserve, preserve and maintain the historical cultural, religious resources and increase its practical use.

Three years interim plan (2008-2010): the interim eleventh plan envisaged enhancing the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism through the development of international and national air services and urban and rural tourism destinations. Potential tourism products and destinations will focus on increasing employment regional balance and social inclusion.

Physical infrastructure needed to support tourism will be developed and improved. Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level so as to enable tourism sector to develop as important segment of the national economy. This plan seeks to develop reliable and competitive air service and international air services by involving the private sector in the construction, development, expansion and operation of infrastructure related to the air transport sector.

It has laid much emphasis on pro-rural tourism because in reality only infrastructure development does not bring in more tourists. Tourism itself becomes instrumental for infrastructure development. In the rural Nepalese context, tourism development has always surpassed infrastructure by certain degrees. The tenth plan seems quite confident to ensure poverty, alleviation and balanced regional development through, by giving due possibility to pro-rural tourism development in addition to foreign currency earnings, growth in employment and benefit to overall economic development(Gautam, 2005).

Objectives of tourism policy 2065 (2008)

- By diversifying and expanding the tourism sector, creating self-employment for the common people, connecting tourism and rural tourism with poverty alleviation, promoting the tourism industry by improving their living standards and developing it as the mainstay of the national economy.

Statue of the country: to express, preserve, promote and develop intangible natural, cultural, biological and man-made heritage to make Nepal as a tourist attraction and a major destination.

- Developing, expanding and promoting the tourism sector through accessible, safe, reliable and regular air and land transportation.

Policies of tourism 2065 (2008)

To introduce Nepal as an attractive, delightful and safe destination in the world tourism map, increase the variety of activities and businesses such as tourism sector, airports, hostels, travel and tours as well as employment opportunities for the common people's livelihood, productivity, living standard and the tourism policy 2065 is expected to contribute to the revenue generate. Some of these policies are as follows:

For the development and expansion of the tourism industry, including the concept of area development, five, ten and twenty years of master plan will be formulated and incorporated into the periodic plan and annual program and promoted through the relevant body.

- To promote rural tourism as a sub-zone of tourism business. In the development process of the country, suitable infrastructure will be created and development through inclusive and co-operative to share the benefits derived from tourism business, including poor women, Madhesi tribal people and other poor groups.

Tourism vision 2020 –Goals:

- To increase annual international tourist's arrivals to Nepal to two million by 2020.
- Augment economic opportunities and increase employment in tourism sector to one million.

Objectives of Vision 2020

- To improve livelihoods of the people across the country by developing integrated tourism infrastructure, increasing tourism activities and product, generating employment in the rural areas enhancing inclusiveness of women other deprived communities, and spreading the benefits of tourism to the grassroots level.
- To develop tourism as a broad based sector by bringing tourism in to the mainstream of Nepal socio economic development, supported by a coherent and enabling institutional environment.
- To publicize, promote and enhance the image of Nepal in international source markets.

The Three years interim plan (2011-2013) has kept tourism in priority number 3. The plan has aimed to increase the investment on physical infrastructure that supports agriculture, tourism or industry. Giving high priority to tourism the plan has also taken the policy to give high priority to develop agriculture, hydroelectricity, tourism, information, communication, science, technology, physical infrastructure and human resources.

To develop quantitative and qualitative tourism it has the policy to identify, improve and develop geographical diversity and historical, religious or cultural places. Both domestic and international tourism are to be developed.

The plan has focused mainly on internal and external tourism, development of new tourism destination, national industrial priority to tourism, industry, development of new tourism potentialities by utilizing natural beauty and biodiversity, increase local participation to help in poverty alleviation, develop new touristic items based on religion, sport meeting, conference, seminar, health, education etc., develop rural tourism to alleviate rural poverty, develop protective tourism related to plants and wild animals, start the construction work of second international airport, study the technical probability to develop tourism in big lakes, develop infrastructure like road, airport, railway etc., to invest the income of certain tourism spot in the development of the same spot etc. for economic prosperity of the nation.

The Three Year Plan Approach Paper (2010/11-2012/13) has aimed to attain balanced Inclusive development through tourism development. The plan has the following objectives.

- To generate greater employment opportunities, reduce poverty, and maintain regional balance and economic growth through developing and expanding tourism industry up to local levels along with increasing economic activities by implementing intensive and coordinated development programs; and to develop Nepal as a major tourist destination in the world.
- To develop tourism industry as well as national economy by extending international air services along with enhancing greater accessibility by strengthening existing air transport services of the country.

The plan has taken the following policies such as:

Implementation of programs as a successful national campaign, introduction of Nepal as a new emerging destination, increase Indian and Chinese tourists through road network,

- Extension of services and information at local levels, economic diplomacy, special discounted prize, new tourist packages, inter-continental tourist market, utilization and honor , NRNS for the mission of 'SEND HOME A FRIEND', world-wide popularization of traditional popular major tourist destinations, formation of Buddhist circle connecting, Lumbini, Tilaurakot, Ram gram, Kapilvastu, Devadaha, Gotihawa, Niklihawa, Kudan etc.
- The plan also has made its policy to adopt and explore feasible and practicable approaches to mountaineering, adventurous, religious and cultural tourism along with business, eco, agro-based, sports, education and health tourism.
- Local level skill development and training programs for provision of employment opportunity, data collecting system, amendment of Boot Act and Regulation and Procurement Act, and 2006 to support tourism industry, legal provision to define home- stay activity, quality tourist products, regular monitoring programs and measurement of standard of services are adapted in the policy of this plan.
- Code of conduct for tourism, update and revision of Tourism Act, 1996 and Vehicle Act, 1992 and tourism related other acts and regulations are strongly adapted in the plan.

The expected outcomes of the plan are as follows:

- Arrival of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 1.2 million by FY 2012/13.
- Average stay of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 12 days.
- Foreign exchange earnings from tourism would have been reached 400 million US dollars.
- Direct employment from tourism sector would have been reached 150 thousands.

- The number of international air services with regular flights to Nepal would have been reached 35 and air passengers arriving Nepal through international flights would have been reached 2 millions.

The long-term vision of this Approach Paper to the Thirteenth Plan (AFTP) (2013/14-2015/16) is to attain the millennium development goals (MDGs) and other development commitments and to upgrade the status of the country from its current least-developed status to that of a developing nation within the next decade. The goals, objectives, strategies and working policies of the AFTP have all been formulated to materialize this vision.

The objectives, goals, strategy, and priorities of the thirteenth plan are all oriented towards securing this upgrade in status as well as to attaining the millennium and SAARC development goals; promoting sustainable development, human rights and adaptation to climate change; alleviating poverty by promoting a green economy; and addressing regional and international commitments.

