

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN ACHHAM DISTRICT:

A case Study of Sanfebagar Municipality, Achham

A Thesis Submitted To

Central Department of Rural Development

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Submitted By

DEVI KALA KHADKA

Exam Roll No: - 280991

TU, Rag No: - 9-2-689-0017-2007

2017

Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism Development: A Case Study of Sanfebagar Municipality Achham District, Nepal** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in 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.

.....
Devi kala Khadka

TU, Reg. No 9-2-269-0017-2007

Date: - 2073/09/10

Recommendation Letter

The thesis entitled **Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism Development: A case study of Sanfebagar Municipality Achham District, Nepal** has been prepared by **Devikala Khadka** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....
Prof. Pream Sherma, PhD

(Supervisor)

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Date: - 2073/09/12

Approval Letter

The thesis entitled **Problem and Prospects of Eco-tourism Development: A case study of Sanfebagar Municipality, Achham District, Nepal**, submitted by **Devi kala Khadka** in partial fulfillment of requirements for the master's degree (M.A.) in rural development has been approved by evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....

Prof. Pream Sherma, PhD

Supervisor and

Head of the Department

.....

Sunil Sharma

External Examiner

Date: - 2073/11/12

Acknowledgements

This study entitled **Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism Development: A Case Study of Sanfebagar Municipality, Achham District, Nepal** is carried out for the partial fulfillment of Master degree in Rural Development from the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University.

First of all, I would like to express my deep sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prem Sharma, PHD, the head of the Central Department of Rural Development (CDRD) for providing me an opportunity to work on this study. His kind co-operation, valuable guidance, encouragement, expert advice and suggestions during the every stage of my thesis work are praiseworthy I is also deeply indebted to all the Department teachers, NTB employees, MoTCA, DDC office of Achham district, librarians of central library, T.U.

I am extremely thankful to Mr. DevRaj Upadhyaya, the priest of Baidhyanath Temple of Achham for his valuable suggestions and providing me with some necessary materials related to my research work. I also express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Khadga Bikram Shah, the manager of NTB.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the people of Baijanath VDC for their kind co-operation to provide the valuable information required for the study.

Finally, I am also thankful to my husband Bhawan Singh kunwar, and all my family members who helped me to complete the research work.

Devi kala Khadka

Abstract

The thesis entitled **Problem and Prospect of Ecotourism Development: A Case Study of Sanfebagar Municipality, Achham District**, Nepal has been prepared for the fulfillment of Master Degree in Rural Development from the Central Department of Rural Development, T.U., Kirtipur. It is entirely based on the field survey in which researcher has exercised to highlight the eco-tourism is natural environment and cultural richness.

Eco-tourism is a new concept in the tourism sector and operations have been established all over the world particularly in developing countries on the assumption of poverty alleviation and environment conservation as well as minimum impact in environment sector.

The general objective of the study is to identify the problems and possibilities of eco-tourism Development of Baidhyanath in Achham District and has been used the random sampling methods in selected areas of Baidhyanath. The primary data are collected using questionnaire through the field survey in the study area and secondary data from various sources.

Based on the study, it is found that Baidhyanath is located in Achham district. It is natural beauty and socio-cultural life style with untouched by modern onslaughts, with famous religious Temple Baidhyanath, wetlands, pasturelands, river and so many things which are potential for tourist destination. This place is famous for both domestic and international tourism for its peculiar village environment. In the view of its potential for the tourism development, local community is seen to the more interested and aware on the development on this area jointly as tourist destination.

The study identifies tremendous prospects of eco-tourism and problems. Baidhyanath Temple, Tapti Kunda, Kailash Khola, Budhiganga River, Lungarli Khola, Kalika Devi Temple, Devithum Tample, Sanfebagar, Khapad, Ramaroshan, fauna-flora, scene view, historical movement local culture, mountain scene and favorable climate are the attractions of Achham. Similarly, the problems are found mainly about the drinking water, trained manpower, health and sanitation problem, lack of recreational facilities, lack of good qualities hotels, public toilet, peace and security and lack of marketing etc. There is absence of well, electricity, sanitation, marketing medical facilities, recreational center, visitor information center and entry of which are the vital challenging problems.

Tourism has created employment opportunities to the local people and most of them have got indirect benefit. Households along the trekking route and destination derive economic benefits through sale of local products like vegetables, milk, ghee; eggs etc. for the hotels the development of tourism would

promote village and hotel industry as well as agriculture and livestock farming also flourish due to the development of tourism.

.There are major trekking routes; Baidhyanath to Devithum for 3 hours long trek, Baidhyanath to Kailash for an hour long trek, Sanfebagar to Khaptad for 9 hours long trek. The best of time to visit the area is from January to March.

The research has been conducted on the basis of field survey applying exploratory cum descriptive in which 60 locals, 6 hotels, 20 tourists key informants have been taken as sample and applied interview, timeline and table as tools.

Hence, the future of eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath area is found to be very optimistic and relies heavily on who is responsible for marketing, eco-tourism, planning, modifying entry fee, establishing infrastructure, making aware to locals and tourists regarding to eco-tourism in the study area (Baidhyanath area). Apart from this, eco-tourism provides a high level of education on ecology and environment, which has positive impact upon the protection of environment and culture and brings about economic benefits for the host communities and contributes to conservation activities efforts.

Abbreviations

ACA:	- Annapurna Conservation Area
ACAP:	- Annapurna Conservation Area Project
CBS:	- Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC:	- District Development Committee
EIC:	- International Ecotourism Society
GDP:	- Gross Domestic Product
GON:	- Government of Nepal
ICIMODE:	- International Central for Integrated Mountain Development
INGOS:	- International non-Government Organizations
KNP:	- Khaptad National Park
MOPE:	- Ministry of Population and Environment
NAC:	- Nepal Airlines Corporation
NTB:	- Nepal Tourism Board
NTS:	- Nepal Tourism Statistics
PCI:	- Per Capital Income
TRPAP:	- Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program
UNEP:	- United Nations Environment Program
VDC:	- Village Development Committee
WTTC:	- World Travel and Tourism Council
WTO:	- World Tourism Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	Page No
Declaration	i
Recommendation Letter	ii
Approval Letter	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v-vi
Abbreviations	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii-xiii
CHAPTER -I: INTRODUCTION	1-7
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	6
1.5 Limitation of the Study	7
1.6 Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER –II: LITERATURE REVIEW	8-15
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Tourism: world Fastest Growing Industry	10
2.3The concept of Ecotourism	10
2.4 Eco-tourism in Nepal	14
CHAPTER-III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	16-18
3.1 Research Design	16
3.2 Source of Data and Information	16
3.3 Study of Area	16
3.4 Population size & Sampling Procedure	16
3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools	17
3.5.1 Data Collection Techniques	17

3.5.1.1 Household Survey	17
3.5.1.2 Key Informant Interview	17
3.5.1.3 Focus Group Discussion	17
3.5.1.4 Observation	18
3.5.2 Data Collection Tools	18
3.5.2.1 Questionnaire	18
3.5.2.2 Check List	18
3.6 Data Analysis	18
CHAPTER -IV: THE SETTING/ECO-TOURISM RESOURCE	19-30
4.1 Geographical location of Achham District and Study area	19
4.2 Climate	20
4.3 Land/Soil use Patten	20
4.3.1 Rivers and Lakes	21
4.3.2 Flora and Fauna	22
4.3.3 Nature, culture and adventure of Study area	22
4.4 Pattern of tourism Development in Baidhyanath	23
4.4.1 Tourism products of Baidhyanath	24
4.4.2 Tourism propose of Visit	25
4.4.3 Behavior of local people and Tourists	26
4.4.4 Tourism Activities	27
4.5 Ecotourism Resource in Baidhyanath	28
4.5.1 Major Tourism spots in Achham	28
4.5.1.1 Khaptad	28
4.5.1.2 Ramaroshan	29
4.5.1.3 Baidhyanath Temple	29
CHAPTER -V: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	31- 52
5.1 Introduction	31
5.2 Present Information about Tourism and Tourist	31
5.2.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	31
5.2.2 Age Differences of Tourist	32
5.2.3 Distribution by Purpose	33

5.2.4 Duration of Length of Stay of Tourists	34
5.2.5 Tourism Season	35
5.2.6 Investment Pattern of Hotel/Lodge	36
5.2.7 Payment generation of hotel/lodge	36
5.2.8 Employment Generation	37
5.2.9 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists	38
5.2.10 Most Appreciated Feature of Baidhyanath area	38
5.2.11 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities and Baidhyanath According to the Tourist	40
5.2.12 Perception towards the future pattern of tourism development in Baidhyanath According to the tourist	41
5.3 Survey of Local people Resident	42
5.3.1 Age Structure	42
5.3.2 Classification of Households According to Caste/Ethnicity	43
5.3.3 Education	44
5.3.4 Occupation	45
5.3.5 Traditional Rites and Rituals	45
5.3.6 Dressing Pattern of Respondents	46
5.3.7 Major Source of Tourist Attractions	47
5.3.8 Current situation of infrastructure facilities in Baidhyanath according to	the Key Information 48
5.4 Trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal	49
5.4.1 Tourists Arrivals in Nepal by Years (2000-2015)	49
5.4.2 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit (2000-2015)	50

CHAPTER -VI: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF ECO- TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 53-63

6.1 Prospects of Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath Area	53
6.1.1 Ecotourism and Trekking	54
6.1.2 Sightseeing around Baidhyanath by walk	55
6.1.3 Cultural Diversity/Attraction	56
6.1.4 Festivals	56
6.2 Problems of Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath Area	56

6.2.1 Transportation and Commutation	57
6.2.2 Lack of Recreational Facilities	57
6.2.3 Drinking Water	57
6.2.4 Lack of Good Quality Hotels	57
6.2.5 Lack of Travel Trekking Agencies	58
6.2.6 Trained Manpower	58
6.2.7 Health and Sanitation Problem	58
6.2.8 Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival	58
6.2.9 Lack of Peace and Security	58
6.2.10 Lack of Marketing	59
6.3 Impact of Ecotourism	59
6.4 Impact of Ecotourism in Baidhyanath	60
6.5 Suggestions for Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath area	62

CHAPTER-VII: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND

RECOMMENDATIONS 64-69

7.1 Summary	64
7.1.1 Pattern of Tourism Development	64
7.1.2 Ecotourism Resources	65
7.1.3 Prospects of ecotourism development	66
7.2 Conclusion	67
7.3 Recommendation/ Suggestions	68

ANNEXS I QUESTIONN AIRE 70-75

ANNEXS II PHOTOS 76-77

ANNEXS III MAP OF ACHHAM DISTRICT 78

REFERENCES 79-80

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.1 Situation of land /soil use pattern in Achham	20
Table No.2 Nature and culture and adventure of Study Area	22
Table No.3 Tourism Products of Baidhyanath	24
Table No.4 Tourism Propose of Visit	25
Table No.5 Behavior of Local people and Tourists	26
Table No.6 Baidhyanath Sanfebagar and Ramaroshan routes and walking Day	27
Table No.7 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality	31
Table NO.8 Age Differences of Tourists	32
Table NO.9 Distribution by Purpose of Visit	33
Table No.10 Occupation Differences of Tourists	34
Table No.11 Duration of Length of Stay of Tourists	35
Table No.12 Tourism Season Variations in the Study Area	36
Table No.13 Investment of Sample Hotel/Lodge in the Study Area	36
Table No.14 Payment Pattern is Sample of Hotel/Lodge in the Study Area	37
Table No.15 Employment generation of sample hotels	37
Table No.16 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists (per day per tourist)	38
Table No.17 Most appreciate feature in Baidhyanath area	39
Table No.18 Current situation of infrastructure facilities according to the tourist	40
Table No.19 Futuristic pattern of tourism development in Baidhyanath	41
Table No.20 Respondents Classification According to Age Group	42
Table No.21 Classification of Households According to Cast/Ethnicity	43
Table No.22 Education Levels of Respondents	44
Table No.23 Occupation Distribution of the Respondents	44
Table No.24 Occupation Satisfaction of the Respondents	45
Table No.25 Changing of Traditional rites and Rituals and Pattern of Local Respondents	46
Table No.26 Changing of Dressing Pattern in the Study Area	47
Table No.27 Source of Tourist Attractions	47
Table No.28 Current situation of in restructure facilities in Baidhyanath respondents	According to the 48
Table No.29 Tourist Arrival in Nepal Average Length of stay 2000-2015	49

Table No.30 Tourists arrivals Nepal by year (2000-2015)	50
Table No.31 Tourist Arrivals by purpose of Visit (2014-2015)	51
Table No.32 Prospects of Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath area	53
Table No.33 The prospect of Eco- Trekking routes	54
Table No.34 Sightseeing Around Baidhyanath by Walk Day	55
Table No.35 Festivals	56
Table No.36 Impact of ecotourism in Baidhyanath according to the local respondents	61
Table No.37 Suggestions for Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath Area	62

LIST OF FIGURESS

Figures No.1 Situation of Land/ Soil use pattern in Achham	21
Figures No.2 Major Tourism products of Baidhyanath	24
Figures No .3 Tourist by purpose of visit	25
Figures No.4 Nationality and Tourist Arrival in Baidhyanath	32
Figures No.5 Age Difference of Tourists	33
Figures No.6 Distribution by Purpose	34
Figures No.7 Mostly Appreciated Features of	39
Figures No.8 Classification of Households According to Cast	44
Figures No.9 Major Source of Tourist Attractions	47
Figures No.10 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2015	52

LIST OF GRAPHS

4.1 Behavior of local and Tourist towards each other	27
5.1 Length of stay of Tourists in Baidhyanath Shown in below	35

LIST OF CHART

5.1 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal (2000-2012)	50
---	----

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a landlocked country and rich in natural beauties.. The country is bordering between the two most popular countries of the world - India in the east, south, west and China in the north. Ecologically, Nepal is divided into three main regions Himalayan, hill and Terrain. It is located between 26⁰22" to 30⁰27" north latitudes and 80⁰4" to 88⁰2 "east latitudes. It covers an area of 147181 sq. km which accounts 0.03 of land areas of earth and 0.3% of Asia. The altitude range from 70 meters to 8848 meter and the climate varies from tundra to polar. The country stretches from east to west with mean length of 885 km and widens from north to south with mean breadth of 193 km. Its population is 26,494504 (CBS 2011). About 82.93% of total population is living in rural areas and 23.8% people are below poverty line. The per capita income of Nepalese people is (us\$ 642 per annum). The gap between haves and have not is rapidly increasing. The inequality between poor and rich has been increasing rapidly.

Baidhyanath Dham is located in the western part of Achham district. Baidhyanath region is really a charming. It is not only for the religious significance but also for the natural rich endowment. It includes the enormous flora and fauna, pastureland, forests, beautiful views of different mountains, river, grass land surrounded by its temple areas different types of settlements and many more. Naturally this area is still untouched for sightseeing recreation trekking and so on. Baidhyanath region of Achham district is still very pious and the tourist potentiality is very high. It is very delicate in nature. Therefore, the tourism should be considered in such a way that the environment will be preserved. Tourism must be eco-friendly in nature. Due to the fragile natural beauty of Baidhyanath region, eco-tourism is more suitable and appropriate. The area is still remained protected and tourism prospect many increase accordingly. In Nepal the concept of eco-tourism is just at the initial stage. The great diversity of natural resources procures high potentiality for eco-tourism development.

Nepal is a country where tourism can play vital role to economic revolution in coming days. Most parts of the people of Achham district depend on the agriculture. Development of the tourism is the future dream of Achhami people. Natural setting of

Baidhyanath is considered the divine gift for eco-religious tourist. Baidhyanath temple, Jalpadevi temple, Budhiganga River, Triveni, KailashKhola, pastureland, beautiful views of mountains, forests, streams, wetland and many more can easily attract the national as well as international tourists. Socio-cultural characteristics such as compact form of settlements, caste diversities, and festivals, folk songs, DeudaGeet and dances, local traditional ceremonies are also the assets of the area for ecotourism development.

Socio-culturally Nepal is a multilingual, Multi-religions, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural country. There are 123 languages spoken as mother tongue and more than 125 caste/ethnic group in Nepal (CBS, 2011). There are mainly other linguistic groups like Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, Magar, Doteli, Urdu etc. In terms of castes Chhetries, Brahmans, Newars Tharu, Magar, Tamang, Gurungs are majority respectively regarding religion. Hinduism is the main religion of the nation, through Buddhism, Islam kirat, Christianity, Prakriti Bon, Tainism, Bahai and Sikhism exist there.

Nepal is rich in its natural beauty and cultural heritage. Nepal has got beautiful flora and fauna as natural gifts. Nepal's beautiful high landscapes, lakes green valley's waterfalls, streams and hill-sides scattered in the form of an endless series of terraces have been the source of great attraction and admiration.

This small and beautiful country is very rich in natural resources. It has 8 highest mountain peaks among 14 peaks including the highest peak Mt. Everest (8848m). Nepal is also known as the country of different ethnic groups, cultures and festivals. They are the prominent factors of Nepalese life in which people from all areas participate enthusiastically. Nepalese people celebrate festivals in local basis or national level. The religious, customs, life style, festivals, food habits, clothing and language of different people differ as per geographical and ethnic variations. The remarkable feature of Nepalese culture is persisting harmony in the midst of diversity.

