

# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

Many factors motivate people to engage in tourism that are pleasure, relaxation rest and recreation, health, participation in sport, curiosity and culture, ethnic and family, spiritual and religious and professional or business.

Tourism is labor intensive industry. Tourism in Nepal is primarily based on mountain tourism, worship in different temples, natural scene sight, adventure traveling & trekking, different cultures and jungle safaris to national parks and other protected areas and so on. Protected areas alone attract more than 50% of the total foreign tourists in Nepal. In Nepal there are 12 National Park, 1 wildlife reserves, 1 hunting reserves and 6 conservation area. Besides, religious tourism, natural sight scene, Mountain climbing, adventure trekking, different socio-economic cultural and eco-tourism, religion and pilgrimage tourism are the properties of Nepal and Palpa district for visitors.

Cultural tourism is one of the burning and perplexing issues in the current arena. There is a possibility for the cultural tourism. Nepal is mosaic of different caste and ethnic groups which is interesting feature. Tansen Municipality of Palpa district is also great possibility for cultural tourism.

The tourism is big area of economic growth sectors of country and so as in Palpa district. In spite of this in Palpa district has not been studied and researched yet on this sector for further information collection, possibility studies, problems and prospects identifying. So that in my concern, this thesis would be significant for furthermore activities planning, strategy making, information dissemination and suitable places identifying for tourism development and promotion in Palpa district. This thesis would fulfill gaps to tourism interested persons and entrepreneurs for promotion. In Addition, out of 100%, 42% people are Newar and rest is others 58% in Palpa. Newar are one of the major indigenous people in Nepal. The population of Newar is around 42% of the total population in Tansen municipality of Palpa district. They have their

own typical culture and customs as well as traditional life style. So Palpa is the potential district for cultural tourism.

Palpa district is one of the better districts in Nepal in education and others. The literacy rate of this district stands at 79.3% overall. Major occupation of the district is agriculture with almost 72% of the total population depending on it and foreign employment. The lowest altitude of Palpa district is Madi river side whereas 609 Meter and the highest altitude is Mahavara Mountain ranges whereas 3675 Meter. Palpa district is about 300 Kilo Meter far from Kathmandu. Diversified landscape with remarkable scenic beauty, bio-diversity, habitat and socio cultural life of the people have created tourism magnetic atmosphere in Palpa district.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Palpa district area deserves high potentiality for the development of mountain tourism in western Region Development of Nepal. In spite of its great potentiality, the arrival of tourist to this area is very low. In this context the study aiming to appraise the natural and socio-cultural tourism resources of Palpa area will be beneficial to researcher and tourism promoters, the study analysis and provokes hidden paradise of Western Development Region of Nepal (WDRN). This study has attempted to explore the tourism resource and prospect along the trekking route around the Palpa district area and identify major places for tourism promotion.

There is no study regarding potentialities of tourism in Tansen area even though it is a cute destination. This study is a helpful to identify the present situation of tourism in Tansen area, which can help the tourism planners and policy makers to frame appropriate policies and program to improve the tourism industry further.

Behind its potentialities in tourism industry, this destination is in shadow. Geographical structure, short length of stay, lack of evergreen transportation, low facilities, less participation of private sectors and lack of local people awareness are major combating factors for the development of this area. To dig out its problem and prospects for the economic development of this area, this study provides the valuable streams. As a result, this problem is identified by the researcher. On the basis of above statement of the problem present researcher poses the following research questions.

- i. What are the different cultural products in the study area?
- ii. What is the status of cultural tourism development in the study area?
- iii. What are the challenges of cultural tourism development in the study area?
- iv. What are the prospects of cultural tourism development in the study area?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the cultural tourism about Palpa district. The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To assess the status of cultural tourism development in the study area.
- ii. To analyze the challenges of cultural tourism development in the study area.
- iii. To evaluate the prospects of cultural tourism development in the study area.

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

Tourism is an important source of revenue collection for both national and local levels, the first appearance of tourism in the world had a cultural motivation and tourism has always stood as a unique vehicle for cultural propagation that is necessary to a deeper understanding of People (Bhatia, 2004). Nepal is the country of mountain. Mountain tourism is highly potential in Nepal. Nepal is one of the most famous tourist destinations of the world. There is great potential for tourism in Tansen municipality of Palpa.

It help to generate income and reduce poverty of a country. So its popularity is increasing day by day. Nepal is one of the most favored tourist destinations of this world. Tourism effects on different sector and sub sectors of the economy, hence the economy is developed and changed by it.

This study provides basic information and help to the local people, planner, tourist and other concerned agencies about the way of sustainable tourism development.

This is a research work which has the following significance:

This study is helpful for Nepal tourism year to find out new destination of Tansen municipality. Present study has supported for researchers, scholars, explorers and other who are concerned to get detailed information about the tourism in this area. This study may be good reference for the government, local and other development organizations to formulate tourism policy in the future. It highlights the basic infrastructure condition and major tourist sites in Tansen municipality of Palpa district and along the trekking route and natural sight scene. The study is provided the way to develop sustainable cultural and Socio-Economic tourism in Western part of Nepal. The study has explored the major problems and prospects to promote tourism in Tansen municipality of Palpa district area.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

This study was conducted within limited time, geography, demography and cost as the part of academic degree. The study was focus on the cultural tourism of Palpa district tourism areas. The Findings was based on the study from Palpa district's different places.

The major limitations of the study are: Information was based on primary data and secondary data. The study was covered only Cultural and Socio-Economic problems and prospects of tourism in Tansen municipality- 3 and 6 of Palpa District of Nepal in targeted area. The time and budget constraint, this study may not be comprehensive. Data collection was based on the respondent's answers. The study was related with existing conditions. The suggestions were entirely base on the data.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The research has been planned to include 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 background information, statement of problem was presented shortly and the objectives of the study were determined. Limitations regarding this research were written in sub heading.