- **Long-Term Vision** - To upgrade Nepal from a least developed to a developing country by 2022.
- **Objective** - To bring about a direct positive change in the living standards of the general public by reducing the economic and human poverty prevalent in the nation.

The Fourteenth plan (2016-2018)

World Tourism Organization to prepare a guiding National Tourism Strategy Plan with a 10-year horizon and a 5-year Action Plan to kick-start the process. The overall goal of the 10-year National Tourism Strategy Plan for Nepal is to provide Government and stakeholders with a guiding framework that will support the economic development vision of Nepal through technical and financial assistance for developing the tourism industry, as a key catalyst for rapid economic growth and job creation.

The vision for tourism expressed in the Government's Vision 2020 and adopted for the National Strategy Plan for Nepal is:

Tourism is valued as the major contributor to a sustainable Nepal economy, having developed as a safe, exciting and unique destination through conservation and promotion, leading to equitable distribution of tourism benefits and greater harmony in society.

- The proposed development strategy is to be implemented in two stages. Phase 1 will be from 2014 to 2018. During the first phase of the strategy the emphasis will be on "diversification and improvement.
- Phase 2 will be from 2019 to 2023. During the second phase of the strategy the emphasis will be on consolidating the new products and the new locations developed during phase one, opening new areas, expanding the product range and targeting new high yield markets. The focus therefore will be on "consolidation and expansion."(UNWTO, 2014)
- Fifteenth five-year plan (2019-2024) the apex body responsible for formulating the country's development vision - has set a target to achieve a minimum average economic growth of 9.4 per cent per annum in the next five years. The government is preparing to unveil a five-year periodic plan after gap of 12 years, which will include the country's development vision and growth targets for the next five years.

Similarly, the draft of the periodic plan envisions that the country's agriculture sector can witness an average growth of 5.6 per cent per annum in the next five years while the industrial sector can witness average growth of 17.1 per cent per annum.

The draft of the 15th five-year plan also states that the contribution of the services sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) can reach 57.6 per cent by fiscal 2023-24. Similarly, the contribution of the agriculture sector and industrial sector in the national GDP can reach 22.1 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively.

2.4 Empirical Review

In respect of Nepal, Chinese visitors Huen tsang is believed to have visited Nepal in 637AD. During lichhavi period and can be considered as first record visitors in the history of Nepal. Later, other empirical envoys from china like Li_Y_piao I and wang hiventse II visited Nepal and wrote their experiences about the wonder of Nepal. Chinese histories of the tang dynasty give details about Nepal from 643AD to 651AD. The malla king who succeeded lichharis gives a new turn to 1480AD. The three kingdoms

Kathmandu, pattan and bhaktapur of malla kings during medieval period virtually transformed in to open museum of art, culture and architecture the craftsmanship was at the top level, the evidences of which the pagoda style temples, places, houses, and many other things of artistic character (e.g. thanka painting fresco arts etc) all over three cities. Since ancient time, Nepal is known as "abode of the gods" as such many visitors from china and Indian visited Nepal as pilgrimage to worship at pilgrimage places like Jumbani pashupatinath, barachhetra, swayambhunath, budhanath and other side of religious and cultural interest (Upadhaya etc al 2008).

From India, Saranya Vijaya in 2016 had submitted her thesis in educational and research Institute University, Chennai entitled "A study on pilgrimage tourism with special reference to Srirangam Pilgrimage tourism is one of the important areas of tourism which is also subject research and study in due course. She had set objectives, A pilot study of the above facts. She had followed an in-depth, questionnaire survey and chi-square etc. She had identified that it is pilgrims were measured. The hypothesis tested in the study. On overall analysis, it is found that the pilgrim centers need improvement in certain areas though the pilgrims are satisfied with many of the services.

From Europe, Judith Samson in 2012 had submitted her journal in pilgrimage in Europe research projects in titled "gender and pilgrimage in the nether lands and in Poland two Marian pilgrimage sites, the lady of all nation in Amsterdam and the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, studied as loci-where groups and individuals. The research examined the different ways in which men and women related to the virgin many in new Europe between the Netherlands and Poland has been chosen as these countries have socio-political backgrounds that differ quite considerable and thesis represent the diversity of the European member states has set the objectives. It in like this Europe From USA, Maciej Ostrowska in 2000 had submitted her journal pilgrimage religious tourism in titled "An attempt to establish the terminology" the history of pilgrimages is longer than the history of the history of the chosen people in the Old Testament. It certainly does not belong to Christianity either follower of other religious went in the pant and still go on pilgrimages. The term "religious tourism" is a new concept. It originated over the past decades and is certainly not older than the term "Tourism, itself was there not, however in earlier epoch a phenomenon defined only in contemporary times as religious tourism? It

was not of such a mass-scale character. But don't we find in history way farers of various types, who on pilgrimages sought to get to know the world and satisfy their curiosity rather than religious objectives. It is take USA.

