

Chapter: One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The origin of the word 'tourist' dates back to the years 1292 A.D. the word 'tourism' of tourist is derived from the Latin 'word' which means a tool for describing two circle or a turner's wheel (Bhatia, 1982: 95). It is from the word 'tornus' the notion of a round tour of a package tour has come in vogue. In 1643, the term was first used in the sense of going around of travelling from places to places around an excursion, a journey including visits to many places in circuit of sequence a circuitous journey embracing the principal places of a country or region (Negi 1982: 2). The term 'tourist' meaning "an individual who travels for the pleasure of traveling, out of curiosity" made its first appearance around 1800 and the word tourism was cited for the first time in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1811. Much later during the Middle Ages, people traveled mainly for religious purpose many pilgrims made pilgrimages to holy shrines in Rome. Santiago de Compostela and Canterbury were made and visited usually on foot in large groups and sometimes necessitating the crossing of whole continents. Aimeri de Picard a French monk is generally credited as the author of the first tourist guide. Written in 1130 for pilgrims making their way to the Spanish shrine of Santiago de Compostela.

Tourism is a recent phenomenon and travel is an ancient phenomenon. Tourism is not a new thing for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature there are three terms of tourism known as paryatan it means going out for pleasure and knowledge. Deshatan, it means going out of the country primarily for economic gains. Tirthatan, it means going to places of religious merits. Travel means the movement of people from one place to another.

Tourism can serve as an effective instrument in integrating this world into a single universe. The travel and hospitality a unique mixture involved in Tourism makes a tourist to develop a good impression of a country. A foreign tourist is a person visiting on a foreign passport for a period of not less than 24 hours and not exceeding 6 months for non-immigrant, non-employment tourist purpose such as business, pleasure etc. This process is called tourism.

Tourism is the total relationship and phenomena linked with the stay of foreign persons to a locality on condition that they do not settle there to exercise a major permanent or temporary activity of a lucrative nature.

Regarding tourism, Matheson and wall C/O Kunwar (1997-9) show how complex the concept of tourism is and indicate the problems involved. Tourism, in fact, has become an industry scale devoted to the movement and entertainment of millions of individuals, some traveling within the boundaries of the industrial world, others between developed and less developed countries and regions. Similarly, tourism is the temporarily movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs. The study of tourism is the study of people away from their usual habitat, of the establishment that respond to the requirement of travelers, and of the impacts they have on the economic, physical and social well being and of the impacts they have on the economic, physical and social well being of their hosts. It involves the motivation and experience of the tourist the expectations of the adjustments made by residents of reception areas and the roles played by the numerous agencies and institutions that intercede between them.

The curiosity about why do people travel is matter of concern in tourism study. People do travel for various reasons and purposes. Tourism can be classified on the basis of several factors such as geographical location, purpose of visit, the number of persons traveling etc. The basic distinction in tourism is viewed between domestic and international tourism.

1.1.1 Types of Tourism

Satyaj (1998) in his book has classified tourism on the basis of acidified which are explained below

Pleasure Tourism

Under pleasure tourism, people for on holiday for enjoyment out of curiosity, to take rest, observe something new to delight of food scenery in unknown folklore. Some tourist find in

traveling to various places. These types of tourism usually depend upon different taste to different people.

Recreational tourism

Recreational tourism is mainly concerned with leisure and rest and to recover physical and physic stamina. These types of tourist usually stay longer. The visitors stay by the sea and in the mountain resorts in rest for relaxation. They have preference to go to climatic resorts.

Sporting Tourism

Sporting tourism is interested in two types of sporting. One visiting sports events like Olympic Games, world cup, football, boxing etc. which attract not only sportsmen to the host country but also a large number of sport fans tourist to see these function; visiting well organized sporting events in countries which have specialized facilities such as winter sports, natural sorts, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing etc.

Cultural Tourism

These types of tourism are motivated by eagerness to learn different cultures of different countries. Mostly this type of tourists visit to learn different habits, language and customs of people in alien lands, visiting places in historical monuments in the centers of ancient civilization or playing visitors in art, galleries, religious centers or participants in art, music, theatre dance and folk lore festivals.

Conference Tourism

International conferences are organized in different countries where such convention facilities are available. A large number of people take part in different conferences in different countries.

Nepal is a tiny land-locked kingdom of a Asia which lies between two Asian giants China and India. The average length from east to west is 885 km and its average breath from north to south in 193 k.m. which in the area of 1,47,181 square kilometers. A unique landscape unequalled in beauty and variety, cultural diversity aesthetically built monument, rugged beauty and

tranquility of the snow capped shimmering mountain's serenity and placidness of the lakes and villages on unmatched collection of flora and wildlife, diverse races, ethnic groups dialects and language all combine to make Nepal a visitors dream come true. Nepal occupies a unique place in the comity of the nations. The kingdoms unique topography malarial infested jungle in the terai in the south and snowcapped towering mountains in the north had selected as a shield with in which it remained unaffected. Having lived in isolation from the rest of the world this country of smiling faces rugged beauty of its people and landscape its different regions had involved a life style which is unique. The country's altitude ranges between 60 meters above sea level. That is THE SAGARMATHA (Mount Everest). Among ten world's tallest peak eight are located in the imposing Himalayan mountain range. So many tourists attractions found in Nepal. What Nepal has that others don't have the tallest mountain (Mount Everest and others 8 peaks), the highest lake (Tilicho) the highest settlement (Sherpas and Thakalis) the deepest gorges (Kaligandaki and glaciers) the only Hindu kingdom and never colonized history, unique flog, unique culture and mystique nature (rich biodiversity) home of brave Gorkhas living goddess kumari, gods more than people and temples more than houses, festivals more than the days in a year friendly people and social harmony. Nepal occupying only 0.1 percent of the total land mass of the earth is home to: 2 percent of all the flowering plants in the world. 8 percent of the world's population birds (more than 848 species) 4 percent of mammals on earth, 11 of the world's 15 families of butterflies (more than 50 species) 600 indigenous plant families, 319 species of exotic orchids are found in Nepal. (Nepal Traveler's information' tourism board booklet, 2005).

Tourism is a multi-faced industry, which promotes cottage industries trade and other service fields. Tourism industry plays a vital role for the development of the national economy in Nepal. Development of tourism sector can influence in various sectors such as increasing employment generating foreign exchange extending tourist related business as well as to improve the balance of payment of the country. At present, the tourism sector is contributing roughly 22 percent of the country (4 percent of the GDP). Tourism industries are a labour intensive industry and it provides good employment opportunities at different levels. Tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal that's why it is necessary to develop the tourism industry in the Nepal. Tourists not only bring money to region; they also carry along with them a strong and visible life style. Their dress, food habits and merry-making style all bring some newness

and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature, human adopts new things or manners in which they feel comfortable.

