

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN  
DOLAKHA DISTRICT:  
A Case Study of Bhimsensthan VDC**

A Thesis submitted to  
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in  
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Submitted by  
NAINA KARKI  
Central Department of Rural Development  
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal  
TU, Registration No.: 6-2-715-13-2004  
Exam Roll No.: 2803551  
Roll No. - 173  
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dolakha District: A Case Study of Bhimsensthan VDC** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor Prof Dr. Prem Sharma. 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 or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

Naina Karki

Central Department of Rural

Development

Tribhuvan University

Date: 11<sup>st</sup> August, 2016

2073/04/29



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY  
त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय  
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्रीय विभाग

विभागीय प्रमुखको कार्यालय  
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।  
Office of the Head of Department  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No. : .....

Date मिति.....

## RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that **Mr. Naina Karki** has completed this thesis work entitled **Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dolakha District: A Case Study of Bhimsensthan VDC** under my guidance and supervision. I recommend this thesis for final approval and acceptance.

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**Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma**

(Supervisor)

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2016

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E-mail : ruraldept@gmail.com, Tel.: 977-1- 4333581, 977-1- 4331383

## **APPROVAL LETTER**

This Thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dolakha District: A Case Study of Bhimsensthan VDC** submitted by Mr. Naina Karki has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

Evaluation Committee

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**Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma**

(Head of the Department)

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(External)

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**Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma**

(Thesis supervisor)

Date: 31<sup>st</sup> August, 20162073/05/15

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## **ABSTRACT**

*A thesis entitled "Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dolakha District: A Case Study of Bhimsensthan VDC".* The objective of the study is to identify the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha district. This study is limited in Bhimsensthan VDC in Dolakha district. This study is mainly concerned with the existing and important tourist spots, tourism trend, prospects and problems of tourism in study area. This study has applied explanatory and descriptive research design. The data is qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. Out of 75 respondents including national and international tourists from different countries was taken 45 respondents by using random sampling.

My study concluded that Bhimsensthan area have huge potentiality of rural tourism. This area is easily accessible as because its just one and half hour away from headquarter Bhimsensthan . Tourist can get the Green community forest can be another reason for visiting this place where tourist can find small religious spot with interesting myth behind that place, where organization of old people with their own fund and effort have been making water tap so that passerby can enjoy the cool drinking water. One hour of hiking can take the tourist to top most part of the village from where tourist can enjoy the scenic beauty, like watching different mountain ranges from Bhimsensthan to beautiful Bhimsensthan valley can be seen, and other beautiful landscape can be enjoyed.

There are different challenges which stand as hindrances in the pace of tourism development in this area. One of the major problems of this area is that this area have road track. Lack of total participation for the tourism development is another problem of this area, some organization lacks co-ordination for conducting different tourism development activities. Another challenges is migration of villager toward headquarter, Kathmandu, even in UK as most of the household have at-least one member engaged in army service. Lack of young manpower involvement is another major problem, as most of the young manpower area involved in abroad job, some are in headquarter and Kathmandu for educational purposes and for job. This place is not properly advertised in media, and also it lacks link with the NTB in order to get proper support from state sector.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

\$	–	US Dollar
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
FWDR	-	Far Western Development Region
GC	-	Gini Coefficient
GDP	–	Gross Domestic Product
HHs	–	Households
MOCTCA	-	Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
NGOs		Non Government Organizations
No.	–	Number
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NRB	-	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTB	-	Nepal Tourism Board
Rs.	–	Rupees (Nepalese Currency)
SLC	-	School Living Certificate
sq. km.	–	Square Kilometer
TAAN	-	Trekking Agencies' Association of Nepal
TRPAP	-	Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program
TU	-	Tribhuvan University

UNWTO - United Nations World Tourism Organizations

VDC - Village Development Committee

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONIMS

BNA	-	Beautiful Nepal Association
BS	-	Bikram Sambat
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
DADO	-	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DFO	-	District Forest Office
DIO	-	District Irrigation Office
DVO	-	District Veterinary Office
GO	-	Government Office
HH	-	Household
HSS	-	Household Survey Schedule
INGO	-	International Non-Government Organization
KBIRD	-	Karnali Bheri Integrated Rural Development
KIS	-	Key Informants Survey
Km.	-	Kilometer
M	-	Meter
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
SAC	-	Social Awareness Center
SCDP	-	Sustainable Community Development Programme

UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WDO	-	Women Development Office
WDTC	-	Women Development Training Center

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background of the Study

Nepal is a landlocked Himalayan country bordering India and China, with enormous cultural and natural diversity and tourism assets. The country has an area of 147,181 square kilometers or 0.1% of total land mass of the Earth. 83% of total area is covered by Mountains thus providing increased opportunities for nature based tourism and/or adventure tourism, including Trekking, Mountaineering, Rafting, Paragliding, Cycling, Wildlife observation and Bird watching and cultural experiences. Almost all of these activities take place in rural areas except cultural tourism in Kathmandu valley which hosts attractive art and architectural building and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Cultural). Tourism development in Nepal dates back to the early 1950s following the successful ascent of Mount Annapurna by French mountaineer Maurice Hergoz, and three years later the successful ascent of Mount Everest, world's highest peak, the Nepalese mountaineer Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary, a New Zealander. The major issue remains that the tourism income is not being shared by all parts of the country; it remains confined to the major trekking trails and destinations such as Everest, Langtang, Annapurna, Kathmandu, Bhimsensthan and Chitwan region, often referred to as the 'tourism triangle'. This has led to the tourism entrepreneurs and development workers to seek alternative ways on how to diversify the tourism benefits to other parts of the country as well in par with environmental conservation. Nepal's rural settings also provide a strong foundation to promote rural and/or village-based tourism because of its unique lifestyle, unspoiled culture and tradition. If marketed in an innovative way it can bring tourism benefits in the villages that are off the main trekking trails and help create off-farm employment (Chettri, 2015).

Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal, and the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue. Possessing eight of the ten highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventure. The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cool weather are also strong

attractions. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is located on Nepal's border. Mountaineering and other types of adventure tourism and ecotourism are important attractions for visitors. The world heritage site Lumbini, birthplace of Gautama Buddha, is located in the south of the West region of Nepal and there are other important religious pilgrimage sites throughout the country. The tourist industry is seen as a way to alleviate poverty and achieve greater social equity in the country. According to statistics of 2012, there was a slow growth rate of 9.8%.<sup>[out of date]</sup> According to statistics from Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), a total of 598,204 foreign tourists entered the country via aerial route in 2012. The government of Nepal declared 2011 to be Nepal Tourism Year, and hoped to attract one million foreign tourists to the country during that year. The government of Nepal has also declared Lumbini Tourism Year 2012 to promote Lumbini (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2012)

Tourism is making an effective contribution to the development of nations, by realizing the fact, His Majesty's Government (now switched to federal democratic republic) had declared the year 1998 as Visit Nepal 98 aiming to receive 0,5 million visitors but today, the country is celebrating another Visit Nepal year 2011 aiming to receive 1 million (double than 98) in order to further enhance the image of Nepal as a special destination for the visitors. To accomplish the program objectives, the various organizations and agencies both within and outside the tourism industry, has come together hand in hand to formulate a strategy to make Visit Nepal year succeed. Many infrastructures are being constructed to make the year successful (MOCTCA, 2011).

Dolakha, often known as Dolkha or Dholkha a part of Janakpur Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Charikot as its district headquarters, covers an area of 2,191 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 204,229 in 2001 and 186,557 in 2011. It is a district with a strong religious affiliation. It is popularly known amongst most Nepalese for the temple of Dolakha Bhimeshawor.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism is a very familiar affair in human life. It has been an industry of vast dimensions and ultimately supports economic growth and social development. In order to promote tourism in Nepal, the ninth five year plan has made a 20 years long



strategic program. The main objective of this program is to develop Nepalese tourism up to the desirable standard. As far as 20 years long-term tourism policy is concerned, (<https://plus.google.com>). Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings, which contribute to generate employment and government revenue. It supports to the use of local product and the utilization of hotels and restaurants. It further supports to demand of goods and services, which promotes supply of production and give chances to improve the local industries. In Nepal, government revenue from tourism is created directly through airport departure and hotel taxes, licenses and fees levied upon those establishments which are directly, involved in the provision of tourism related goods and services. However, the revenue generated from tourism and tourism related agencies are unknown. There are no statistics on tourism revenue and employment, which directly affects on national planning and policy with regard to tourism in the context of Nepal. Natural beauty, cultural values and archaeological monuments are the main attractions to tourists in Nepal. With possession of such numerous attractions, the potentiality of tourism is very high in Nepal. However, the potentiality so far does not seem to have been exploited properly. Although Nepal has tourism potential is vast but factors such as air access, poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in limited growth. A tourist arrival in Nepal is growing steadily. However, her place in world tourism is low. Even in comparison to the South Asian countries, which itself happened to be none too encouraging (Bhatai, 2002). Nepal has only a low position. Tourism industry give direct and indirect employment opportunities to Nepalese people but the tourism sector in Nepal has not been as developing as expected.