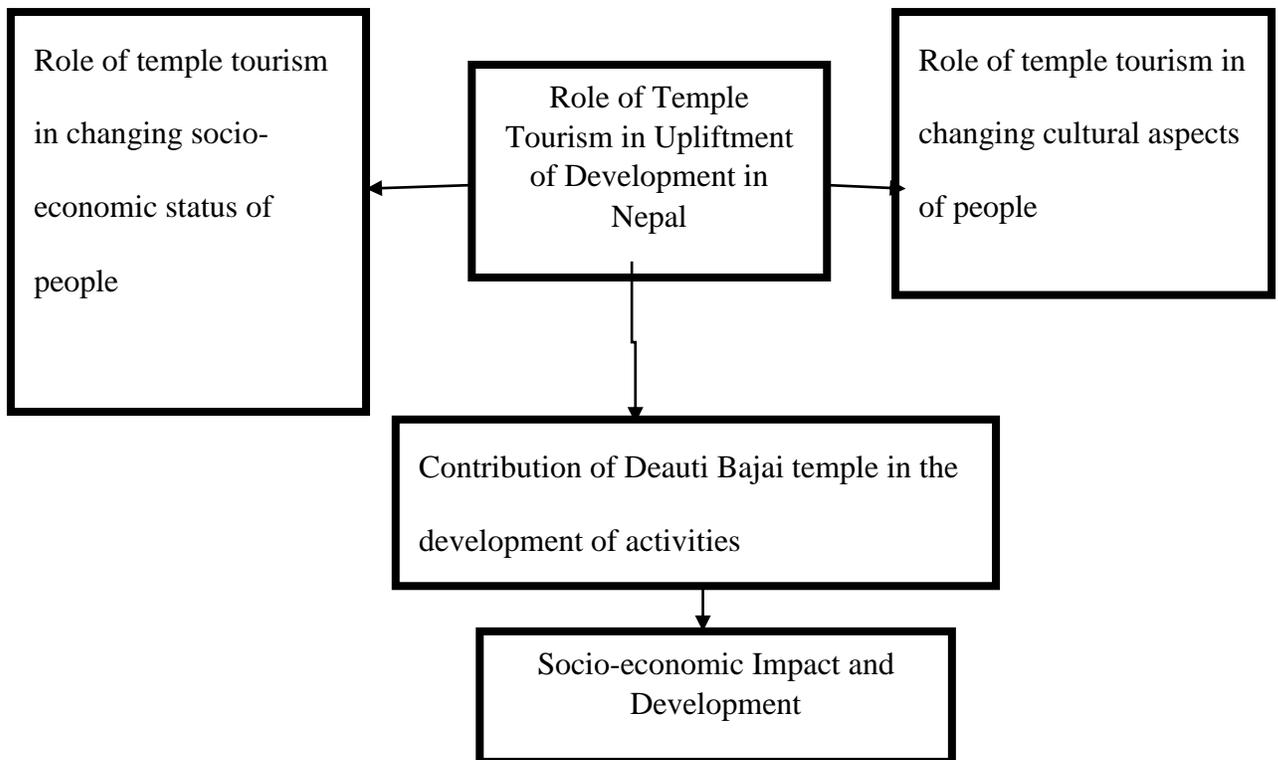
2.5 Research Gap

The previous study cannot identify about how many tourism entrepreneurs are in Deauti Bajai temple area, all so they cannot explain about how utilize temple fund on development activities. The literature cannot identify annual family income from these temples.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Sustainable tourism model theory: "Sustainable tourism is society and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location in local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, tourism and shopping."

Fig: 1 Conceptual framework of the study



Source: Self Sketch Framework

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

To meet the objective of the study, this study attempts to identify and explore the prospects and problem of rural tourism in study area, and this study has make an attempt to describe things related to rural tourism in the study areas. Thus, this study is both exploratory and descriptive.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

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

3.3 Rational of the Selection of the Study Areas

Deauti Bajai temple is located on the Birendranagar of Surkhet valley, covering an area of 245.85 km² and is surrounded by 16 Words Development Committees. The temple tourism to many endangered or threatened species, such as clouded leopards, orange-billed leaf birds and relict Himalaya dragonfly. The study has conducted in Birendranagar -11 of Surkhet District. The high tourism potentiality represented by these areas which is one of the motivating factors for conducting the present research work. One of the many reasons for carrying out the research work is my familiary with Birendranagar of Surkhet District is selected being my home district to which I am familiar with place and people.

3.4. Universe, Sample and Sampling Procedure

The study is based on primary data will collect from a sample survey of 63 respondent.

$$\text{Sample size}^1 (n) = \frac{\chi^2 * N * (1-p)^2}{ME^2 (N-1) + (\chi^2 * P * (1-P))}$$

The table shows Sampling and population.

SN.	Respondents category	Respondents	Sample Population	Sample Number
1		Pujari Committees	5	5
2		Business persons	10	10
3		Visitor/Tourists	35	25
4		Community Members	32	20
5		Ward Committee Members	5	3
	Total		80	63

Where,

n= required sample size

χ^2 = Chi square (value * 3.841 for 5% confidence level with 1 degree of freedom)

N= population size

ME= Desired Marginal Error (Expressed as a proportion)

P= Probability of success (0.5 value for unknown population)

Q=(1-P, i.e. 0.5 values for unknown population)

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collation

Questionnaire, observation and KII techniques of data has been employ to obtain different type of primary information which as follows.

3.5.1 Household Survey:

For the collection of primary data structure and semi-structure questionnaire schedule will prepare which are related with the objective of study. The questionnaire will apply for the direct and indirect beneficiary people according as the sample.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation plays great role to know the real situation of the study area. To complete this study field observation was also conduct. During the research period different tourism component like attraction, accessibility, accommodation, amenities will observe.

3.5.3 Key Information Interview

Key information interview is semi-structure conversation the people who has specialized knowledge about the topic. For this process, some key person of that area will select such as: leader of mother group.

3.6 Data Analysis

The agglomerated data have analyzed both qualitative and quantitative method. The research was analyze using basic statistical measurement like percentage, mean, median, qualitative and quantitative data was interpret and analyze in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristic.

3.7 Expected Output Outcome

Livelihood impact of Temple tourism around in Deauti Bajai temple Socio economic scenario of Deauti Bajai was explored.

CHAPTER-FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Background

Surkhet District is a district located in Surkhet Valley, Province No. 6 of Nepal, A landlocked country in South Asia. It is one of the 77 districts of the Nepal. Its located about 600 km west of the national capital Kathmandu. The district area is 2488.64 square kilometer which is longest in Nepal it had 288527 population in 2001 and 350804 in 2011, which male comprised 169461 and female 181381. The district's headquarter is Birendranagar Municipality City. It is also a famous tourist spot as there are many religious temples, attracting places. Surkhet district is a part of surkhet valley, which is a melting pot of various cultural groups, ethnicities, races, languages and religions.

This Birendranagar municipality is the east of surkhet district is familiar with historical, religious and cultural, tourist sites. Birendranagar municipality of surkhet district covered by lekhabeshi municipality in the east, panchapuri municipality in the west, Dailekh district in north, Bheriganga municipality in south. It is a head quarter of province number six. There is plenty of tourism opportunities in this municipality, due to religious and historical holy power, religious sites filled with various fundamental cultures, natural heritage. This is a place of biological diversity and rich heritages of natural heritages and share settlement of diverse species, language-speaking and family members. The Deauti Bajai temple situation in the surkhet district of Nepal is the sacred place of the Hindu Goddess devi durga. Birendranagar was known as Goddess of wishful filing and famous for the temple tourism spot and the gateway of reaching heaven. It has been recognized not only but also out of the countries as one of the most important religious places, so the climate is very healthy and pleasant. It means this is a place of heaven everything remains calm and quiet people from different parts of Nepal and India visit this place for wishful filing Different information was collected to know about the present situation of tourism in Deauti Bajai temple. By and large, the information was collected through primary and secondary sources. In this chapter, the information collected from survey are tabulated, interpreted and analyzed.

4.2 Role of Temple Tourism in Changing Socio-economic Status of People

4.2.1 Source of Information about Deauti Bajai Temple

Deauti Bajai temple is situated in rising develop area of District. It is not well developed form the tourism point of view. I mean there is remaining some sector that needed to develop well. Where is not well management about advertisement of Deauti Bajai. Similarly, little information is published about Deauti Bajai but thousands of tourists come to visit per year. Different tourists got information from different sources, which are given below.