1.2 Mountain Tourism

Mountain Tourism potentials in Nepal and a perspective on the inclusion of local communities The tangible forms of mountain tourism products in Nepal include multidimensional attractions like snowcapped great Himalayan ranges, deep gorges, beautiful landscapes, beautiful forests (flora), unlimited wild animals & birds (fauna), preferable cool climatic conditions, traditional culture, innumerable festivals, Hindu temples, and Buddhist monasteries etc. Mountain tourism products in Nepal are also characterized by its intangible forms like the faith on Nepal Mountains as the abode of gods by large number of religious tourists. The Sherpas of Everest region, Newars of Bandipur & Kathmandu, Gurungs of western Annapurna regions, and Rais of eastern regions possess themselves as important local players and indispensable parts of mountain tourism in Nepal.

These Mountains, devotedly considered as abode of gods, are not only the potential resource of fresh water in forms of rivers, streams and lakes as a basis of clean & renewable energy (hydropower) but also abundant & prospective products for the development of mountain tourism.

This study is concentrated on the problems and prospect of mountain tourism in Lamjung area which is located on Sarsuwa Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok district .

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The high population growth on the one hand and decreasing productivity in the agriculture sector on the other are retarding the economic development. For the compensation of decreasing productivity, cultivable land can be slightly increased on the high cost of ecological imbalance. Such conditions indicate that we cannot depend only on agriculture: some other economic pillars should be created to support the shrinking economic base. Tourism is one of the vital sources of

economic strength. Tourism industry from where high returns can be expected in a small scale of skilled service. The achievement of economic progress is called development. But for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Most of the underdeveloped countries are suffering from unfavorable balance of payment. For the economic developed of the country to meet the huge amount of requirements of rapid increasing population, tourism industry is one the support for the agricultural economy. Through tourism, the manufactured goods can be exported and imported to the foreign countries. Thus the more essential and dependable permanent source of foreign currency is tourism industry.

Studies on mountain tourism in Langtang area are many and varied. The review of the study that tourism is one of the major sources of foreign exchanges earnings and has served as on economic force in the development of Nepal. Almost all these studies indicate that tourism is an important industry because it has boosted national economy and hence the tourism is essential today. The achievement of eco-progress is called development for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Because of the lack of foreign exchange, most of the underdeveloped countries are suffering from unfavorable balance of payment. Tourism has been one of the major economic activities in many countries. Thus, for the country like Nepal more essential and dependable permanent source of foreign currency is tourism industry.

There are very few studies done regarding the status and problems of a particular tourist place in Langtang.

-) It has not been properly protected under the planning of the government.
-) The surrounding destination resorts are scattered in the Langtang national park, which has no planning and control by the national park strategist.
-) Lack of proper and effective transportation facilities to reach 'Langtang ' is one of the major problems for the tourist.
-) Poaching is the main hindrance of the wild life. Possessing tiger bones, elephant tusk and rhinoceros horns are the basic craves of that poacher.
-) Political fluctuation is the one of the major problem of the tourism development.
-) In the raining season, flood (water flow) is a one and most problem of the Langtang.

The following problem is mention as follow:

-) What are the prospects and problems associated with tourism in Langtang?
-) What is the main purpose of visiting tourist?
-) What is the length of stay of tourist in Langtang?
-) What is the percentage of tourist arrivals in Langtang?

As this point the important to mention is whether the people of this area are ready to adopt the new changes and life style, whether they are still inclined towards adopting the rites and rituals, art and crafts, culture and tradition.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to gain an understanding of the nature and effects of tourism on the local socio-cultural structure and partly on environment and economy of the area.

1. To analyze the socio economic contribution of tourists in Langtang.
2. To identify the strengths and weakness of tourism industries in Langtang national park and its nearby area.
3. Analysis the socio-economic impact tourism in Langtang .
4. To recommend appropriate policies and program for further promotion of tourism industry in study area.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The development of tourism industry also speeds up the pace of economic development in the context of Nepal. Nepal opened the door of tourism in 1950. In 1952 a number of tourists were recorded to have visited to Nepal. In 2nd May 1956, the coronation of king Mahendra is regarded as the first great landmark in development of tourism and attracted many tourists. The first group tourists of 12 Americana and 2 Brazilians organized under the pioneer body of Sir Thomos cook and sons arrived at Kathmandu in the autumn of 1956 (Adhikari, 1975).

Problems of the tourism sector are many in the country the number of tourists coming into Nepal is only a small fraction of those visiting south-east Asia. Although the number is increasing every year since 1970 it falls far behind that visiting India and Sri Lanka etc. There are difficult in increasing the duration of the total days spent in Nepal (In 1991 it was only 9 days). The

longest duration may be for the trekker but the institutions/organizations working in the sector have not been able to provide something more challenging. Moreover the earning form tourism in the form of foreign exchange goes into the local markets and is used possibly for importing consumption goods. The earnings are also utilized for importing commodities used for sustaining the promotion of tourism with tourism an exception to trekking has been highly intensive.

There are so many attractive tourist areas scattered throughout the country. This study is related with the promotion of tourism at the micro level in the selected area namely, Langtang located at the Langtang national park in Rasuwa district. Though the transportation communication, accommodation and other modern facilities are not developed sufficiently but the economically importance of the area is increasing. This study is directed to analyze the tourist inflow and its prospects as well as socio-economic impact of tourism at the micro level. This study is provided a key economically importance of the area is increasing. This study is directed to analyze the tourist inflow and its prospects as well as socio-economic impact of mountain tourism at the micro level. This study is provided key information to the government and NGO/INGOs.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This Study organized in six different chapter including introduction to conclusion.

Chapter: One Introduction

Chapter: Two research Methodology

Chapter: Three Literature Review

Chapter Four Descriptions of study area

Chapter Five: Data Analysis and Presentation

Chapter Six: Summary Conclusion and Recommendation

Except that bibliography and annexes were submitted at the end of the thesis.

CHAPTER: TWO

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is the most important aspect of research work and away to systematically solve research problem. It facilitates the research work and provides reliability and validity to it.

2.1 Research Design

This study attempts to identify the strength and weakness of tourism development in Langtang. For this study, the data and information collect for the field survey in Langtang area and they analyze to get the answer of research question. This study will base on exploratory as well as descriptive research designs.

This study combine survey and analysis data on this study be collected through questionnaire, on tourist, local shopkeeper and hotel owners of Langtang area. The data collected through questionnaire which is classified and tabulated by using simple statistical tool, such as table and diagram according to the needs of research.

2.2 Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data use to fulfill the objectives of this study. Primary data collect from the field with the help of various techniques of data collection e.g. interview, groups discussion and observation methods and secondary data collect previous studies, published newspapers articles and library, T.U., CEDA, HAN, ICIOD, NTB, IUCN and government offices. Other unpublished documents etc. Similarly, the secondary data collect for these following secondary sources.

-) Nepal tourism board
-) Hotel records in Langtang
-) Hotel association of Langtang
-) Department of Tourism

2.3 Selection of the Study Area

For this study the area has been selected Langtang, the habitation of Tamang . The village of Langtang , is located in the close proximity of the RNP is connected with Dhunchhe and Trisuli by a km respectively Langtang is selection for this research because it is necessary to analyze socio- economic impact according to present changing scenario.