There are weakly developed access and local institution in the Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha district. Lack of basic infrastructure, securities accommodation, local guides, knowledge and scientific thinking has seriously hindered tourism development in this area of the country. Similarly weak co-ordination between centre and local institutions. Little ability of the locals, persistent inequalities, low literacy rate of local people, lack of information are the some other major problems in this study area. In addition, the problems of environment pollution, mismanagement of conserve areas, spoiling the beauty and value of historic site by the tourist, and political instability has hindered make a good tourism development.

Research problem are as follows:

- i. What is the present status of tourism in the study area?
- ii. What are the problems and prospect of tourism in study area?
- iii. What are the current trends of tourist inflow in the Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha district?

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

The basic objective of this study is to inquire about the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha district. In addition, other specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To find out the present status of Tourism in the study area.
- ii. To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in the Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha.

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

This study provides basic information and general guideline to the local people, tourists, hotel entrepreneurs, DDC profile and other agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism and conserve historical heritage of Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha. This research is important for the conserve and developed the Dolakha as important tourism destination in future time.

The study finds the major problems to promote tourism in Bhimsensthan area. The research finds out the different existing and potential tourism products in and around the study area. The study finds out the present status of hotels in Bhimsensthan area. The study gives the answer on how we can promote the tourism in the study area. The research shows the present tourism activities in Bhimsensthan area. The study can support for researchers, scholars, explorers and other who are concerned to get detailed information about the tourism in this area. This study may be a good reference for the government, local and other development organizations to formulate tourism policy in the future. It is also helpful to conserve the endangered animal like Pithone and others in the study area, by which, biodiversity keeps rich. So, mostly this study is concerned about the tourism potentialities of

study area, which will give the real situation of that area and the study was helpful for policy maker, planner, tourists, local people etc. Therefore, research work in this topic is more concerned with the subject matter of rural development.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study is limited in Bhimsenthan VDC in Dolakha district. This study is mainly concerned with the existing and important tourist spots, tourism trend, prospects and problems of tourism in study area. This study is related to most important of Dolakha district area so the finding of this study may not be applicable to all places of the country. The conclusion/result derived from the research depends on the reliability of the primary and secondary data collected by different data collection instruments. This study was based on the data of field survey and secondary information was also used as and where needed. The research highlights the tourism products of study area and also finds out the present situation of tourism in and around the study area.

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

The study is presented into six chapters.

The first chapter includes general background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, importance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study

A Review of literature in the field of income and consumption expenditure is summarized in second chapter. This chapter begins with the presentation of review of established theory in this field. Subsequently, the remaining part of the chapter contains the presentation of review of major studies in the area.

The third chapter is research methodology. This contains the research design, nature and source of the data, sampling, sampling procedure tools or methodology of the study area respectively.

The fourth chapter deals with the introduction of the study area. Fifth chapter includes presentation and analysis of data. The last six chapter includes summary, major findings and conclusion of the study. Lastly, References and appendixes is included.



## CHAPTER- TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are different kinds of literature available on tourism. In this chapter an attempt has been made to provide the theoretical foundation of tourism. Here an attempt has been made to briefly with some theoretical foundation studies, books, reports and findings. Previous studies cannot be ignored because they provide the foundation to the present study. Mainly studies have been made directly or indirectly regarding tourism in Nepal. Almost all studies have stressed the need of it in the sense that it has greater potentialities and prospects to develop in Nepal. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available articles, bulletins, reports, survey and book on the relevant studies have been reviewed.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Tourism

The word "Tourism" derived from French word 'Tourism' has a simple meaning related to travel and profession. As the word 'Tourism' has a simple concern with "Tourist" and the term tourist as defined according to the time change. "A tourist is a person who stays for a period of more than a day and less than six months in a country he or she visit". As defined by Swiss professor Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf. "Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of nonresident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity". ([www.Bhimsensthan.devtrust.gov.np](http://www.Bhimsensthan.devtrust.gov.np)).

Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006), written by Manoj Kuwar Agrawal and Rudra Parsad Upadhyay is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find out the role of the tourism sector in the economy of Nepal.

Chand (2000) was focused on his book "Nepal's Tourism uncensored facts". He explains that the tourism in the context of Nepal emerges as one of the major economic sectors which unlike the other sectors has managed to survive on its own.

Tourism is a product of three main elements; destination, hosts and the tourists. Tourism is a process which obviously affects various aspects of society and culture. Primarily its impact is of economic nature. The contribution of tourism in gross foreign exchange is 15 to 45 percent and the influence of tourism is also centered in some specific areas only not throughout the whole nation but it does not mean to underestimate the tourism because we know a very little about the multiplier effect of the tourism; we must take account of the foods, vegetable and fruits that the tourists take as well as the employment plus the crafts that the tourists purchase. (Bhusal, S 2013).

Upadhyaya (2005) in his article entitled "Tourism and regional development" posted on "vision of Ecos" that there is a positive impact of tourism on economy of Nepal. It is also observed that it is established as one of the important sector of Nepalese economy.

Pardhan (2007), in her article titled "Tourism Industry...why a National Industry?" has highlighted the urgency of providing the status of national industry by our government without any delay.

Dahal (2007) in his article "Tourism and Development Plans in Nepal" analyzed that tourism has grown and became an integral part of the fabric of modern life,

Upadhyaya (2006) in his article entitled "Don't Ask For The Doles but Close the holes" posted on "Vision of Ecos" has given some data of tourism destination and its effectiveness.

Tourism has influenced the society of Bhimsensthan in both the local quality of life and the sense of place. In fact the movement of the outsiders in any area couldn't be impacts less; of course the level of impact can vary on various aspects. From the economic aspects. From the economic aspects job generation by hotels / lodge is a very important impact of tourism in Bhimsensthan. It is obvious that the hotels and lodge are meant for the visitors who do not have home out there. The entry of outsiders obviously requires the home to leave in for food and shelter and consequently local people have to work for it.

On the view of researcher Tourists are the key actors in the Tourism activity who travel and visit the destination in order to satisfy their purposes on the behalf of the people living around the Bhimsensthan area. Bhimsensthan is the most attractive place for Buddhists as well as others. Bhimsensthan is the most probable destination of religious tourism.

Economic of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by development research and communication group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continuous increase in the volume of tourist flow had direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950's that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourism arrival and tourism expenditure. The total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purpose, almost 85-96 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal were found travelling by air. Of them 45 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca both Indian and non-Indian tourist seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

"Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal (2006)", written by Manoj Kumar Agarawal and Rudra Prasad Upadhaya, is a comprehensive book in Nepalese tourism literature. This book has attempted to find our role of the tourism sector in economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out activities of the tourism sector in broaden perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the country. Besides, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been found to be an important determinant of government's development expenditure and regular expenditure (Agrawal and Upadhyay, 2006; 312-322).

Sharma P. (2006) in his article "Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural Development" in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies (Vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP2002) The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the

hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aid-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts Has been overshadowed.

Environmental Resources limited (1989) "Natural Resources Management for sustainable Development". Environment Resources Ltd., London, A study of feasible policies institutions and investment activities in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section the concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resources base of Nepal tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be till two chief sources impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuel wood, environmental pollution and conflict with resource need of the local people, the demand for firewood created by natural resources tourism in about 0.14 percent of the total annual demands of the hills, but this demand in concentrated in specific pockets. In monetary terms it is worth US\$20.4 million in the future. Tourism has benefited local people economically and hence also created incentives, better resources management has occur. To manage the impacts of tourism the study suggests management and monitoring of natural areas; regulatory mechanism, user charges and pricing, local incentives and diversification currently management and monitoring activities are underfunded. Except in the case of kerosene use, regulating mechanisms are not being used as tools to manage to environment. Incentives for local people have been provided in the parks in terms of energy management, infrastructure and conservation education. Project planning and implementation has not been effective enough the Annapurna conservation area project has heard respectively more success than other in this regard. The government may due to the greater autonomy grant this to the nature conservation in managing this project.

Tourism, being an important activity, plays not only on instrumental role in alleviating poverty but also improves socio-economic status of a community. It helps to earn foreign currency and provides a sustainable way of conserving environment and culture through integrated local participation. By all means , it's people industry: it is run by the people for the people at the core be they guests or hosts, and it is their well being and enrichment which should be the primary goal of tourism development (Kunwar,1997).