Table 4.1: Source of Information

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neighbor and Friend	17	68	68
Book and Newspaper	3	12	80
Internet	2	8	88
Travel Agencies	3	12	100
Total	25	100	

Source: Field survey, 2020

The above table shows that out of the 25 tourists, most of 17(68%) got information from neighbor and friend. Likewise 3 (12%) got information from books and newspapers. Similarly, 3 (12%) got information from travel agency and only 3 (12%) got information from internet. It shows that neighbor and friend are the main source of information about Deauti Bajai temple but other source playing normal role regarding information for the tourists who visited Deauti Bajai temple.

4.2.2 Duration of stay in Death Bajai

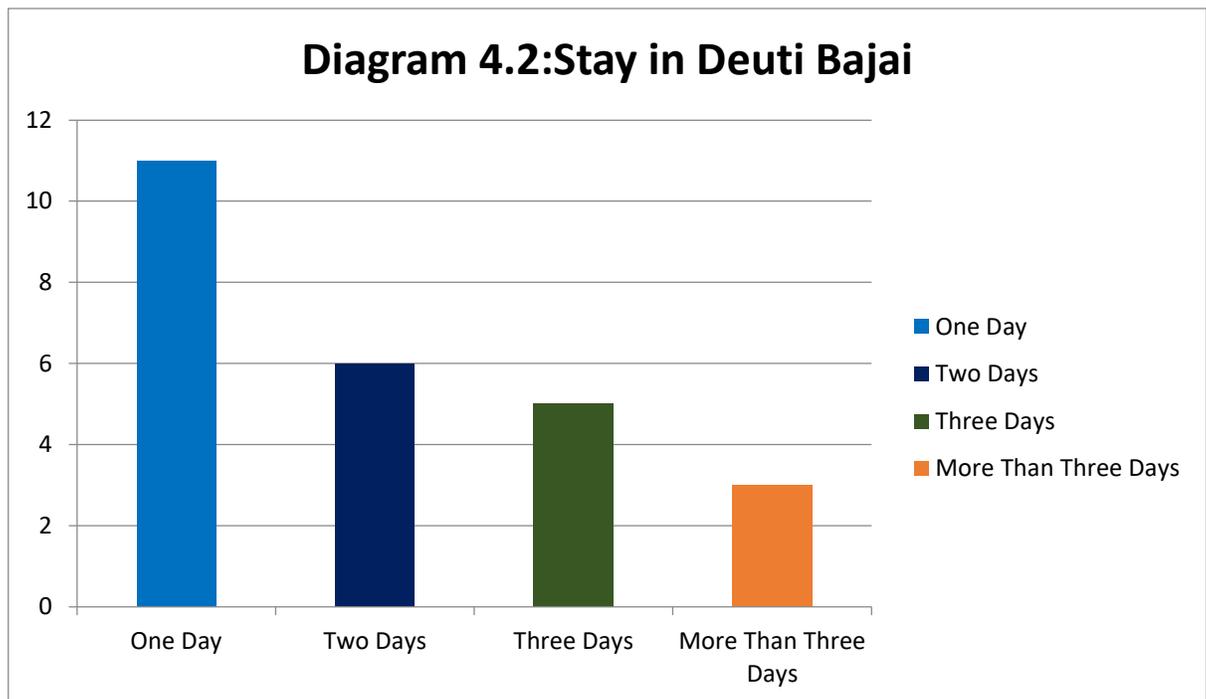
The duration of stay is determined by the natural environment, accommodation facilities entertainment and recreational activities of the destination place. In the context of Deauti Bajai temple, tourists don't want to stay for long time. The duration of stay of tourist is presented below:

Table 4.2: Stay in Deauti Bajai Temple

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One day	11	44.0	44.0
Two days	6	24.0	68.0
Three days	5	20.0	88.0
More than three days	3	12.0	100
Total	25	100	

Source: Field survey, 2020

Figure No.4.1 Stay in Deuti Bajai



Source: Field survey, 2020

Above figure shows that out of the 25 visitors most of the visitors which 11 (44%) returned in one day, 6 (24%) stayed two days, 5(20%) stayed three days and 3(12%) more than three days.

It shows that the most of the visitors return backed in same day and the lowest number of tourist stayed more than three days in Deauti Bajai.

4.2.3 Expenditure Pattern of Tourist

The expenditure pattern depends upon the nature and environment of tourist and the destination place. In the context of Deauti Bajai, most of the tourists were domestic and visited form various districts entire the nation and from SAARC and foreign country too. Similarly, foreigners also belonged to most of the Indians. The expenditure pattern of the tourist in Manakamana is presented below.

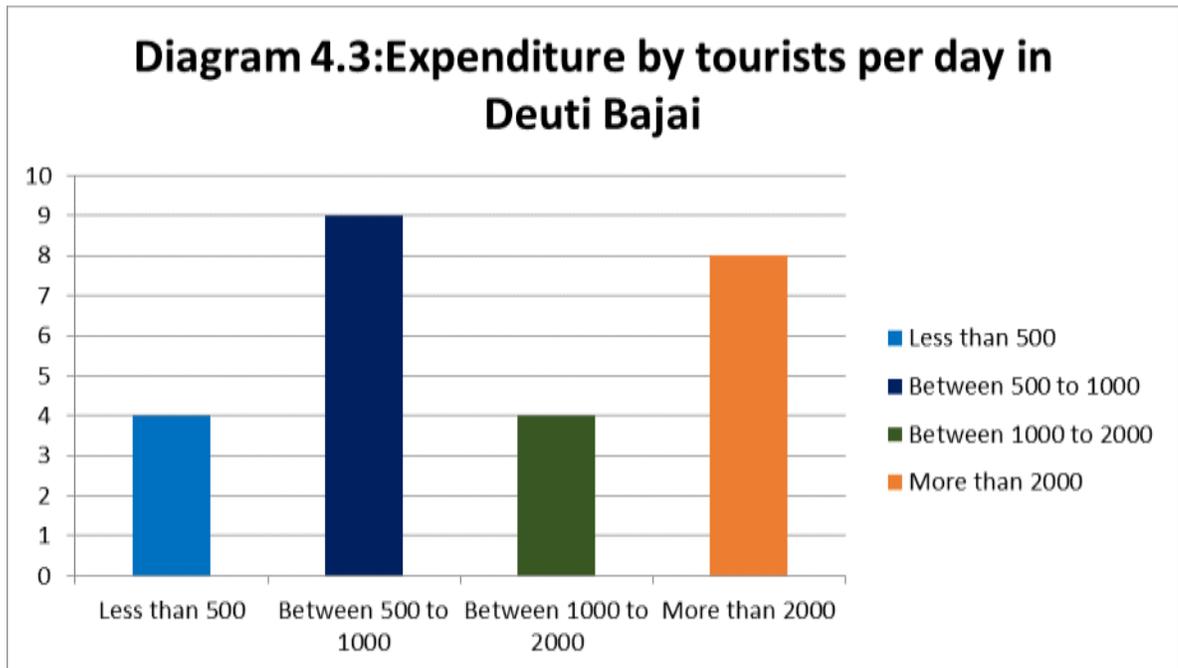
Table 4.3: Expenditure by Tourists Per Day in Deauti Bajai