2.4 Sampling Procedures

Random sampling method uses to procedure the data in this study. All samples will be selected by this method. Sampling unit for this study is the mountain tourist of Langtang, local shopkeepers of Langtang and hotel owners of Langtang. The logic using random sampling for the study is to get a better result.

2.5 Population Sample Size

The sampling size of population of this study is 50 including, tourists, hotels owners and local shopkeepers.

2.6 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

In order to collect the primary information the following methods be adopted.

Questionnaires be administered keeping in view of collecting all of the pertinent information needed to meet the objectives of the study.

Unstructured interviews with the key informants be also conducted to get more information regarding the native's culture, park-people relation and tourist activities. Interview with different people be conducted in different aspects of the subject matter.

The researcher quite is often utilized observation method to comprehend the actual situation of the responds and socio-economic activities. Researcher randomly observe the and collect necessary information to meet the objective.

2.7. Data Analysis and presentation

The collected data was processed and statistically analyzed to make them more clear and scientific. To illustrate the research work maps and diagrams were used as tools techniques of the data analysis. OF the study descriptive method was sued for qualitative data. The qualitative data was encompassed the study systematically and logically.

2.8 Limitations of the Study

The present study is subjected to the following limitations.

-) This study covers only the selected area i.e. Langtang (Langtang national park) that is located on the north-eastern edge of Nepal
-) The Nepalese and Indian tourists are not included in the data.
-) The interview was conducted with the hotel owners, foreigners and shopkeepers of 'Langtang '. The secondary data has been analyzed.

Finally, this is a micro level of study that can be useful for tourist related area in the country.

CHAPTER: THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

With the highest and most famous mountain peaks of the world, unique and rare flora and fauna, and a great variety of hill and mountain cultures, the tourism potential of the Himalayan region is beyond dispute. At the same time, the region is struggling with high poverty ratios, exacerbated by environmental degradation and climate change, making traditional livelihood options increasingly unsustainable, and causing an increasing rural-urban outmigration of mountain areas. Tourism is identified by ICIMOD as one of the most promising alternative livelihood options for mountain people. If planned and developed properly, it can create local income and employment opportunities that build on the strengths of the region, without further contributing to the degradation of the fragile mountain environment.

Tourism is one avenue where the mountain specificities that are generally considered constraints to development remoteness, difficult access, wilderness, insular cultures, and subsistence lifestyles can be transformed into economic opportunities. As a labor intensive activity with relatively high income and employment multiplier effects and requiring relatively low levels of capital investment, tourism can generate tangible benefits in remote and rural areas where traditional livelihoods are under threat. Mountain tourism developed in a planned, sustainable, and pro-poor way has proven to contribute positively to poverty reduction and increased resilience of mountain communities to climate change and other drivers of change in the Himalayas.

Although tourism has had a demonstrated impact on poverty reduction in mountain areas, its full potential has yet to be used fully for poverty reduction and improvement of the mountain environment. This is partly due to the fact that on a macro scale the tourism potential and opportunities of the region are still largely unexploited. South Asia is currently attracting less than 1% of the world's tourism market share, leaving an enormous untapped potential for growth. Another reason is that, to date, many of the mountain tourism development activities in the Himalaya have been haphazard and unorganised. ICIMOD's research has revealed some of the main bottlenecks: policy failures, combined with a lack of supply side facilities and

management and a lack of inter-sectoral coordination. Furthermore, a lack of human resource development together with weak linkages between tourism and the local production and service system have caused high „leakages“ of local tourism-generated income, thus diluting the high multiplier effects of tourism income in the local mountain economy.

ICIMOD is addressing these challenges by facilitating and supporting the development of a pro-poor sustainable mountain tourism program aimed at poverty reduction and increasing the resilience of mountain people to climate change and other drivers of change. The focus of activities is on knowledge generation and dissemination, training and capacity building, policy development, and regional coordination between key tourism stakeholders in the Himalaya region.

Mountain Tourism: Institutional Overview

Mountain tourism has been a priority area in since 1989 when the first work was initiated with some internal studies on mountain tourism, and direct support for a publication on the impact of tourism development in mountain areas. Building further on this preparatory work, the first structured tourism project started in 1993. With the support of NORAD, ICIMOD took the lead in developing a series of pioneering studies on mountain tourism for local community development in selected regions of India, Pakistan, and Nepal. The main problems and issues in mountain tourism were documented, and regional country-specific and micro-case studies were carried out. In total, there were three overview studies, six case studies of selected tourist areas, and six studies on specific tourism themes. The studies resulted in a range of publications on different tourism development aspects in the greater Himalayan region on topics such as carrying capacity, culture, gender, environment and community development. These were later synthesized into a general overview study (Sharma 2000).

Towards the end of the 90s, the knowledge generated on mountain tourism was translated into three training manuals, for policy planners, program designers and implementers, and local community groups. Intensive workshops were conducted for the different groups to enhance their capacities on the planning and management of pro-poor community based sustainable mountain tourism. Many of these documents are still used as reference materials by universities in the region (e.g. Tribhuvan University, Nepal, and Garhwal University, India) and widely cited by researchers in mountain tourism throughout the world. The pioneering work done by

ICIMOD on mountain tourism has been instrumental in the development of a variety of tourism development projects across the greater Himalayan region like the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program in Nepal (Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation, UNDP, DFID, and SNV Netherlands Development Organization).

As a leading institution in mountain tourism in the region, ICIMOD has been a long-term partner of the South Asia Sub regional Economic Collaboration Tourism Working Group (SASEC TWG). In this capacity, it has been involved in the development and implementation of an Asian Development Bank (ADB) supported regional tourism development plan. Commissioned to implement a main human resource development component of the plan, ICIMOD and SNV took the lead in developing and organizing a training program for national and state tourism organisations on project facilitation and management in sustainable tourism development, with representatives from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Tibet AR, China. Following the major success of this training, two books were developed for wider distribution: a resource book and a toolkit on facilitating sustainable mountain tourism (Kruk et al 2007a and b). These two publications are among the most downloaded publications in ICIMOD's e-library, and have had a wide outreach in the region, having been distributed through regional tourism networks (e.g. more than 1500 copies distributed through the SNV Asia PPST Knowledge Network, SASEC TWG, Sustainable Tourism Network); through online (and offline) capacity development organisations (like Eldis.org); promoted through newsletters and institutional documents (like the ICIMOD newsletter and SNV corporate tourism brochure 2009); and taken up in the curricula of leading tourism and development studies programs in Europe (e.g., the Open Training Platform of UNESCO, the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex, UK; the Sustainable Tourism Management Course at MSM Maastricht/Wageningen University, the Netherlands; and the intensive course on Cultural Resources and Local Development in Leuven, Belgium).