Eco-tourism is a new concept and is becoming popular now. It emerged in 1983 by the Cembali- Las Curtain. In 1983 a tour operator in Caste Rica registered the word 'Eco- tourism' for his tour operating business soon after this the word was used in a few public articles in Caste Rica. Ecotourism can be a means for rural area is already rich in natural and cultural resources. It can help economic growth benefits the rural

population and protect the natural and cultural heritage for both tourism and local raise the demand of locally produced goods and services and to improve the inhabitants. It can provide incentive to rural people to increase production on a sustainable basis to living conditions and welfare of the local people creating off farm employment and income generating opportunities in remote areas. Ecotourism emerged as a reaction to the negative effects of tourism increasing global concerns for the environment produced ecotourism which tried to shy away from commercial destinations and focused on environmental themes. (Bista, 2008)

Nowadays the term ecotourism has become very much popular and spreading rapidly all over the world. In 1991 the ecotourism society (ETS) has defined ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and sustain the wellbeing of local people" (Epler wood 1996, cited in Bista, 2008). In order to accelerate rural development many efforts have been made many programs have launched, many resources have been used from both government and non-government and foreign sides but unfortunately these efforts seen largely unsuccessful and in many cases the situation is getting worse. The gap between poor and rich has been widened although poverty alleviation is the main goal to overcome the incidence of present situation but those who are left aside from the main stream of national life still stuck up where they had been. Now it is time to minimize all these problems and add new vistas for a smooth and sound development of the country corresponding to tourism in rural areas. For the increasing development needs of the foreign the earnings from agriculture industry and foreign trade are not adequate. Therefore, the need is to search the potential avenue for foreign exchange, for which tourism could be the gateway to give a new lease of life in Nepalese economy.

Tourism is important in Nepal not only of import source of foreign exchange earning but also for generating employment. Natural beauties and rich resources could do a lot for the development of tourism. By developing the environment, tourism in Baidhyanath region helps to preserve the natural purity, socio-cultural norms and values, create new jobs, prevent rural out migration and living standard which is very essential for that area.

Nepal has immensely diverse and undulating topography varied climate and mix of people that contribute to produce a magical attraction for the tourists. Walking in the interior of the country follows ancient food trails which meander through the scenic rivers intricately terraced fields and forested ridges connection picturesque hamlets and mountain village for the nature lovers and pleasure seekers Nepal can provide many attraction. The sightseeing, jungle safari, trekking, white water rafting, sport fishing, mountaineering, mountain biking, sharing the real happy and joyful life patterns of simple and friendly ethnic people. Thus tourism is immerging as the good option for the rural development as well as for uplifting the living standard of the rural people especially in Nepal. Tourism in Nepal is heavily based on nature and natural resources, most of the tourists coming to Nepal visit undisturbed natural areas for their amusement and recreation (Dhakal, 1998 cited by Bista 2008)

Nepal offers an astonishing diversity of sightseeing attractions and adventure opportunities found now where else on earth. Major tourist attractions involve Himalayas. Most tourists gaze at the mountains from the different parts of the Nepal. Nepal's natural beauty continues to attract travelers from all over the world who come to experience for Nepal's uniqueness as a trekking destination.

Ecotourism can be means for rural development because rural area is already rich in natural and cultural resources. It can help economic growth, benefits the rural population and protect the natural and cultural heritage for both tourism and local inhabitants. It can provide incentives to rural people to increase production on a sustainable basis to raise the demand of locally produced goods and services and to improve the living conditions and welfare of the local people creating off-farm employment and income generating opportunities in remote areas.

Ecotourism emerged as a reaction to the negative effects of tourism increasing global concerns for the environment produced ecotourism which tried to shy away from commercial destinations and focused on environmental themes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal being a less development country depends on agricultural economy. In the export trade of Nepal, primary goods production from agricultural sector plays dominant role, but it is necessary to import machinery, fertilizer and other secondary expensive goods per everyday needs from other countries in that situation Nepal always has to face deficit problem on its trade and balance of payment in this situation tourism is developed as the most important industry of Nepal. Unfortunately key facilities are not properly developed in now and prospective tourist centers. As a result, in one hand, the situation for the tourists staying in the country has been the same since the beginning and on the other hand, local inhabitants of different place are not benefited from this sector. Baidhyanath Dham is one of the tourist centers located in western part of Achham district.

Baidhyanath is surrounded by the different caste groups i.e. Brahaman, Kshetri and so called untouchable ones. Basic infrastructure development is almost nominal condition. People visit there from the different parts of India and different parts of Nepal. It is necessary to make aware to local people about the potentialities and possible benefits from tourism. Tourism can be the reliable industry for the improvement of economic status of the villagers and finally to the whole nation.

This small study is to reveal the problems and prospects of ecotourism in Baidhyanath area. This study helps to develop future plan of tourism regarding Baidhyanath area. If the tourism activities are carried on minimizing the effects related to the environment and socio-cultural aspects, there would promotion and development in ecotourism and that would bring rural poor in the main stream of national economy. In this regard, there would be possible of ecotourism development even with the help of small financial undertakings.

Most of the tourist attractions of the country have its own socio-cultural identity. It, therefore, demands the umbrella of an overall tourism perspective of the country. Being a resident of Achham district, a thesis research related to the Baidhyanath area comes as an obvious choice. Besides time and cost considerations familiarity with the area, language advantages, the feeling of doing something for the

Baidhyanath area and also the privilege of having to produce the master's research on ecotourism in Baidhyanath acted upon to select the topic.

Various studies have carried out highlighting the various aspects of tourism in different parts of Nepal but these studies have not seemed to address the problems and prospects of tourism about the Baidhyanath region in comprehensive manner so far. Thus, the main purpose of the present study is to assess the problems and prospects in the tourism sector in Baidhyanath area. Unless and until the basic problems and prospects are identified and analyzed, the efforts to develop tourism would not be effective. Therefore, the extensive study is needed in order to establish tourism as one of the most promising and prosperous sectors of Achham. In this perspective, series of questions may be raised such as:

- What are the basic problems of eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath area?
- What are the major problems of eco-tourism and what future planning is possible to solve these problems?

Thus the comprehensive research is essential in this field to find out the main problems, prospects and recommendation especially in Baidhyanath.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to document the products of present state of the eco-tourism and explore the prospect and problems. The specific objectives are;

- ✓ To find out the present situation of eco-tourism in Baidhyanath area.
- ✓ To explore the prospects and potentialities of eco-tourism in that area.
- ✓ To identify the major problems of Eco-tourism development.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Eco-tourism has been one of the major issues for Nepalese context. Nepal is a country of mountains where agriculture is one of the important occupations of Nepalese people. Natural surroundings are the main features of Nepal, are the key elements of eco-tourism. Tourism has been an important industry as a source of foreign exchanging. It plays an important role in economic development of the least developed countries, like Nepal.

Baidhyanath is well-known for cultural and natural destination of far western region. Due to the lack of many basic research studies, it is lagging behind from the natural interest. In this context, new tourism potential products should be explored to increase the flow of the advanced tourists so that environment would be sound and it would contribute to raise the living standard of the people. This study has focused on the problems and prospects of the eco-tourism development of that area.

This study examines religious and environmental status of Baidhyanath and recommends the improvements for the positive aspects. This study is important for investigating the changes in natural environment of Baidhyanath. This study assesses the impact of tourism activities in the area that recommends to the planners and policy makers to formulate appropriate plans for further promotion of the similar areas.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study covers the historical significance and natural paradise of Baidhyanath of Achham district, seti zone. The study confines the problems and prospects of ecotourism development in Baidhyanath area. The study explores some pleasure and adventure eco-treks from Khaptad national parks to Sanfebazar and some other eco-trekking routes near by Baidhyanath. This study is very specific within a case study of Baidhyanath. Therefore, the findings may not be relevant to other districts. But the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas, which have similar geographic, socio-economic and environmental setting.

1.7 Organization of the study

The study has been organized into seven chapters. The first chapter includes introduction, background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with literature review and the third chapter with research methodology.

In the fourth chapter, setting of the study area has been presented. The fifth chapter data analysis and presentation of the data has been presented. The sixth chapter includes problems and prospects of ecotourism development in Baidhyanath area. In the seventh chapter the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research study has been presented.

CHAPTER II

LIERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Despite the short history of modern tourism in Nepal as compared to other Asian countries, there are different kinds of profound literature available on tourism, tourism activities and tourist products related to Nepal. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to provide the theoretical foundation of tourism. In dealing with theoretical foundations some books, studies magazines, reports regulations and dissertation that are directly and indirectly relevant to proposed study have been reviewed.

Tourism is one of the largest industries of the world. It is known as white or smokeles service oriented intangible industry. It is the recent phenomenon and travel is an ancient phenomena. In the past, large merchants, pilgrims, scholars etc. travel in search of ancient texts, trade and commerce. After industrial revolution growth, new settlement and growth of new towns and cities, railways system and settlement and growth of new towns and cities railways system and steamship for the need of individual travel especially western society gave birth to a large and prosperous of tourism in the world. In context of Nepal, the history tourism is not so long. After the advent of democracy in 1951, Nepal formulated as open door policy. When late Mr. Tenzing Norgay and Mr. Admond Hillary climbed Mt. Everest, the world's attraction was focused on Nepal and subsequently a tourism industry began to develop smoothly. (Malla, 2011)

Black (1996) has defined ecotourism as "an experience with a focus on the natural cultural environment ecologically sustainable activity, an activity that contribute to local community groups and projects and to the conservation of the surrounding environment". (Dhungana, 2006)

Martha Honey outlines seven points that define ecotourism at its best.

1. Involve s travel to natural destinations, usually remote and under environmental protection.
2. Minimizes the adverse effects of development, attempts to limit damage to the ecosystem.

3. Builds environmental awareness and insight into natural and cultural history.
4. Provides direct benefits for conservation.
5. Provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people and communities.
6. Respect local culture and strives to have a minimal effect on the environment and people.
7. Supports human rights and democracy.

Ecotourism seems to be a catchword that means many things to many peoples. To some it means ecologically sound tourism to others; it is synonymous with nature tourism. Ecotourism both those things but it must go a step further. It must be a force for sustaining natural resources. Ecotourism is nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development. It seems that the development of the ecotourism concept had led to a concept based on desire to have ideal tourism term like must be and should be in these definitions indicate this desire. There is however almost no indication on what ideal is and how the development of this ideal situation should be organized (Kunwar, 1993) cited by Limbu, 2001, pg)

According to Damore (1990, p: 62) "Eco-tourism is a form of culturally and environmentally sensitive travel which fosters and environmental ethic among travelers and also contributes to the contributors to the conservation and management of natural areas for long term sustainable economic development" (Bista, 2008 P. 13)

Ecotourism is relatively new concept which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry, but also to development professions, policy makers and local communities as a potentially uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resource base. The objective of ecotourism despite often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural areas and use the revenues for local conservation and economic development activities. (Pokherel, 2003 p: 16)

2.2 Tourism: World Fastest Growing Industry

Tourism industry has an important position in the Nepalese economy, unlimited potentials of Tourism development exist in Nepal an account her natural beauty, geographical diversity cultural and artistic heritage.

The presence of Mt- Everest and several World renowned speaks, rich biological diversity consisting rare flora and fauna species, and innumerable rivers and lakes lure tourist. Besides, the birth place of Lord Buddha and the presence of worldwide famous temple of Hindu deity, the Pashupatinath temple including many cultural and historical sites. Provide the special destination for tourists in world tourism map. (Limbu, 2001)

2.3 The Concept of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is relatively a new concept. It is becoming popular in tourism literature and tourism activity at present. It is also gaining coinage among academic, researcher and particular in different parts of the world ever since the concept was introduced in the early 1980s. Ecotourism is interrelated with the overall growth of tourism in the world today. Ecotourism as a sector of tourism industry is still in its infancy, but an analysis of the market where it has made strong inroads indicate that developing countries, with their variety of physical attractions, have most of the natural qualities necessary to position ecotourism as a prime offering of their tourism industry (Pradhan, 2008)

Ecotourism is a new concept it is a quite popular in tourism activities at present. Ecotourism seems to be a catchword that means many things to many people. To some it means ecologically sound tourism. To others it is synonymous with nature tourism. Ecotourism in both these but it must go a step further, it must be force for sustaining natural resources, and ecotourism is nature travel that advances concentration and sustainable development efforts. It seems that development of the ecotourism concept has led to a concept based on the desire to have ideal tourism term like must be should in these definitions indicate this desire. There are however almost no indication on what ideal is and how the development of this ideal situation should be organized. (Kumar, 1993 cited in Malla, 2011)

Ecotourism is the one part of the sustainable tourism in increasing popularity of ecotourism is a positive development for a country like Nepal. Ecotourism has tremendous potential to help our tourism industry. Endowed with a wealth of natural beauty and rich cultural heritage our country is ideally suited to take advantage of evolving situation and changes interests and preferences in the tourism market. There is however inherent risks involved in any tourism or ecotourism initiative. The vulnerability of our natural and cultural resources being promoted must be carefully assessed to make certain that they are not threatened by any planned activities. A sound tourism and ecotourism strategy should provide and promote protection for the environment economy sustainability, cultural integrity and enhancement of education values. (NTB, 2001, Cited in Bista, 2008)

Ecotourism to be successful must promote sustainable development by establishing a durable. Productive base that allows local in habitants and ecotourism service provides to enjoy rising standards of living. And eco-tourist project must incorporate the social dimensions of productive organizations and environmental conservation. Based on experiences of the over wintering, reserves of the monarch, butterfly in west central Mexico, he suggest that unless ecotourism activity incorporates the local society into services planning and provision and includes programs to meet the fundamental needs for income and employment for all people in the region, then special qualities of the site and its flora and fauna may be irreparably damaged (Bista,2008).

Ecotourism focus on local cultures, wilderness adventures, volunteering, personal growth and learning new ways to live on our vulnerable planet. It is typically and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Responsible ecotourism includes program that minimizes the advance effects to traditional tourism on the natural environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, initiatives by hospitality providers to promote, recycling energy efficiency, water reuse and creation of economic opportunities for local communities are an integral part of ecotourism .(Bista, 2008).

Interest in economic has arisen from a combination of increasing demand for authentic tourist experiences and increasing interest in environmental conservation. It appears that Hector Cembalos Lascurain coined the term ecotourism in 1983.

Cembalos Lascurain defines ecotourism as "Tourism that involves traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas on the other hand ziffer defines ecotourism as "A form of tourism inspired primarily by the natural history of an area, including its indigenous culture and the ecotourism visitors relatively undeveloped areas in the spirit of appreciation, participation and sensitivity" (Ziffer, 1989). In the Nepalese context, ecotourism is not a precise term. In Nepal, a board definition of sustainable tourism or ecotourism is adopted as "any style and type of tourism that has the potential to bring benefits to the local economy whilst contributing to natural and cultural resources" (NTB 2001, cited in Malla 2011)

Ecotourism is known as active tourism, sustainable tourism and its ultimate goal is to benefit local people by uplifting their economy and protecting their socio-cultural heritage as well as conserving natural environment. In this concept, no tourist allowed to disturb local socio-cultural and environmental balance. According to Chauhan, 2004: Ecotourism has benefited the environment by stimulating measures to protect physical features of the environment historic sites and monuments and wildlife, nature areas are becoming major attraction and constitute the basic for what is now known as nature tourism or 'ecotourism, As a concept as well it should have a minimum impact on soil, water, air Flora, fauna and bio physical processes, use little energy cause little pollutions, educate the tourists, and contribute to the welfare of local and indigenous population. Trekking, hiking, bird watching, nature photography, wildlife safaris, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, snorkeling, river rafting and canoeing, and botanical and zoological studies are some of the favorite forms of ecotourism. Experiencing others cultures especially those of rural or native people who have traditional relationships to the land, is usually an important aspect of such travel. Ecotourism can be fun recreation as well as education (Jha, 1999). Travel to remote or natural areas, which aim to enhance understanding and appreciation of the natural environment and cultural heritage while avoiding damage or deterioration of the experience for others (Figgis 1992). Therefore the principles of ecotourism should emphasize the importance of environment however, ecotourism experiences have been useful as education, outdoor or

adventure travel experiences for many years, Ceballos Lascuraines definition of ecotourism incorporated two elements tourism to undisturbed areas and an emphasis on education, conservation and culture sustainability with the condition that economic activity generated by ecotourism should directly benefit the local host community and environment.(Malla, 2011) In the past years, many definition of ecotourism have been introduced ecotourism seems to be buzz word that means many things to many people. To same, it w means ecologically sound tourism. To other it is synonymous with natural tourism. Ecotourism is both of those things but it must go a step further. It must be a force for the sustaining natural resources. In 1983 a tour operator in Costa rice registered the world, Ecotourism for operating his business. Soon after this the word was used in a few public articles in the Costa Rica. The world became more familiar, when hector in, in an article in the Mexico journal in 1987 defined the word 'ecotourism, and the same defined is shortened from (Boo, 1990 WTO, 1992)

Ecotourism is environment friendly tourism where both host and guest are aware of environmental degradation as a result of participation on tourist activities. Protection and perseveration of natural and socio-cultural environment as well as traveling has attracted the attention of all concerned with ecotourism leading to environmental conservation and local economic benefit. (Gurung, 1995)

Ecotourism to be sustainable, type and extend of tourism activity must be balanced against the capacity of the natural and manmade resources available. Ecotourism is a kind of small scale tourism that is based on natural and cultural conditions and does not destroy the resource which tourism builds on. (Kunwar, 1997)

Ecotourism is defined as a tourism based on nature, natural resources and the protected areas system including their buffer zone where travelers/visitors/travel for gaining knowledge regarding natural resources, watching wildlife, adventure and research while also contributing to conservation and welfare of local communities. (Pardhan, 2008)

2.4 Eco-Tourism in Nepal

Government of Nepal has made several efforts in the promotion of ecotourism for the establishment of Chitwan National Park in 1973 which is regarded as a pioneering effort in the start of ecotourism. There are national parks, wildlife reserves, hunting reserves and conservation areas. While there has been spontaneous tourism development in some of these areas, ecotourism development in the protected areas has been emphasized and promoted by the government through various policy instruments. Ecotourism is expected to make a sign contribution towards achieving the goal of sustainable development.