The second chapter deals with review of scholars, different books, reports dissertation and journals- articles related to the topic of research.

The third chapter was about research methodology. This chapter presents the whole procedure of this research work i.e. research design, source of data, population and sample, method of data collection and analysis.

In fourth chapter, the available data were analyzed and presented based on data collected from the respondents.

The last chapter presents the brief summary of whole research study and its conclusion. This chapter also supplies some useful recommendation.

## **CHAPTER – II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

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

#### **2.1 Theoretical Literature**

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

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

Rural tourism refers to tourists staying in or near rural, often traditional rural in remote area, and learning about the rural way of life. The rural may also serve as a base from which tourists

explore nearby areas (McIntyre, 1993). This kind of tourism involves provision of local style accommodation; locally produced food items and tourists menus and the organizations of tourist participation in rural activities. The rural build own inns and operate the tourist facilities and services and received direct economic benefits from the tourist expenditures. Successful rural tourism does not required large capital investment but does need to be carefully planned and programmed; the rural must be trained to manage and operate facilities and services, and small loans may need to be made to the rural with technical advice avoided for the initial development. Rural tours must be carefully organized and controlled to minimize negative socio culture impacts (Kunwar, 2008).

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

The ultimate goal of the rural tourism is to create and familiarize extravagant people with rural setting and uplift the rural lives. Sometimes it is also called community tourism. Nepal offers an immense scope for rural tourism (Pandey, 2005). The foundation mode or base of the rural tourism is treasures of nature, manmade heritage and culture, naturally sheer environment and boon or contributions of the nature. It is a need based and demand driven concept. The interplay (Intersection) of local resources (Lr), receptive or readiness of locale (RL) and interests of extravagant people (lep) helps to originate or promote rural tourism (Sharma, 2008).

## **2.2 Tourism in Development Plans**

Planned development of tourism in Nepal began as soon as Nepal interred for national planning in 1956. When the international tourism was in boom, Nepal was one of the new attractions during 1950s and 1960s. Realizing the immense potentialities for tourism development, tourism has been getting a high attraction from the very beginning of the economic planning in Nepal.

Since the first plan, tourism sector has been accorded a high priority in every plan periods. Though, hundred percent set targets were not achieved objective of tourism development is always a preference in all development plans till today.

### **First Plan (1956-1961)**

First plan had given adequate emphasis to build infrastructures like road, water, electricity and construction of air ports that is essential for tourism development. During the plan period, Nepal acquired membership of different tourism related organization. Tourist development board was established in 1957 under the development of industry. The setting up of hotels of various standards, establishment of travel agencies, development of Tribhuvan International Airport, and tourist guide training and some of the achievements of the first plan. RNAC as the national flag carrier was established in 1959.

### **Second Plan (1962-1965)**

During this plan period, collection of information on tourist arrival was initiated which has proved very helpful to have authoritative data base for further planning and policy formulation in developing tourism sector in the country.

Specially, the sightseeing services, trained guide, increasing publicity of Nepal in the international market were priority accorded by the second plan. The enactment of the tourism Act 1964 (2021 B.S.) was notable development for tourism during second plan.

### **Third Plan (1965-1970)**

The third plan aimed to increase the number of foreign tourists there by increasing foreign exchange earnings. The prime focus during the plan was again on the establishment of hotels of international standard in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Birtnagar. During the plan period, for international marketing film on Nepalese attractions of tourism and tourists iterative wwere produced and distributed. Nepalese art and architectures provide attraction to tourist, there for, steps were taken to preserve and maintain temples and historical places. Preparation of master plan for Lumbini development was pronounced during the plan period.



#### **Fourth Plan (1970-1975)**

The fourth plan had assumed tourism as the prime source of foreign exchange earnings in the economy. This plan was actually the turning point in the history of tourism development in Nepal by formulation Nepal tourism master plan 1972 with the joint co-operation of the government of federal republic of Germany in 1971. The main objectives of Nepal Tourism Master Plan 1972 were:

- ) To develop international tourism which will provide sustained economic benefit of Nepal?
- ) To induce economic activity through tourism that would assist in the development of agriculture industry infrastructure foreign exchange e.g. earning and employment opportunities and
- ) To develop tourism in manner that would preserve the enhance the social cultural and historical values of Nepal

#### **Fifth Plan (1975-1980)**

The ministry of tourism became a full-fledged ministry during this plan period in 1977. The fifth five year plan had spent out the following objectives for the development of tourism. They were? Tourist is increasing the foreign exchange earnings and these by improving balance of payment situation.

Increasing employment opportunity in tourism sector by developing skill and ability Achieving balanced regional development by establishing tourist carters in different part of the country.

#### **Sixth Plan (1980-1985)**

The sixth plan adopted and integrated approach with the following objectives:

- ) To earn foreign exchange

- ) To increase the number of tourists and length of their stay
- ) To replace foreign goods by domestic products.
- ) Provide employment opportunity through tourism related industry.

### **Seventh Plan (1985-1990)**

The plan had the policy to attract investment from both the public and the private sector in tourism. Emphasis had been laid to develop mountaineering and trekking tourism. The main objectives of the plan were as follows:

- ) To improve balance of payment situation through increased foreign exchange earnings by attracting upper class tourist.
- ) To create new employment opportunity by utilizing tourism industry to the fullest capacity.
- ) To increase the length of stay by extending tourism related activities and business where tourism infrastructure is available and
- ) To encourage the use of local goods required for tourist there by reducing imports gradually.