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 500	4	16.0	16.0	16.0
Between 500 to 1000	9	36.0	36.0	52.0
Between 1000 to 2000	4	16.0	16.0	68.0
More than 2000	8	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	25	100	100	

Source 4.3: Survey field, 2020

The above table clarifies that out of 25 tourists, 4 (16%) tourist's expenditure was below 500 rupees and 9(36%) tourists expenditure was in between 500-1000 rupees and 4(16%) tourists expenditure was in between 1000-2000 and 8 (32%) tourists expenditure was more than 2000 rupees. Which was excluded the transportation fees. Most of the tourists spent in between Rs. 500 to 1000 which was 9 tourists (36%). It showed that visiting Deauti Bajai is not so expensive in cost.

Figure No.4.2 Expenditure by tourists per day in Deuti Bajai



Source: Survey field, 2020

4.2.4 Purpose of Visit in Deauti Bajai Temple

The desire of the people was different so for as their purpose of visiting was concerned. The tourists of Manakamana visited for different purpose, which are given below through table.

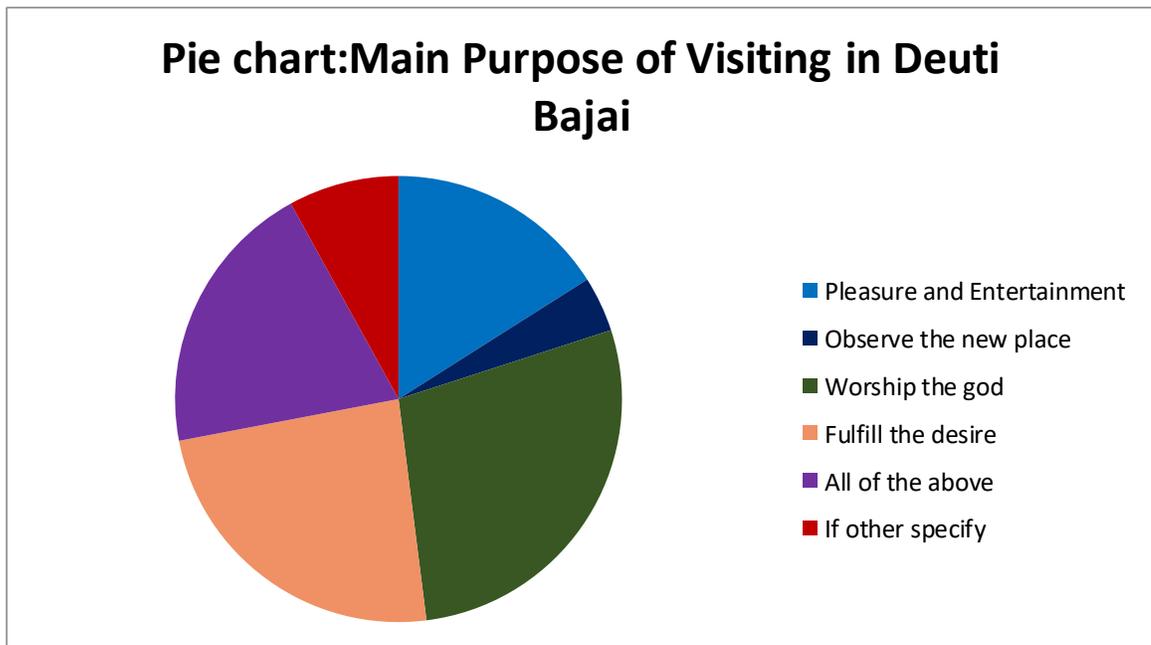
Table 4.4: Purpose of Visit in Deauti Bajai

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pleasure and Entertainment	4	16.0	16.0	16.0
Observe the new place	1	4.0	4.0	20.0
Worship the god	7	28.0	28.0	48.0
Fulfill the desire	6	24.0	24.0	72.0
All of the above	5	20.0	20.0	92.0
If other specify	2	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Above table shows that tourists came to visit Deauti Bajai temple for the various purpose like worship the god which was 7 (28%), for pleasure and entertainment 4 (16%), for observe the new place 1 (4%), to fulfill the desire 6(24%), some of them were for all of above which were 5 (20%) and if other specify were 2(8%). Which show that most of the visitors were visited Deauti Bajai temple to worship the god. This showed that the belief of the people about Deauti Bajai temple is high.

Figure No.4.3 Main purpose of visiting in Deuti Bajai



Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.2.5 Times of Visits in Deauti Bajai Temple

The attraction and facilities of the destination place played the vital role for tourists. The visiting time of tourists in Deauti Bajai temple is given below with the help of table.

Table 4.5 Time of Visiting in Deauti Bajai

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2 Times	8	32.0	32.0	32.0
3 Times	5	20.0	20.0	52.0
More than 3 times	12	48.0	48.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Source 4.4: Survey Field 2020

Out of the 25 tourists 8 (32%) expressed that it was their second times visit in Deauti Bajai temple. Similarly, 5(20%) expressed having third visit and 11(21.15%) and 12(48%) tourists visited more than three times. It showed the proof of the people's belief

comes true and they frequently visited the Deauti Bajai temple and they also suggested and referred to visit this place for their neighbor.