Ecotourism in Nepal is based on three premises, which aims (i) promoting people participation in planning and management of tourism. (ii) Increasing cross community development, nature conservation and tourism linkages using tourism incomes to safeguard resources on which it is based.

Promotion of ecotourism entails adhering to certain norms and regulations that tourism entrappings may at times find their interest in the short run. They may not feel very strongly about environmental concerns, which curtail short terms profitability. This might make them resist ecotourism itself.

In Nepal the ecotourism development programs are being managed by NGOs and the foremost problem is how far NGOs can succeed in fulfilling the objectives set forth the ecotourism programmed. (Pardhan, 2008)

Eco-tourism can provide shelters for poverty, the utilization of natural resources to create sustainable income for businesses and individuals. Through it is true that Eco-tourism provides full and effective participation and viable income generating opportunities and employment for local people Eco- tourism in Nepal is newly introduced. With an ambition of poverty alleviation through sustainable tourism the tourism for rural poverty alleviation program (TRPAP) is an initiative of the government toward eco-tourism in Nepal with technical and financial support from various international development agencies and no government organizations. The

program is believed to contribute to the poverty alleviation objective of the government through sustainable tourism development pro-rural pro-environment pro-rural communities and pro-woman, making the benefits of tourism reach grass roots level in the specific program sites. We believe and fully support the initiative, and thus provide eco-trekking to those program sites.

Nepal's combination of stunning natural environment and strong cultural heritage, make it a truly remarkable country for the development of Ecotourism. In fact, ecotourism in Nepal tends to blend with adventure tourism with the magnificent mountain peaks attracting trekkers and mountaineers from around the world. Various protected areas have been established in Nepal and play a vital role in Ecotourism for the country. Over 18 % of Nepal's land has been assigned as national parks and protected areas, attracting more than 50 % of Nepal's tourists to at list one of those areas during their stay in Nepal. This simply demonstrates the importance of such regions for ecotourism. Many tour operators in Nepal offer a variety of eco-tours throughout the rural areas of the country. Tours may last a few hours to a few days with accommodation. Certain tours may also incorporate cultural experiences for a truly rounded Nepalese experience. So for the ultimate natural experience, try ecotourism in Nepal. It will leave you breathless. (Malla, 2011)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Various research tools and methods are utilized to make the research study more scientific, reliable practical and systematic which is mentioned in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

As the ultimate goal of the study is to investigate the problems and prospects of ecotourism in Baidhyanath Dham area the design to the study has been made to derive conclusion to the subject matter. This study has followed the combination of exploratory, descriptive and diagnostic research design. This research design has helped to interpret the quantitative as well as qualitative data and finding.

3.2 Source of Data and Information

Data were collected mainly from two sources primary and secondary, primary data and information were collected from field visit, survey, field observation focus group discussion, questionnaires, key informant interview tourist and so on by researcher himself similarly secondary data and information were collected mainly through VDC, DDC, INGOS reports in that sector, ministry of Tourism, NTB, CBS, ICIMOD, published and unpublished books and articles, online sources and soon.

3.3 Study Area

Baidhyanath is situated at Sanfebagar Municipality ward No.1 Baidhyanath Achham at the distance of 2 km to the south of Sanfebagar. The study area for the researcher is Sanfebagar Municipality ward No.1 surrounding area has been selected for the study using the simple random sampling technique.

3.4 Population Size & Sampling Procedure

Various tools technique has been applied to select sample units. Out of 9 wards of the Sanfebagar Municipality three tourism concerned wards 1, 5 and 8 were selected for the survey. Because of Baidhyanath temple is situated in the Sanfebagar Municipality ward no. 1 bank of Budhiganga River. This place is very religious and the tourist potentiality is very high. Ward no. 5 and 8 are really a charming area. It

includes the enormous flora and fauna, pastureland and beautiful views of mountains. Out of the 286 households, 60 households were taken out (20hh from ward no. 1, 20hh from ward no. 5, 20hh from ward no.8) through simple random sampling. Each respondents was taken from that selected household, which also respondents both sexes. The tourist respondents were selected through chance sampling. At least 20 tourists both domestic and international were dealt with the researcher. There were 6 hotels and lodges operating at this time.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Primary data from households of Baidhyanath area has been collected. To generate the primary data the household survey, key informant interview and observation as well as focus group discussion techniques were applied. For the collection of the primary data, structured questionnaires, topic guidelines, checklist were applied.

3.5.1 Data Collection Technique

3.5.1.1 Household Survey

Structured and semi-structured questionnaire has been prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from household survey of the study areas. Information has been gathered by having discussion with the household in the selected area. Household's survey is the significant technique for the data collection.

3.5.1.2 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview has been conducted in the area with the tourism related persons, local leaders, gentleman, academicians and different activists.

3.5.1.3 Focus Group Discussion:

Focus group discussion has been conducted to know the relevant data and information. In this study tourism related person, society gentlemen/journalists, social activities and local leaders were selected. It has also given clear picture of the study supporting real information.

3.5.1.4 Observation:

An observation method has been used to obtain the accurate information. These things, places people and tourists were observed during the field visit which has given a clear cut picture of this area and their activities. For this topic, guideline has used as a tool.

3.5.2 Data Collection Tools

3.5.2.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the best tools for data collection, as set of structured questionnaire was prepared to get information from the tourists, local people, Hotel owner, and local leader. In such a way quantitative and qualitative data were obtained.

3.5.2.2 Checklist

Checklist has been prepared for the collection of primary data that has been used for the key informtion, interview and group discussion.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data obtained from different tools and techniques have been used according to requirement. Then, the coded data have been converted into tables with numbers, averages and percentage through computer office programs as MS word and Excel. Different statistical measures like diagrams charts and tables were used in presenting the data. Statistical methods like percentage analysis were used to analyze the quantitative data. The study is based on qualitative description and explanations to analyze the quantitative data.

CHAPTER-IV

THE SETTING/ECOTOURISM RESOURCES

This chapter is one of the key sections of this study which mainly highlights about the eco-tourism resources of the study area. Therefore, this chapter broadly includes the ecotourism resources in Baidhyanath area and describes the major tourism spots.

4.1 Geographical Location of Achham district and steady area

Achham district is a part of Seti zone of Nepal. The district, with Manglsen as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,692 km² and has population up 257,477 (2011) it is one of the remoter districts of Nepal. The district lies between 28⁰46 " North's to 29⁰23" north latitude and between 81⁰32" east to 81⁰35 "east longitude. Sanfebagar is the main business center of Achham district in the Seti zone of western Nepal.

Similarly, Baidhyanath is the destination for tourists. This place offers varieties of attraction to the visitors. Visitors from all over the Nepal visits its cultural heritage, views of Nepal famous Dham. At the time of Nepal census, 2011, it had the population of 1,271 people living in 286 individual households.

The far-west has many tourism destinations Khaptad National Park, Saipal, Api, Badimalika, Shaieswari, Baidhyanath dham and Ramaroshan are famous. Manglsen Bazar is the district headquarters of Achham district at distance of 945 kilometers of Kathmandu Bus Park.

The spoken language is Achhami and the majority of inhabitants are Hindu. The district is entirely rural and has yet to be modernized. Economy is based on agriculture. Women population is higher than men. Opening of Dhangadhi Achham highway has added some opportunities for income of the people.

4.2 Climate

The district has topography, having an attitude range from 540m to 3820 m from sea level. Which reflects agriculture is main occupation. The maximum temperature is recorded that is about 30⁰ c in midsummer and comes down to a minimum about 0⁰ in mid-winter the average rainfall ranges about 1500 mm per year. Summer is pleasant however, winter is quite cold. The best time of the year to visit the Baidhyanath is September, October and April to May, December through March the temperature drops to below. So, in the summer time the climate environment and weather remains sound and very enjoyable. This destination attracts the many tourists from January to March.

4.3 Land/Soil Use Patten

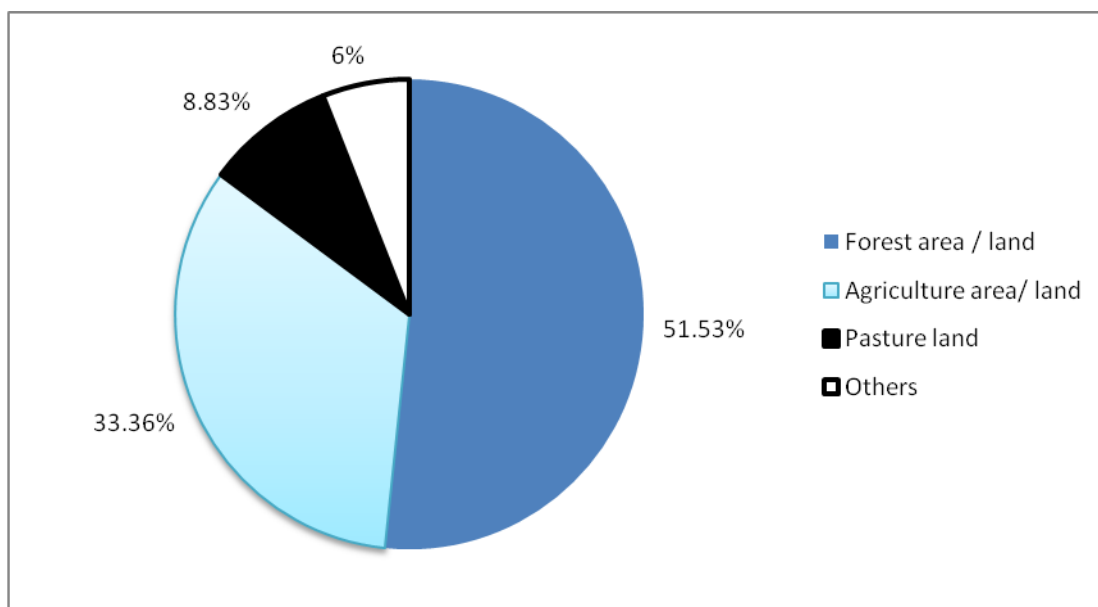
Achham is the hilly district and having ragged topography. In the mountain part residual soil is found mostly on the ridges and slopes. In Achham top soil is scanty particularly where sandstones, clay and limestone mainly from the fundamental soil material. Fertile cultivable soil is less found in upper belt of Achham. Red, yellow, white and black soil could be found in some parts of the district. Out of the total land more than 53.83% of the land is covered by the forest and pastureland which are shown in following

Table No. 1 Situation of land/soil use pattern in Achham

S.N	Sector	Conversing area sq.km	Percentage
1	Forest area / land	873	51.53%
2	Agriculture area/ land	564.47	33.36%
3	Pasture land	149.56	8.83%
4	Others	105	6%
5	Total	1692sq.km	100 %

Source: District Profile of Achham, 2072

Figure No.1 Situation of land/soil use pattern in Achham



4.3.1 Rivers and Lakes

Water is the precious natural resource of Nepal because it is second rich east country of the world. Development and up life of the country is only possible if water resource is properly utilized and used. Water is used for drinking, bathing washing and cleaning, agriculture, industries, and hydropower generation, religions and recreational activities such as swimming, rafting, beating, and fishing and so on. Therefore Achham district can't be absent from this natural resource, which reflects the prospect of eco-tourism. Rivers, small streams, lakes and waterfalls are so beautifully following from top of the hills to their down word areas.

The main river Karnali, Budhiganga, Kailashand other Godawari, Sarshwati, Chhepekhola, etc in the some way there are also RamaroshanLake. Similarly there are many wet lands all over the district periphery. Therefore Achham district is very rich by its rivers, lakes and wetland and pastureland.

4.3.2 Flora and Fauna

Accham is rich in bio-diversity. Various types of flora and fauna are found due to its diverse climate and topography, so, this district can be the destination for the environmentalist, scientists, tourists and academic researchers of different discipline form around the world. Some of the major flora and fauna of Achham are mentioned the bellow:

I. Flora (nontimber forest products or medicinal plants):

Lali Guransa (Rhododendron) Amla (Phyllanthus Emblica Ainselu)
 (Rubusellipticus) kush (Vetiverianalawsonii) Timur (Zanthoxylumarmatum)
 Khaphal (Myricaesculenta) Pudina (menthe arvensis)

II. Fauna (wild life)

- i. Wild animals:- Deer, Bear, Ratuwa, Dumsi, Monkey, Jackal, Tiger,
- ii. Wild birds: - Munal, Kalij (wild pheasant), Eagle, Pigeon, Titra, Dove, Parrot, Sparrow.

4.3.2 Nature, Culture and Adventure of Study Area

Baidhyanath is rich in ecotourism resources which is also famous for religious place. All the places of Baidhyanath have unique culture, nature and adventure which reflect the prospect of ecotourism. Richness in bio - diversity, environment and natural wilderness including cultural richness provides also wide scope of the tourism industry in Achham. Nature, culture and adventure of this region are listed below:

Table No.2 Major Nature, Culture and Adventure of Baidhyanath area

S · N	VDC	Culture	Nature	Adventure
1	Baijanath	Ornaments: ring garland, Bangle Clothing:- DauraSalwar, Topi, GunyouCholi, Woolen Trouser, Khasto, Dhoti, Barko, Peticoat, Blouse, and other cloths Festival:- Chitre Dashain, Tihar, Maghe Sangranti	Streams,river:- Lungraligadh, Budhiganga etc. Flora:- Bhimal, mel, Tuni, Simalkhair, Sisam Mango, Sallapshi, Bel etc. Fauna:- Jackal Chhakhura, Titra, Dove	Trekking swimming

		Local Festivals:- Holi, Gaura		
2	Lungra	Ornaments:- Tilahari, Dhuri ring cloth:-Tauser, DauraSulwauor, TopiGunyouCholi, Dhoti, Peticoat, Blouse etc Festivals: Deuda dance, ChaitreDashain, Tihar, Dashain, MagheSangranti Local, festivals:- Bhuwo, PutalaNaulayakhel Religious site:- Kalika Devi Baidhyanath, Tripura SundariDevi Taptikunda, Sangaradevi etc.	Rivers:- Budhiganga, Lungraligadh etc. Folora:- Simal, Timur, Khapal, mel, Amala, Tuni, Okhar etc. orange Fauna:- Jackal, Fox, Deer, Bear, Tiger, Monkey, Dove, Parrot etc.	Trekking swimming

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.4 Pattern of Tourism Development in Baidhyanath

Baidhyanath is a famous for religious place of Shiva, diverse bio diversities, nature and environment which is located at, the Baijanath.

This history of tourism in Achham is not so long. After the declaration of Khapted as a national park and later destination Ramaroshan later tourist destination, the concept of tourism development come into being in the district. Though religious tourism has been practicing since the ancient time, but tourists by different purposes started to come only after some years ago. Sill most of the tourism come for pilgrimage purpose in Baidhyanath temple. Magh, Falgun and Mangshir are the best season for tourism.

4.4.1 Tourism Products of Baidhyanath

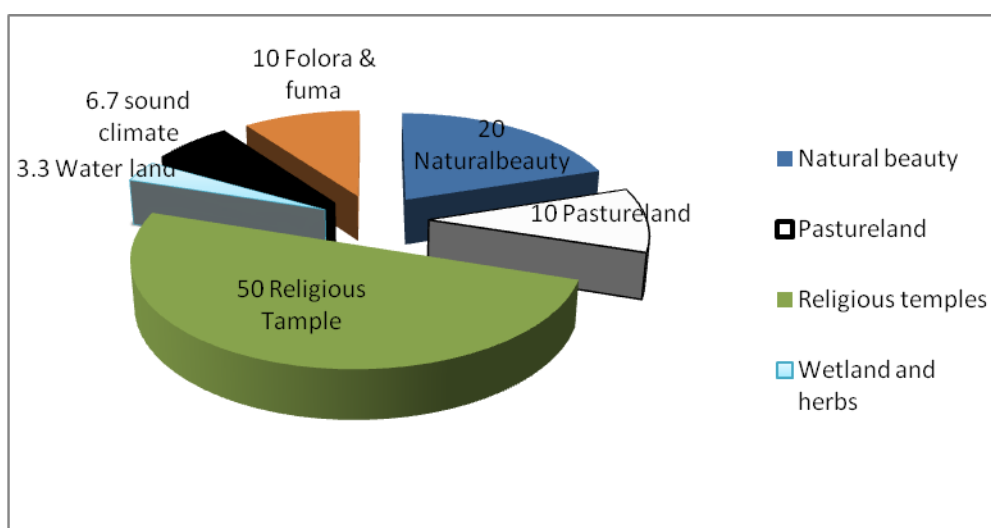
Tourism product means sum total of natural, historical, cultural, technical and human (man-made) attractions which satisfy to the tourists. So, tourism product is the total experience a tourist will have when visiting a tourist destination. This total experience will includes geographical location, climate, nature and man-made attractions, cultural and historical features infrastructure (transport, power supply, full communication links, etc) and superstructure (Hotels, Restaurants, motels) etc. Baidhyanath is rich in tourism products, but, it is weak in infrastructure super structure. Respondents in the destination were asked which of the following products would be more attractive to the tourists. The response was as follow.