As a centre of excellence on mountain tourism, ICIMOD has been leading other major regional tourism learning events, such as the South Asia Sustainable Tourism Forum of Bangladesh (2005) and Nepal (2006), a three-week tailor made training on sustainable tourism market linkages (2007), a 10-day transboundary workshop on integrated tourism concepts to contribute

to sustainable development in mountain regions – focusing on facilitating transboundary tourism between Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China (2009), and Pro-Poor Himalaya Heritage Trails (2010), in collaboration with lead institutions in the region, such as the ADB, International Centre for Responsible Tourism, WICE, In Went, NUFFIC, SNV Netherlands Development Organization, and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). In addition to organizing regional training programmes, exchange and interaction programmes and learning events, ICIMOD has disseminated innovative ideas through resource sharing at important regional and international tourism platforms, such as international tourism training programmes, workshops and conferences, tourism working groups (e.g. South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Tourism Working Group; Great Himalaya Trail steering group etc), as well as through direct contributions to tourism knowledge development products (see „list of ICIMOD publications on mountain tourism).

With mountain tourism explicitly identified as a priority sector for mountain development by various ICIMOD regional member countries ICIMOD has provided direct support to national tourism programmes and projects at the request of the countries concerned, such as the UNDP Confidence Building and the Development of Economic Opportunities Project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh (2005), the Tibet Development and Poverty Alleviation Program by UNDP and the Government of China (2009), and the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation led Great Himalaya Trail Development Programme in Nepal (2010). Furthermore, ICIMOD has provided direct and indirect tourism policy support to governments of its regional member countries through the organization of participation in policy workshops and dissemination of best practices and their policy implications.

Building further on ICIMOD’s 20 years of experience, its elaborate knowledge base, and wide regional network in mountain tourism in the Himalayas, ICIMOD is continuing to work to facilitate the development of a pro-poor sustainable mountain tourism industry in the region aimed at reducing poverty for mountain people and increasing their resilience to climate change and other drivers of change in the mountains, in order to improve their well-being.

Sharma, Om Prakash (2001), mean in his Ph. D. dissertation named “Tourism Development and Planning in Nepal” has effort to deliver through the role and impact of tourism on the economic development process of Nepal. He has made a thorough analysis on the impact of tourism in Nepal on government revenue, gross domestic product, exports and balance of payments with data for the period of 1974-1996 which has shown very positive results. His study has shown positive correlations between gross shaving of the country and an increase in tourism return.

Likewise, Sharma has also analyzed employment patterns of trekking sector in Nepal which shows that western development region (WDR) alone generates 56 percent followed by eastern development region (EDR) as 36 percent. Viewing it by destinations, Kanchanjunga and Manaslu have created highest rate of employment per trekker that is 3.7 and 2.8 persons respectively.

Sharma has also minutely studied the expenditure per tourist in absolute terms. By purpose of visit, the conference, culture and business tourists are the highest per day spenders. They have been found spending \$109, \$91 and \$73 respectively. Cultural tourist, and trekkers are the high spenders in accordance with per visit i.e. \$1040 and \$860 respectively. Indeed pleasure and trekking tourism is one of the major sources of tourism income in Nepal. Altogether 83 percent of total demand originates from pleasure and trekking. Similarly the expenditure on accommodation, transport and other miscellaneous items has been found more elastic while that on food and communication, tax and fees has been inelastic.

Upadhyaya, Rudra (2008) in his report entitled “A Study of Rural Tourism in Nepal, Measures to Minimize the Negative Impact” has given much influence to Tourism products or resources of Nepal, mostly located in villages or rural areas of the country and tourism development in such areas can prove to be an effective vehicle for sustainable economic growth of this sector. But the people residing these areas are not getting appropriate benefits. He has also highlighted on the requirement to make a very conscious efforts to rural sectors of the country as they are living in

terrible poverty. He has described that it is right of the people to promote their life standard through the optimum utilization of resources, as most of the resources needed for economic development lie in the rural areas. Tourism development in rural areas needs special proactive planning and some intervention from local government bodies and from national level also. The tourism development till now has not brought effective economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact as per the expectation of people.

Dr. Upadhyay has defined Rural Tourism as the tourism showcasing the rural life, art, culture, and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching tourism experience. He has organized it under different sorts of models. The major ones are: Sirubari-Community based Tourism Model, Ghalegaun Rural Tourism Model, Ghundruk Rural Tourism Model, Bandipur Model and TRPAP Model.

He further opined that adoption of approaches that TRPAP took for the empowerment of rural community with multidimensional concepts like pro-poor, pro-women, pro-environmental and pro-community seems very effective to address the pervasive poverty in a community, but caution about the receptive capacity of a community, involvement and acceptance of the product by private sector, sustainable marketing and promotion of the product must be taken from the very beginning of product development process.

Shrestha and Walinga (2003) have highlighted on various aspects of ecotourism in their publication “Ecotourism: Planning and Management”. A paper entitled “Ecotourism, Conservation and Sustainable Development in Sagarmatha National park and Solukhumbu District”, prepared by H. Goodwin for University of Greenwich, London has perfectly analyzed on various aspects of tourism in rural setting and protected areas.

Review of National Plans and Policies

To achieve successful development and sustained growth of tourism industry, good management, leadership and organization are crucial and a well thought planning and high level of co-

operation among the various key stakeholders is the first and foremost requirement for efficient and effective drive of tourism industries.

The official records do not indicate any planned approach regarding tourism till 1950. The first study regarding tourism potential of the country was carried out in 1959 with the technical assistance from the French Government along with the publication of “General plan for the Organization of Tourism in Nepal.” The first five-year development plan (1955-60) envisaged to identify the possibilities and also initiated to establish infrastructure for tourism development. The establishment of tourism development board in 1957 and Nepal Airlines Corporation, the national flag carrier starting operation in domestic and some international sectors in 1960 are some of the tourism highlights then. The second three year plan (1962-65) was a major step to regularize and promote the tourism activities by establishing of hotels, travel agencies and other infrastructure construction.

Although there was no specific provision for tourism development in the first five year plan, the plan gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructure like road, water, electricity, construction of airport etc. Tourism Development Board and Tourist Information Center were established in 1957 and 1959 respectively. Hotel survey and tourist guide training were conducted during this plan period.

Having realized the importance of tourism as a major source of foreign exchange earnings, emphasis was given to promote tourism in Nepal and abroad and develop travel agencies, hotels, during the second three year plan (1962-1965). One of the most important achievements, of this plan for tourism was the Company Act 1964 to regulate and develop tourism sector. This plan had allocated Rs.2 million for outlay in tourism sector. The new tourist resorts were explored and constructed in Pokhara, Lumbini, Kakani and Nuwakot. The Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) was under construction and the emphasis was given to improve its modern facilities.

The fourth five year plan sought to enlarge the scope of tourism with trade as an important source of increasing national income by earning foreign exchange. Similarly the fifth plan's

focus was exerted on the preservation of historic cultural and natural attractions of the country to promote tourism in the areas other than Katmandu valley.

Ministry of Tourism was formed in 1977 and the Government constituted a high level tourism task force in 1978 to co-ordinate promotion and development activities and to review the master plan.