4.2.6 Promotion of Tourism

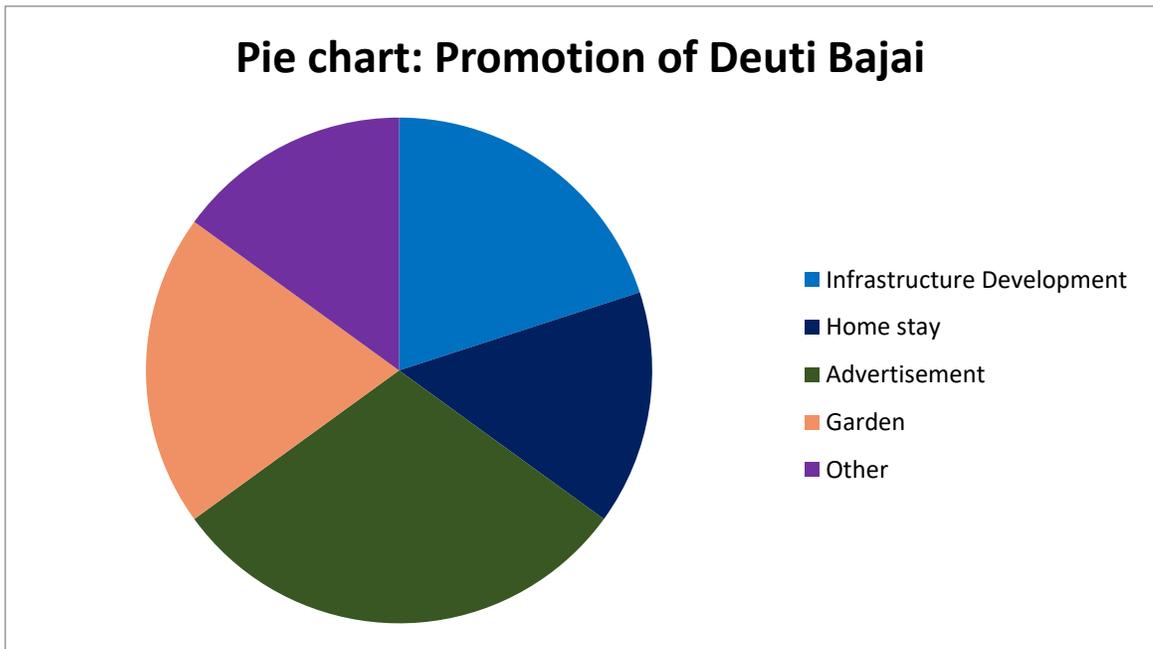
Regarding the promotion of Tourism in Deauti Bajai temple visitors had answered as following that to promote tourism various factors plays the vital role advertisement 6, need to promote home stay was 3, infrastructure development 4,garden 4 and other 3. If the concerned authorities had pay attention to promote the tourism there need to expand the recreational area like paragliding, resorts, park, hiking & trekking package etc. and access the information about the importance of the temple.

Table 4.6: Promotion of Deauti Bajai

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Infrastructure Development	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Home stay	3	15.0	15.0	35.0
Advertisement	6	30.0	30.0	65.0
Garden	4	20.0	20.0	85.0
Other	3	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Field, 2020

Figure No.4.4 Promotion of Deuti Bajai



Source: Survey field, 2020

4.3 Role of Temple Tourism in Changing Cultural Aspects of People

Surkhet is famous for the indigenous culture which is related to tourism Deati Bajai. These cultures help to promote tourism in the Birendra Nagear as well as whole Surkhet district. These cultures were related with different ethnics groups.

Table No 4.7: Respondents Distribution on the Basis of Most Significant Culture (By Local People) (*)

Name of the Culture	Response	Percentage
Special Puja of Deati Bajai	71	88.75
New Grain Puja of Deati Bajai	62	75.50
Offering to Bali to Deati Bajai	59	73.75

Source: Field Survey, 2020

*** Multiple Response**

On the basis of above table 88.75 percent respondents mention that Special Puja of Deati Bajai is the most significant aspect culture where as 75.50 percent respondents mention that New Grain Puja of Deati Bajai is significant.

On the basis of primary sources of information, the researcher has analyzed the data in which objectives of the study were through to be fulfilled. In respect to the knowledge about tourism sector in surkhet district, local people need a variety of awareness program.

4.4 Contribution of Deauti Bajai Temple in the Development of Activities Research Location

Besides Deauti Bajai temple area in surkhet district, there are so many tourism area like kakrebihar, bulbuletal, shiva mandir, trekking to gothikanda, regional museum, rafting in Bheri River in the whole district. From these facts we can say that besides Deauti Bajai temple, there are so many tourism areas. If you promote it very well we can get lots of benefit.

4.4.1 Current Situation of Business

Regarding the question about the present situation of business in the study area most of the businessmen respond that their business is good which was 4 and normal was 3 and 3 respond the situation of business was bad.

Table: 4.8. Present Situation of Business

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Normal	3	30.0	30.0	30.0
Good	4	40.0	40.0	70.0
Bad	3	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Field, 2020

Regarding the question about the present situation of business in the study area most of the businessmen respond that their business is good which was 4 and normal was 3 and 3 respond the situation of business was bad. Peoples from Deauti Bajai temple used to get their necessary goods from local market, Nepalgunj, and other places.

Table 4.9: Different Places from Which, They Get Necessary Goods

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Local	4	40.0	40.0	40.0
Nepalgunj	3	30.0	30.0	70.0
Other	3	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Field, 2020

4.1.2 Employment Pattern

We had taken interview with ten business people, regarding the employment people had got employment from these interviewed shop, hotels and flower shop etc.

Table 4.9: Employment in Your Business

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Employees	2	20.0	20.0	20.0
Below 5	2	20.0	20.0	40.0
Between 5 to 10	3	30.0	30.0	70.0
Above 10	3	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Field, 2020

People are satisfied on their business because the business was sufficient for their livelihood. The questions about trade opportunity besides agriculture. They had answered tourism was the main opportunity which was 10, hotels. Sources of occupation of the local people of study area are temple. The area of temple was so limited which directly affected to the peoples who have their business due to the short visit of the tourists. Most of the business was run by own family members. So the employment opportunity was not huge in the study area.

4.1.3 Others

We had asked questions to the local businessman that had you investing a few profit from your business to any social service? Then we get mixed answers, 3 respondent invested at school, 1 respondent invested at hospital, 1 respondent at tourism promotion and 3 respondent at none. From these data of survey, we can say that tourism had played vital role to upliftment of development of Nepal.

Table 4.11: Different Social Service Organization in Which Business Man Invested from the Profit of Occupation

S.N.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
School	3	30.0	30.0	30.0
Hospital	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
Tourism Promotion	1	10.0	10.0	50.0
None	5	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Field, 2020

Research has collected mixed answers, 3 respondent invested at school, I respondent invested at hospital, 1 respondent at tourism promotion and 3 respondent at none. From these data of survey, we can say that tourism had played vital role to upliftment of development of Nepal.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Summary

Role of temple tourism in upliftment of development in Nepal: A field study of Deauti Bajai temple of Surkhet is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to examine the role of temple tourism in changing socio-economic status of people, to examine the role of temple tourism in changing cultural aspects of people and to evaluate the contribution of Deauti Bajai temple in the development of activities research location.