Table No. 3 Major Tourism Products of Baidhyanath

Tourism products	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Natural beauty	12	20
Pastureland	6	10
Religious temples	30	50
Wetland and herbs	2	3.3
Sound climate	4	6.7
Flora and fauna	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure No.2 Major Tourism Products of Baidhyanath



4.4.2 Tourists Purpose of Visit

In Nepal most of the tourists visit with various purposes such as trekking, mountaineering, rafting, jungle safari, research, to observe unique culture art and architecture, to spend leisure time etc. Tourist visiting Baidhyanath periphery was found mostly with the purpose of pilgrimage to Baidhyanath temple. At the time field survey, 20 tourist respondents were asked about the purpose of their visit and other aspects in Baidhyanath, who were from Kailai, Kanchanpur, Doti, Bajhang, Baradia, Banke, Bajura and India and many more. It was found that majority of the tourists said that Baidhyanath is religious place. There are many problems for tourism development but many more prospects behind these problems if properly planned and managed. The table below clarifies the purpose of visit of tourist in Baidhyanath.

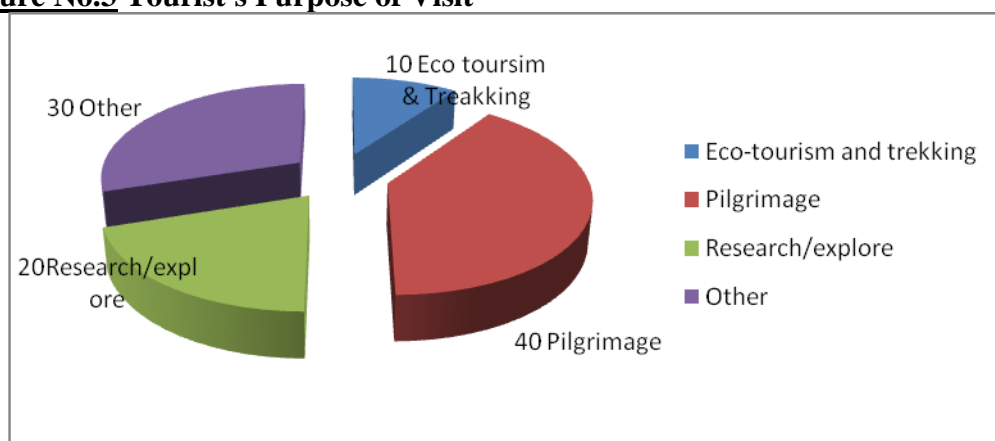
Table No.4 Tourist purpose of visit

Purpose of visit	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Eco-tourism and trekking	2	10
Pilgrimage	8	40
Research/explore	4	20
Other	6	30
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total 20 tourist respondents, majority of tourists, 40% visited Baidhyanath for the religious purpose, while 20% for research/explore, similarly 10% of the tourist found visited with the purpose of eco tour and trekking, 30% visited Baidhyanath for other purposes entertainment, to spend leisure time, to observe culture etc.

Figure No.3 Tourist's Purpose of Visit



4.4.3 Behavior of Local People and Tourist

In Achham district, majority of the tourist visit in Baidhyanath area when religious fair takes place because it is very much popular for the praying goddess as well as richer in nature, and culture then other part of Achham. The total people of study area complained that the behavior of tourists is good but not satisfactory because length of stay of the tourist at their area is short. So, tourists don't by anything except taking photos.

Table No.5 Behavior of local people and tourist towards each other

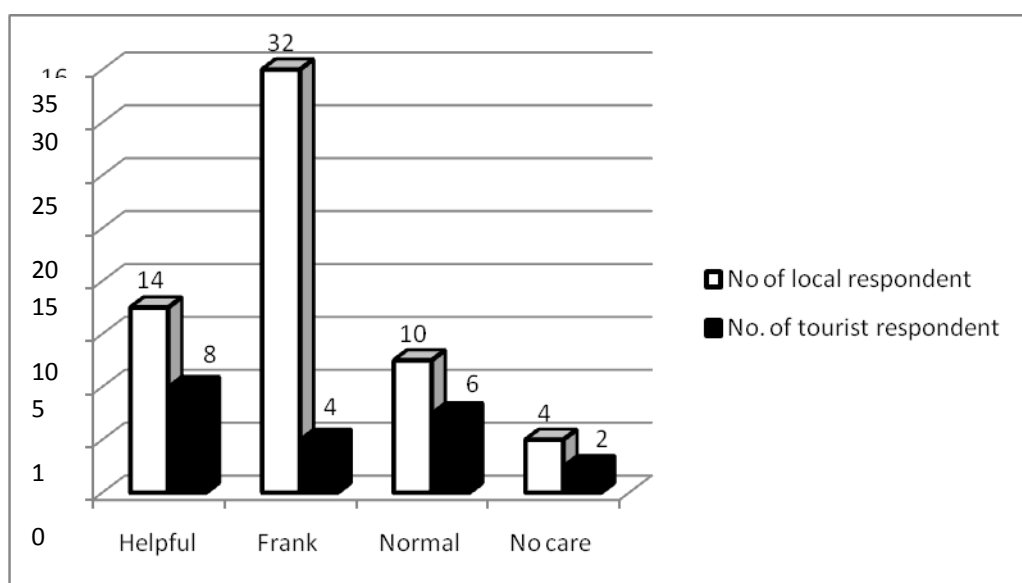
Behavior	No of local respondent	Percentage	No. of tourist respondent	Percentage
Helpful	14	23.3	8	40
Frank	32	53.3	4	20
Normal	10	16.7	6	30
No care	4	6.7	2	10
Total	60	100	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that out of the 60 local respondents, 23.3% said that the behavior of tourist towards local people (host) is helpful. Similarly 53.3%, 16.7% and 6.7% respondents said frank, normal and no care type respectively. From this, we can understand that majority of the tourist behavior towards local people is normal type.

Out of the total 20 tourist respondents, 40% said that local people behavior towards tourists is 'Helpful' while 20% said 'Frank' similarly, 30% said that the behavior of local people is 'Normal' and 10% said that 'No care' type. In this way local people are helpful because majority of tourist said so. Below is the graph for more clear.

Graph No.1 Behavior of Local people and tourist towards each other



4.4.4 Tourism Activities

Achham is a high fertile land for tourism development. The district is full of natural and cultural beauties; tourism has not been developed as expected. If tourism is developed as expect. It can be leading sector of district development.

In Achham district, a few activities have been done for tourism development of Achham but it could not help to make strong root of tourism development. So tourism development of Achham and the flow of tourists in Achham are very slow and low, which reflects less potential of increasing the number of tourists in future. For tourism development of Achham NGOS, government sector has nominally initiated to formulate some local tourism policies, plans and strategies.

Table No.6 Baidhayanath, Sanfebagar and Ramaroshan Routes and Walking Day

Place	Travel time	Available facilities
Sanfebagar– Baidhayanath	30 Minutes	Local foods, Hotel, special food
Baidhyanath- sangradvi	1 days	Local foods Dal Bhat
Sanfebagar- Ramaroshan	1 days	Local foods Dal Bhat
Sanfebager- khaptad	2 days	Local foods Dal Bhat
Sanfebagar- Badhimalika	2 days	Local foods Dal Bhat

Source: Field Study, 2016

4.5 Eco-Tourism Resources in Baidhyanath

Baidhyanath and its adjoining are rich in eco-tourism resources. There are many hills, rivers, flora and fauna, temple and cultural heritage etc.

4.5.1 Major Tourism spots in Achham District

Achham has lots of tourism spots which are natural scenic, culturally unique and spectacular panoramic attraction for the tourists most of the tourists visit this area for the research studies in many aspects. Baidhyanath is also religious place for tourist destination. Khaptad is really celestial one where tourists forget everything about the world and feel as if they are in the heaven. But lack of proper publicity, advertisement, infrastructure and superstructure, it is back ward and tourists can't reach and visit area due to the remoteness. There are lots of remarkable tourism spots. Some of them are described below:

4.5.1.1 Khaptad:

Khaptad national park at 3,000 meters, is rich in its flora and fauna variety. The national park is covered by subtropical forest of char pines at lower altitude, and subalpine forests of fir, hemlock, oak and rhododendron in the higher areas. The area boasts of 224 species of medicinal herbs and a museum of natural history. It is estimated that about 567 species 11 percent of flowering plants of Nepal, are found in Khaptad. The park also offers excellent bird-watching opportunities with 270 species of birds, the common ones being different varieties of Impheyan Pheasant, partridges, flycatchers, bulbuls, cuckoos and eagles. The park is also fairly rich in its variety of wild animals' common ones being barking deer, wild boar, goral, Himalayan black bear, and yellow throated marten, rhesus monkey and languor monkey.

Other areas in the national park in interest to tourists are Khaptad Daha, Nagdhunga and cupper Tribeni Khaptad Baba, Shashralinga, Danfekot, Khapar Daha Khapar Masto, khaptad national park also offers religious sightseeing.

4.5.1.2 Ramaroshan

Ramaroshan located at far west Nepal is the beauty natural gift generally famous for 12 lake and 18 grounds called "Barha Banda Athara Khanda" in local language. It is also called Panchapura in Hindu scriptures and is attached to the stories of paranoiac age. The site is famous for the five historical cites connected to stories of goodness Parfait. In addition area of old historical buildings that makes this region important from archeological point of view. There are different types of flora and fauna. It is rich in bio-diversity. As a result many kinds of medicinal plants and various fauna are available in the area, which shows that it can be health and research destination. Many kinds of medicinal plants are used as medicines according to the expert of Ayurveda healer/some are exported to foreign market for sale.

4.5.1.3 Baidhyanath Temple

Baidhyanath Dham is totally influenced by Hindu religion. Baidhyanath Dham is known as one Dham among four Hindu religious Dham of Nepal. There is a very renowned Temple of Lord Shiva. There are celebrated the festivals like Shivaratri and Maghesangranti. In these festivals there are a lot of people came to celebrate from various place surrounding Badhyanath Dham and also from Doti and Bajura Districts. Being renowned in Nepal most people visits there once who came to Achham and even Bajura to worship Lord Shiva. This place has more significance for Hindu religious place than other environmental and developmental places. So people came there as pilgrims than after done site seeing and visits other places.

Baidhyanath is the other popular name of Shiva. Having great religious significance amount the Hindus especially, for mid and for western people, Baidhyana thtemple is at the top of 590 m height from the sea level. It takes 30 minutes time from the Sanfebagar to reach to that temple. There are celebrating Shivratri every year. Mohashivratri, the night of the worship of Lord Shiva, occurs on the 14th night of the moon during the dark half of the month of Phalguna. It falls on a moonless February night, when Hindus offer special prayer to the lord of destruction. Shivratri (Sanskrit ratri high) is the night when he is said to have performed the Deudakhel or the dance of primordial creation preservation and destruction. The festival is observed for one day and one night only.

There is only one priest allow to worship in this temple who has no permission to go another place for the worship. There is one special or suspension room in this temple where only priest can go on the day of worship. (Shivratri) every year they worship the Palghara in Shivaratri.

CHAPTER - V

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Introduction

In this the collected data is analyzed for fulfillment of the objectives of the study. Information available from the primary as well as secondary sources is analyzed and interpreted generally, the information of the number of tourists arrivals in Achham and Baidhyanath area, purpose of visit second distribution of tourist arrivals by major contents, length of their stay expender pattern income variation, numbers and investment pattern of the hotels, lodges and paying guest houses, perception of local people, hotels and lodge owners and tourists towards the development and promotion of ecotourism as well as socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism in Baidhyanath etc. are analyzed in this chapter.

The analysis and interpretation is mainly based on questionnaire collection from local people, tourist's key information's and hotel owners.

5.2 Present Information about Tourist and Tourism

The chapter presents the results of the survey of tourists. The results mainly based on questionnaires collected from 20 tourists who visited Baidhyanath during field visit.

5.2.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off season tourism sector, researcher couldn't meet tourist. The distribution pattern of tourist in large number 20 tourists was surveyed during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

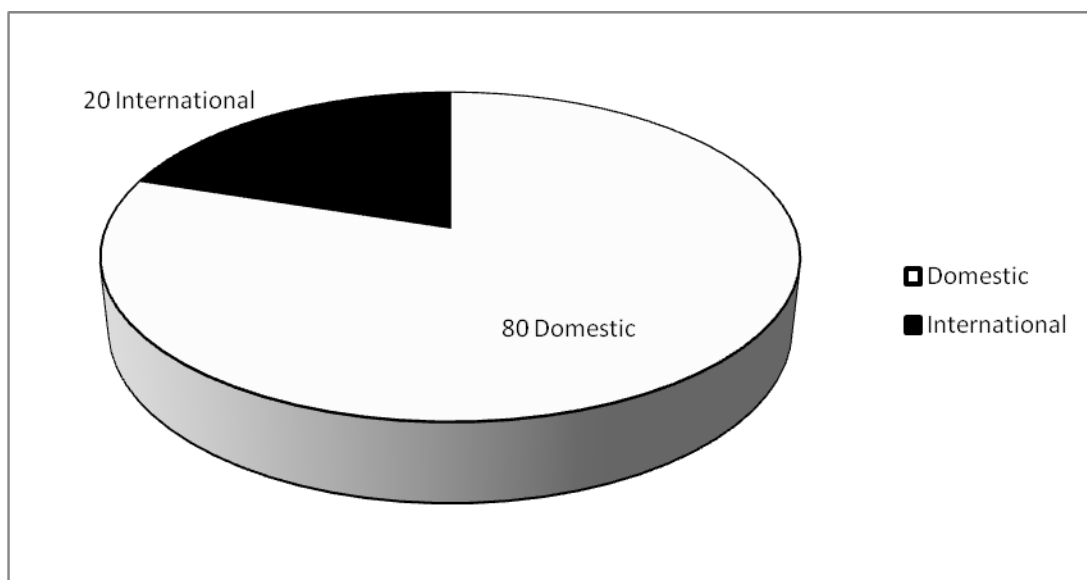
Table No.7 Distribution of tourist by nationality percentage

S.N	Countries	Number	Percentage
1	Domestic	16	80
2	International	4	20
Total		20	100

Source, Field Survey, 2016

Through Baidhyanath attracted tourist from different countries in the past during the field visit researcher meet tourists basically from little foreign countries. It was delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 80% from Nepal and 20% from abroad.

Figure No.4 Nationalities and Tourist Arrival in Baidhyanath



5.2.2 Age Difference of Tourist

The different age of tourists visit Baidhyanath which is presented below table:

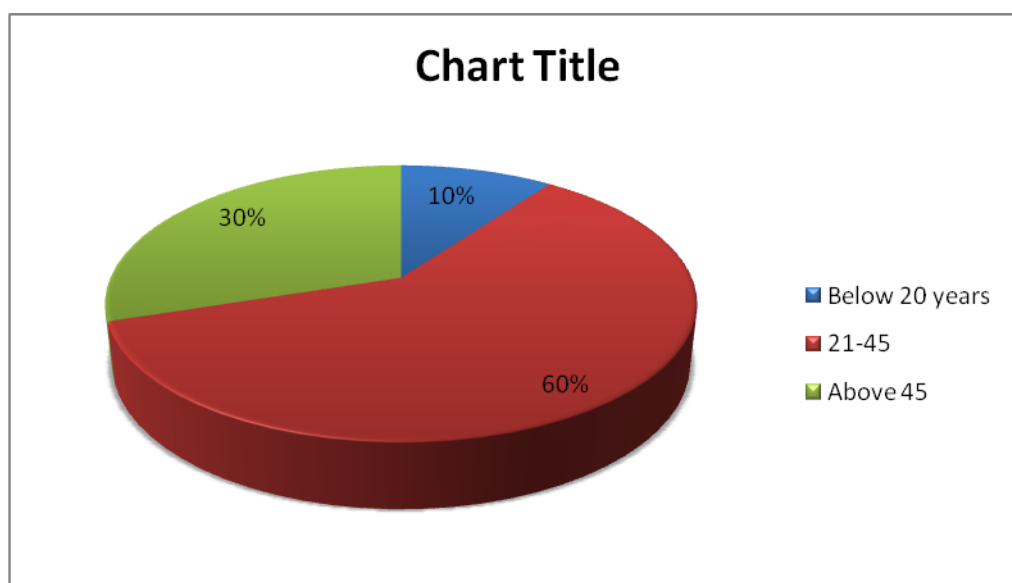
Table No.8 Age Different of Tourists

Age	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	2	10
21-45	12	60
Above 45	6	30
Total	20	100

Source, Field Survey, 2016

Table reveals that 10 percent of the respondents are below 20 years of Age, while 60 % were within the age group 21 to 45 years. Similarly, 30 % respondents were 45 years. Different age of tourists visit Baidhyanath this shown in figure below table.

Figure No.5 Age Difference of Tourists



5.2.3 Distribution by Purpose

The purpose of visit by tourists in Baidhyanath may be classified into pilgrimage, pleasure and relax, study, Business assignment, project assignment, project assignment and village people and culture. The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen below table.