The decline in tourist arrivals in Nepal was noticed in the past also. As for example, negative annual growth was recorded in 1965,1981,1984, 1989 and 1993 also. The reason of the fall in tourist arrivals was due to some internal reasons. The tourist arrivals declined by 1.4 percent in 1965, it was due to India-Pakistan clash while in 1981, it was due the people's movement in Nepal. The tourist arrivals in 1984 was also recorded negative (1.5 percent). The decline in tourist arrivals in 1984 was no other reason than assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984, which lead to massive cancellation of tonus India and Nepal. Similarly, decline in tourist arrivals in 1989 was noticed by 9.8 percent as compared to the previous year due to the political unrest for restoration of democracy and Transit dispute with India. Likewise, the main reason for decline in tourist arrivals in 1993 was the negative publicity of pollution in Nepal by international media, and economic recession in major tourist generating market in 1992. The devastating flood of 1993 also pulled down to the arrivals in the same year (Nepal Tourism Board 2012).

### **2.1.2 Development of Tourism**

Man has been travelling throughout the ages. Travelling is a human character but tourism is a new phenomenon. Since the beginning of human civilization man is travelling. Travel has had a fascination for man. Travel in the past was not undertaken for the purpose of pleasure and it was not taken during the leisure time. At that time the motive of their travel was not to seek holiday from the working situation. It was undertaken as a part of profession or job. So travelling is a human nature whereas tourism is a recent phenomenon (Ghimire, 1997). Before the development of transport, travel was limited to certain people and to certain places. Mechanized transport has made it possible significantly for more number of people to travel to the different places. Transport is the necessary pre-condition of tourism. But the pre-condition of travel is movement and movement asks for transport. Tourist and tourism is so much connected with the development of modern transport.

For the purpose of studying development of tourism it can be divided into three phases:

#### **The First Phase (Up to 1840):**

Before the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related to trade, commerce and pilgrimage. The travelers' during that time were, therefore, traders and merchants looking for merchandise. At that time travel was possible only for the aristocratic class of people. They were small in number, the vast majority of the population hardly traveled beyond their village and the nearest market town. For this majority, the idea of leisure and holiday did not exist. Life was not divided into work and leisure. The traveler requires accommodation at his destination and for his journey. When a journey cannot be completed in a single day it requires overnight accommodation, only wealthy people equipped with all the lodging and clothing equipments. In this stage, most of the people travel for commercial interest, religious purpose and seeking knowledge etc.

### **Second phase (1840-1945 end of Second World War)**

The industrial development of the second half of the nineteenth century changed the social system and development urbanization led to mental tension. At the same time it increased the income and the living standard of the people. And these people in the industrial countries felt the urge to travel for the purpose of rest and relaxation. At that time people felt the need of some relief from their work. The increased income helped them to fulfill their desire. Similarly, the introduction and development of railways had a profound effect on transport. It helped cheap, swift and easy travel possible for the new middle and working class, which resulted in the growth of travel, e.g the first rail link between Liverpool and Manchester was started in this century.

The birth of the organized rail travel and the concept of tourism came in the year 1845. The man behind this idea was Thomas Cook, who is known as a pioneer and the greatest travel organizer of that time. He booked rail seats, published a tour program and sold the tours at especially reduced fares. He collected as many as 570 passengers. By the process of booking and selling of the railway seats he learned that services is a product ; it can be sold as product and selling of the services can be a business-tourism business. Then after, encouraged by the success of his venture Thomas Cook arranged similar ventures by chartering trains. He arranged many more excursion trips on a fully commercial basis and starts to publish guidebook, periodical and Cook's Excursionist and tourist advertiser. Now, the travelers do not need to carry big amount and worry about them – travel for pleasure. The voucher system supported the basic concept of tourism 'pay here get there' and 'pay now get later'.

### **The Third Phase (After the Second World War)**

By the turn of the twentieth century all the main characteristics of modern tourism were evident. Changes in mental attitude towards pleasure seeking, the realization of the importance of travel for education, increases in material wealth, a growing need to find relief from working routine, and improvement in passenger transport system- all these factors produced a fertile ground for the development of tourism on a large scale.

After the second world war the standard of living of the working and middle class, rise in the industrial countries. Tourism began to appear in the countries where it had been practically unknown a few years earlier. The war also changed the of people especially in Europe. It broke down the international barriers and peaceful internationalism developed. This is the most favorable climate in which tourism flourished. Tourism has taken place primarily in the advanced industrialized countries where travel has become a part of the life style. Thus the twentieth century and onward can be called “The century of mass tourism.”

In the past, tourism was limited –to-limited countries and destinations. Now every country is directly or indirectly involved in tourism. All countries compete with each other to attract tourist.

### **History of Tourism in Nepal**

Travelling is very ancient phenomenon. Travel has existed since the beginning of time when primitive man set out. Often travelling great distance in search of game provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. Throughout the course of history, people have traveled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivation. Thus, in ancient time, great motivations for travel were political or commercial interest, curiosity to know the custom and the habits of other people and finally religious sentiments.

Systematic tourism in Nepal started from 1966 with the establishment of a few hotels. The industry was further strengthened and established after the formation of tourism master plan in 1972. The master plan gave emphasis of tourism market development, sightseeing, trekking, eco- tourism, recreational and adventure tourism (Baral 1998).

Following this different support services such as accommodation facilities and resort centers in different important tourist sites were also established.

A famous Austrian political economist Herman Von schoolyard "tourism is the total sum total of operators meaning of an economic nature which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region".

Swiss professors W. Hunziker and Krapf-"Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from their travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not employ the establishment of a permanent residence and is not consulted with are moderated activity".

Burkart and Medlik (1999) "Tourism denotes the temporary and short term movements of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination".

McIntosh "The some of the phenomena and relationships arising from interaction of tourist business suppliers, host government and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting tourist and other visitors."

Thus, it is clear that temporary movement of people to destination outside their residence and working places is known as tourism. Their activities during the stay would be different from the activities of the residents and spending money that is earned elsewhere. The main motive of participation in tourism is not to seek permanent residence at destination that distinguishes it from migration. The journey and stay of tourist give rise to various demands such as transport, accommodation, safety, medical services, entertainment and other specific services. The destination should be in a position to supply. Therefore the place visited or destination is considered as the supplying sector of tourism services and the visitors denoted the demand sector is tourism".

Natural beauty, local life of indigenous people and the tradition culture have become the most valuable wealth. An American geographer has noted that for meeting one's basic requirements trading of cultural importance becomes necessary and here is no alternative to tourism. In fact this can surely be a thing of benefit as long as the

mountains don't become smaller of tourist Was keep on growing, judging from the stand point of tourism, the Himalayan region can ensure more advantage. The experts in planning and people have to improve management as well as preserve the opulence of the Himalayas. In many places especially in the delicate environment of the Himalayan region the unrestricted entrance of tourists has become a threat. The mountain treks where nearly about five thousands on foot tourist move become hateful with the useless articles, plastic bags, cans and other waste materials. In Khumbu of the mid mountain region of Nepal, due to trekking on foot the adjoining dense forests have been badly damaged (Baral, 1998).

Growth of travel and tourism sector generates larger income and employment for those who are directly involved. It is also expected that same secondary activities like retailing and small trading activities would spring up in the growth process. The tourism industry acts, as a big Brest to the primary producers, craftsmen, factory the tourists consume workers and landscape architects, who's good during their stay, in country. Tourists generally involve with hotels, carriers, restaurant and travel agencies still a substantial of poor people, particularly in the developing countries like serving tourists also benefits porters, hawkers, rickshaws pullers etc. Indirect benefices are also generated for the local poor like waterman, vegetable vendors and unskilled workers. The multiplier effects of tourist spending create secondary sound of economic activities and sizeable amount of income and employment is generated in the region of country. Most of the benefits through trickle down effects in a number of ways r the prosperity created by the spending of visitors are filtered down through the local economy (Kamal 2002).

Tourism, being an important activity, plays not only on instrumental role in alleviating poverty but also improves socio-economic status of a community. It helps to earn foreign currency and provides a sustainable way of conserving environment and culture through integrated local participation. By all means , it's people industry: it is run by the people for the people at the core be they guests or hosts, and it is their well being and enrichment which should be the primary goal of tourism development (Kunwar,1997). If the local understanding contribution of tourism at local and national level, they automatically initiate promotional programs in rural areas (Kunwar, 1997).

The influence of external culture or limitations of their values is perhaps the consequences, which can't be checked and brought about by inviting the tourists. The Himalayan region has been bearing the impact of this adverse influence for years. Only a few have said that the open door policy for foreign visitors is completely wrong. Some others also say that it is necessary to take the Himalayan society in the modernity of the twenty first century such as the almost extinct handicrafts and art of Bhaktapur have been revived by tourism. But in the long run some people think that a bad culture has driven away good things. They think that owing to excessive number of tourists, Kathmandu has not remained a dear place as in the past.

It conducted a study about the economic benefits of tourism and its role in further promote of local arts and crafts of Bhaktapur. The study suggested increasing sightseeing excursionists so as to make them stay longer by offering restaurant facilities and cultural attractions (Lamsal, 1997).