This study is mainly focuses on the of Deauti Bajai form tourism point of view. It is hoped that, it has useful for different individuals and organized institutions. This study was mainly based on the primary data but some essential information was taken from different publications, articles, books dissertations of related field. Similarly different methods were used to conduct this study Local people of Deauti Bajai. Inessmen and well-known person about Deauti Bajai becomes the universe of this study.

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

Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotels motel sand other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services different cultures, amusement, and other leisure activities, gifts shapes and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc.

Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country with its natural beauty and cultural heritage. The majority of the local population is engaged in agriculture as well as tourist related activities hotels and business i. e higher in the percent of the total respondents. It clears that the study area is a cultural zone. The educational status of the local people is improving due to the availability of school facility at local level.

Tourism industry is becoming a crucial source for earning foreign exchange and employment generation industry in the world, and Nepal is not far away of that fact. Every year millions of tourists visit Nepal from different purposes. Among them, pilgrimage tourists is playing important role in tourism industry According to the record of 2012, it covered 13.7 percent. Here are very crucial religious places so Nepal is called as a home of Gods and land of festivals. Among them Deauti Bajai temple is one of the crucial religious places for Hindus.

This study is mainly focuses on the of Deauti Bajai form tourism point of view. It is hoped that, it has useful for different individuals and organized institutions. This study was mainly based on the primary data but some essential information was taken from different publications, articles, books dissertations of related field. Similarly different methods were used to conduct this study Local people of Deauti Bajai. Inessmen and well-known person about Deauti Bajai becomes the universe of this study.

Out of the 25 tourists, most of 17(68%) got information from neighbor and friend. Likewise 3 (12%) got information from books and newspapers. Similarly, 3 (12%) got information from travel agency and only 3 (12%) got information from internet. It shows that neighbor and friend are the main source of information about Deauti Bajai temple but other source playing normal role regarding information for the tourists who visited Deauti Bajai temple.

Out of the 25 visitors most of the visitors which 11 (44%) returned in one day, 6 (24%) stayed two days, 5(20%) stayed three days and 3(12%) more than three days. Out of 25 tourists, 4 (16%) tourist's expenditure was below 500 rupees and 9(36%) tourists expenditure was in between 500-1000 rupees and 4(16%) tourists expenditure was in between 1000-2000 and 8 (32%) tourists expenditure was more than 2000 rupees. Which was excluded the transportation fees. Most of the tourists spent in between Rs. 500 to 1000 which was 9 tourists (36%). It showed that visiting Deauti Bajai is not so expensive in cost.

7 (28%), for pleasure and entertainment 4 (16%), for observe the new place 1 (4%), to fulfill the desire 6(24%), some of them were for all of above which were 5 (20%) and if other specify were 2(8%). Which show that most of the visitors were visited Deauti Bajai

temple to worship the god. Research has collected mixed answers, 3 respondent invested at school, 1 respondent invested at hospital, 1 respondent at tourism promotion and 3 respondent at none. From these data of survey, we can say that tourism had played vital role to upliftment of development of Nepal.

5.2 Conclusion

This study is mainly focuses on the of Deauti Bajai form tourism point of view. It is hoped that, it has useful for different individuals and organized institutions. This study was mainly based on the primary data but some essential information was taken from different publications, articles, books dissertations of related field. Similarly different methods were used to conduct this study Local people of Deauti Bajai. Inessmen and well-known person about Deauti Bajai becomes the universe of this study.

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

The majority of the local population is engaged in agriculture as well as tourist related activities hotels and business i. e higher in the percent of the total respondents. It clears that the study area is a cultural zone. The educational status of the local people is improving due to the availability of school facility at local level. There is no wide publicity to this area from local, district and national level. It is because of the negligence of the local governments, geographical structures and others related agencies. In respect to Hotels, there were few hotels and it is in district headquarter based on tourist's aspects. It is because of the geographical and lack of year round road network.

It was found that, there is not sufficient tourism infrastructure i.e Hotels, transportation, drinking water, electricity, health centers, schools, parks, view point etc. for this local government's collaboration with NGOS /INGOS were striving now. The level of

awareness in local people is very low about on rural tourism. They were not informed about the tourism activities of this area. Awareness program about tourism is must for betterment.

5.3 Recommendations

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

REFERENCE

- Adhikari, H. (2017). *Pilgrimage tourism in Sworgadwari A study a Sworgadwari temple Khala VDC*. A thesis submitted to the Center Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University.
- CBS (2011). *Nepal Population and Housing Census (Village Development. Committee Municipality)* Kathmandu, National Planning Commission Government of Nepal
- Chanda, D. (2019). *Socio-economic status of temple tourism in Dakshinkali. A case study of Dakshinkali temple, word No. 6 Dakshinkali Municipality*, A thesis submitted to the Center Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University.
- K.C. S. (2018). *Problems and prospects of religious tourism in Nepal Kathmandu Central Department of Rural Development Pyuthan Kathmandu*, A thesis submitted to the Center Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University.
- Liang, M., Wang, M. & Xu, S. (2016). The study of Temple Tourism Brand Marketing-Taking Guangxiao Temple as an example Guangzhou, China, *Scientific Research Publishing*, Vol. 8(1), PP.98-111.
- National Planning Commission (NPC). *First five year plan (1956-1961)*
- Regmi, L. (2015). *Problem and Prospects of Pilgrimage Tourism in Nepal (A Case Study of Manakamana Temple. Gorkha District) Kathmandu*, A Thesis of Central Department of Economics Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur.

Annex I: Survey Questions

1. Name:
2. May I know your age please?
 - a. Below 15 years () b. 15-30 () c. 30-40 () d. 45-60 () e. above 60 years. ()
3. Which religion do you follow?
 - a. Hindu () b. Buddhist () c. Christian d. others ()
4. What is your main occupation?
 - a. Agriculture () b. tourism related business () c. trade & business () d. others ()
5. What is your education level?
 - a. Illiterate () b. Literate ()
- A. Who can read and write () B. Up to primary () C. Up to lower secondary () D. Up to higher secondary () E. above higher secondary
6. Please write your family structure by age, sex, education and occupation.