Table No.9 Distribution by Purpose of Visit

Purpose of visit	Total number	Percentage
Pilgrimage	8	40
Pleasure and relax	2	10
Study	2	10
Project assignment	4	20
Village people and culture	4	20
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that majority of tourists i.e. 40 % visit Baidhyanath for the purpose of pilgrimage. Similarly 10% visit forth pleasure, 10% visit for the purpose of study 20 % visit for the purpose of project assignment and 20% visit for the purpose

of village people and culture. Which means to serial enjoy the traditional culture, cultural heritage, Deuda, Geet, Putala, Deudakhe etc. Distribution tourists by purposes of visit is shown in the below figure

Figure No. 6 Distribution by Purpose

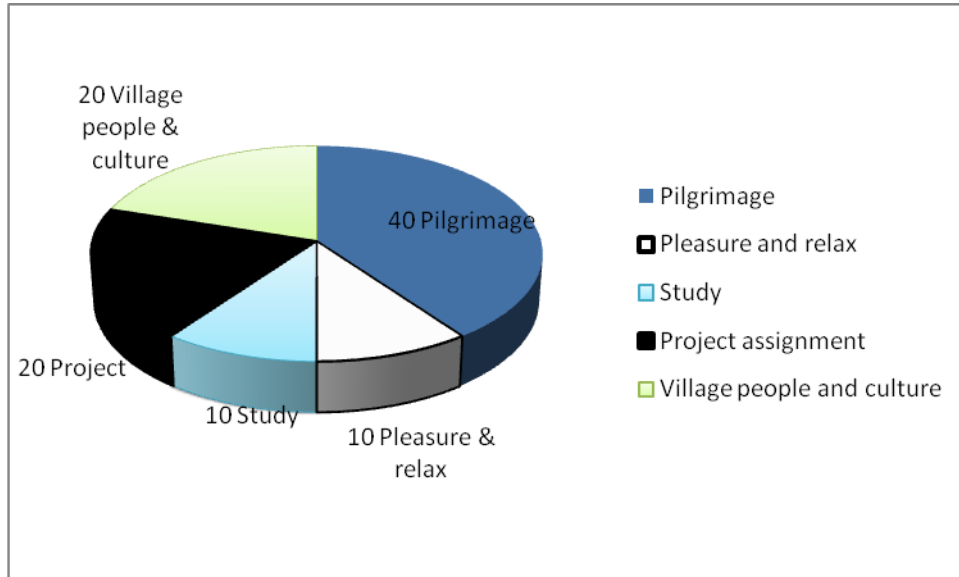


Table No.10 Occupational Difference of Tourists

Purpose of visit	Total number	Percentage
Students	4	20
Service	8	40
Other	8	40
Total	20	100

Source, Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that about 20% of respondents were students 40% were service holder and 40% in different occupations including farming, social work, volunteers etc.

5.2.4 Duration of Length of Stay of Tourists

The length of stay depends on the ability of activities and facilities. To identify this, 6 hotel/lodge owners were asked. From the field survey it is found.

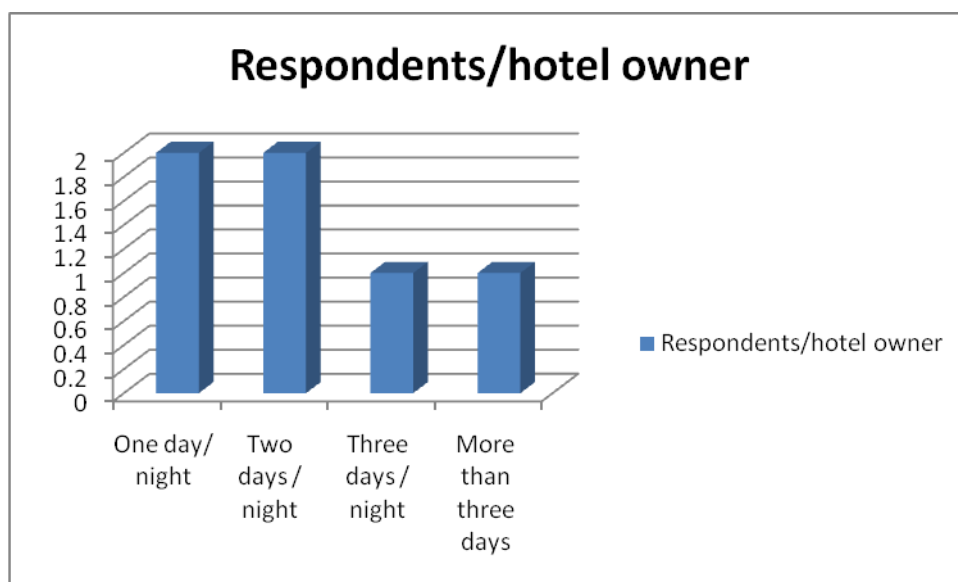
Table No. 11 Duration length of stay of tourists

Length of stay	Respondents/hotel owner	Percentage	Remarks
One day/ night	2	33.33	
Two days / night	2	33.33	Two days means two days and three night
Three days / night	1	16.67	
More than three days	1	16.67	
Total	6	100	

Source, Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that about 33.33% of tourist stayed for one-night. While 33.33% each stayed for two days/nights, 16.67% of tourists stayed for three day/night. Since there is no one who stayed more than three days or more then that it's necessary to encourages the tourists to lengththeirstay length of study of tourists in Baidhyanath show in below.

Graph No.2 Length of Stay



5.2.5 Tourism Season

Tourism is a seasona Business. Achham's tourism business fully depends on season. From the survey of 12 hotel owners experience, following result was found in different seasons. As the record of their hotel business is as follows.

TableNo.12 Tourist Seasonal Variations in the Study Area

Season	Respondents	Percentage
April to June	1	16.67
July to September	1	16.67
October to December	2	33.33
January to March	2	33.33
Total	6	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that 33.33% of hotels are getting business highly on January to March 33.33% October to December 16.67% July to September and 16.67% April to June.

5.2.6 Investment Pattern of Hotel/Lodge

There are different hotels in the study area on the basis of investment hotels are divided into three standards.

Table No. 13 Investment of sample hotel in the study area

Standards of hotel	Investment	Respondents	Percentage
Lower standard	Below 5 lakh	3	50
Middle standard	Above 10 lakh	2	33
Higher standard	Above 15 lakh	1	17
Total		6	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Only 6 hotel/lodge were sampled in the study area. Among them only 1 (17%) hotels are considered as higher standard having investment of more than 15 lakes. On the other hand 2 (33%) hotels are considered as middle standard investment of more than 10 lakhs. On the other hand 3 (50%) of hotels/lodges are considered as lower standard with investment of less than 5 lakh. Therefore it is observed that, the higher standard hotels are less as the study area. There are many hotels with lower standard due to the lack of sufficient money to invest.

5.2.7 Payment Pattern of Hotel/Lodge

On the basis of payment, the hotels are divided into two i.e. invest by own and invest through bank loan.

Table No.14 Payment pattern is sample hotel in the study area

Description	Respondents/ hotel owner	Percentage
Self-investment	2	33
Loan from bank	4	67
Total	6	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that among the sample hotel of 6, 2(33%) hotels were established through their own property by hotel owners and 4(67%) hotels were through loan from the bank.

5.2.8 Employment Generation

Tourism is human activity as well ever growing business. It gives employment opportunities in tourist areas. Employment depends upon the size of hotels and services from the 6 hotels following employment patterns are observed.

Table No.15 Employment generation of sample hotels

Employment pattern	Hotel	Percentage
Less than 2 staffs	2	33.33
2 to 3 staffs	2	33.33
3 to 4 staffs	1	16.67
Above 6 staffs	1	16.67
Total	6	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that 16.67% hotels are providing employment opportunity more than four staff where 16.67 % of hotels are providing employment opportunity between 3 to 4 staff, 33.33 % of hotels are providing employment opportunity between 2 to 3 staff, 33.33 % of hotels are providing employment opportunity less than two staff.

5.2.9 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

The expenditure patterns of tourists deeply influence to the tourism sector of any area. It will be beneficial to encourage tourists to spend more during their short stay rather than to make their stay long. The distribution of expenditure is shown in below table.

Table No. 16 Expenditure pattern of tourist (per day/per tourist)

Amounts	Lodging expenditure		Food expenditure	
	Lodging exp.	Percent	Food exp	Percent
Below 300	2	10	4	20
300-500	6	30	6	30
500-700	8	40	8	40
Above 700	4	20	2	10
Total	20	100	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that 10% visiting Baidhyanath spend less than Rs 300- on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the small lodges owner 30% spend Rs300-500 40% spend Rs. 500-700 and 20% spending above Rs 700 per day. Similarly 20% spend less than Rs 300 on food 30 % between Rs 300-500, 40% between Rs. 500-700 and only 10% spend above Rs. 700 per day. And also during field visit it is noticed that only Rs. 100-200 is spend in other activities as local products etc.

Thus, the table shows that there is a very low economic activity that makes tourists spends more during their stay. Since it is necessary to make tourist spent more in order to benefit local people, the need of proper tourism planning has become essential to create more activities for more spending by tourists.

5.2.10 Most Appreciated Features of Baidhyanath Area

In flow of tourists of any place highly depends upon the special features possess by the place. Most appreciate features of Baidhyanath according to the respondents are shown in below table

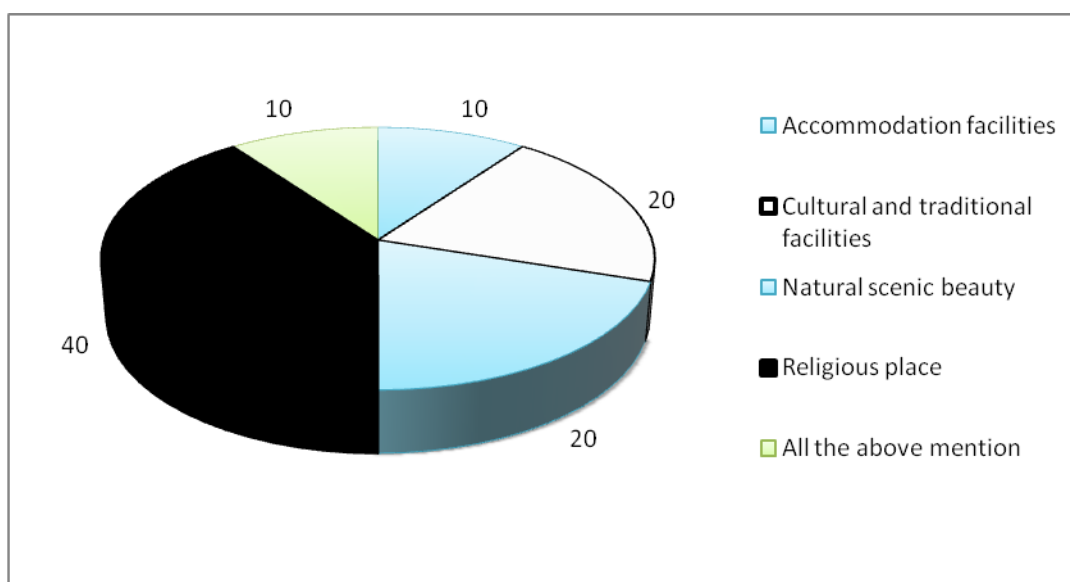
Table No.17 Most Appreciate Features of Baidhyanath Area

Features	Total number	Percentage
Accommodation facilities	2	10
Cultural and traditional facilities	4	20
Natural scenic beauty	4	20
Religious place	8	40
All the above mention	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table reveals that of the respondents i.e. 10% like the accommodation facilities available in the village, 20% like the cultural and traditional like Deuda, Naach, Putala etc. 40% like the religious place and 10% says that all the listed features in the table attracted them. The mostly appreciated features of Baidhyanath are also shown in below figure.

Figure No.7 Mostly Appreciated features of Baidhyanath



5.2.11 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Baidhyanath According to the Tourist

Modern facilities and services is one of the major components that are necessary to attract the tourists. Baidhyanath is rich and possess all the major facilities and services to develop it as village tourism. Only it needs proper management and planning. Current existing facilities in Baidhyanath and tourists responses about it are shown below in the table.

Table No.18 Current situation infrastructure facilities in Baidhaynath according to the tourist

S. N	Total	Excel lent	%	good	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%
1	Communication	4	20	12	60	-	-	4	20
2	Electricity	6	30	12	60	-	-	2	10
3	Road	10	50	36	30	-	-	4	20
4	Health service	-	-	12	60	8	40	-	-
5	Soil waste collections and disposal system	4	20	16	80	-	-	-	-
6	Cleanliness of place	6	30	14	70	-	-	-	-
7	Security	6	30s	12	60	-	-	2	10
8	Street lighting	-	-	16	80	4	20	-	-
9	Hotel	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-
10	Toilets	-	-	16	80	-	-	4	20
11	Service	-	-	18	90	-	-	2	10
12	Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets	8	40	12	60	-	-	-	-
13	Behavior local people	16	80	4	20	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Excellent = when a particular facility is over supply

Good = when a particular facility is abundant

Don't know = when a respondents don't have idea about a particular facility

Bad = when a particular facility is in short supply and difficult to use.

The above table shows that respondents are satisfied with overall situation of the infrastructure available in the study area. Moreover they are satisfied with the behavior of local people also.

However, when it comes to communication (20%), electricity (10%), Road (20%), security (10%), toilets (20%), service (10%) replied bad and suggest that it should be upgraded for the betterment of the tourism. Moreover, sanitation toilets and solid waste disposal system should be upgraded and systematized as it may create problems or sustainable ecotourism development in future.

5.2.12 Perception towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Baidhyanath According to the Tourist

During the field visit when asked to domestic tourists about the prospect of tourism in Baidhyanath more than 80% said yes only 20% reply don't know. And more than 70% reply that very prefer and visit the village again. It implies that it has huge domestic tourism potential. Similarly 70% tourists see excellent prospects while 30% says don't know. And more than 50% reply they will prefer to visit Baidhyanath again. Also more than 55% reply that they will refer to visit Baidhyanath to their acquaintances after their visit tourism. We can see the prospect of attracting foreign too. But it also implies that there are lots things to be done concerning tourism development in Baidhyanath.

Response of tourist's for futuristic pattern of tourism development in Baidhyanath is shown in below table.

Table No.19 Futuristic pattern of tourism development in Baidhyanath

S.N	Future	Preferences					
		Absolutely desired	%	Desired	%	Not	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	20	100
2	To benefit poor and lower class only	6	30	10	50	4	20
3	To benefit all...poor and lower class community	12	60	8	40	-	-
4	To benefit only those who can professional	4	20	6	30	10	50
5	To benefit only these who can invest	-	-	4	20	16	80

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that all the tourists are much concerned about the futuristic way of tourism development pattern in Baidhyanath. They want a fair distribution of tourism income among the locals. Therefore, 60% of them have closed to benefit all segment of village having emphasis upon the poor and lower class community. They are against the kind of tourism development, which benefit and upper class only.

5.3 Survey of Local People Resident

During the field visit, 60 respondents were asked about the present situation and the future prospects of tourism in Baidhyanath area, and also analyzed the direct and indirect impacts of tourism in villages. Since development of tourism in Baidhyanath has brought May changes in the lives of local residents it is necessary to interact with local residents about tourism.

5.3.1 Age Structure

Respondents in the questionnaire survey included different groups. The table shows that most of the respondents were taken from economically active age group people let us see the respondent's classification according to age group.

Table No.20 Respondents' classification according to age group

Age group	Number of respondents	Number of respondents
15-20	8	13
21-30	12	20
31-40	22	37
41-50	10	17
Above	8	13
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table show that majority of respondents were taken from economically active age group 31-40 age group of 15-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50 and above 50 were taken 8(13%),12 (20%), 22(37%), 10(17%), and 8(13%) respectively.

5.3.2 Classification of Households According to Cast/Ethnicity

Cast or ethnicity is significant variable of our society and has played visit role in social process as well as structure. There we have found Brahman, Chhetri, and Dalit groups among ethnic groups. The respondents were as follows.

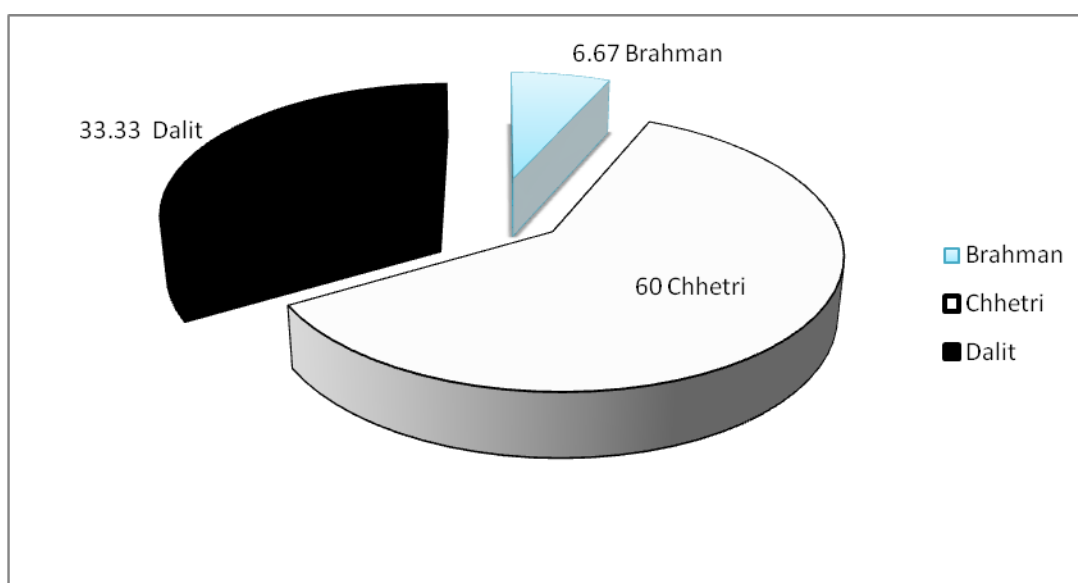
Table No.21 Classification of Households According to cast/ethnicity

Cast	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Brahman	4	6.67
Chhetri	36	60
Dalit	20	33.33
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that majority of the respondents were Brahman 4(6.67). Followed by Chhetri 36(60%) and Dalit 20(33.30%).

Figure No.8 Classification of Households according to cast



5.3.3 Education

All kinds of respondents were taken into consideration for the study purpose. The following table show different educational levels of the respondents

Table No. 22 Educational levels of Respondents

Education	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	8	13.33
Literate	18	30
S.L.C.	14	23.33
I.A	10	16.67
B.A	6	10
MA and above	4	6.67
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The literacy level of the respondent was found to be 87% the above table shows that the maximum population (30%) had the education of literacy followed by SLC (23.33), Intermediate (16.67), Bachelors (10%), and above masters (6.67).