### **Eighth Plan (1992-1997)**

The eight plans recognized tourism in Nepal as having great significant in considering the national economy of the country. The eight plans had reviewed the progress made during the seventh plan. The eight plan also reviewed the progress made during the fiscal year 1990/1991 and 1991/1992. During these two years, some of the notable change had been observed such as previously d\restricted areas namely. Manang and mustang were opened for trekking.

For the first time in the history of tourism planning, the eighth plan had identified the existing problems of tourism sector and initiated to develop tourism as one of the major sector of the economy.

Government had adopted liberal economy policy and priority has given to private foreign investors to invest in tourism industry. In order to attract foreign private investors necessary atmosphere would be created and suitable policies formulated. The objectives of the eighth plan were as follows.

- ) To earn more foreign currency by developing tourists industry.
- ) To increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry thereby improving the living standard of the people.
- ) To improve the quality of tourism services and to promote and preserve environmental, historical and cultural heritage.
- ) To encourage the use of local materials and services in tourism industry.

#### **Ninth Plan (1997-2002)**

The ninth plan has recognized high prospect of tourism, thus the plan has proposed to developed tourism in accordance with the natural, socio-cultural and religious environment of the country. The objectives spells out in the plan were guided by the long term concept of tourism development.

- ) Priority will be given to tourism as one of the most important sector for economic development of the country.
- ) Effective promotion and publicity will be made to establish Nepal “An Exclusive Tourism Destination” and
- ) To increase employment and foreign exchange earnings from tourism and to provide this benefits up to the rural levels.

The main objective of the plan was poverty alleviation through tourism in the rural and backward regions by utilizing the ethnic cultural heritage as an attractive tourism potential. The plan shall lock forward to promote regional tourism especially in SAARC countries. For the promotion of

tourism, diplomatic missions, friendship associations, airline offices and Nepalese organizations abroad would be made to take active participation. Hi-tech media like internet, homepage, e-mail, international television channel would be used for market promotion.

The achievements of this plan were as given below:

- ) Lunched 'Visit Nepal Year 1998' as a national campaign.
- ) Reached a record number of additional air agreement with different countries for air services, seats and routes.
- ) Added airport infrastructures in the hilly and relatively busy local airports.
- ) Improved the standard of Tribhuvan international airport runway, its equipment, parking area, terminal building and five extinguishing services.
- ) External flight permits have been granted to some domestic airlines and some opportunity will be made available to other airlines as well
- ) Civil aviation authority of Nepal has been established and is functioning well.
- ) Established Nepal Tourism Board by dissolving the department of tourism.

### **Tenth Plan (2002-2007)**

Tenth plan has targeted an integrated approaching to the background and foreword market linkage in the tourism economy. Effective marketing, re-establishment of Nepal's tourism image, employment opportunities, increases in foreign currency earning and to channel the benefits derived from tourism sector to the rural areas were the major targets of the Tenth plan.

The major objectives of Tenth plan were as given below:

- ) Sustainable and qualitative development of tourism sector and promotion of its right markets.

- ) Conservation of historical, cultural, religious and archaeological heritage and enhancing their practical use for income generating purposes.
- ) To make air transportation services easily available, secure, reliable and standardized.

### **Three Years Interim Plan (2008-2010)**

The interim 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 incision.

### **Twelveth Plan (2011- 2013)**

Physical infrastructure needed to support tourism will be developed and improved. Initial works to construct second international airport will be carried out. 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 through the expansion of domestic and international air services by involving the private sector in the constructor, development, expansion and operation of infrastructure related to the air transport sector.

### **Thirteen Plan (2013-2016)**

This plan seeks to develop tourism as one of the attraction of tourism in the international community. It is hoped tourism will be one of the fundamental sources of national income. This plan tends to develop tourism in quantities and quality. It is also focus to develop the basic infrastructure for the new tourism destination of the country.

### **Fourteen Plan (2016-2019)**

The plan envisaged enhancing the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting 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 incision. It also focused to promote production as well as sale of tourism related products.

### **2.3 Empirical Review**

Kunwar (1997), wrote a book "Tourism and Development" which provides plenty of information on ideas, knowledge and concept about the tourism. This is a source of numerous information specially system and structures of the tourism. It contains cultural tourism, eco-tourism, sustainable tourism, rural tourism and others. So this book is a source of information, which helps for this study.

Gurung (1990), has made a study on environment management of mountain tourism in Nepal. The study deals with the pattern of tourism activities, environmental impact of tourism and capacity of trekking route. It has analyzed the problem of different trekking and mountaineering route. The study shows the deforestation in the mountain region which is the result of over grazing and fuel wood extraction rather than tourism. It also mentions that poor people and non-degradable materials used by trekkers are responsible for negative effect of the environment. Its main recommendation for the environment protection measures is to increase entry fee in overcrowded routes, to decrease the flow of trekkers in more crowded route like Pokhara, Jomsom, Manang and Mustang to open new trekking routes.

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

Aryal (2002), in his thesis on the topics "The problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Nepal", he found from his study the total tourist arrival is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists visited in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and mountaineering, Business, official, Pilgrimage meeting and Seminar and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal. He suggests through his study, there should be

more and more spots for more tourists. For this, long term infrastructure development programmes should be implemented.

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

## **2.4 Research Gap**

Kunwar (2006), wrote a book "Tourists and Tourism, Science and Industry Interface " which provides plenty of information on ideas, knowledge and concept about the tourism. Gurung (2007), has made a study on environment management of mountain tourism in Nepal. Satyal (2001), "Tourism in Nepal: A profile" gives numerous information to know the historical development and some statistical data of tourism in Nepal. Poudel (2005) has made a study on “Tourist Resources and Environmental Analysis". Limbu (2001), focused on Problems and prospects of Eco-tourism development in Kanchanjunga conservation area. Upadhyya & Grandon (2006) has emphasis that tourism, a smokeless industry, is regarded as one of the biggest and ever- expanding service- industry in the world.