The Fifth Plan (1975-80) emphasized on (a) Tourism development through conservation and development of historical, cultural and geographical specialties. (b) Development of tourist centers outside Kathmandu valley in order to reduce concentration of tourists inside the Kathmandu valley. (c) Increasing the Length of stay of the tourist. (d) Developing necessary facilities in Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Khumbu etc. and extending training to develop skilled manpower.

The Sixth Plan (1980-85) also adopted policies for the extension of tourism centers in different parts of the country, preserving and protecting the natural, cultural and historical heritage of the country, encouraging domestic products in the tourist industry, providing employment opportunities to the large number of people and making necessary publicity and promotional measures.

Seventh Plan (1985-1990) mainly emphasized on quality tourist over the quantity, expansion of tourism in the areas with infrastructure facilities, creation of new employment opportunities, local production of consumable items, conservation of the environment of the religious places and historical sites. Tourism was envisioned to extend to the outskirts of the urban areas through opening up of new areas and mountain peaks. Domestic air services were extended to additional districts in the mid western development region to support the initiative of the government to reduce the regional economic imbalances. The Plan had also stated to formulate and implement the Second Tourism Master Plan that did not happen.

Eighth Plan (1992-1997) for the first time, felt the need of producing a comprehensive and liberal Tourism Policy. It had, thus, set the way for the declaration of the Tourism Policy in 1995. The Plan had taken the policy of government's involvement in infrastructure development

and identification of tourist markets. Creation of additional national parks in the country and extension of tourism inside those protected areas was also envisioned. Emphases were also laid down towards increasing the length of stay of tourists, providing incentives to address the issues of seasonality, encouraging high budget, cultural and religious tourists. The plan opened an avenue to participate private sector in domestic air service operation in the country. Special programs were introduced for promoting trekking tourism in remote areas with the objective of creating rural employment opportunities and establishing linkages with local food and energy development programs to make the growth of rural tourism sustainable from the environmental point of view.

Ninth Plan (1997-2002) gave more emphasis on environmental protection. The plan was specific on carrying out tourism activities based on the environmental impact assessment on protected areas and their vicinity. It recognized the need of code of conduct for private sector service providers. As a balanced economic and social development, domestic tourism also got special priorities. For the purpose of harnessing optimal benefits from tourism it was proposed to promote all the three categories of tourists namely, Regional or SAARC nationals, International and Domestic.

Tenth Plan (2002-2007) has encouraged value based and quality tourism in the country. It has clearly stated its objective to contribute to poverty reduction initiatives by increasing people's participation in tourism activities while ensuring effective promotion and sustainable development. Diversification of the products, optimal utilization of existing potentials, establishment of regional tourism hubs, encouraging tourists to visit new areas, eco tourism as an over-riding guideline for the future development of the tourism activities, are the major aspects of the tenth plan. The retention of earning in the local areas through increased use of local products is one of the main agenda and the plan states to engage women and deprived section of the society in delivering such services. Development and conservation of heritage sites, managing air pollution, solid waste and air safety, expansion of road and air access, tourism facilitations are few other areas of concentrations. The rural tourism managed by the rural community themselves and the ploughed back resources to be handled by the local communities

are the noticeable features of the Plan. It has also emphasized on allowing community participation in managing national and historical heritage sites for the benefit of tourism.

Three years Interim Plan (2007-2010) has accorded high priority to tourism development so as to make this sector a building block of the economy. It has emphasized on tourism diversification that would contribute for balanced regional development in the country. The plan has focused on rural tourism in order to raise the standard of living of rural people. It has introduced the concept of integrated tourism infrastructure development which is carried by the respective sectoral ministries. The plan has a policy to encourage the youth and the people from backward communities, women and the rural poor to participate in tourism related awareness and employment oriented trainings and skill development and capacity development programs.

The government of Nepal had brought out, for the first time in its history, a separate set of Tourism Policy in 1995. Its cross-sectoral linkages were found crucial to support other sectors of the economy too. With distinct aims of expanding broad based tourism in the country, it has emphasized on the income generating activities at central as well as rural level to support in narrowing down the regional imbalances through tourism. The major objectives of the Policy are to accommodate natural, cultural and human environment for the sake of tourism at the internal front as well as reinventing the prestigious image of the country as an attractive tourist destination internationally. It has also dwelt upon the linkages between tourism and agro-based and cottage industries. The local communities are motivated to take part in tourism and the rural tourism has been especially encouraged.

A commendable part with the Tourism Policy is that the respective roles of the government and the private sector have been clearly delineated. The government is bestowed with the role to act as a catalyst; leader, coordinator and facilitator while the commercial and business activities are set-aside for the private investors. Development of the required infrastructures and facilities in the rural areas, enhancement of the quality of services, promotion of pilgrimage, and development of adventure tourism are also some of the major activities mentioned in the policy document but failing concrete actions to support those initiatives. More critical review is done in the following segments.

c. Others

Nepalese economy is of dual nature (small modern sector and vast poor rural sector), and thus the economic activities out of the poor's reach wouldn't carry any significant meaning to create just, equitable and prosperous societies in the country (Upadhyay, 2008). Poverty reduction measures have to be essentially integrated with the tourism development. Someone has rightly said, Nepal is a live global museum, where hundreds of villages can be developed as tourism attractions. As tourism has tremendous forward and backward linkages it will help to boost other sectors as well as to diversify our economy for balanced development of the country.

Tourism before 1950: When we come across the development history of tourism in Nepal, we can say that Tourism Prior to 1950 is the first. There was not institutional and formal development for the tourism before 1950s. But there were different practices of tourism even before 1950s. The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu valley. It is believed that Kathmandu valley took birth when a visitor named Manjushree came here from China, cut the edge of the hill in Chovar with a sword and emptied the water of the lake. After this in 249 BC, ruler Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and creates a Monastery entitled 'Charumati Bihar, and also four Buddhist stupas in the four corners of Patan. During the Lichhavi period, most of the foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. At this period, the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchong Gampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of King Anshuvarma, princess Bhrikuti. The Chinese visitor Huan Tsang described in his travel accounts the Kailaskut Bhawan and Mangriha of Lichhavi dynasty. Similarly, around 6th century, in the Kirati Regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. In Malla Regime there was a significant development in art and culture, and then rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered into the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims. Krishna Mandir of Patan, Nyatpol Darwar i.e. a place of 55 windows, Pashupati Temple, Swayambhu and Stupas of Buddhist were built or renovated during this period. After the unification, the rulers of Nepal had not made any attempt to develop tourism in Nepal on the contrary the policy of the government was not let tourist enter into Nepal, except in some special cases. In the Rana's regime for 104 years the policy of the government was not favorable for tourism development. Only during the great festival of

Shivaratri, permission was given to Indians to enter into Nepal as pilgrims. Till 1950 only 100 foreigners visited Nepal. The restrictions on tourists to enter into Nepal during the Rana regime of 104 years adversely affected tourism in Nepal. As a result there was a lack of foreign exchange earning, from tourism for the development of infrastructure in the country. In that time, the religious tourism was highly flourished in Nepal because different monks and other religious personalities had visited to Nepal. On the other hand, the other persons from different dynasties used to visit to Nepal either for the political purposes or the religious purposes. After the unification of Nepal, Prithivi Narayan Shah had visited to Banarash and different other parts of India for the religious as well as political purposes. King Ashok had visited to Lumbini and had created a religious pillar which is still there.