5.3.4 Occupation

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups. Occupational distribution of the respondents was as follows

Table No. 23 Occupational Distribution of the respondents

S.N	Occupation	Total number	Percentage
1	Agriculture	36	60
2	Trade and business	6	10
3	Service	12	20
4	Others	6	10
Total		60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table indicates that most of the respondents (60%) had agriculture and their occupations. Rest of the respondents (40%) had other occupations as the source of income. They were trade and business (10%), service (20%) and others (10%). occupation satisfaction of the respondents found to as given the table.

Table No.24 Occupational Satisfaction of the Respondents

Primary occupation	Respondents		Satisfied		Unsatisfied	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	36	60	22	37	14	23
Business	6	10	4	7	2	3
Service	12	20	10	17	2	3
Others	6	10	2	3	4	7
Total	60	100	38	64	22	36

Source:FieldSurvey, 2016

Among those unsatisfied 22(36%) respondents, and satisfied 38(64%). Satisfied 22(37%), 4(7%), 10(17%), 2(3%) and unsatisfied 34 (23), 2(3%), 2(3%), 4(7%).

5.3.5 Traditional Rites and Rituals

Traditional rites of the respondents in the study area found to as that given in table.

Table No.25 Changing of traditional rites and rituals patterns of local respondents.

S.N	Statement	Respondents	Percentage
1	Unchanged	36	60
2	Slightly changed	16	26.67
3	Totally changed	8	13.33
4	Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table indicates that in the context of traditional rites and rituals, the 30 respondents from the field area are giving their view on 36 (60%) unchanged 16(26.67) slightly changed and 8(13.33%) totally changed.

5.3.6 Dressing Pattern of Respondents

In fact dressing pattern represents the fashion. Fashion indicates the people of different cultures. There are different types of dresses followed by the indigenous people (different cast) in the study area. But now we cannot see such fashion due to the effect of western fashion by the inflow of tourists, TV, Cinema etc. consequently, local dressing pattern has been replaced by western fashion.

Table No.26 Changing of dressing pattern in the study area

Statement	Respondent	Percentage
Drastic change	22	36.67
Moderate change	18	30
Little change	12	20
Unchanged	8	13.33
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

From the survey, it is found that percentage of people. Supporting drastic change is high that is 36.67%, similarly, the percent of moderate change is 30% percent of little change is 20% and unchanged is only 13.33%. Thus the change in dressing pattern in the study area is impressing by arrivals of tourists among others.

5.3.7 Major Source of Tourists Attractions

The study area is an appropriate site for eco-tourism. The sources of tourist attractions like scenic beauty, river and temple in the bank of the river, natural resources and cultural diversity are abundant there with the view of obtaining the attraction sources of eco-tourism. People were asked and field observation was done. This gave following detail result based on the survey.

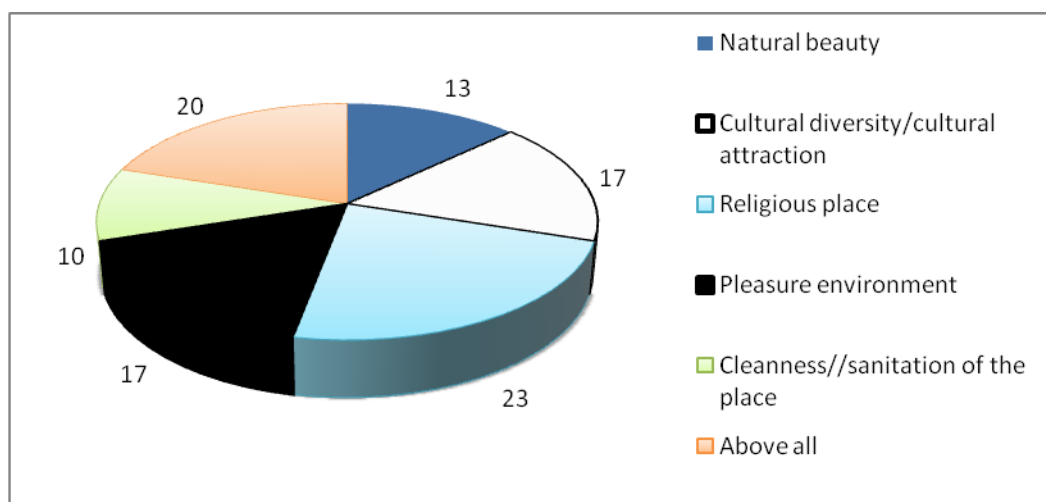
Table No.27 Source of Tourist Attraction

Tourism Attraction	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Natural beauty	48	13
Cultural diversity/cultural attraction	5	17
Religious place	14	23
Pleasure environment	10	17
Cleanliness//sanitation of the place	6	10
Above all	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table indicates that out of 60 respondents 12 (20%) considered the great importance of all components to attract the tourists. It can be inferred from above information the things are equally essential to attract the tourists.

Figure No. 9 Major source of Tourists Attractions



5.3.8 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Baidhyanath Area According to the key informants

As mention earlier modern facilities and service is one of the major components that necessary to attract the tourists. During field visit key informants were asked about the current infrastructure facilities available in Baidhyanath and their response are shown table.

Table No.28 Current Situation of infrastructure facilities in Baidhyanath
According to the key informants

S.N	Facilities	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't know	%	bad	%
1	Communication	15	25	38	63.3			7	11.7
2	Electricity	18	30	39	65			3	5
3	Road	6	10	48	80			6	10
4	Water supply	9	15	45	75			6	10
5	Health service			48	80			12	20
6	Solid waste collection disposal system	12	20	39	65			9	15
7	Cleanliness of place	15	25	39	65			6	10
8	Security	18	30	34	57.7			8	13.3
9	Street lighting			44	73.3			16	26.7
10	Hotels	12	20	42	70			6	10
11	Drainage system			40	66.7			20	33.3
12	Toilets	18	30	30	50			12	20
13	Service	12	20	42	70			6	10
14	conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets	15	25	45	75				
15	Behavior of local people	24	40	36	60				

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Excellent = when a particular facility over supply

Good = when a particular facility is

Don't know = when a respondents don't have idea about a particular facility.

Bad = when a particular facility is in short supply and difficult to use.

Very bad = when a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to use.

The above table shows that the infrastructure facilities that are very bad or bad perceived by key informants are, communication electricity, road, health service, solid waste collection and disposal system cleanliness of place, security, drainage system, street lighting, hotels toilets and service.

However, they agree that other facilities, such as conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets and behavior of local people are good and some event excellent.

5.4 Trend of Tourist Arrival in Nepal

5.4.1 Tourists Arrival in Nepal and Average Length of Stay, 2000-2015

As already been mentioned, the tourists started visiting Nepal freely soon after the event of democracy in 1995. But rapid progress of tourist arrivals in Nepal seems after the restoration of democracy in 1990. Table no. 29 presents trends of tourists' arrivals from 2000 to 2015 in Nepal, mode transport and their length of stay.

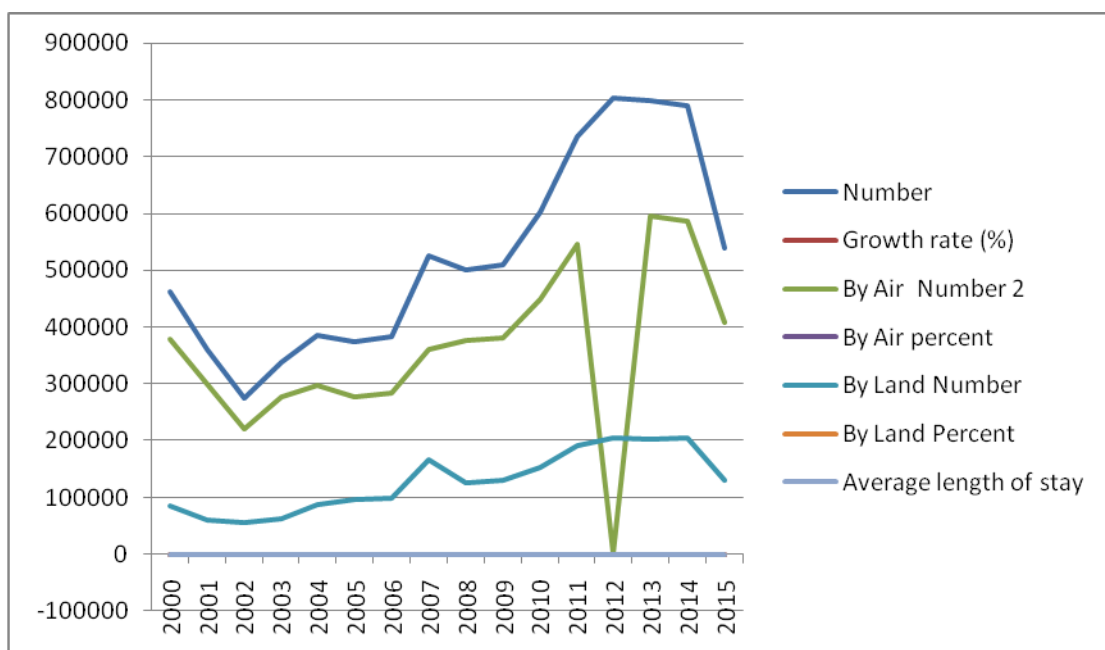
Table No.29 Tourist arrivals in Nepal and average length of stay, 2000-2015

Year	Total annual		By Air		By Land		Average length of stay
	Number	Growth rate (%)	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
2000	463646	-5.7	376914	81.3	86732	18.7	11.88
2001	361237	-22.1	299514	82.9	61723	17.1	11.93
2002	275468	-23.7	218660	79.4	56808	20.6	7.92
2003	338132	22.7	275438	81.5	62694	18.5	9.60
2004	385297	13.9	297335	77.2	87962	22.8	13.51
2005	375398	-2.6	277346	73.9	98052	26.1	9.09
2006	383926	2.3	283819	73.9	100107	26.1	10.20
2007	526705	37.2	360713	68.5	165992	31.5	11.96
2008	500277	-5.0	374661	74.9	125616	25.1	11.78
2009	509956	1.9	379322	74.4	130,634	25.6	11.32
2010	602,867	18.2	448800	74.4	154,067	25.6	12.67
2011	736215	22.1	545221	74.1	190,994	25.9	13.12
2012	803092	9.1	598,258	74.5	204,834	25.5	12.16
2013	797,616	-0.7	594,848	74.6	202,768	25.4	12.60

2014	79,0118	-0.9	585981	74.2	204137	25.8	12.44
2015	538970	-0.32	407412	75.6	131558	24.4	13.16

Nepal Source: Tourism Statistics July 2015, GON Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

CHARTNo.1 Tourist arrivals in Nepal(2000-20115)



5.4.2 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Year (2000-2015)

Seasonality plays the vital role for tourism. Tourists visit different parts of the world in their favorable time and month. March, October and November are the favorable month because the weather of Nepal is pleasant during this Year. Most of the visitors visit Nepal to spend their vacation. June and July are not favorable for tourist for third world tourist. But for Indians June is the favorable month because the weather of Nepal is cool as compared to Indian. Table no 30 shows the tourist arrivals in Nepal by year wise in the period of 2000 to 2015.

Table No.30 Tourist Arrivals in Nepal by Year (2000-2015)

Year	Arrivals			
	Third country	Indian	Totle	%Change
2000	367731	95915	463646	-5.7
2001	296917	64320	361237	-22.1

2002	208691	66777	275468	-23.7
2003	251769	86363	338132	22.7
2004	294971	90326	385297	13.9
2005	278964	96434	375398	-2.6
2006	290204	93722	383926	2.3
2007	430695	96010	526705	37.2
2008	409100	91177	500277	-5.0
2009	41072	93884	509956	1.9
2010	4819969	120898	602867	18.2
2011	586711	149504	736215	22.1
2012	637277	165815	803092	9.1
2013	616642	180974	797616	-0.7
2014	654775	135343	790118	-0.9
2015	463846	75124	538970	-13.79

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. (MOTCA, Singha Darbar) July , 2015

Table No.31 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit (2014/2015)

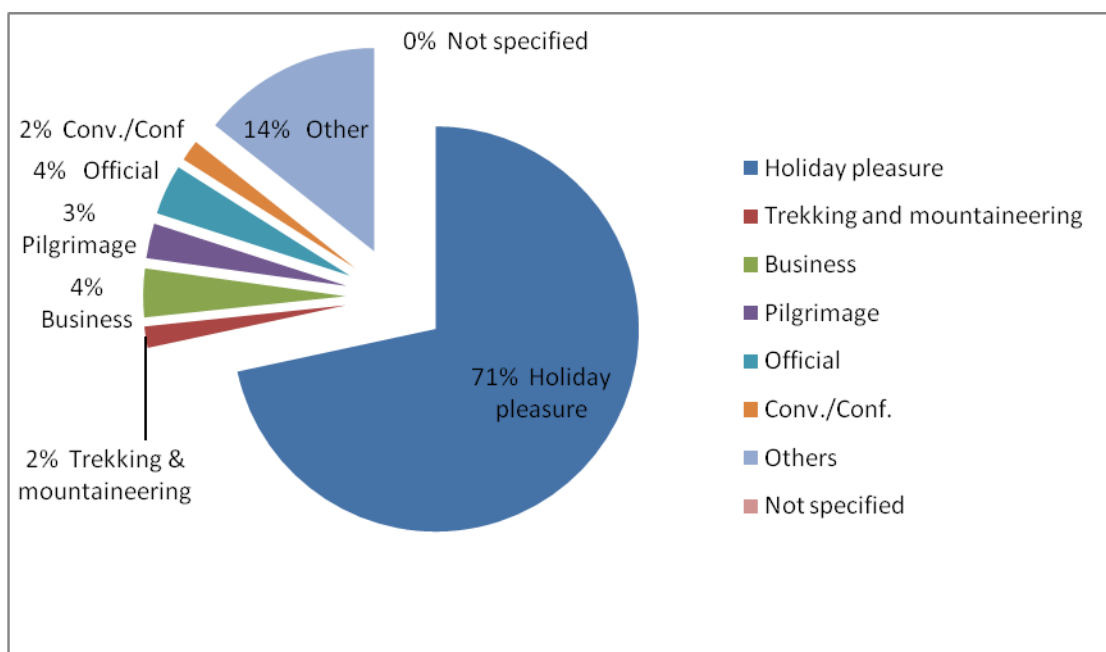
Purpose of visit	2014	Percentage	2015	Percentage
Holiday pleasure	395,849	50.1	3,86,065	71.63
Trekking and mountaineering	97,185	12.3	9,162	1.70
Business	24,494	3.1	20,876	3.87
Pilgrimage	98,765	12.25	14,996	2.78
Official	32,395	4.1	21,479	3.99
Conv./Conf.	13,432	1.7	9,038	1.68
Others	53,728	6.8	77,354	14.35
Not specified	74,271	9.4	0	0
Total	790,118	100	5,38,970	100

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOTCA, 2015) Nepal Tourism Statistical section July, 2015 KTM.

Tourists travel with various purpose - Nepal is destination of nature and culture for tourist. Tourist visit for pleasure accounted to 50.1% in 2014 which further decreased to 71.63% in 2015. It is simply because of that pleasure tourists want to visit country, where there is peace and order.

Majority of the foreigners visited Nepal is with the purpose of holiday pleasure. The tourists who visited with this purpose were 50.1% in 2014 and 71.63% in 2015. 12.3% of the tourists visited Nepal with the purpose of trekking and mountain 3.1%, 12.25%, 4.1%, 1.7% 6.8% 9.4% tourists visited Nepal by purpose of business, pilgrimage, official, conv./conf, other and specified respectively in 2014. And 71.63%, 1.70%, 3.83%, 2.78%, 3.99%, 1.68%, 14.35%, 0% tourists visited Nepal by the purpose of holiday pleasure, trekking and mountaineering business, pilgrimage, official, conference/meting, others and not specified.

Figure No.10 Tourist Arrivals by purpose of Visit 2015



CHAPTER-VI
PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Prospects of Eco-Tourism Development in Baidhyanath Area

Baidhyanath area of Achham district is still very religious and the tourist potentiality is very high. It is very delicate in nature. There are many tourist attractions on the study area. But the prospect of eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath is determined by various physical and cultural factors. The physical factors are location, land form, climate, flora and fauna, rivers nature and sceneries etc. The cultural factors are cultural land scope, customs and traditions, norms and values of different community groups, festivals and hospitality etc and then good infrastructure and advertisement also plays a vital role to promote eco-tourism. The following table shows the attraction of Baidhyanath area.

Table No.32 Prospects of ecotourism development in Baidhyanath area.

Tourist attraction	Numbers of local respondent	Percentage	Number of tourist respondents	Percentage
Natural beauty	8	13	2	10
Cultural attraction	10	17	2	10
Pleasure environment	10	17	2	10
Religious temples	14	23	6	30
Sanitation of the place	6	10	2	10
Above all	12	20	6	30
Total	60	100	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table indicates that out of 60 local respondents, 12(20%) considered the great importance of all components to attract the tourists. It can be inferred from the above information that all things are equally essential to attract the tourist. Similarly out of 20 tourists respondents, 6(30%) considered the great importance of all components in this study area.

In Baidhya Nath area there are available many foods item for people which are only produced in Achham so these are also make visits fruitful to exotic people. There are produced various food items like; Fado, which is made from black lentils and eaten with rice as a Dal; Kapu, which made from Hariyo Saag and eaten with rice; Dhukdhuke roti from flower and black lentils; Nisase Roti from flower and Ghee; Letya from milk and flower; Paleo from curd; Laun-Babar from flower and oil. These foods item produced especially in and other far-western regions. So these food items help for rising tourists in Baidhynath Dham.