None of them (previous research) have, however, attempted to research about problems and prospects of cultural tourism in the rural contexts in Palpa district. This is one of the principal reasons that prompted the selection of the problem on hand.

## **CHAPTER- III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Rational of the Selection of Study Area**

The study was conducted in Tansen municipality of Palpa district. The district is so selected as to provide geographic variability, to represent different degrees of agricultural transformation and to reflect different types of socio-economic as well as socio psychological background of the communities under investigation. The high ethnic diversity represented by this districts also is one of the motivating factors for conducting the present research work.

As the problem of the study is to delineate cultural tourism relevant to the changing social structure, it is thought best to select district which is neither highly developed nor very backward. One of the many reasons for carrying out the research work is my familiar with Tansen is selected being my home town to which I am familiar with place and people.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This research was carried out on the basis of descriptive research design because the study was focus on investigation of “Problems and Prospects of tourism in Nepal”: A Case Study of Tansen municipality of palpa district. Moreover, the study was find out possibility and problems of cultural tourism development in Palpa district. The study was attempted to describe the effects of tourism development to the livelihood of local people. The research was included views of local people's perception and explored findings. Thus, present researcher was both descriptive and exploratory.

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

Both quantative and qualitative data was used in order to achieve the objective of the study. Primary Data as well as Secondary Data was used for this study. The primary source of collecting data or the way through which necessary information was achieved is questionnaire



.The respondents were read the questionnaire and try to answer all the queries mentioned in it  
.Formal or informal interviews was conducted even after the questionnaire.

The Secondary source of data was books, internet, brochures and observation of senior's report. During my study period, the secondary data became an important and supportive source to conduct the study and analyze them.

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

The study adopted stratified sampling technique which helps to represent different aspects of the society as well as cultural aspects. The people was involved in tourism industry, tourism policy making and implementation of the people engaged in teaching tourism in higher education with special focus in rural tourism have been interviewed. The strata was made on the basis of caste i.e. Dalit, Janajati, Brahman/Chhetri and on the basis of gender; Male and female.

This study was applied purposive sampling for area selection whereas sample population of the study was selected.

In respect to tourists was chosen on the basis of three days visitors during the study. It is assumed that the average monthly arrivals of tourists are 33 and in three months it will be 100 tourists out of which 10 percent i.e. 10 tourists was interviewed. Similarly, out of the local HHs 32 was selected. In this sampling regarding to hotel owners, 5 were chosen as sample out of total 15 HHs. These all samples were drawn by applying simple random sampling method.

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

### **3.5.1 Observation**

Since the overall objectives of the study is analyze the cultural tourism in Tansen municipality of Palpa district. Observation is one of the basic powerful techniques of data collection to document the present condition. Information was collected through field observation.

### **3.5.2 Key informant Interview**

Unstructured interview administered to respected members of the Tansen municipality of Palpa district, District Coordination Committee of the district as the key informant. The flexibility of the unstructured interview was help to bring out the effective aspects of the subject's responses.

### **3.5.3 Interview Schedule**

Interviewing is one of the major methods of data collection in qualitative research. It is two-way systematic conversation between an interviewer and an Informant, initiated for obtaining information that is relevant to a specific study. Furthermore, it can be defined as a face to face verbal Interchange in which one person, the interviewer, attempts to elicit information or expression of opinion or belief from another person or persons. Interview is one of the major methods of obtaining information from respondents. Interview was held in Tansen Municipality of Palpa district. Interview was held with local people who are engage with tourism, tourist as well as hotel owner of the study area.

## **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The collected data from the study areas was processed by editing, coding, classifying, tabulating in standard excel format which would be supporting analyst. The qualitative and quantitative data were presented in tables and related statistical tools like average and percentage, etc. In this study was suitable method adopted for data analysis. The qualitative and quantitative data was interpreted and analyzed. Besides these, researcher would be narrative in literature for sharing to all stakeholders and readers for the information dissemination.

## CHAPTER – IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA

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

#### 4.1 Socio Economic Status of Respondents

##### 4.1.1 Sample Population

Population is the major component of any research. This type of sampled population sketches our real report. The sample population composition of this study has been presented under the table;

**Table No. 1: Sample Population**

<b>Streams</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Local people	32	68
Tourists	10	21.27
Hotels owners	5	10.63
Total	47	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2019

Table 4.1 shows the sampled population of the study. It mirrors out that 68 percent were local people, 21.27 percent were tourists both on national and international level. The rest of 10.63 percent were local hotels. Thus, this study covers the all tourism stakeholders of this site.

#### 4.1.2 Gender Composition

**Table No. 2: Gender Composition of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	25	53.20
Female	22	46.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The No. 4.2 table shows 53.20 percent were male respondents and other 46.80 percent were female respondents.

#### 4.1.3 Educational Status

Education is the key to any success. It is the Cornerstone of the development also. Higher the level of the education means better opportunities. The education level of the local respondents has been listed on the following table;

**Table No: 3: Education Level of Local Respondents**

<b>Levels</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	2	6.25
Literate	7	21.87
Secondary/SLC	11	34.37
I.A	7	21.87
B.A	3	9.37
M.A	2	6.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table presents that 32 percent local respondents have secondary level of education. Out of the total respondents, 6.25 percent were only literate and 21.87 percent were I.A passed respondents. Similarly 9.37 percent and 6.25 percent have B.A and M.A S.L.C./secondary level 34.37 respectively.