Tourism after 1950: The second stage of Tourism started after 1950. The Tourism of 1950 is called Diplomatic Tourism where diplomats spread the word about Nepal. A great political change took place in Nepal in 1951. The Rana government was overthrown from power and democracy was brought into the country. Thereafter a rage of development in the country, internal as well as external communication and transportation tasks began to start. After that only Nepal opened its access for foreigners. Swiss geologist Tony Hagen and Edmund Hillary from New Zealand who was also one of the first to climb the peak of Mt. Everest, were among the most significant tourism promoters of Nepal. Edmund Hillary also introduced and promoted mountaineering in Nepal. After the initial years of tourism, the country was rich in culture and blessed with nature's bounty emerged as one of the most popular adventure destinations in the world with its offer of mountaineering and trekking. In actual sense the promotion of tourism started more or less only in the beginning of 1960s. The then government made attempt for the development of tourism with relatively more liberal tourism policy than there before. A new era of Nepalese tourism started in November 1957 when a 'Nepal Tourism Development Board' was established under the chairmanship of the minister of trade and industry.

We called the tourism of 1960 is Hippie Tourism, in this stage a lots of hippies were here as tourist to go into hiding towards toil as Army force.

In 1970, Nepal Tourism Development committee was constituted under the chairmanship of late prince Himalayan Bir Bikram Shah. In 1972, the committee published 'Nepal Tourism Master Plan' with technical assistance from the government of Federal Republic of Germany. The master plan had been prepared for further development in the field of tourism started to be considered the country, tourism started to be considered as an industry and for its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities to tourists. As a result, there was 41 fold increases in tourists visiting Nepal, 6179 tourists in 1962 and 2,548,885 in 1990. In 1965, John Copman, who was running 'Tree Top' in Africa, came to Nepal and was begin impressed with dense forest and wild animals started 'Tiger Top', first jungle Resort. Similarly, James Robert, Ex-British Army-man who was in British India came in contact with Nepalese Gorkha soldiers and with their links came to Nepal and introduced trekking tourism by opening company named 'Mountain Travel' in 1965, which still runs today. The 1970 decade is also called as Trekking and wildlife Tourism decade. Similarly 1980 is Cultural Tourism decade.

Tourism after 1990: Accordingly after 1990 is third stage which is Ecotourism and now Endemic Tourism of the 21st century. By the late 1990s tourism evolved as one of the main industries of Nepal contributing 18 percent of the foreign currency earning and 4 percent of the GDP. Analysis of the event related to the development of tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much more conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. However, here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. These are:

Formation of Tourism Council(1992)

National Civil Aviation Policy (1993)

Tourism Policy (1995)

Visit Nepal Year (1998)

Formation of Nepal tourism Board (NTB) in 1999

Destination Nepal 2002-2003.

Tourism Year 2011

From then onwards however, there has been a steady decline in terms of tourist arrival as well as income generation owing to several national and international misfortunes. Tourist arrival in Nepal was on a steady rise in the late 1990s, with almost half a million tourists visiting the country wholly during the Visit Nepal'98 period, it suddenly plunged to low numbers in the after years with the hijack of the Indian Airlines in December 1999, followed by the street riots caused by the alleged statement of Indian actor Hrithik Roshan. Since then tourist arrival has not picked up the expected numbers. The main cause behind the lagging tourist numbers in the country has been the civil strife in the country started by the Maoists and the political turmoil that has followed. Although there have been regional and global incidents as well, Nepal's own armed conflict and political uncertainty have been the biggest obstacles to this fledgling industry. As the political strikes and harsh security measures obstruct tourists from movement, cancellations of bookings are but the natural outcome. The main causes of the Maoist insurgency and the decade-long armed conflict are: asset inequality, unemployment, unequal access to public services and over taxation, economic mismanagement, lack of democratic right and suppression. In stead of trying to find peaceful measures to end the violent conflict, the government adopted coercive methods initially to cope with it. The other massive loss Nepal's tourism industry is facing today is the negative publicity being carried out by national and foreign media as a war prone zone. Political instability, frequently organized mass rallies, and strikes have significantly contributed to negative publicity in the international market. This has also led to issuance of negative travel advisories by many embassies of the primary and secondary market countries. Finally, with the royal take over of political power in October 2002 the country plunged into an emergency and further political turmoil. The brunt of all these have been borne by all sectors in the country, and tourism is no exception. But after the peace accord we are in revival stage and belief of 30% increment in tourism.

Peace has been elusive in Nepal, ever since the start of the armed conflict, even though all governments formed after 1996 stated peace as the primary agenda. In the past two attempts at peace and cease fire were total fiascos. With the success of the April 2006 Peoples Movement carried out jointly by the seven major political parties in coordination with the Maoists, a third attempt at peace between the democratic government and the Maoists was initiated. With the declaration of constituent assembly in recent days, a ray of hope seems to have been seen among

all Nepalese. However, the endless civil strife and upraise of ethnic conflict, difference in power sharing, issues concerning decommissioning of arms and management of the militia, process of and representation in the constituent assembly, restructuring of the state etc. are some of the contentious issues and challenges that have to be met with before sustainable peace can be attained in the country.

Poverty is greater and more pervasive in rural areas, while compared to urban areas, and it is varied across regions. The Mid and Far Western Region as well as the Mountain Belt, is much poorer than the Eastern Region. (CBS, 1999). In 2002 the situation is hardly different. Overcoming human and economic poverty is the biggest challenge for Nepal of which rural poverty ranks at the top.

Tourism links unique natural resources with an exciting living cultural heritage and friendly and hospitable people. It provides significant potential to use nature-based tourism as a low-cost, eco-friendly alternative to support socio-economic growth and fight poverty. (SNV, 2003)

It is safe to assume that the centre (Kathmandu) benefits disproportionately from incoming tourism. Much of the tourist dollar remains in Kathmandu and little finds its way into other parts of the country. There exists a situation of core-periphery dependency in which the centre controls to a very considerable extent the distribution of tourism around Nepal, accumulating most of the income generated, organizing much of the travel activity in prepaid packages, and supplying many of the needs from the centre so that benefits flowing out to rural areas and towns are limited. (SNV, 2003)

According to Nepal Tourism Statistics 2007, 5, 26,705 tourists visited Nepal during 2007 with an increase of 37.2 percent over the previous year. The largest number of tourist, visited Nepal for recreational purposes 2, 17,815 (41.4 percent), similarly, adventure tourists posted the highest average length of stay in the country. The average length of stay was recorded as 11.96 days. It can be fairly said that promotion of rural tourism would significantly increase the average length of stay of tourists in the country.