6.1.1 Eco-Tour and Trekking

Among the tourist adventure activities in Nepal trekking is by far the most popular. The diversity in Nepal's nature and range of exotic culture makes this country ideal for trekking. The major trekking sites are Everest region, the world, and best trekking trial Annapurna region. In very short listing of trekking of Nepal, Baidhyanath area is also most potential destination due to possessing must unusual and delightful trekking routs. Numerous foot trials constructed in ancient period and carrying historical and traditional significance, running as spider's nets are in Baidhyanath.

Table No.33 The Prospect of Eco-Trekking Routes

Place	Time	Peculiarity	Outlet to
Baidhyanath to Sangaradevi	3 hours	Sangardevi temple, forest of Rhododendrom flora area fafuna	to return back to Baidhyanath
Baidhyanath to Sanfebagar Khaptad	9 hours	There are Hermitage of Khaptad Baba, Shashralinga and DanpheKot, Tribeni, Nagh Dhunga, Khapar Daha and Khapar Masto	Sanfebagar
Sanfebagar to Ramaroshan	8 hours	View of 12 lake and 18 grounds, Himalayas and Flora and Fauna	Sanfebagar

Source: Field Survey, 2016

On the way of traveling the tourist enjoy with famers in agricultural farms, culture (Deuda, Bhwao, Naulyakhel, Gaura, putalaetc), foods (Daal, Bhat, Dahi, Mahi, Raksi, Gundruk, Jad, Kapu, Phado etc.).

The visitors can do swimming in Budhiganga River.

6.1.2 Sight Seeing Around Baidhyanath by Walk

A number of places are favorable for sightseeing aground Baidhyanath by walk which is illustrated in table

Table No.34 Sight Seeing Around Baidhyanath by Walk

S.N	Name of the places	Time taken fromBaidhyanathDham	What to see
1	Devithum hill with Sangaradevi temple	2.30	Forest of Rhodendrom, Flora and Fauna
2	Surya Chandra higher secondary school	10 minutes	One of the best and popular school of Achham for the quality ducation
3	Kalikadevi temple	30 minutes	100 years old temple, big festival in Dashain time
4	Budhiganga river	2 minutes	Visit this river for swimming &fishing
5	Sanfebager	30 minutes	Main business center
6	Badhikotya community forest	20 minutes	Flora and fauna, flowers etc
7	Palesal community forest	45 minutes	Flora and fauna, flowers etc
8	Tripura sundari campus Shrikot	40 minutes	One of the best and popular campus of Achham
9	Tapadikunda	15 minutes	One of the best and popular kunda for the both before the pray of shiva
10	Bayalpata Hospital	30 minutes	On the best popular Health care center of Achham District

Source: Field Survey, 2016

6.1.3 Cultural Diversity/Attractions

The unique Deuda culture attracts the tourists who visit in Baidhyanath periphery. There is the composition of different cast/ethnic groups, who have their own kind of identity dignity, tradition, custom, language, festivals etc. In fact they are culturally very rich. They are very respectful and hospitable, they respect every person's either tourists or local peoples. Tourists can learn and study their culture and then the feeling of global brotherhood is developed. Cultural and religious tourists also can visit in many Hindu religious sites in this area. In this way, dress, ornaments, traditional art, music, folk dance, festivals, ritual ceremonies, holy and historical places hospitality are the main cultural heritage attractions in Baidhyanath area.

6.1.4 Festivals

Diversity in cast system produces the VDC of festivals in Baidhyanath. Almost, Chhetri, Bramhan Dalit group so of Baidhyanath have their own specific festivals celebrated in different occasions. Among them some major are as follows

Table No. 35 Festival

Name of the festivals	Belongs to
Deudanach	Bramhan, Chhetri and Dalit
Hudkenach	Dalit
Putala	Only women all cast
Bhuwo	Only men all cast
Naulayakhel	Only women all cast
Holi	Bramhan, Chhetri and Dalit only men
Gaura	All Bramhan, Chhetri only women

Source: Field Survey, 2016

6.2 Problems of Ecotourism Development in Baidhyanath Area.

As a new tourist destination, Baidhyanath possesses in finite challenges and problems to promote ecotourism. Antagonistic relation exists between the problems of destination and tourist visit. The length of stay of tourists can be increased by providing modern and recreational facilities. The major challenge promoting ecotourism in

Baidhyanath is how to increase the number of tourist's especially domestic tourists and length of their stay. Similarly, advertisement and publicity, peace and security, accommodation facilities and effective communication facilities etc are lacking.

6.2.1. Transportation& communication:-

Transportation is a vital tourist infrastructure until and unless availability of transportation facilities, no tourist can reach the destination. The road from Sanfebagar to Baidhyanath is in not good condition but local buses are not available some Jeeps are providing services but not on time. They are uncertain and not comfortable. Tourists from Kathmandu, Dhangadhi, Nepalgunj can only reach Baidhyanath directly if they have their own vehicle or reserved one.

Communication is equally important to develop the tourist business. Only the telephone service is available in Baidhyanath area. Net, internet, fax service are lacking.

6.2.2Lack of Recreational Facilities

Festivals, rites and ritual, swimming pool, picnic and sport ground, bird watching and so on may be developed as a the recreational products for tourists in Baidhyanath but they are lacking in the destination.

6.2.3 Drinking Water

Drinking water is a universal need. Problem of drinking water is the root cause that arises so many problems in a place.

6.2.4Lack of Good Quality Hotels

Even though hotels and lodge exist in Baidhyanath, their quality of food and beverage services and management is poor. Neat and clean environment, well managed hotel activities, trained staffs, hygienic and tasty foods beverages, sufficient number of rooms and beds and well hospitality of staffs in hoteletc. Enhance good quality of hotels, but these mentioned above are lacking in some extent in Baidhyanath area.

6.2.5 Lacks of Travel Trekking Agencies

Lacks of travel trekking agencies are not operating in Baidhyanath. The way has still not been developed to connect from major hub centers e.g. Kathmandu, Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi. Therefore, to increase tourist movement in Baidhyanath, travel and trekking agencies have to be established soon.

6.2.6 Trained Manpower

Tourists are being confused in Baidhyanath due to lacking trained guide and naturalists who can explain in detail about vegetation and religious temples and wild animals in Jungle, mystery of traditional, cultural importance of Baidhyanath, area. In paying hotels/lodges there are not trained and skilled employees sufficiently.

6.2.7 Health and Sanitation Problem

Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Baidhyanath area. Lacking proper health care centers, clinical and medical facilities, ill managed hospital without doctor and medicine while they are in need, negligence of senior staff of the hospital etc create a great problem for not only visitors but also local people.

6.2.8 Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival

Fluctuation of tourist arrival in peak and off seasons is a crucial problem of hotel owners in Baidhyanath area. It is discouraging them to increase investment due to seasonal industry several number of man power remains idle in off season.

6.2.9 Lack of Peace and Security

In security of life and property of visitors and violence in a tourist destination stop the tourist movement. Due to the political instability in country, peace and security in Baidhyanath is lacking, political crisis is the major obstacle or problem to develop and remote tourism development in Baidhyanath area.

6.2.10 Lack of Marketing

The supply side of tourist products and services is much stronger than the demand side of tourist products and services in Baidhyanath. Socio-cultural and natural products await the visitors to be consumed. Unfortunately, such paramount assets or products have not consumed by the visitors as much as expected due to lack of marketing such products in national and international level.

6.3 Impacts of Eco-Tourism

Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries as well as the major source of foreign exchange and employment for many developing countries. Tourism is a double edged activity. It contributes a positive impact if properly managed but at the sometime uncontrolled and improper management can be the major cause of degradation of the environment and loss of local identity and traditional culture.

Negative impacts from tourism occur when the number of visitors is greater than the environment's carrying capacity to cope with this use within the acceptable limits. Over crowding, misuse of natural resources the construction of buildings and infrastructures activities associated with tourism produce impacts on the environment. The impacts of tourism depend on the number and nature of tourists and the characteristics of the sites. Problem arise if the number of tourist is larger or the resources over used.

Excessive use of natural resources, no proper attention towards the social and cultural aspects of the destination is one of the most significant negative impacts of tourism. Encroachment of the destination is one of the most significant negative impacts of tourism encroachment of the forest, soil, pastureland; wetland wildlife is caused due to construction activities and unmanaged and unregulated activities of tourists.

In spite of negative environmental impacts, it also has some positive impacts on natural resources. Direct revenues generated from the tourism can be used for the protection, conservation and restoration of biological diversity of the area. Tourism also generates different employment opportunities for the local people, which help to increase the economic as well as social status of them.

Tourism has highly detrimental impacts on cultural values. Tourism activities may lead to intergenerational conflicts and may affect gender relationship. Cultural norms, values and practices are also influenced by the tourist performances. Tourism development can lead the loss of access to indigenous and local communities to their land and resources as well as sacred sites.

The negative consequences of tourism can broadly categorize into two ways.

1. Direct Impact:- Direct impact is caused by the physical presence of tourists and their varied activities which is beyond the capacity of the destination.
2. Indirect Impact:- Indirect impact is caused by the infrastructures built concerning with tourism activities.

6.2.3 Impact of Ecotourism in Baidhyanath

Ecotourism is the main vehicle to bring the socio-economic change in people's lifestyle in tourist destination as well as in the whole nation. It is responsible for acculturation and cultural diffusion. Eco-tourism upon the locals may leave positive or negative impacts. In some cases, the development of Eco-tourism may be the only means of promoting the economic advancement off less development areas. The underdeveloped area of the country can greatly benefit from eco-tourism development. It helps to create employment and may other good opportunities.

There for, it eco-tourism would have been developed in Baidhyanath, it can be source of community and rural development. The people of the area will change their life style. The eco-tourism will have not brought only social and economic changes in the area but also brought remarkable environmental changes, change/impacts in the area may be both negative and positive. Table show the impact of ecotourism in Baidhyanath.

Table No.36 Impact of Ecotourism development according to the Local respondents

S.N	Impact Description	Positive effect		Negative effect		Total	
		Household	%	Household	%	Household	%
1	Employment opportunity	54	90	6	10	60	100
2	Business opportunity	56	93	4	7	60	100
3	Development of infrastructure	54	90	6	10	60	100
4	Animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity	56	93	4	7	60	100
5	Conservation of natural promotion and cultural assets	58	97	2	3	60	100
6	Proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness	42	70	18	30	60	100
7	Increase in moral and social values	46	77	14	23	60	
8	Community awareness	44	73	16	27	60	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that local residents of Baidhyanath accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. 97% of the total respondents agreed that conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets has been increased. Similarly, their view towards the impact an employment opportunity 90%, business opportunity 93% animal husbandry horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity 93% development of infrastructure 90% is also positive. More than 90% in above points agree that tourism industry will play positive role. More than 70% agree that tourism has positive impact on development of proposal of sewerage, increase in moral on social values and community awareness.

Only 30% below agree that it has negative effect. Thus, the above discussion clearly shows that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people of Baidhyanath area.

6.5 Suggestions for Eco-Tourism Development in Baidhyanath Area

Baidhyanath is highly potential area for eco-tourism development due to its natural, cultural and biodiversity richness, but there has been step towards the development of ecotourism so far. Local people of this area are heartily curious to develop eco-tourism in Baidhyanath. If their suggestions/desires are followed in the future, the development of ecotourism in this area should be reduced. The table below shows the detail about suggestions.

Table No.37 Suggest for ecotourism development in Baidhyanath Area.

Suggestions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Local tourism polices, plans and programs	12	20
Development of trekking routes and campsites	8	13
Infrastructural and super structural development	16	27
Tourism links with neighboring districts	2	3
Human resources development	4	7
Awareness campaign about tourism	14	23
Publicity and promotion	4	7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to the above table out of the 60 respondents majority of the respondents 27% suggested the infrastructural and super structural facilities should be developed for ecotourism development in Baidhyanath, while 23% respondents suggested that local people should be awareness about tourism. Similarly, 20% respondents suggested that local tourism policies, plans and programs should be formulated for eco-tourism development.

In the same 13% respondents has suggested that development of trekking routes and composites should be developed, 7% respondents suggested for publicity and promotion by different advertising ways in national and international market, 7% respondent suggested for human resources development, and 3% of respondents suggested that Baidhyanath should be linked with neighboring districts. The following figure also reflects the suggestions.

CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

Having unique biodiversity, environment and natural beauty, Nepal can be the ultimate tourism destination in the world. It is famous for its peaks and mountains including the Mt. Everest, Mt, Annapurna, Mt, Makalu, etc. Tourism, smokeless industry, is the means of easy earning. Baidhyanath is situated at the Achham district of far-western region Nepal. It is rich in nature, culture and biodiversity. Cultural heritage, natural attractions eco-tour and trekking and Baidhyanath - Sangaradevi- Baidhyanath, Kailash, Safebagar- Khaptad, Safebagar- Ramaroshan route have made Achham famous for tourism. Most of the tourists visit Baidhyanath area for pilgrimage, sight - seeing, exploration, trekking expedition and research about culture.

The Baidhyanath is located at the distance of 2 KM to the south of Sanfebagar. It is famous shrine and nature endowed gift. The study attempted to analyze the problems and prospects of ecotourism in Baidhyanath area. For this study primary data were collected from the field survey and 60 local people and 20 tourists were interviewed by respondent and survey. In this context, data and information were collected by researcher himself with the help of structured questionnaire. And different research techniques and tools such as field visit, interview, observation and focus group discussion were used to collect primary data. Descriptive as well as quantitative research method was used for data analysis. The summary of the findings of the study area as follows;

7.1.1 Pattern of Tourism Development

- The total population of Achham is 257,477 but the total population of Baidhyanath VDC is 1,271 among them 583 are males and 688 are females. Total number of households of this area is about 286 most people of the area speak Nepali (AchhamiBhasa) Language. Main religion in the area is Hindu.
- The history of religious tourism in Baidhyanath starts from ancient time immemorial. After the opening of the Sanfebagar airport and road start from Dhangadhi to Sanfebagar tourists flow started to grow visiting Baidhyanath

area. In the past, tourists used to visit Baidhyanath only for religious purpose such as research, recreation, trekking and soon.

- Baidhyanath is rich in tourism products; however, it is weak in infrastructure and superstructure. Out of the total 60 respondents, many of them said that Baidhyanath temple, kailash river and Budhiganga river is the main tourist attraction in Baidhyanath, while others said that environmental and natural things and cultural aspects as the major tourism products of Baidhyanath respectively.
- The study showed that since time immemorial thousands of tourists visited in the Baidhyanath area but no written document is found. During the insurgency period in Nepal the flow of tourist was slow but now days increased.
- Out of the total 20 tourists' respondents, majority of tourists 40% visited Baidhyanath for pilgrimage while 20% visited project assignment, 20% visited for village people and culture 10% visited for pleasure and relax and 10% tourists visited with the purpose of research and study.
- Among the total 60 local respondents, 23.3% said that tourists are helpful and 53.3% said tourists are frank. Similarly 16.7% said the behavior of tourists normal and 6.7% said Nocare type.
- Tourism development of Baidhyanath and the flow of international tourists in Baidhyanath were very low and gradual which reflected less potential of increasing the number of tourists in future.

7.1.2 Eco-tourism Resources

- Badhyanath area is rich in eco-tourism resources. Many lovely Hills, river, forests and temple are in this area. Budhiganga could be the ultimate rafting/kayaking, boating and fishing destination.
- Out of the total 60 local respondents, majority of the respondents, 23% said that religious temples of Baidhyanath can attract the more tourists. While 13% said natural beauties similarly 17% respondents said cultural attraction, 17 % said that pleasure environment 20% said that cleaners and 20% said that above all attractions for eco-tourism development.
- Baidhyanath is well known in medicinal and floristic plants such as Bhair, Lapshi, Bel, Khairetc and fauna (forest animals and birds) parrot, pigeon, dove,

jackal, etc. These flora and fauna showed that it can be health and research destination.

- The study showed that major tourism spots in Baidhyanath are Baidhyanath temple, Taptikunda, Kailash, KalikaDevitemple.

7.1.3 Prospects of Eco-tourism Development

- Out of the total 60 local respondents 13% said that natural beauty is the main eco-tourism attraction of Baidhyanath while 17% cultural attraction, 23% religious Temples, 10% cleanness of the place and 20% above all.
- Majority of the local respondents and tourists respondents said that lack of physical infrastructure is the main problems of eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath.
- On the basis of positive impacts of ecotourism, majority of the respondents, expressed that ecotourism can generate employment opportunity of the respondent.
- Most of the respondents 27% suggested that infrastructural and super structural facilities should be developed for eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath.
- Though, Baidhyanath has a huge prospect of ecotourism development it has some major challenges and problems.eg. Transportation and communication, health and sanitation recreational facilities seasonal fluctuation of tourist arrivals, tourists information centers, good quality hotels, peace and security etc. If present problems and change have been overcome, Baidhyanath may be developed and promoted as ecotourism destination.

7.2 Conclusion

Baidhyanath area can be a high potentiality for eco-tourism. The development of eco-tourism in Baidhyanath area generates employment and economic opportunities. So, ecotourism development in Baidhyanath area helps to benefit local communities and uplift the rural economy. Rich nature and culture are major assets for ecotourism development. Natural conservation and preservation efforts must be done in the areas to attract the tourists... Through ecotourism it is possible to create link between local communities and tourists. Active local people's participation in planning, implementation and management of their own socio-economic and political development, and benefit sharing is one of the basic issues of eco-tourism equally cares to the sustainable use of natural resources.