There were 21.87 percent literate respondents. It concludes that the level of education in respondents is not in homogenous background. It is because of the icon of rural life also.

#### **4.1.4 Occupational Status**

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

**Table No. 4: Occupational Status**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Animal husbandry	2	6.25
Agriculture	22	68.75
Tourism related business	4	12.50
Trade and commerce	2	6.25
Services	2	6.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.4 Shows 6.25 percent of the local respondents were taken animal husbandry as an remain occupation for their livelihood. Agriculture as a major occupies 68.75 percent. Similarly, tourism related business (guides, ghee, handicrafts) consisted 12.50 percent and trade and commerce is the occupation of also 6.25 percent of the local respondents. Likewise, 6.25 percent were services holders and other way of life as herbal product, wine products etc. respectively. It clears that due to its lowland geography, majority were engaged in agriculture.

#### 4.1.5 Age Structure

**Table No. 5: Age Structure of the Local Respondents**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Under 20 years	4	12.50
21- 30 years	5	15.62
31- 40 years	12	37.75
41-50 years	8	25
51-60 years	3	9.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The above table shows 37.75 percent were 31-40 years age group respondents followed by 25 percent of 41-50 years age groups. Similarly 15.62 percent were 21-30 years, 12.50 percent of less than 20 years and 9.37 percent were 51-60 years age group respondents. It clears that the majority were from 31-40 years age group.

## 4.2 Status of Tourism

### 4.2.1 Familiar with Tourism

Tourism is a compound product of multiple sectors. It is the business of the business of people. Local people behaviors and awareness on it erects its future destination. In this study the local people response on familiarity in tourism business has been presented in the following table;

**Table No. 6: Local Respondents Response on tourism familiarity**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	23	71.87
No	9	28.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table no: 4.6 reveals that 71.87 percent of the local respondents were familiar with tourism whereas 28.12 percent were not. It clears that majority respondents were aware on it.

#### 4. 2.2 Benefits of Tourism

On the query of benefits of tourism to local people, the sampled local people responded the following.

**Table No. 7: Benefits of Tourism to Local Respondents**

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Increase income	6	18.75
Employment/job	7	21.87
Cultural exchange	5	15.62
Infrastructure development	4	12.50
Nothing	7	21.87
Biodiversity conservation	3	9.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4.7 states 21.87 percent of the respondents have responded that employment opportunities have been creating through this business in local levels, 18.75 percent viewed that their income level is increased by it. Similarly 12.5 percent responded on infrastructure developments is the major benefits of it. 15.62 percent said cultural exchange and respectively. The rest respondents responded that there is no change in their basic level i.e. No benefits they get up to date now.

#### 4.2.3 Profile of the Tourists

The following table shows the profile of the sampled tourists:

**Table No. 8: Profile of the Tourists**

Gender		Occupation of Tourists	No. of Respondents	Percent	Country	No. of Respondents	Percent
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>						
7	3	Trade and Commerce	2	20	India	5	50
(70 percent)	(30 percent)	Teaching	2	20	Domestic	2	20
		Institution	4	40	UK	1	10
		Study	2	20	USA	1	10
					Australia	1	10

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows profile of tourists. It states out of the total tourists 70 percent were male and rest were female respondents. Similarly, the occupation of the tourists is trade and commerce (20 percent), Teaching (20percent), institutions (40percent) and study (20percent). In case of their nationality, majority were from India (50percent). It is because of the boarder country also. Other is domestic (20percent), Australian (10percent), UK (10 percent) and American (10percent) in the study population.

#### **4.2.4 First Information About Tensen**

Key sources of first information of the Tansen Municipality by tourist has been presented below in the table



**Table No. 9: First Information of Tansen Municipality by Tourists**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>No. of Tourists</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Media	5	50
Friends	2	20
Tourism Organization	2	20
Relatives	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table mentions 50 percent of the visitors have got the first information by media, 20/20 percent, friends and tourism organizations. Respectively 10 percent of the tourist has known about Tansen Municipality by their relatives. It clears the publicity of Tansen Municipality is not well touched by government.

#### **4.2.5 Purpose of Tourists Visiting**

Tourist's purposes visiting in Tansen Municipality have been shown in the following table;

**Table No. 10: Purposes of Tourists Visiting in Tansen Municipality**

<b>Purposes</b>	<b>No. of Tourists</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Natural beauty	3	30
Sight seeing	3	30
Sun rise and sunset	1	10
Trekking/Photography	1	10
Worshipping	1	10
Research	1	10

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.13 Shows 10 percent of the sampled tourists were visiting there for observing sun-rise and sunset. It is followed by 30/30 percent of tasting natural beauty and sightseeing. Whereas other trekking and photography (10 percent), worshipping (10percent) and research (10 percent). It shows the taste variety of the tourists.

#### 4.2.6 Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen Municipality

Based on the data agglomerated from of field survey shows that the days of tourists staying in Tansen Municipality have been presented in the following table;

**Table No. 11: Duration of Tourists Stay in Tansen Municipality**

<b>Days</b>	<b>No. of Tourists</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1-2	4	40
2-3	3	30
3-4	2	20
5 above	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows 40 percent of the tourists stayed there for 1-2 days once a visit. 2-3 days staying of tourist in Tansen Municipality is 30 percent. Similarly 3-4 days and above 5 days staying of tourists is 20 percent and 10 percent respectively. It clears that the length of stay in Tansen Municipality is low in comparison to national level of 11.75 days. It is because of the lack of infrastructure as well as services, facilities, accommodation, hospitality and monsoon.

#### 4.2.7 Satisfaction of the Tourists

Tourism is the industry in which satisfaction plays a cookbook role to expand. In the absence of tourist satisfaction, they cannot visit again that place. In Case of Tansen Municipality the tourist satisfaction was measured by the researcher in 'yes' /'No' responses.