Investment in tourism sector has positive impact on tourist arrival as well as economic development of the country through increasing tourism activities and foreign exchange earnings.

Tourism growth was one of the greatest success stories till 2000. But in recent years, there have been increasing warnings; the deterioration of some destinations, the overwhelming of some cultures, bottlenecks in transport facilities, and growing hostility of residents in some destinations. Some tourism entrepreneur were earning somewhat before the start of armed conflict in Nepal in 1996. During the decade long conflict period, while, they did not receive a single guest sometime even in a long period of time. Such was the state of the common working man in the long years of destruction and distress during the period of armed conflict in Nepal. The psychological damage has caused unwillingness in the people to continue or resume their businesses. The significant damage is expected to take long to recover. Therefore, the overriding concern for the industry must be to seek out ways to enhance rather than degrade its core product; the environment, upon which all of humanity must depend for survival, In other words, the environment is tourism's resources. It is our environment or rather the experience of enjoyment of it that the tourism industry promotes and sells. The close relationship between tourism and the environment and the importance of environmental planning and sustainable tourism development planning are becoming increasingly recognized. (Sharma; 2001)

The joint publication of NTB and TRPAP, (2004), "National Ecotourism Strategy and Marketing Program of Nepal, 2004" contains the overall sectors related to the tourism activities, specially the strategic plans for all sectors of Nepalese ecotourism. D. Bhatta has extracted the quotes of Tourism Concern, 1991 in his book, "Ecotourism in Nepal, 2006" about the basic principles of sustainable tourism viz. using resources sustainably, maintaining biodiversity integrating tourism into planning, supporting local economies consulting stakeholders and the public, marketing tourism responsively and undertaking researches.

The famous conservationist Dr. Harka Gurung in his article "Tourism and Tirtha" published by Hotel Associations Nepal in 25 January 2000 has elaborated certain unique features of tourism in the context of a land locked country like Nepal.

Likewise, Dr Gurung in his lectures in “International Conference on Himalayan Biodiversity, 2002” has triangulated conservation, tourism and development as mutually interconnected factors. Conservation gives assets to tourism and takes revenue; tourism provides resources for development and takes framework while conservation ensures sustainability of development by taking its physical and social enhancement. Gurung concludes that conservation promotes tourism, tourism generates revenue for conservation and development enhances sustainability of conservation.

In an interview to Nepal Television on 18 November, 1998, Tony Hagen asserted that water resources, human resources and tourism are the main resources in Nepal but at present comparative advantages seems to be in favor of tourism which seems to be the most viable sector

Likewise, Sharma (2006) in his article “Village Tourism for the Sustainability of Rural Development” in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies (Vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the Tenth Plan (PRSP, 2002)- the tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aids-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

As stated by Nepal Tourism Board. (2009) in “Rural Nepal Guide Book,” Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural beauty due to its unique geographical position and latitudinal variation. Within this spectacular geography are some of the richest cultures of Himalayan heritage and it has also invited tourists to meet the lovely people of rural Nepal, share a meal with them, stay at their houses and family guests, taste their local drink and see them carry on with life graciously. As well, they are expected to receive the heartwarming hospitality, to witness some of the most spectacular views of the mountain landscapes or heritage sites along the way. It has also requested to visit rural Nepal through pristine landscapes and colorful mountain cultures, to know the real Nepal but it also gives a chance to educate and empower the local community and be a part of their development process. Similarly money spent in these areas contributes directly to the local livelihood. Therefore, with the aim of showcasing new

areas and promoting and developing indigenous people and culture, a new approach to tourism, based on sustainable development has been initiated by Nepal. Community-based tourism is also being initiated in other parts of South Asia as a tool for sustainable development. It has highlighted as a major tourist attractions of various parts of different regions with the People, Geography, Himalayan Region, Mountain Region, Terai Region and History as well. It has also paid attention to East Nepal, Central Nepal, West Nepal, Mid and Far West Nepal, Major Tourist Activities, Brief Ethnic Profiles. In Western Nepal, it has focused on Lumbini (Rupandehi) but it has not indicated anything about Gulmi district, the district which is full of tourism potentials for religious tourism as well as nature based and rural tourism.

Similarly, “Pro-poor Rural Tourism Initiatives and Its Sustainability in Nepal, 2007”, the research highlights published by TRPAP is found useful for rural tourism analysis. It highlights on and takes abstracts of 21 research studies done within the TRPAP regions through the country, most of which belong to the academic works by the Masters’ and PhD students, those consisting students of different departments of Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Academy of Tourism and Hospitality (Purbanchal University) and others as well.

Household Socioeconomic Surveys in TRPAP areas performed and published by TRPAP in partnerships with NTB; Tourism Resource Mapping Profile of Chitwan, 2006; TRPAP Annual Reports of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 including the other contemporary reports; there are other huge publications done by TRPAP are reviewed consequently.

TRPAP’s publication, “Pro-poor Rural Tourism Initiatives and Its Sustainability in Nepal, The Research Highlights” includes one specific research on “Development and Promotion of Agro tourism Industry in Chitwan District, with special reference to TRPAP Area”. It illustrates, Agro tourism can bring about some rays of hope in lives of the rural people by diverting the tourists to those areas, where there is range of agricultural activities, services and amenities provided by the farmers and rural people in order to generate extra income for their business.

In the global changeable trend, we need to handle according to the changing human psychology or we should modify the policies and strategies that will extend tourist stay in the country and

since tourism is an active industry we should change with international trends. In this regard a noted tourism industrialist of Nepal, Karna Shakya puts forward, “Tourism is not a trade; neither just an industry. It’s a science of understanding human psychology and we need to change with the changing trends and psychology if we want to keep up with the international community.”

Dhungana (2010) has written in the form of a record; unfold Nepal’s glorious history, culture and traditions as well as the present carnage of violence and political instability engendered by the unleashing of the hitherto dormant social and political forces. Despite the rather grim scenario of the present, the author offers a ray of hope for the future through his own patriotic affection for the genuine philosophical heritage of the motherland, the natural beauty of the landscape abundant in diverse flora and fauna, and the sense of inner peace and harmony that is to be gained by living a truly religious, non-violent, philanthropic and contemplative life dedicated to the well being of all.

CHAPTER: FOUR

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Chapter Four presents an analysis and interpretation of data collected during the field survey. It has also described Langtang at a glance, tourism potentiality in Langtang region, description of the study area, major attractions of the study area, accessibility, accommodation, tourist flow trend, respondents' views on the promotion of quality hotel management by use of renewable sources of energy, reduction of use of non-renewable sources of energy, use of renewable sources of energy and forest conservation, sustainable tourism promotion and use of renewable sources of energy, satisfaction level of the respondents on subsidy policy and the challenges of using renewable sources of energy.

4.1 Langtang At A Glance

Langtang National Park is the fourth national park in Nepal and was established in 1976 as the first Himalayan national park. The protected area exceeds an altitudinal range of 6,450 metres (21,160 ft) and covers an area of 1710 km² in the Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok districts of the central Himalayan region encompassing 26 Village Development Committees.