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

Age Group	Male	Female	Education	No of person	Occupation	No of person	Marital Status	No of person
Below 15 years			Illiterate		agriculture		Married	
15-30 years			Literate		animal husbandry		Unmarried	
30-45 years			who can read and write		tourism related business		Third gender	
45-60 years			up to primary		service in foreign country		Divorced	
Above 60 years			up to secondary					
			up to higher secondary					
			above higher secondary					

1. Economic status

- Investment (in-terms of size of firm)
 - a. Small Shop () b. Grocery () c. Cart shop ()d. Other ()
 - b. Customers flow (in an hour) ()
 - a. None () b. Only 1() c. hour 2 () d. hour 3 () e. more than 3 ()

2. Social status

- Vehicle
 - a. Cycle b. Motorcycle () c. Car () d. Others ()
- Mobile
 - a. Cheap () b. Normal () c. Expensive ()
- Dress up
 - a. Tom and rugged clothes () b. Normal clothes () c. Fashion wear ()
- Ornament
 - a. No ornament () b. normally equipped () c. Heavily equipped ()
- Sanitation
 - a. Dirty () b. Normal () c. Very clean ()

Specific Information of Tourist

- 1) How do you know about Deauti Bajai?
 - a. Neighbor and friends () b. Book and Newspaper () c. Internet ()
 - d. Travel agencies () e. others
- 2) Is this your first visit to Deauti Bajai?
 - a. Yes () b. No ()
- 3) If not, how many times have you been in Deauti Bajai?
 - a. Two times () b. Three times () c. More than three times ()
- 4) If it is your second or third visit do you find any change than previous time?
 - a. Yes () b. No ()
- 5) If yes, what kinds of change?
 - a. Better than the previous time () b. Worse than the previous time () c. same as previous
- 6) What is the main propose of visiting in Deauti Bajai?

- a. Pleasure and entertainment () b. Observe the new place ()
- c. Worship the God () d. Fulfill the desire ()
- e. All of the above () f. If other Specify
- 7) How many days will you stay in Deauti Bajai?
- a. One day () b. Two days () c. Three days () d. More than three days ()
- 8) What can be done to promote Deauti Bajai for tourism?
- a. Advertisement () b. Home stays () c. Infrastructure development () d. Garden () e. Other
- 9) How much did you expend per day in Deauti Bajai?
- a. less than 500 () b. 500-1000() c. 1000-2000() d more than 2000
- 10) What do you found the Service cost at this place? Please tick one
- a. Expensive () b. Normal () c. Cheap ()
- 11) Do you see the potentiality of tourism development in this area?
- a. Yes () b. No ()
- 12) Which is the following place for potential side of tourism development in Surkhet?
- a. Deauti Bajai () b. Bulbuletal () c. Kakrebihar () d. Ghantaghar (e. Gothekanda () f. other
- 13) Are the people of this area are friendly?
- a. More friendly () b. Friendly () e Not friendly ()
- 14) Are they aware of health and sanitizations?
- a. Yes () b. No ()
- 15) Which is the potential sector of tourism can be promoted to attract the tourist in Deauti Bajai area?
- a. Religious cultural/ historical sector ()
- b. Entertainment/refreshment ()

c. Marriage and other function ()

16) What are the tourism opportunities?

a. Business ()

b. Employment ()

c. upgrade Living standard of society ()

17) What are the challenges in tourism of Deauti Bajai temple?

a. Change in culture ()

b. pollution ()

c. others

18) Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the tourism development of Deauti Bajai? Give your opinion.

.....
.....
.....

Specific Information: Business Person

1) When the hotel/ shop were established?

2) From where you get your necessary goods?

a. Local market () b

. Nepalganj () Other ()

3) What do you think about the present situation of business (hotel/ shop) in Deauti Bajai?

a Normal () b. Good ()

c. Bad () d. don't know ()

4) Which types of facilities are provided for the tourists?

a. Lodging/ fooding ()

b. Worship materials c. Other

5) Specially, which types of facilities are required for the tourists?

a. Normal b. Standard c. Average d. don't know

6) How many days they stay in Deauti Bajai?

a. One b. Two c. Three d. More than three days

7) Which of the following facilities needed to improve in Deauti Bajai?

a. Transportation b. Electricity c. Communication d. Health service

e. Water supply f. Environment & Sanitation g. Behavior of local people & Hotel service

8) How many people get the employment in your business?

a. No of employees b. employee

9) Is this business sufficient for livelihood?

a. Yes b. Not c. If not what do you do other

10) According to your opinion, what are the main problems of Deauti Bajai for tourism development?

a. Lack of infrastructure facilities b. Accommodation problems c. Security

d. Advertisement e. Attraction f. If any another

11) How tourism can be developed in Deauti Bajai

a. Increasing the no of Hotels b. Advertisement

c. Developed the infrastructure facility d. Manage sanitation/garden e. Home stay

12) Where do you see trade opportunities except agriculture?

a. Tourism b. Cottage industries c. Hotels d. Religious and cultural products

13) What would be the major based resources for the occupation?

a. Temple b. Other

14) What are the negative impacts of temple?

a. Environment () b. Humanitarian () c. Others () d None ()

15) Which aspect of the following is potential for the tourism development?

a. Religious/ cultural/historical ()

b. Entertainment ()

e. Other ()

16) What types of facilities are needed to improve uplift of tourism of Deauti Bajai temple?

a. Road () b. vehicle () c. Website () d garden () e. marriage package ()

17) In your opinion, what are the main problems of Deauti Bajai Tourism Development?

a. Hospitality () b. Road () c garden () d. guest house ()

18) What are the opportunities in Deauti Bajai temple?

a. Increase business () b. Create employment () c. Livelihood ()

19) What do you believe on tourism development in this area?

a. Effective participation on temple management ()

b. Direct Participation of local government ()

c. Promote travel agency for tour package ()

d. Advertisement ()

e. None ()

f. Other _____

Annex II: Key informant interview Guidelines

1. What are the problems of tourism development in Deauti Bajai, Surkhet?

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

3. What are the prospects of tourism development in this area?

4. What are the current activities done for development?

5. How you manage the fond for the development?

6. What are the positive impacts of culture tourism in this area?

7. What are the negative impacts of culture tourism in this area?

Annex III: Deauti Bajai Temple Map



Annex IV: Sample Determination Table

Margin Error

Required Sample Size					
Confidence =	95.0%				The recommended sample size for a given population size, level of confidence, and margin of error appears in the body of the table.
Population Size	Degree of Accuracy/Margin of Error				
	0.05	0.04	0.025	0.01	
10	10	10	10	10	For example, the recommended sample size for a population of 1,000, a confidence level of 95%, and a margin of error (degree of accuracy) of 5% would be 278.
20	19	20	20	20	
30	28	29	29	30	
50	44	47	48	50	
75	63	69	72	74	
100	80	89	94	99	
150	108	126	137	148	
200	132	160	177	196	
250	152	190	215	244	
300	169	217	251	291	
400	196	265	318	384	
500	217	306	377	475	
600	234	340	432	565	
					Change these values to select different (Eg.
					Change these values to select different maximum margins of error
					Change these values to select different levels of confidence.

Annex V: Photos Gallery



Researcher with Pandit



Researcher with Pandit



Images of Deauti Bajay Temple