**Table No. 12: Satisfaction of the Tourists**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>No. of Tourist</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	7	70
No	3	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.15 shows 70 percent of the tourist responded the available services, facilities and beauty of it, satisfy their purposes, whereas 30 percent voted against it. They said that the lack of facilities and infrastructure were the barriers of their satisfaction in optimum level.

#### 4.2.8 Employees in Hotels/Lodge

The local hotels have provided job to the people in local area. The numbers of employees getting jobs in Hotels have been tabulated bellow;

**Table No. 4.13: Number of Employees in Hotels Lodges**

Numbers	No. of Hotels/ Lodges	Percentage
1-2	1	20
3-5	2	40
6-9	2	40
10- 15	0	0
Total	5	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows 40/40 percent sample hotel absorbed 3-5 and 6-9 persons as employees. And 20 percent of the hotels/lodges have provided jobs to only 1-2 persons. It clears that there is no high level of hotels as in urban area.

#### 4.2.9 Cooking Fuel in Hotels

The types of cooking fuels in local hotels have presented under the table:

**Table No. 4.14: Types of Cooking Fuels in Hotels**

Types of Fuels	No. of Hotels	Percentage
Firewood	3	60
L.P gas	2	40
Electricity	0	0
Total	5	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table has revealed that 60 percent local hotels have used firewood. Similarly, 40 percent of the hotels used LP gas also. It shows that there is low level of modern clean energy.

#### 4.2.10 Cultural Product in the Study Area

Palpa is famous for the indigenous product which is related to tourism . Dhaka Topi, Karuwa and Batuk These products help to promote tourism in the Tansen as well as whole Palpa district's Products were related with culture.

**Table No. 4.15: Name of the Product**

Name of the Product	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Dhaka Topi	12	37.5
Karuwa	10	31.25
Batuk	4	12.5
Marcha	6	18.75
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

On the basic of the above table 37.5 percent respondents mentioned that Dhaka Topi is the popular product of the are where as 31.25 percent focus on the Karuwa, 12.5 percentage focused on Batuk and 18.75 percentage focused on Marcha are also important product of the Tansen Municipality.

#### 4.2.11 Special Cultural Activities in the Study Area

Palpa is famous for the indigenous culture which is related to tourism Maruni Nach, and Kaura Song These cultures help to promote tourism in the Tansen as well as whole Palpa district. These cultures were related with different ethnics groups.

**Table No 16: Respondents Distribution on the Basis of Most Significant Culture (By Local People)**

Name of the Culture	Response	Percentage
Maruni Nach	4	12.5
Kaura Song	12	37.5
Gaijatra	16	50
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

On the basis of above figure 50 percent respondents mention that Gaijatra is the most significant aspect culture where as 37.5 percent respondents mention that Kaura Song 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 Palpa district, local people need a variety of awareness program. According to respondents of the study, the future of Tansen Municipality in tourism industry is the best, however lacking of non-ill policy of local on well as national government and low level of infrastructure Tansen Municipality is found in shadow still now even through it has unique natural beauty mixing with rich biodiversity and high hills.

## **4.3 Problem of Tourism**

### **4.3.1 Problems of Tourism Development in this Area**

Any things have two sides i.e. good and bad. Nothing remains bright only. Development is the outcome of destruction in a sense. There may be the multiple problems scattered on doing a thing. Likewise Tansen Municipality has more barriers for tourism development also. Besides on the local respondents view on it, the following were the major problems of this area.

**Table No. 17: Problem for Tourism Development in Tansen Municipality**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Transportation	9	28.12
Health Service	2	6.25
Electricity	14	43.75
Landslide	2	6.25
Low level of awareness	1	3.12
Hotel Industry	2	6.25
Negligence of Government policies	2	6.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.8 shows the Challenges responded by local respondents. The major problem of this area is the lack of electricity (43.75), similarly, 6.25 percent responded health service is the problem of this area. 28.12 percent respondents reported problem of transportation. Landslide in this area is 6.25 percent, low level of awareness (3.12percent), and Government negligence (6.25percent) of the total respondents. It clears that Governments and stakeholder of this area should reduce these problems immediately.

#### **4.4 Prospects of Tourism**

One the major component of tourism is the attraction out of among accessibility, accommodation and amenities. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourists in any site. The major prospects of tourists in Tansen Municipality areas based on respondents' views were presented under the table.

**Table No. 18: Attractions of Tourists in Tansen Municipality**

<b>Attractions</b>	<b>No. Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Natural beauty	7	21.87
Sight seeing	4	12.50
Sun rise sun set	3	9.37
Local cultures	8	25
Photography	1	3.12
Rich biodiversity	3	9.37
Pilgrimage	2	6.25
Trekking route	2	6.25
Herbal products	1	3.12
Health tourism	1	3.12
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table No: 4.9 show that 21.5 percent of total respondents said that Natural Beauty is the major attractions of this area. It is followed by 12.50 percent who viewed that sight-seeing is the major prospects. Similarly, there were rich biodiversity and pilgrimage activities respectively important aspects. The rest were viewed that the trekking route, herbal products and health tourism. It shows that majority of the respondents have the knowledge of its real attractions. And it has the highest potentialities of tourism development.