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

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

Shrestha (1999) has made a study in her Ph.D thesis on the topic "Tourism in Nepal" problems and prospects had identified the basic problems of tourism in Nepal. The study also highlighted tourism industry having great prospects in Nepal. The study has observed that average growth rate of tourist arrival in Nepal from 1975 to 1997 is 7.27 percent per annum. She concluded that the correlation between tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earning in terms of US\$ shows the important of tourists arrivals for the economy. Being, labour –intensive service industry, tourism sector has high potentials for generating employment and it is a multi- sectoral industry. It has also been helping other sector of the economy such as agriculture, handicrafts industry and other allied industries. The performance of tourism industry from economic prospective also far from satisfactory. The

tourism earning did not rise in terms of US dollars because of low per capita tourist expenditure. Nepal considered as one of the lowest per capita per day spending outlet came to be known as a cheap tourist destination. However, Mrs. Shrestha has not compared the trend of tourist inflow and foreign exchange earnings as there emerge the insurgency and insecurity.

Bhatai, (2002) presented an important study in planning models for Tourism development with reference to Nepal, this study has attempted to highlight that traditionally tourism development plans have focused on increasing the number of tourist. It is presented that it results in increasing earning. However, it has not been so, different sites have their own attractions. Due to certain advantages of selected sites, it is a natural tendency to develop these. Thus, Bhatai tries to suggest that it is not necessary that development of tourism in all areas are equally rewarding.

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

Upadhaya (2012) has conducted a thesis entitled "Present Status Of Tourism In Ilam; A Case Study Of Ilam Municipality". The general objective of this study is to access the status of tourism in Ilam Municipality it's linkages the specific objectives of this study are to find out the major tourism related activities in the study area, to find out the present situation of accommodation facilities in the study area, to access The linkage of Ilam Municipality in terms of Tourism and to find out the main tourism problems in Ilam Municipality.

Tourism in some of potential areas can be the leading sector to activate the community level economy. It is a high level production sector in which low investment produces massive gains. Tourism in Nepal found a good soil to grow and it laid its strong root during the last twenty five years. It is the second most important source of foreign exchange for Nepal after agriculture and it Was remain central to the economic sustainability and protection of

biodiversity. It is found that traveling and tourism is the largest industry in the world in terms of employment.

In National Nepal, the Tenth plan (2002-2007) of GOV focused poverty alleviation through tourism which mainly includes the policies and programs for expansion and diversification of tourism of tourism products with integrated and institutional development. The planners and policy makers in Nepal are presently conscious about the relative advantages of developing tourism and emphasize development of rural tourism sector for reducing regional disparities, poverty and unemployment through proper strategy in a dynamic framework.

In case of Ilam Municipality, tourism plays a major role to generate local income creating various opportunities of employment and agricultural diversification. It is found that local as well as national government should revisit the programs, planning's and activities used in this sectors. Local people appeal that must of the benefit of this area has been captred by India. It is because of their higher level of facilities to the visitors.

Joshi (2013) has conducted a thesis on "Problems and Prospects of Tourism in FWDR (A case study of Kailali district)". The objectives of this study are to study the present situation of tourism in FWDR, to explore the major problems and prospects of tourism in the FWDR, to identify the major attractions of tourism in the FWDR and to draw specific conclusion and prescribes some of policy recommendation for the development of tourism in FWDR. Far Western Region of Nepal being far from the capital of the country is not getting attention from the very past, have a lot of possibility for the tourism development because of its national park, conservation area, wildlife reserve and ecological, environmental, cultural, religious, social, ethnic diversity which are the rich source for the tourism development. Tourist can be attracted here for sightseeing, trekking, wetlands exploring, village life exploring, home stay, agro tourism, healing tourism, market tourism, adventure tourism etc. Kailali a district with plain terai and chure hills have huge potential of tourism development because of its diversity, lakes, ponds, rivers, greenery, pastures, and breathtaking views, and cultural attractions, historical and religious sites. Kailali have potential for adventure tourism, market tourism, healing tourism, trekking, sightseeing, home stay, cultural tourism, religious tourism, agro tourism etc. Infrastructures and facilities development should be given high priority for the central and local level. Tourism can be a leading industry to bring up the living standard of the people and can contribute for the economic enhancement.



Pokharel (2015) conducted a thesis on Potentiality and Challenges of Rural Tourism. The general objective of the study is to explore tourism potentiality and challenges in Bhimsensthan area of Kaski district. This study was carried out mostly on the basis of exploratory research design. The universe of the study was the people of Bhimsensthan VDC of Kaski district, Among 133 households in Bhimsensthan VDC, core area have total 92 households, which includes 83 households of Gurung family, 27 Dalits, other indigenous households 21 and non-indigenous family 2. Of the total households, 14 households having home-stay service, 45 household without having home-stay service, 10 people engaged in different community based organization has been chosen as a sample for the study. Quota sampling Has been used for sampling procedure of household having home stay service and household not having home stay service also random sampling Has been also applied for doing household survey. it can be concluded that Bhimsensthan area have huge potentiality of rural tourism. This area is easily accessible as because its just one and half hour away from headquarter Bhimsensthan. Tourist can get the glimpse of Kaski himal from the village. Green community forest can be another reason for visiting this place where tourist can find small religious spot known as 'Kanyathan' with interesting myth behind that place, where organization of old people with their own fund and effort have been making water tap so that passerby can enjoy the cool drinking water. One hour of hiking can take the tourist to top most part of the village from where tourist can enjoy the scenic beauty, like watching different mountain ranges from Kaski himal to Annapurna I, II, and III, beautiful Bhimsensthan valley can be seen, and other beautiful landscape can be enjoyed. Barahpokhari lek another destination can be reached by a day uphill walk from this area.

Chettri (2015) conducted a thesis entitled " Rural Tourism in Nepal: A Case Study of Home Stay Program of Lwang Ghalel Settlement Area of Kaski District ". The general objectives of the study are to find out the various socio-economic impacts of Home Stay program and its contribution in the improvement in livelihood of rural society. The study covers only the selected area of Lwang Ghalel. The present study is carried out on the basis of exploratory that attempts to investigate the potentiality of selected tourism destination to attract tourists, the impact of it on the local environment and the living standard of local people. The number of tourists has been gradually increasing. However there is fluctuation in the annual incensement. In visit Nepal year 1998 (453684) and 2011 (735932) tourists arrived in Nepal. The arrivals of tourists in 2010 (63) and 2011 (156) are fluctuating in Lwang Ghalel. Lwang Ghalel area is one of the popular Home stay destinations in Kaski.

The majority of tourists arriving Lwang Ghalel by purpose of visit are the following: cultural study 35%, ACAP's area and tea garden visit 23%, pleasure 27% and 15% for others in 2010. The majority of foreigners visiting Lwang Ghalel are age group 16-30 years of age 44%, followed 32% percent on 31-45 and 45-60 years group are 24 percent. The 60 percent of total tourists Has been found to stay for 1 day, 20 percent Has been found to spend 2 days, and during survey period.12 percent 3 days and 4 and 5 days Has been 4 percent respectively. The majority of tourists (48%) spend Nepalese rupees 500-1000, 38 % spend rupees 1000-1500, 12 % spend rupees 1600-2000 and 8% spend

2100-2500 Nepalese rupees. There are 12 Home Stay with 26 rooms and 52 beds. Also other publications, reports and studies performed by various organizations and scholars which are very supportive for the study Has been reviewed in details.

## CHAPTER-THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the stated objectives of the study, the following methodology has been used.

#### 3.1 Research Design

A research design is the document of the study. The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, correlation, semi-experimental, experimental, review, meta-analytic) and sub-type (e.g., descriptive-longitudinal [case study](#)), [research question](#), [hypotheses](#), [independent and dependent variables](#), [experimental design](#), and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan. Research design is the framework that has been created to seek answers to research questions. This study has applied explanatory and descriptive research design. The study was based on filed work where secondary sources of information are used from the relevant literatures, previous studies and the different archival sources.

#### 3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The data is qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. Qualitative data is data without a number and quantitative data is an actual numerical value. Quantitative data is data that is relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something, rather than its quality. ex: the number of people in a town . Qualitative data is data that can be captured that is not numerical in nature ex: the color of people's skin. Thus, essentially the distinction is that quantitative data deals with numbers and numerical values of what is being tested, where as qualitative data deals with the quality of what is being tested. Qualitative data's description **cannot** be describe in numbers. was based on the primary as well as secondary data, but the focus is given to the primary data, which was collected from field survey using structured questionnaire, observation and interaction with different respondent. The secondary data for research was collected from the published, unpublished documents, articles, dissertation, journals, books, economic survey etc.

### **3.3 Population and Sampling Procedures**

Out of 50 VDCs and one Municipality in Dolakha District Bhimsensthan VDC was taken for the purpose of this study by using purposive sampling. Out of 75 respondents including national and international tourists from different countries was taken 45 respondents by using random sampling.

### **3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools**

For the completion of this study data has been collected from various procedures. First of all the researcher was visited the selected samples and after taking the information about the programme, the field survey was made.