Baidhyanath has great prospects of eco-tourism. Tourists can come to this village for sightseeing, eco-trekking, recreation, culture study, observation and investigation, bird watching, swimming etc. Tourist infrastructures are also sufficient but education and awareness is lacking in the case of eco-tourism and their own natural and cultural assets.

Since the opening of the Safebagar airport and Dhangadhi- Achham highway and the route to village to village, tourists start visit in Achham. Although tourists visited Nepal after the establishment of democracy of 1951, trend of tourist arrival in Achham is a little fluctuation due to political instability, many physical problems as well as others such as lack of advertisement, policy, plans, programs, information center and lack of good infrastructure and super structure. Majority of tourists had visited Baidhyanath for religion and natural enhancement. Some of them visited there with the purpose of research, ecotour and trekking and historical assets. The study manifested that Baidhyanath area is rich in eco-tourism attractions of Baidhyanath area are rivers temples, mountain, and cultural heritage and so on. Most of the respondents said that religion attraction, natural beauty, cultural and historical heritage and eco-tour and trekking are the main eco-tourism attractions of Baidhyanath area. Lack of super structural facility is main problem of eco-tourism development in this area.

7.3 Recommendation/Suggestions

The study has manifested that Baidhyanath has high potential for ecotourism development but the pace of tourist development of Achham is very slow. So based on the above study, following recommendations give for eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath area:

- Both the government and NGOs should actively take part to mobilize the local people to develop and promote eco-tourism there.
- Emphasis should be given to develop the infrastructure (Transport, power supply, water supply, fuel, communication links, etc.) and super structure (hotel, resorts, motels, clubs, entertainment centers, etc) to attract more than more tourists in Baidhyanath.
- Government with the help of local peoples should create environment friendly basic facilities like drinking water, toilets electricity road etc.
- Paying guesthouse are limited those that operating presently have poor living condition, poor hygiene and sanitation. Therefore, paying guesthouse should be increased, improved and developed by providing concession crated program and awareness programs like trainings and seminars.
- Promotion and publicity programs and activities of Baidhyanath should be done in the national and international market from the tourism point of view.
- Tourist information center should be established in Safebagar, Baidhyanath, Ramaroshan, Kailash, booklets, trekking route map tourist map, brochures, visual journey books etc. Should be published to give necessary information from local and national level.
- Tourism of Baidhyanath should be linked with national tourism.
- Budhiganga should be made for fishing, swimming destination and rafting
- Historical heritage should be preserved
- Cultural heritage should be preserved and cultural programs should show to entertain tourists which also help to generate funds for local socio-cultural development.
- Efforts should be made to develop trained and skilled manpower at local level in order to provide efficient service up to the satisfaction of tourists.
- Nepal's tourism has confined only on the tourism of Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, and Kathmandu. So, other areas and places like Baidhyanath and

Ramaroshan, khaptad should also be developed for the sustainable tourism development of Nepal.

- Direct flight from Kathmandu to Sanfebagar should be linked for easy accessibility.
- Eco-tourism is eco-friendly. So every one should be friendly with nature.
- Ecotourism development should consider the nature environment and benefit of local people.
- Non bio-degradable rubbish such as mineral water bottles, chocolate, biscuits wrappers should be controlled.
- Provide higher education for the young generations about their social and cultural heritages.
- Lodges and hotels should be managed; food and service delivery mechanism should be improved.
- Only quantity of hotels and lodges cannot maintain the demand of tourist. So, quality hotels and lodges need to be increased.
- Communication quality is not developed, email, Internet, Fax system should be improved.
- To control garbage, there should be several rubbish pits together the wastes.
- The government should pay attention to control garbage at the initial stage of tourism development. Therefore local people local government and non-government organizations should be coordinated to manage the garbage problems.
- Tourism in Baidhyanath could be genuine topic for further study.

Local people of Achham are aware about the religious significance of Baidhyanath Dham but are unaware about the other significances like environmental conservation. So, there is a need to make aware them for environmental and developmental significance. Local people need to become aware for religious and eco-tourism. The Baidhyanath Dham still has not got the space in media and now in social site of Internet. So Baidhyanath Dham needs promotion from media and other social site. Local people need to workshop and training the significance of tourism and entrepreneurship.

Anex I

Questionnaire for local people

Sample no:

Date:

Place:

1. Personal Information:-

Name:

Age:

Education:

Ward No:

Sex:

Marital status:

2. What is your main source of income?

a. Agriculture

b. Tourism

b. Business

d. Other

3. How much money do you saving?

.....

Do you satisfy in your occupation?

a. yes

b. no

4. Since when you are staying in this place?

a. One year's

b. Two years

c. Five years

d. more than five years

5. Are any members of your family involved in tourism related activities?

a. Yes

b. No

c. If yes specify

6. In your opinion, what kind of tourist visits this place?

a. Domestic

b. international

c. both

7. How many tourists per month come here?

a. Few

b. 5-10

c. 10- 20

d. above 20

8. In your opinion what are the main attractions of Baidhyanath region?

.....

9. Any more possibilities to develop the tourism in your locality?

.....

10. What is the purpose visit of the tourists in Baidhyanath area?

a. For pleasure

b. for business

c. Visiting friends and relatives

d. for research

11. Would many like to arrival of tourist in your area?

a. If yes why?
.....

b. If no then why?
.....

12. How do you manage the garbage?
.....

13. Would you like to develop this place as tourist destination?
a. Yes b. No

14. If yes what kinds of help can you provide?
a. Trekking tourist gat home b. behaving hospitality
c. Guiding tourist d. others

15. What will be the benefit for local people if this place developed as tourist destination?
.....

16. What you think about the future of tourism in Baidhyanath area?
.....

17. What do you think about the behaviors of tourist in Baidhyanath area?
a. Helpful b. normal c. frank d. no care

18. Do you think that tourism could improve the socio-economic condition of the people to Baijanath VDC?
a. Yes b. No

19. What are the major sources of energy?
a. Firewood b. kerosene c. gas

20. Is there any water problem in your locality?
a. Yes b. no

21. What do you change in your traditional rites?
a. Unchanged b. slightly change c. totally change

22. What are the alternative sources of energy people use?
.....

23. What are prospects of ecotourism in Baidhyanath region?
.....

24. Can you suggest for the development of tourism in Baidhyanath area?

.....
25. How do you manage food and other requirements for the visitors?
.....

26. How local people can contribute to basic requirements of the visitors?
.....

27. In your views what are the problem to develop this place as tourist destination?
.....

Questionnaire for hotel/lodge owners:

Sample no:

Date:

place:

Personal Details:

Name:

Age:

Education:

Permanent Address:

Name of Hotel:

Numbers of rooms:

Number of single bed:

Number of double bed:

1. When was your hotel established?
.....

2. Is this hotel/lodge?

a. Own b. rented c. others.....

3. How many employers are those in your hotel/lodge?

a. 1-2 b. 2-5 c. above 5

4. How long have you been running hotel in his area?

a. since 1year b. for 2year c. 3 or above

5. How many tourists reside in your hotel/ lodge monthly?

a. Off- seasons..... b. on seasons..... c. normally.....

6. How many tourists come in your hotel/ lodge annually?

a. Domestic..... b. SAARC..... c. Foreign.....

7. You preference?

a. Domestic b. SAARC c. Foreign

8. How long do the tourists stay in your hotel?
 a. Some hours b. one day c. 2 or more day
9. What are the facilities available in your hotel/ lodge?

10. How much money tourists spend per a day?

11. What do you think why the tourist visit this place?
 a. For study/research b. For natural beauty
 b. For Historical & religious place e. Others.....
12. What type of energy sources do you use for cooking?
 a. Fuel wood b. Kerosene
 c. Biogas plant d. Both fuel wood & kerosene
13. Is there any water problem in your hotel/lodge?
 a. Yes b. No
14. From which country do more tourists come?

15. What do you think about the behavior of tourist here?
 a. Helpful b. Normal
 c. Frank d. No care

Questionnaire for the visitors:

Domestic/international tourist:

Sample no: _____ Date: _____ place: _____

Introduction:

Name: _____ Sex: _____

District/country: _____ Marital status: _____

1. You are which age group?
 - a. Below 20
 - b. 21-40
 - c. 40-60
 - d. Above 60
2. Why did you come here?
 - a. Historical/religious place
 - b. Eco-tour and Trekking
 - c. Business
 - d. Study/ Research
 - e. Others.....
3. Is your first visit?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. What you think about the behavior of the local people in this locality?
 - a. Helpful
 - b. Normal
 - a. Frank
 - d. No care
5. What did you different between your place and this destination?
.....
6. How long you stay here?
 - a. 2 hrs
 - b. 1day
 - c. 1-3 days
 - d. more than 3 days
7. What is your average expenditure per day in this destination?
 - a. Rs.200
 - b. Rs.200- 500
 - c. Rs.500-1000
 - d. Above Rs.1000
8. Which of the following facilities made you satisfied?
 - a. Accommodation
 - b. Information system
 - b. Physical security
 - d. Tour operators service
 - e. Others.....
9. What do you think about lodging/feeding?
 - a. More expensive
 - b. Expensive
 - b. c. Average
 - d. Cheap
10. In your view, what is the most attractive factor of the following in our district?
 - a. Climate and people
 - b. Natural beauty

- c. Cultural and religious
- d. Other.....

11. Would you tell me the source from which you know BaidhyanathAchham is the one of the tourism area of Nepal?

- a. Travel books & agents
- b. Television/radio
- c. Newspaper
- d. Friends/Relative
- e. Others.....

12. What are the problems you have faced?

.....

13. What are the prospects of eco-tourism development in Baidhyanath region?

.....

14. Would you write some suggestions to promote the tourism in this area?

**Annex II
PHOTOS
Field visit, Group Diocesan & Culture of Baidhyanath Area
Tourism in Achham District**

Group Diocesan in field visit



Culture of Baidhyanath Area



NayaulyaKhel



Holi



People in MahaShivaratri



Gaura



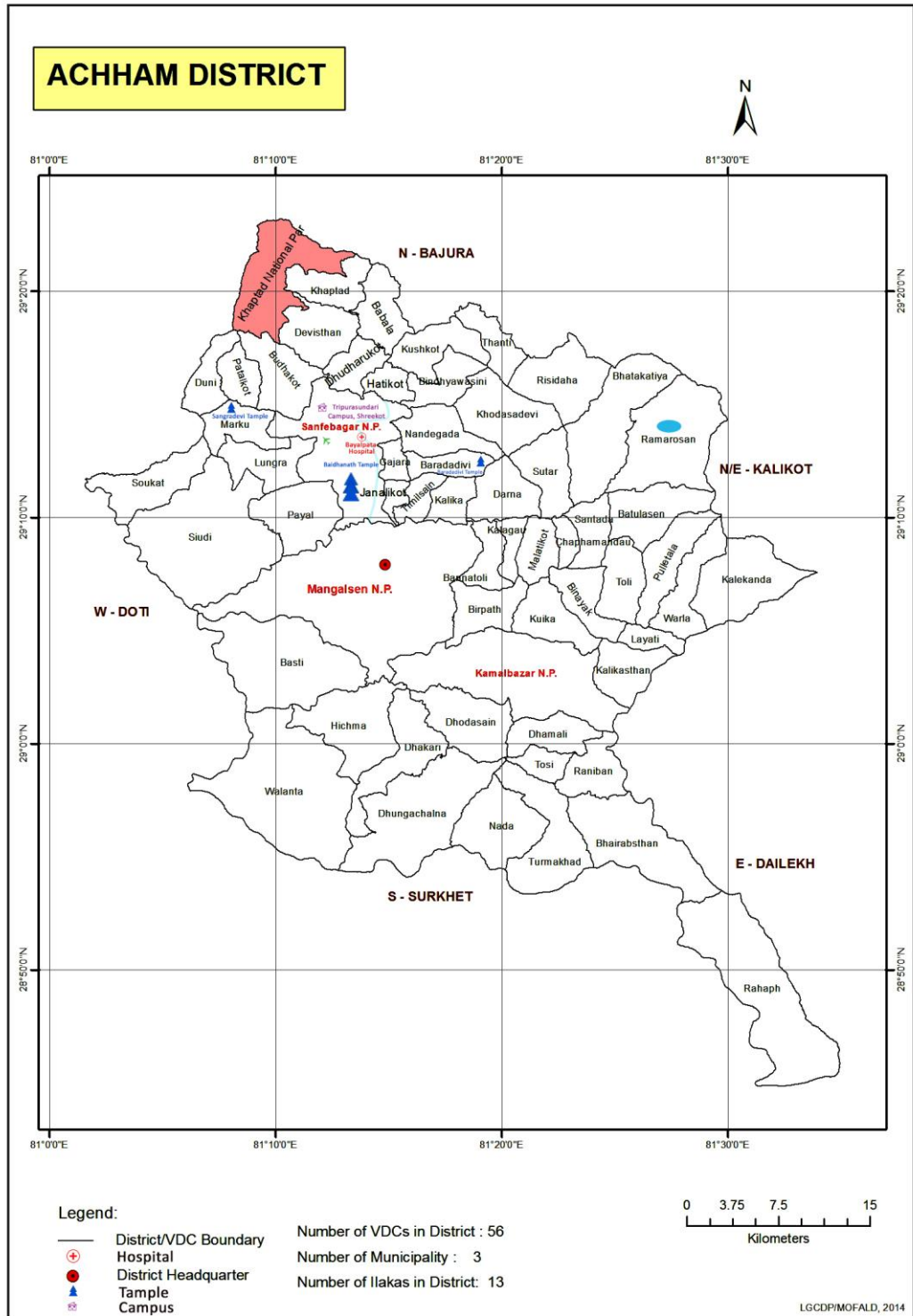
Putala Khel



Putala Khel

Annex III

Map of Achham District



REFERENCES

- Adhikari, R.R.(2004). *A feasibility study of ecotourism in Rupakot, VDCKaski*, Master'sthesis in rural development.
- Bhatta, D. P. (2006). *Ecotourism in Nepal*. KTM, Quality printers Pvt.Ltd.
- Bista, B. B. (2008). *Problems and Prospects of Eco-tourism Development (A case study of Badimalika Bajura District* M.A. Thesis submitted to Central Department of Rural Development, T.U. Kirtipur
- BOO, E. (1990). *Ecotourism: The potential and pitfalls*, vol-1 and 2, WWF, Washington, DC
- C, B, S,(2011).*Population census* HMG, Kathmandu Nepal
- Chauhan, Y. S. (2004). *Ecotourism in Nepal*, New Delhi: Kalinga publications
- Dhakal, G.,S.,(1998).*Ecotourism in Nepal: A case study of Pokharavalley, Kaskidistrict Nepal* Master's thesis in Economics.
- Dhungana, Sujita(2006). *Tourism in Nepal: Astudyon Ecotourism in Tansen* Master's thesis in economics.
- FiggisPeneloper(1992)"*Ecotourismspecial interest or major Direction*"2nd rev July
- Gautam S. (2005). *Impact of Ecotourism on sustainable rural development*.Master's thesis in rural development.
- Gurung, C.P. (1995). *Ecotourism: Nepalese experiences*. In J. Rodney &A.Ahmod (Eds) proceeding of eight International snow leopard symposium. Islamabad
- ICIMODE: www.icimod.org
- Jha, PK. (1999). *Ecotourism Nepal Nature's Parasidise(eds)*T.C.Majupuria and Rohit Kumar. pp.488
- Kunwar, R.R.(2006). *Tourists and tourism, (science and industry interface)*, Kathmandu
- Limbu, L. B.(2001). *Problemsand Prospects of Ecotourism Development in Kanchanjungha, Conversation Area of Taplajung, District*. M. A. Thesis submitted to Central Department of Geography, T.U. Kirtipur
- Malla,A (2011), *Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism Nepal,A case study of Bandipur, Tanahu*, M.A. Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development T.U. Kirtipur.

- NTS.(2015), *Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOTCA) 2015 Nepal Tourism statistics 2012*, Kathmandu Nepal
- Nepal Tourism Board (N T B) www.welcomenepal.org
- Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) www.tourism.org.np.
- Pradhan, K.M. (1997) *Planning Tourism Monograph of Nepal*.R.V. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Pradhan, H. (2008). *Ecotourism in Nepal: Status and contribution Readings in Rural Tourism*.Sunlight Publication Kathmandu.
- Sapkota, B. (2002).*Tourism in Nepal: A case study of Helamburegion*.Master thesis of economice.
- Sapkota, K.R.(2004).*Ecotourism as a Means of Poverty Alleviation in Nepal*, Master's thesis in rural development.
- Satyal,Y.R.(2000), *Tourism Monograph of Nepal*, Adroit Publishers, Delhi India.
- Sharma, B. (2008), *Ecotourism in Nepal: A case study of PhewaLakeside, Pokhara, and M.A. Thesis submitted to central Department of Rural Development, T.U. Kirtipur.*
- Sharma, K.M. (2010). *Prospects and Problems of Ecotourism in Nepal, A case study of Gathalsthan Dadeldhura*, M.A. Thesis submitted to central Department of Rural Development, T.U. Kirtipur.
- Sharma, P. (2012). *Thesis / Dissertation writing Manual / Format*, Published by : DZIVI &Wongru Ps
- Shrestha, H. nP. (2002) *Tourism in Nepal: Marketing Challenges*. Nirola Publication, New Delhi.
- Shrestha, P. (1999). *Tourism in Nepal problems and prospects* Ph.D. dissertation, Sumitted to Banaras Hindu University, India
- Ziffer, K.A. (1989) *Ecotourism: The Uneasy alliance*, conservation international Washington D.C.