**Table No. 19: Suggestion by Local Respondents**

<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Extension of road network	5	15.62
Establishment of hotels in trekking route	1	3.12
Publicity/ Information center	3	9.37
Conservation of biodiversity	3	9.37
Health Campaign	2	6.25
Good Governance for Tourism	7	21.72
Provision of Electricity	0	0
Skill based Trainings	8	25
Conservation of local Cultures	3	9.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table 4.10 shows the local respondents viewed to cope with these problems prevailing in the local area. It states that 15.62 percent of the local respondents said extension and development of road network is a necessary of it. Establishment of hotels in trekking route (3.12percent), publicity/information centre (9.37percent), conservation of biodiversity (9.37percent), health campaigns (6.25percent), Good Governance for tourism 21.72 skill based trainings 25 percent and conservation of local cultures 9.37 percent.

#### **4.4.1 Suggestions of Tourist for Tourism**

The following table shows the suggestions of tourists;



**Table No. 4. 20: Suggestions of Tourists for Tourism Development in Tansen Municipality**

Suggestions	No. of Tourists	Percent
Well Tourist information center	5	50
Accommodation	2	20
Trekking route	2	20
Tourist guide	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table reveals 50 percent of the tourist informed that tourism information center is need for the promotion of tourism in Palpa district. Similarly 20/20 percent responded said increase in accommodation and development of trekking route were an essential part of the tourist attraction. The next 10 percent said tourist guide who can interpret about flora and fauna of local forests.

#### 4.5 Tourism promotional Activities

Works have been initiated at the Tansen wetland area in Palpa district to develop it as a tourist destination. A view tower has been set up and a 1562-metre gravelled-footpath around the Tansen has been constructed. Likewise, a simple information centre and signboards have been set up to disseminate information to people visiting the area while a picnic spot and parking lot have also been constructed. They are also planning to establish a museum and disseminate information about accommodation and natural heritage to tourists. Also, efforts to manage forest tours in the area are also underway.

**Table 21 Tourism promotional Activities (N=32)**

Suggestion	Response (*)	Percentages
Development of Home Stay	22	68
Established Palpa Darbar Museum	25	78
Cultural Conservation Clubs	30	93
Publicity Campaign	21	65
Establishment of Picnic Spots	26	81
Palpa Mohstav	20	62
Total		

Source: Field Survey, 2019

\* Multiple Response

On the basis of the above table 68 percent respondents mentioned that Development of Home Stay is necessary for tourism promotional activities, where as 78 percent focus on There is Planning to Make Museum . 93 percentage focused on Cultural Conservation Clubs and 65 percentage focused on Publicity Campaign, 81percentage focused on Establishment of Picnic Sports and 62 percentage emphasized on in the Tansen Municipality.

## CHAPTER – VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

It mirrors out that 68 percent were local people, 21.27 percent were tourists both on national and international level. The rest of 10.63 percent were local hotels. Thus, this study covers the all tourism stakeholders of this site. 32 percent local respondents have secondary level of education. Out of the total respondents, 6.25 percent were only literate and 21.87 percent were I.A passed respondents. Similarly 9.37 percent and 6.25 percent have B.A and M.A S.L.C./secondary level 34.37 respectively. There were 21.87 percent literate respondents. It concludes that the level of education in respondents is not in homogenous background. It is because of the icon of rural life also.

Agriculture as a major occupies 68.75 percent. Similarly, tourism related business (guides, ghee, handicrafts) consisted 12.50 percent and trade and commerce is the occupation of also 6.25 percent of the local respondents. Likewise, 6.25 percent were services holders and other way of life as herbal product, wine products etc. respectively. It clears that due to its lowland geography, majority were engaged in agriculture. 37.75 percent were 31-40 years age group respondents followed by 25 percent of 41-50 years age groups. Similarly 15.62 percent were 21-30 years, 12.50 percent of less than 20 years and 9.37 percent were 51-60 years age group respondents. It clears that the majority were from 31-40 years age group. 4.6 reveals that 71.87 percent of the local respondents were familiar with tourism whereas 28.12 percent were not. It clears that majority respondents were aware on it. 21.87 percent of the respondents have responded that employment opportunities have been creating through this business in local levels, 18.75 percent viewed that their income level is increased by it. Similarly 12.5 percent responded on infrastructure developments is the major benefits of it. 15.62 percent said cultural exchange and respectively. The rest respondents responded that there is no change in their basic level i.e. No benefits they get up to date now.

It states out of the total tourists 70 percent were male and rest were female respondents. Similarly, the occupation of the tourists is trade and commerce (20 percent), Teaching (20percent), institutions (40percent) and study (20percent). In case of their nationality, majority were from India (50percent). It is because of the boarder country also. Other is domestic (20percent), Australian (10percent), UK (10 percent) and American (10percent) in the study population. 50 percent of the visitors have got the first

information by media, 20/20 percent, friends and tourism organizations. Respectively 10 percent of the tourist has known about Tansen Municipality by their relatives. It clears the publicity of Tansen Municipality is not well touched by government. 10 percent of the sampled tourists were visiting there for observing sun-rise and sunset. It is followed by 30/30 percent of tasting natural beauty and sightseeing. Whereas other trekking and photography (10 percent), worshiping (10percent) and research (10 percent). It shows the taste variety of the tourists.

Challenges responded by local respondents. The major problem of this area is the lack of electricity (43.75), similarly, 6.25 percent responded health service is the problem of this area. 28.12 percent respondents reported problem of transportation. Landslide in this area is 6.25 percent, low level of awareness (3.12percent), and Government negligence (6.25percent) of the total respondents. It clears that Governments and stakeholder of this area should reduce these problems immediately. 21.5 percent of total respondents said that Natural Beauty is the major attractions of this area. It is followed by 12.50 percent who viewed that sight-seeing is the major prospects. Similarly, there were rich biodiversity and pilgrimage activities respectively important aspects. The rest were viewed that the trekking route, herbal products and health tourism. It shows that majority of the respondents have the knowledge of its real attractions. And it has the highest potentialities of tourism development.