#### **3.4.1 Observation**

Research has been involved in the observation to record the different information related to problems and prospects of tourism in Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha district. In the observation period, the study was based on the observation of tourist places, local people, customs, feasts festivals, accommodations facilities and other sacred sites. Due to lack of budget and time, some few sites was served.

#### **3.4.2 Questionnaire Survey**

The study was based on structured, semi-structured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism and trends of tourists in Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha . For these, the study will based on questionnaire from local people, employers, and tourists. Also provides the information about business, educational status, expenditure pattern of the tourist and demographic data of the local informants, which was collected from tourist, local and employers.

Tools of Data Collection: Researcher used different types of tools questionnaire, observation in order to collect primary information from the field. Both structured and unstructured questionnaires was used to collect quantitative information in the the study area. Both primary as well as secondary data will collected for the study. The sources of secondary data are various types of publications of various organizations.

The researcher has been collected primary data using three sets of questionnaires, one for tourists, the second and the third for employers and local people respectively. The questionnaires either are closed or open ended or scaled. All the questions are pre-tested and revised before collecting data. Questioning, Observations and secondary data have been used for the study. All types of respondents was asked focusing on the problems and prospects of tourism in Bhimsensthan VDC of Dolakha .

Existing rules, regulations, policies and achievement was checked and evaluated based on tourist arrivals, foreign exchange earnings and the responses of employers, local people and tourists.

### **3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis**

The collected data was coded, edited and finalized the qualitative data was analyzed and presented at paragraph and quantitative data was presented in table and graphs, chart etc. by the help of computer software. The computer software applied to the processing, classification, tabulation and analysis of data and information was word and excel.

## CHAPTER – FOUR

### PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Introduction of the Dolakha District

**Dolakha**, often known as **Dolkha** or **Dholkha** a part of [Province No. 3](#), is one of the seventy-five [districts](#) of [Nepal](#). The district, with [Charikot](#) as its district headquarters, covers an area of 2,191 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 204,229 in 2001 and 186,557 in 2011.<sup>[1]</sup> It is a district with a strong religious affiliation. It is popularly known amongst most Nepalese for the temple of Dolakha Bhimeshwar.

##### 4.1.1 Bhimseshwor Temple

The Bhimeshwar temple is located in Dolakha Bazar of Bhimeshwar. The main statue of this temple is god Bhim. [Bhimsen](#) or Bhimeshwar or Bhim of Dolakha and is noted as one of the most popular throughout the country Nepal. He was the second prince of panchpandav and notably worshiped by the traders or merchandizers as their will god. In Dolakha, the roofless temple constitutes the idol of Bhimsen, which is triangular in shape and made of rough stone. The idol in the temple is said to resemble three different gods: Bhimeshwar in the morning, [Mahadeva](#) during the day and the Narayana in the evening.

Local legend has it that ages ago, 12 porters coming from elsewhere stopped at this spot and they made three stone stoves to cook rice. After a few minutes, it was noticed that one side of the rice grains were cooked but the other side was raw. When the porter flipped the cooked side up, the cooked rice became raw again when it came in contact with the triangular-shaped black-stone. One of the porters became very angry and stubbed the stone with "Panau" (laddle), which cut the stone and out of the cut flowed blood coated with milk. Later they realized that the stone is God Bhim. Worshippers started pouring in to pray God Bhim onwards. There are many faith-challenging incidents about the Bhimsen of Dolakha. The miraculous things of Bhimsen statue of Dolakha include sweating fluid like drops of warm water. People believe that if any bad incident is happening or going to happen in near future in the

country then Bhimsen himself tries to protect his people by warning them through sweating etc.

From the point of view of Shree BhimeshwarShivapuran, there was a kingdom of **Bhima** that was blessed by god Brahma at the side of mountain peak. The people, who lived in the Bhima'skingdom had to live very sorrowful lives from the **Bhima** and so they prayed to god Shiva to save their lives. Then god Shiva came from Gaurishanker and killed the king **Bhima**. According to the history after **Bhima's** death, the statue of god at that spot was named

### [Bhimeshwar](#)



Dolakha Bhimsen Temple

*Source : Pathak (2012)*

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*Source : Pathak (2012)*

#### 4.1.2 Geography and Climate

<u>Climate Zone</u>	<b>Elevation Range</b>	<b>% of Area</b>
Upper <u>Tropical</u>	300 to 1,000 meters 1,000 to 3,300 ft.	1.9%
<u>Subtropical</u>	1,000 to 2,000 meters 3,300 to 6,600 ft.	26.2%
<u>Temperate</u>	2,000 to 3,000 meters 6,400 to 9,800 ft.	28.5%
<u>Subalpine</u>	3,000 to 4,000 meters 9,800 to 13,100 ft.	16.6%
<u>Alpine</u>	4,000 to 5,000 meters 13,100 to 16,400 ft.	9.4%
<u>Nival</u>	above 5,000 meters	17.4%



#### 4.1.4 Municipalities and Village Development Committees (VDCs)[\[edit\]](#)



Map of the VDCs in Dolakha District

Source : DDC Profile

#### 4.1.3 Name list of Municipality and VDCs

- [Alampu](#)
- [Babare](#)
- [Bhedapu](#)
- [Bhimeshwar](#) Municipality
- [Bhirkot](#)
- [Bhusapheda](#)
- [Bigu](#)
- [Bocha](#)
- [Bulung](#)
- [Chankhu](#)
- [Chhetrapa](#)
- [Chilankha](#)
- [Chyama](#)
- [Dadhpokhari](#)

- [Dandakharka](#)
- [Gairimudi](#)
- [GauriSankar](#)
- [GhangSukathokar](#)
- [Hawa](#)
- [Japhe](#)
- [Jhule](#)
- [Jhyaku](#)
- [Jiri Municipality](#)
- [Jugu](#)
- [Kabhre](#)
- [Kalinchok](#)
- [Katakuti](#)
- [Khare](#)
- [Khupachagu](#)
- [Laduk](#)
- [LakuriDanda](#)
- [Lamabagar](#)
- [Lamidanda](#)
- [Lapilang](#)
- [Magapauwa](#)
- [Makaibari](#)
- [Mali](#), now Jiri Mun.
- [Malu](#)
- [Marbu](#)
- [Mati](#)
- [Melung](#)
- [Mirge](#)
- [Namdu](#)
- [Orang](#)
- [Pawati](#)
- [Phasku](#)
- [Sahare](#)
- [Shailungeshwar](#)
- [Sunakhani](#)
- [Sundrawati](#)
- [Sureti](#)
- [SusmaChhemawati](#)
- [Syama](#)
- [Thulopatal](#), now Jiri Mun.



## **CHAPTER - FIVE**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

The study was carried out in order to learn the problem tourism in Bhimsensthan area. So in and prospectus this chapter those data which are acquired from the field study in terms of collecting primary data are analyzed and interpreted. Tabulation of the data and in some cases graphical presentation is done for the clear interpretation of the data.

#### **5.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics**

In this section socio-demographic characteristics of the sample population are interpreted. Generally sample populations are tabulated on the basis of their social and demographic characteristics.

##### **5.1.1 Age Group of Respondents**

All age respondents are not economically active and generate income to the family. Young age girl are involved in education or household activities such as cooking and taking care of their little brothers or sisters. respondents above 60 years are also less active for income generation because they have household responsibility rather than earning. Their sons and other family members were considered earners. They mostly take care of small children in their home. Age ratio of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

**Table 5.1: Age Group of the Respondents**

S.N.	Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30 years	17	37.77
2	30-40 years	21	46.66
3	40-50 years	5	11.11
4	Above 50	2	4.44
	Total	45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that 45 of the total respondents involved in this program. The highest numbers of the respondents are between the age of 30-40 years 46 percent. The age between 40-50 years are constituted 11 percent of the total respondents, between the age 50-60 years constituted 4.44 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of 60-70 years. This table shows that majority of the respondents whose age are between 30-40 years.

### **5.1.2 Educational Status of the Respondents**

Education empowers the human being; it increases the status of living. Education provides people with the knowledge and skills to contribute and take benefits from development efforts. Education is a key indicator of human development. It has a positive role in the success of life. Primary education is a principle mechanism of fulfilling the minimum learning needs of the people needed for effective participation in the economic, social, political and civil activities. The following table shows educational status of the respondents

**Table 5.2: Educational Status**

	Educational Status						Total	
	Literate						Illiterate	
	Under SLC	SLC Pass	10+2	Bachelor level Pass	Master's Level Pass	Total	9	45
No of Respondents	14	8	3	6	5	36		
Percentage	30	45	7	13	11	78	22	100
Remarks								

Source: Field Survey, 2016

My field research shows that 22 percent of respondents are illiterate who had never gone to school, out of this 30 percent of the respondents are literate (who study below matriculation), they somehow knew to read and write, they got opportunity to participate in formal or non-formal education. Among them 45 percent of respondents had completed SLC and only 7 percent were able to complete their intermediate level. On the other hand 13 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level and at last 11 percent were able to complete their masters' level.

### 5.1.3 Religion

There were only two types of religions status found such as Hindu and Buddhist in religious characteristics of migrant head of household among study population, Hindu and Buddhist people are found in the study area.

**Table – 5.3 Distributions of Religion**

S.N.	Religion	Number of Respondents	Percentage
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1	Hindu	40	88.88
2	Buddhist	3	6.66
3	Christian	1	2.22
4	Others	1	2.22
6		45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

According to table no. 5.3 shows that the majority of Hindu religion i.e. 88.88 percent, Buddhist occupied 6.66 percent, Christian occupied 2.22 percent and other religion occupied only 2.22 percent of the total number of 45 households.

### 5.1.4 Caste and Ethnic

In Nepal the structure of caste system defined by high caste elite incorporated both Hindus and other religion. Through the formation of Muluki Ain (civil Code) in 1884, Nepal state attempted to universalize the caste regulations for all categories of people living in all parts of nation. People belonging to different types of ethnic and tribal groups were ranked into second and third categories while both of these groups termed as the groups of Matwalis, their ranks in the caste order were determined on the sense that their members were immune from punishment into a slave. Another group of them did not have this privilege. They were segregated into normal category.

The fourth and fifth categories of caste were considered as ones comprising of impure or the water unacceptable population. The difference between them was that the members belonging to the fourth category were touchable while those in the fifth category were considered untouchable by the pure caste.

The caste system of Nepal is basically rooted in Hindu religion; on the other hand, the ethnic system has been rooted mainly in mutually exclusive origin myths, historical mutual seclusion and occasional state intervention. Caste and ethnicity are most important component in social and economic development process in developing country like Nepal. This analysis has been taken into consideration in order to recognize the social conditions and caste comparison in the study area. Within the sampled ward 6, various castes ethnic groups have been living since their remembrances. Caste/ethnic composition of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

**Table 5.4 : Caste and Ethnic Composition**

S.N	Caste/ Ethnic	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Newar	30	66.66
2	Chhetri /Bramin	7	15.55
3	Dalit	3	6.66
4	Tamang	2	4.44
5	Other	3	6.66
	Total	45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

This table represents caste/ethnic composition of the respondents in the study area Bhimsensthan VDC, Out of total 45 sample size, Newar are largest. They are 66.66 percent of the total sample. Whereas other caste/ethnic groups like Brahmin 15.55 percent, Dalit 6.66 percent, Tamang 4.44 percent, and other minority group such as Rai, Newar, Sunuwar comprises 6.66 percent of the total population of the sample. This table we can shows that majority of the people in the samples are Chettri.

### 5.1.5 Family Type

Their favorite family type is joint family in which husband and his parents, brothers, wife and their unmarried children lives together. All of them expressed burden of responsibility, economy and cultural complexities living in a joint family. Family sizes of the selected respondents are presented in the following table.

**Table 5.5: Family Types**

S.N.	Family Types	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Joint	37	82.2



2	Small/Nuclear	5	11.1
3	Extended	3	6.6
	Total	45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

This table shows the family type of the respondents. Family also makes differences on decision making and control over income. According to reports, 82.2 percent of the respondents live in joint family, 11.1 percent of the respondents live in nuclear family, and 6.6 percent of the respondents live in the extended family.

This table shows that majority of the respondents in the sample are from joint families, and this also shows that respondents from joint families are more interested in Tourism Industry.

### 5.1.6 Marital Status

Marital status makes differences on respondents's responsibility and economic and work burden.

**Table 5.6: Marital Status of Respondents**

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	31	68.88
2	Unmarried	6	13.3
3	Separated	8	17.7
	Total	45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

In the field Survey majority of the respondents are married which comprises 68.8 percent, followed by, separated 8 respondents and unmarried 13.3 percent respondents.

The above table shows that the majority of respondents in my samples are married, and this also show that married respondents are more interested in tourism industry Because they also have to look after their family and children, they have to pay tuition fee of their children and have to meet health budgeted the sickness for older members of their family.

#### 5.1.6 Landholding

Land is the most important source of wealth of farmers. Without abundant land, it was difficult for any of them to get means of living. It is argued that landholding is considered as the major indicator for the identification of poor in Nepal. It is an important source of rural income and employment generation. Land is a major indicator to justify economic status of household. Land ownership is mandatory in some banking institutions to get loan from banking institutions. Land is not only economic variable but also is an indicator of social status gained by respondents , land ownership of the selected respondents is presented in the following table.

**Table 5.7: Status of Households and Respondents's land ownership of the Respondents:**

S.N.	Land Size	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Landless	2	4.44
2	1 Ropani	23	51.1
3	2 Ropani	1	2.2
4	4 Ropani	9	20
5	Above 5 Ropani	10	22.2
	Total	45	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2016*

The Land holding pattern of the respondents shows that 4.44 percent of the respondents are landless, 51.1 percent of the respondents have 1 ropani of the land in their name, 2.2 percent of the respondents have above 2 ropani land, 2.2 percent respondents have 4 ropani lands and 20 percent respondent have 5 ropani of the land in her name.

### 5.1.7 House Type

Housing condition shows the real economic status of the people. In the study area, respondents have various types of houses like mud wall with thatched roof, stone wall with tin roof. If the earning improves, the housing condition was also improve. Whether tourism had played significant role for improving the earning of villagers or not should be measures with the help of housing condition of its members.

**Table 5.8: House Type**

S.N.	Types of House	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Kachhi	15	33.33
2	Pakki	14	31.11
3	Cottage	16	35.55
	Total	45	100

Sources: *Field Survey 2016*

The majority of 35.55 percent of the respondents are lives in the cottage house. 22.22 percent of the respondents are lives in Pakki house and 33.33 percent of the respondents are lives in the Kachhi house.

### 5.1.8 Major Occupation of the Respondents

Most of the people of the study area were involved in agriculture beside some of them are found to be engaged in different other sector as well. From the sampled population they were distributed in following tables on the basis of their involvement in different occupation.

**Table no. 5.10: Major Occupation of the Respondents**

Occupation	No. of the respondents	Percentage
Business (Tourism Industry)	40	88.8
Teacher	3	6.6
Private Job Holder	1	2.2
Social Worker	1	2.2
Total	45	100

*Source: Field Survey 2016*

From the above figure it can be studied that, among 45 respondents, 88.8 percentage were involved in Tourism Industry, 6.6 were from teaching background, and representation from private job holder and social worker were 2.2 percentage from each.

## 5.2 Present Tourism Status in the Study Area

In this section findings about the tourism from the field study and by the information provided by the respondents are presented and interpreted.

### 5.2.1 Number of Tourists Visited in the Study Area

After the field study different information about the tourism in Bhimsensthan has been observed and found with the help of tourism committee and different organization that have been working in this area for the development of tourism sector.

**Table no. 5.11: Total number of Tourist Arrival for Stay in Study Area**

S.N.	Year	Number of Tourists Arrival
1	2002	3
2	2005	13
3	2008	6
4	2010	76
5	2011	107
6	2012	95
7	2013	79

8	2014	67
9.	2015	43
	Total	489

*Source: Tourism Committee of Bhimsenthana VDC , 2016*

The table illustrated above is obtained from the record of Bhimsenthana during the field visit for preparation of this thesis paper. In above table it can be studied that record has been not maintained properly in the initial stage whereas after the year 2010 it has been maintained properly. During year 2011 has the highest number of tourist arrival, contributing to the Visit Nepal year 2011.

### **5.2.2 Local Respondents 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. 5.12: Local Respondents Response on Tourism Familiarity**

Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	40	88.8
No	5	11.1
Total	45	100

*Source: Field Survey 2016*

From the above table it states that, 39 i.e. 88.8% respondents were found familiar to tourism, they include 14 household having home stay facility and 15 respondents from different sectors who are somehow involved in promoting tourism. Beside 12 respondents i.e. 11.11% were not actively involved in tourism sector.

### **5.2.3 Types of Tourist in Study area**

After the respondent's view and observing previous available record it was found that most of the tourist that have visited study area were domestic tourists from different sector of Nepal, whereas international tourist had also visited this place. Tourist from different countries like France, South- Korea, Israel, USA and other different countries have stayed in this village. And according to record till date 489 tourists enjoyed service in the study area.

### **5.2.4 Purpose of Visit in the Study Area**

According to the local respondents it was determined that purpose of tourist visiting this area was for Side Seen, Wildlife Viewing, educational tour etc. Bhimsensthan offers a spectacular view of one of the largest mountain ranges in the world, As this village is selected as Demonstration area by NEFIN so many national and international researcher have visited this place researching about climate change and forests. Student from different collages have visited this place for their field study purpose. This village being near to Bhimsensthan (headquarter of the Kaski district) many people visit this area as one day short visit.