Local respondents viewed to cope with these problems prevailing in the local area. It states that 15.62 percent of the local respondents said extension and development of road network is a necessary of it. Establishment of hotels in trekking route (3.12percent), publicity/information centre (9.37percent), conservation of biodiversity (9.37percent), health campaigns (6.25percent), Good Governance for tourism 21.72 skill based trainings 25 percent and conservation of local cultures 9.37 percent. 50 percent of the tourist informed that tourism information center is need for the promotion of tourism in Palpa district. Similarly 20/20 percent responded said increase in accommodation and development of trekking route were an essential part of the tourist attraction. The next 10 percent said tourist guide who can interpret about flora and fauna of local forests. 68 percent respondents mentioned that Development of Home Stay is necessary for tourism promotional activities, where as 78 percent focus on There is Planning to Make Museum . 93 percentage focused on Cultural Conservation Clubs and 65 percentage focused on Publicity Campaign, 81percentage focused on Establishment of Picnic Sports and 62 percentage emphasized on in the Tansen Municipality.

## 5.2 Conclusion

Trekking Route is very in miserable condition due to the low level of restructuring daily. So, for the trekkers, this trekking route should be developed well with clean manner. In modern world information technology governs the society. So, publicity of that place as a famous western destination should be initiated at national and local level government and local stakeholders.

Activities of tourism becomes seasonal there so, all sectors should be developed this area as the destination of land of all seasons. Length of stay of the tourists is moderate so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level communities.

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.

There is no wide publicity to this area from local, district, region and national level. It is because of the negligence of the local governments and geographical structures. In respect to Hotels, there were few hotels based on tourist's aspects at Tansen headquarter and not available at tourism spot areas. It is because of the geographical and lack of year round road network. Palpa district is also renowned for herbal products, apple, rich biodiversity, marcha local indigenous knowledge. However in the lack of well planning and policy these characters were not in worth.

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. On the question of researcher on 'Do you know about tourism?' a respondent replied that he had listened first time this term around 30 percentages.

### 5.3 Recommendations

- ) Basic tourism infrastructures, road, accommodations, drinking water, etc were very essential for cultural tourism development. So it should be Improved as soon as possible.
- ) 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, Palpa 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.
- ) Nepalese (Local) type accommodation facilities should be built in the area of tourism destination and Organic farming should be encouraged at the satellite area of major tourism spots.
- ) Developments of minor forest products such as aromatic and medicinal herbs, ferns, orchids that are in high demand and management authority of local museums should Transferred to Local government.
- ) To promote cultural tourism in study area Local Government should organize events like; Street Food festivals, *Mahotsav ( Lok Dohori Pratiyogita, Lok Nritya Pratiyogita )* etc.

) Through Governmental support local level also should take initiatives for renovation of temples which are already established in study area and Governmental institutions should promote cultural products and cultural tourism of study area.

# Annex - I

## Questionnaires for Tourists

Nationality:

Age:

Place of Origin

Occupation:

Sex:

Name:

1. How do you know about Palpa ?

.....

2. What is your main purpose to visit Palpa?

- i) Sun rise and sun set                      ii) Biodiversity
- iii) Sight seeing                      iv) other.....

3. How many days will you stay in Palpa?

.....

4. It is your first time to Palpa?

- i) Yes    ii) No

5. Will you visit again?

.....

6. What is the main problem do you face in Palpa?

- i) Transportation                      ii) facility
- iii) Drinking water                      iv) Other .....

7. Where do you reside during your staying here?

- i) Relative                                      ii) Local hotel
- iii) Home stay                                      iv) Paying guest

8. Do you satisfied with their services?

- i) Yes    ii) No

9. Any suggestion

.....



**Annex - II**  
**Questionnaires for Local People**

Personal information

Gender:

Name:

Occupation:

Age:

Education:

Religion:

Marital status:

1. What is your main sources of income?

i) Agriculture

ii) Tourism

iii) business

iv) Other.....

2. Are you familiar with tourism?

i) Yes

ii) No

3. If Yes, how many family members of you are involving in tourism based business?

i) Hotel/lodge

ii) Trekking

iii) shops

iv) potters

v) Others

4. Do your Family benefit from it?

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) Unknown

5. What are the attractions of tourists of this area?

i) Natural beauty

ii) Sight seeing

iii) Sunrise and sunset

iv) Local culture

v) If others

6. What are the things that you have benefited from the tourists?  
.....

7. What is the main obstacle to developed this area as cultural tourism destination?  
.....

8. What is the solution to developed this area?

- .....
9. Do you feel any Economic development by it?
- .....
10. What are the negative habits of local people after tourist arrived.?
- .....
11. What do you feel level of satisfaction of tourist where they visit the place?
- .....
12. What do you feel are the activities of local government sufficient for tourism development in Palpa?
- .....
13. What are your suggestion regarding to increase the volume of tourism in your areas for making is as the main destination of Palpa district?
- .....

**Annex - III**  
**Questionnaire for Hotel/ Lodges**

Name of the Hotel:

Name of the Hotels Owner:

Established year:

Situated in:

Permanent Address:

1. How many staffs are in your hotel?

.....

2. What types of fuel do you used in your hotel?

.....

3. What is the problem faced by you?

.....

4. Do you satisfied with tourist arrived in this area?

.....

5. What is the peak season for visiting in this area?

.....

6. How many room in your hotel?

.....

7. What is the cost of room in your hotel ?

.....

8. What is the future prospect of cultural tourism in this area ?.

.....

9. For how long time do tourists stay in your hotel/lodge?

.....

10. Is there any change in the economic aspects of you?

.....

11. Any suggestion to developed Palpa as a major cultural tourism destination.

.....

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