### **5.2.5 Tourists Staying Days**

Tourist usually stays for one night in this area, after the field study as information provided by the respondents, this area being near to headquarter tourist come in this place early in the morning and return back by evening, whereas tourist who were there for different official purpose have stayed even for a week.

### **5.2.6 Prospects of Tourism in the Study Area**

The major components of tourism are the attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourists in any site, so on the basis of components of tourism the study area claims to be one of the best destination for the rural destination. After the observation it was found that this area offers many natural beauties for the tourists. Wildlife Viewing and just above the village beautiful green community based forest can be enjoyed. Newar traditional life style can be another attraction for tourists who are unknown about the rural lifestyle of Nepal.

The trail is marked well and there are steps in many places where it gets steep. You can also take a local bus or drive up the road. Be prepared to pay a 50 Rs entry fee. Hold on to the ticket as it will give you access to the main view point at the top of the mountain.

## **Bhimeshwar Temple**

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The Bhimeshwar temple is located in Dolakha Bazar of Bhimeshwar. The main statue of this temple is god Bhim. [Bhimsen](#) or Bhimeshwar or Bhim of Dolakha and is noted as one of the most popular throughout the country Nepal. He was the second prince of panchpandav and notably worshiped by the traders or merchandizers as their will god. In Dolakha, the roofless temple constitutes the idol of Bhimsen, which is triangular in shape and made of rough stone. The idol in the temple is said to resemble three different gods: Bhimeshwar in the morning, [Mahadeva](#) during the day and the Narayana in the evening.

Local legend has it that ages ago, 12 porters coming from elsewhere stopped at this spot and they made three stone stoves to cook rice. After a few minutes, it was noticed that one side of the rice grains were cooked but the other side was raw. When the porter flipped the cooked side up, the cooked rice became raw again when it came in contact with the triangular-shaped black-stone. One of the porters became very angry and stubbed the stone with "Paneu" (ladle), which cut the stone and out of the cut flowed blood coated with milk. Later they realized that the stone is God Bhim. Worshippers started pouring in to pray God Bhim onwards. There are many faith-challenging incidents about the Bhimsen of Dolakha. The miraculous things of Bhimsen statue of Dolakha include sweating fluid like drops of warm water. People believe that if any bad incident is happening or going to happen in near future in the country then Bhimsen himself tries to protect his people by warning them through sweating etc.

From the point of view of Shree BhimeshwarShivapuran, there was a kingdom of **Bhima** that was blessed by god Brahma at the side of mountain peak. The people, who lived in the Bhima'skingdom had to live very sorrowful lives from the **Bhima** and so they prayed to god Shiva to save their lives. Then god Shiva came



from Gaurishanker and killed the king **Bhima**. According to the history after **Bhima's** death, the statue of god at that spot was named - [Bhimeshwar](#).

### **Wildlife Viewing**

Bhimsensthan offers top notch bird watching and there's even a chance you might see a tiger or leopards as they live in the neighbourhood and occasionally make themselves seen.

### **Accommodation**

This area offers hotels and guest houses service currently available easily in this area and there are some home stay facilities are also available in the near village. Every hotel industry offering this service have a separate room for visitors with two single bed. For that tourism committee arrange houses for the tourists. Breakfast is to be provided by themselves .

### **5.3 Problems of Tourism Development in Bhimsensthan**

To Promote Tourism in any area, it should have capacity to provide Facilities which the visitors want so that the tourists feel easy and comfort in visiting any area. So in Bhimsensthan also most of the tourist feel problems due to lack of proper guidance.

**Table 5.11 Problem Faced by Tourist in Bhimsensthan**

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Highly expensive	13	28.88
Lack of Guides	8	17.7
Lack of security	20	44.44
Others Problems	4	8.8

Total	45	100
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Sources ; Field survey, 2016

Above table shows that the major problem faced by the tourist in the Bhimsensthan is lack of security 44.44% of the sample tourist say that there is high risk of robbery, that during transportatin, in lodges and in sevral public areas. Similarly lack of good guides is another problem 17.7% of the sample tourist faced the guide problem. Similarly, 28.88% and 8.8 % of the tourists faced highly expensive and others problem.

### 5.3.1 Means of Transportation Used

Tourist travel to bus or taxi to reach to Bhimsensthan . Inspite of plane, the much respondent prefer to travel by tourist bus. After landing at airport much of the respondent opined that there is lack of information about public bus or taxi services. Travalling from pokara toBhimsensthan , many respondents opined that travel in the tourist bus or private car is comparatively comfortable than public bus because of over crowing and they use of slow and old vehical.

**Table 5.12 Means of Transportation Used**

Means of Transportation	Number	Percentage
Tourist bus	26	57.77
Public bus	12	26.6
Private car	3	6.6
Bolero	4	8.8
Total	45	100

Source : Field survey, 2016

From the table shows that 57.77 percent are used tourist bus, 26.6 percent are used public bus, 6.6 percent are used private car and 8.8 percent are used Bolero. The table conducted that due to lack of international airport in Bhimsensthan many tourist does not use plane for their transportation. If international airport at Bhimsensthan Was established the tourist directly came in Bhimsensthan .

### **5.3..2 Lack of People's Awareness**

One of the major problems of nepalese tourism is the lack of public awareness. People do not have knowledge about tourism. Even people in this region have not still heard the world 'tourism' or 'paryetan' majority of the people engaged only their own occupation with agriculture which is also limited to the subsistence level.

Bhimsensthan area has high tourism potenalities, but that is not developed still. Most of the people are unaware about the benefits which the tourism could provide them. Therefore, for the development of tourism industry government and non-government organization should provide formal education as well as informal tourism education.

### **5.3..3 Lack of Tourism Infrastructure**

Nepal still facing many problems of infrastructure like road, transportation, communication, accomodation. Due to this problem of infrastructure, exploitation of available tourism potential is limited in the remote area is limited and potential tourist destination has not been developed yet.

Road is a key factor for the development of country as well as for tourism sector. Road is obstacle for development of tourism in Bhimsensthan area.

Besides these, accommodation is another problem of this region for tourism, which is very important tourism infrastructure, there is no home stay facilities. So for the tourism development in the area government should encourage community based village tourism along with public sector for accmmodation facilities.

### **5.3.4 Negligence of the Government**

It is also another most problematic tourism problem in Bhimsensthan . Instead of exploiting natural and bio- diversity for tourism in this region, the government seems to be overlooked

about its potentialities. The main focus has been concentrated elsewhere, the tourism has already flourished. And , the proper plan has not yet been formulated for the long term rural tourism development. If tourism, as is widely accepted, is to be flourished, it has to be diversified to the different region in such a way the fruit of it goes to all equally. But, in Nepalese perspective it is not so, some of tourist estination has already reached to the bloom while others still lag far behind.

### **5.3..5 Lack of Publicity and Promotion**

It is also major tourism problem of Bhimsensthan . Due to this problem many foreign tourists even domestic tourists did not know about the paradise of this area. This region is very rich in tourism but lack of publicity and promotion, the tourist destination has not yet explored.

### **5.3..6 Lack of Trained or Skilled Manpower**

Trained guides are most important to make the tourists visit various culture and historical places. With the co-operation of guide any tourists can study and know the correct image of Nepal as well as Bhimsensthan . The maximization of tourist inflow depends on the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding and explanation about our unique socio-cultural and other related features. But the shortage of trained and skilled manpower has been always a handicap in the path of tourism development.

So, for development of tourism in the area, government and non-government organizations should provide training to the local people.

## **5.4 Prospects of Tourism in Bhimsensthan**

The study area of Bhimsensthan is an appropriate site for domestic and international Tourism. The sources of tourist attractions like scenic beauty, quiet environment, different temples etc. Given following detail result based on the survey.

### **5.4..1 Major Sources of Tourist Attractions**

**Table 5.13 Major Sources of Tourist Attractions**

Tourist Attractions	No . of Respondents	Percentage
Temple Visiting	40	88.88
Side Seen	3	6.66
Above all	2	4.44
Total	45	100

Source : Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that out of 45 respondents, 88.88 % respondents were attracted by temple Visiting 6.66 considered the side seen and 4.44 percent of all components to attract the tourists.

#### 5.4..2 Employment Generation

**Table 5.14 Employment Generation**

Employment Patterns	Business	Percentage
Less than 2 staff	21	46.66
3 Staff	13	28.8
4 Staff	4	8.8
Above 5 staff	7	15.55
Total	45	100

Sources: Field survey, 2016

In the above table shows that majority of respondents have less than 2 staff i.e 46.66 percent.

### **5.4..3 Income Generation**

Tourism is play vital role for economic growth. It directly or indirectly help in related person as well as hotel owners. From the 45 hotels following income patterns are observed.

**Table 5.15 Income Generation**

Income in Rupees (Per day)	Business/ Hotel	Percentage
1000-1500	5	11.11
1500-2000	11	24.44
2000-2500	10	22.2
2500-3000	14	31.11
Above 3000	5	11.11
Total	45	100

Sources; Field Survey, 2016

In the above table shows that majority of respondents income of per day was rs 2500 to 3000 i.e 31.11 percent.

#### **5.4..4 Influncing Factors to Visit Bhimsensthan**

The respondent were asked what influenced them in their decision to visit Bhimsensthan. Many tourist who visit Nepal come to know where Bhimsensthan through travel agents otherwise they do not know where Bhimsensthan and some of the respondent stated that they were influenced by advertisement, guide books, friends, were also cited significant influences.

**Table 5.16 Influencing Factors to Visit Bhimsensthan**

Influencing Factors	No . of Respondents	Percentage
Advertisement	19	42.22
Travel agent	12	26.6
Guide Books	4	8.8
Friends	10	22.2
Total	45	100

Sources; Field survey, 2016

From the above table that shows 42.22 percent tourist influences by advertisement, 26.6 percent by travel agent, 8.8 percent by Guide Books and 22.2 percent by friends.

#### **5.4. 5 Main Attractions of Bhimsensthan**

As this village is selected as Demonstration area by NEFIN so many national and international researcher have visited this place researching about climate change and forests. Student from different collages have visited this place for their field study purpose. This village being near to Bhimsensthan (headquarter of the Kaski district) many people visit this area as one day short visit.

The major components of tourism are the attraction, accessibility, accommodation and amenities. It plays the vital role to inflow of tourists in any site, so on the basis of components of tourism the study area claims to be one of the best destination for the rural destination. After the observation it was found that this area offers many natural beauties for the tourists. Wildlife Viewing, beautiful green community based forest can be enjoyed. Newar traditional life style can be another attraction for tourists who are unknown about the rural lifestyle of Nepal.



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## Wildlife Viewing

Bhimsensthan offers top notch bird watching and there's even a chance you might see a tiger or leopards as they live in the neighborhood and occasionally make themselves seen.

### 5.5 Summary of Findings

Tourism refers to the activities of people visiting to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year and that can be for pleasure, business, pilgrimage and other different purposes. Every individual have their own desires, purpose, economic status, nature etc that results the different types of tourists. Simply, tourism is a complex combination of various tangible and intangible components. The major findings of the study are as follows:

- The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that 45 of the total respondents involved in this program. The highest numbers of the respondents are between the age of 30-40 years 45 percent. The age between 40-50 years are constituted 11 percent of the total respondents, between the age 50-60 years constituted 4.44 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of 60-70 years.
- My field research shows that 22 percent of respondents are illiterate who had never gone to school, out of this 30 percent of the respondents are literate (who study below matriculation), they somehow knew to read and write, they got opportunity to participate in formal or non-formal education. Among them 45 percent of respondents had completed SLC and only 7 percent were able to complete their intermediate level. On the other hand 13 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level and at last 11 percent were able to complete their masters' level.
- The majority of Hindu religion i.e. 88.88 percent, Buddhist occupied 6.66 percent, Christian occupied 2.22 percent and other religion occupied only 2.22 percent of the total number of 45 households
- Out of total 45 sample size, Newar are largest. They are 66.66 percent of the total sample. Whereas other caste/ethnic groups like Brahmin 15.55 percent, Dalit 6.66 percent, Tamang 4.44 percent, and other minority group such as

Rai, Newar, Sunuwar comprises 6.66 percent of the total population of the sample. This table we can shows that majority of the people in the samples are Chettri

- According to reports, 82.2 percent of the respondents live in joint family, 11.1 percent of the respondents live in nuclear family, and 6.6 percent of the respondents live in the extended family.
- In the field Survey majority of the respondents are married which comprises 68.8 percent, followed by, separated 8 respondents and unmarried 13.3 percent respondents.
- The Land holding pattern of the respondents shows that 4.44 percent of the respondents are landless, 51.1 percent of the respondents have 1 ropani of the land in their name, 2.2 percent of the respondents have above 2 ropani land, 2.2 percent respondents have 4 ropani lands and 20 percent respondent have 5 ropani of the land in her name.
- The majority of 35.55 percent of the respondents are lives in the cottage house. 22.22 percent of the respondents are lives in Pakki house and 33.33 percent of the respondents are lives in the Kachhi house.
- Among 45 respondents, 88.8 percentages were involved in Tourism Industry, 6.6 were from teaching background, and representation from private job holder and social worker were 2.2 percentages from each.
- Table it can be studied that record has been not maintained properly in the initial stage whereas after the year 2010 it has been maintained properly. During year 2011 has the highest number of tourist arrival, contributing to the Visit Nepal year 2011.
- It states that, 39 i.e. 88.8% respondents were found familiar to tourism, they include 14 household having home stay facility and 15 respondents from different sectors who are somehow involved in promoting tourism. Beside 12 respondents i.e. 11.11% were not actively involved in tourism sector.
- Major problem faced by the tourist in the Bhimsensthan is lack of security 44.44% of the sample tourist say that there is high risk of robbery, that during transportatin, in lodges and in sevral public areas. Similarly lack of good guides is another problem 17.7% of the sample tourist faced the guide

problem. Similarly, 28.88% and 8.8 % of the tourists faced highly expensive and others problem.

- 57.77 percent are used tourist bus, 26.6 percent are used public bus, 6.6 percent are used private car and 8.8 percent are used Bolero. The table conducted that due to lack of international airport in Bhimsensthan many tourist does not use plane for their transportation.
- 88.88 % respondents were attracted by temple Visiting 6.66 considered the side seen and 4.44 percent of all components to attract the tourists.
- In the above table shows that majority of respondents have less than 2 staff i.e 57.7 percent.
- 42.22 percent tourist influences by advertisement, 26.6 percent by travel agent, 8.8 percent by Guide Books and 22.2 percent by friends.

## CHAPTER - SIX

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Conclusion

Tourism is an ever-growing industry of today's world. It has been considered as a major product of modernization and globalization. It is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in terms of nature and scope. Tourism is an economical stream in itself, but closely linked with culture and nature. Somewhere it is blamed as a major cause of cultural erosion and somewhere it is appreciated as an effective tool for economic development and social harmony.

Nepal is known as important tourist destination in the world with its natural beauty and cultural heritages. Nepal's mystique nature and unique culture are the same products in terms of tourism attractions. Since long period tourism has been major source of foreign exchange earnings and the GDP. Apart from this, it has been creating significant employment opportunities and many other direct and indirect benefits have been generated for the country.

Today tourism is one of the fastest growing industries, also non as non smoke industry in world. With right inputs and development of different tourism products both the developed and developing countries can reap the benefits from this industry. Tourism creates significant opportunities of income and employment and serves as an effective means to save culture, traditions and environment. It helps to promote awareness, education and understanding among the people of a society

From the previously mentioned findings, it can be concluded that Bhimsensthan area have huge potentiality of rural tourism. This area is easily accessible as because its just one and half hour away from headquarter Bhimsensthan . Tourist can get the Green community forest can be another reason for visiting this place where tourist can find small religious spot with interesting myth behind that place, where organization of old people with their own fund and effort have been making water tap so that passerby can enjoy the cool drinking water. One hour of hiking can take the tourist to top most part of the village from where tourist can enjoy the scenic beauty, like watching different mountain ranges from

Bhimsensthan to beautiful Bhimsensthan valley can be seen, and other beautiful landscape can be enjoyed.

There are different challenges which stand as hindrances in the pace of tourism development in this area. One of the major problems of this area is that this area have road track. Lack of total participation for the tourism development is another problem of this area, some organization lacks co-ordination for conducting different tourism development activities. Another challenges is migration of villager toward headquarter, Kathmandu, even in UK as most of the household have at-least one member engaged in army service. Lack of young manpower involvement is another major problem, as most of the young manpower area involved in abroad job, some are in headquarter and Kathmandu for educational purposes and for job. This place is not properly advertised in media, and also it lacks link with the NTB in order to get proper support from state sector.

Despite having many challenges, this place has more potentiality for developing this area as rural destination. This area has great future to be developed as rural destination in near future if the challenges and problems are mitigated in proper way.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

- Transportation is one of the major problems that tourist may face to reach up to this destination so proper transportation way should be developed as soon as possible.
- Awareness to the public about the tourism is most and essential in order to develop any area as tourist destination, so to upgrade this area as rural destination maximum program should be conducted for the full awareness of the people, which Was help to establish bond and co-ordination among the community members.
- Linkage with the NTB is another essential effort that the people of this area should initiate, so that this area was getting needed exposure to the outer world which was help to increase the flow of tourists. Another essential step that should be taken is that tourism committee of this area should develop a package system so that visiting day of the tourists can be increased which Was eventually benefits the villagers.
- Process of constructing view tower should be initiate as soon as possible which Was definitely help to increase the flow of national and international tourist in the study area.

- Practices of providing souvenir to the tourist that resemble this area can be developed so that tourist can remember this place for their lifelong.