The northern and eastern border of the national park coincides with the international border to the Tibet Autonomous Region. The western boundary follows the rivers Bhote Kosi and Trisuli. The southern border lies 32 km north of the Kathmandu Valley. The rugged summits of Langtang Lirung with an elevation of 7,227 metres (23,711 ft) and Dorje Lakpa (6,966 metres (22,854 ft)) are included in the national park as well as the high altitude sacred lake of Gosainku

Lying in the Eastern Development Region of Nepal, Rasuwa district has made the country known to the outside world due to the wild animals such as Ratuwa, hin Chituwa..

As per a projection made by the Informal Sector Research & Study Centre in 2004, the total population of the district was 1, 12,147. Of them, the number of male and female stood at 55,376 and 56,771 respectively. Out of the total population, the number of economically active ones was 66,903. The population growth rate in the district is 1.4 percent as against 2.24 percent average

national rate. Similarly, the population density rate is 34, while the country's average rate stands at 157 per square kilometres. About 45.81 percent people are literate in the district. There are a total of 21,667 households.

Already in 1970 a royal approval designated the establishment of Langtang National Park as the first protected area in the Himalayas. The national park was gazette in 1976 and extended by a buffer zone of 420 km² in 1998.

The climate of the park is dominated by the southwest summer monsoon. Temperatures vary greatly due to the extreme difference in altitude in the entire area. Most of the annual precipitation occurs from June to September. In fall (October – November) and spring (April – May), days are warm and sunny, and nights cool. In spring, rain at 3000 m elevation often turns to snow at higher elevations. In winter from December to March, days are clear and mild but nights.

4.2 Tourism Potentiality in Langtang Region

Trekking in the Langtang Region of Nepal provides a wide range of wilderness and cultural encounters. As a small piece of 'heaven', the nature-blessed area is different to different people.. It is an opportunity to observe and participate in the daily life of the legendary Tamang people walking through the middle hills of trekking in the higher altitudes of Langtang to the base of Goshai Kunda . Recognized as a World Heritage Site, the SNP is one of the few places on earth that has a unique bio-diversity and the highest and the youngest mountain system in the world. It also contains several other prominent peaks most of which are above 6,000m. The hard grind of daily life in the high Himalayas is interrupted by seasons of feasts and festivals, marked by dancing and general merry-making for the people of Langtang. The region is dominated by the Sherpas and in the lower region the tamang community can also be found. A deep adherence to the Tibetan Buddhist religion dominates their home lives and their biggest festival- *Mani Rimdu* which depicts the victory of Buddhism over the ancient Bon faith.

The unique settlements and attractive landscape, unspoilt culture, inept hospitality of the Sherpa people, no where found highest mountains, ever flowing glaciers and waterfalls and rich bio-diversity are the major attractions of the Langtang Region. Hence, these all undoubtedly speak of huge potentiality of tourism in the region.

CHAPTER: FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

5.1.1 Demographic Analysis of Langtang

Table: 5.1
Demographic Analysis of Langtang

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Own house	Rented	Staff
1.	Jungle adventure world	1		16
2.	Mountain side	1		10
3.	Jungle world Nepal	1		21
4.	Lamatang Treacking Centre		1	25
5.	Holiday safari lodge	1		10
6.	Gosaikunda park cottage	1	1	21
7.	Hotel Chilime	1		52
8.	Hotel Thakali	1		10
9.	Sherapa Lodge			30
10.	Jungle Rest Lodge	1		19
11.	Garden Guest House	1		12
12.	Royal Park Hotel	1		10
13.	Jungle Safari Lodge	1		32
14.	Garden guest House	1		15
	Total	14	2	283

Source: Field Survey, 2011

In total 14 house are found own and 3 house rented among 12hotels. The highest numbers of staff are 52 in hotel Chilime and 10 in mountain side.

5.1.2 Accommodation capacity

The accommodation capacity of hotels is also a responsible factor for earning foreign exchange. Accommodation capacity of hotels varies across different class of hotels in Langtang.

The price variation of accommodation is also a crucial factor for the growth of lodges as well as tourism industry. There are no rules and regulations for pricing the rooms and the beds. Although there is an association of the hotel owners and lodges, it is very passive. There is another fixed rent in a year. The rents of rooms depend upon the seasons and the inflow of tourists.

The history of tourism in Rasuwa is relatively short the first tourist lodge of four bedrooms was built at mountain tiger fops in the early 1960s, presently; there are several hotel in Rasuwa. The names of those hotels are hotel trisuli , Safari Hotel Rasuwa, Thyman, Hotel Island, Hotel, Camp Machine Wildlife resort etc.

The Existence of Hotels lodges or resorts in Langtang are a recent phenomenon. Now there are altogether 60 hotels, loges or resources operating in and around Langtang. Among them, some hotels also found to be owed by the local tribe. Tamang Most of the hotels is built on the bank of the Rapti River. They are scattered around and belong to owners form Kathmandu. Most of the hotels are scattered around within the circumference of about 2 km from the grave of LNP.. All the hotels have their common dining halls, bedroom and bath rooms. Among these hotels, some are restaurant operating as bars. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel to another. Generally, it is different to categories the hotels operating in Langtang. In Langtang, there are three categories of hotel(s) lodge.

5.1.3 Hotel Utilization by tourists by Month

Table: 5.2

Hotel Utilization by Tourists by Month

Numbers of Hotel/Lodge	No. of Visitors	Peak month	Rooms and Bed	
			Rooms	Bed
Jungle Adventure world	2000	Sep-Oct	16	32
Jungle world Nepal	500	Nov-March	12	25
CTC	2000	Oct-Nov	17	34
Holiday Safari Lodge	2000	Sep-April	17	34
Rasuwa park Cottage	1500	Oct-April	10	20
Hotel heritage	1000	Oct-April	12	47
Jungle Rapt Lodge	700	Sep-Nov	7	16
Rasuwa Paradise Hotel	500	Feb-March	15	30
jungle Safari park	400	Sep-Nov	17	36
Hotel Himalayas Safari	300	Nov-march	16	32
Jungle M. Resort	1500	Nov-Jan	20	40
Rasuwa Resort Camp	1500	Oct-March	11	22
Trveller's Jungle camp	2000	Sep-March	23	48
Rasuwa Rest House	800	Oct-March	12	24
Royal park hotel	1000	Oct-March	25	50
Lama Lodge	600	Oct-Nov	17	34
Garden Guest House	600	Oct-jan	12	24

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The majority of the tourist comes in jungle adventure world, CTC, Holiday safari lodge, the. The highest number of visor are 2000, 1500 of Rasuwa Park (cottage, jungle M. Resort and Rasuwa resort camp and are 1000 of Hotel Heritage and Royal Park hotel. Remaining visors are under blow:

Most of the hotel owners said that peak moth are May and June. The highest numbers of rooms are. 28 rooms and 56 beds of Lama lodge, 25 rooms and 50 beds of royal Park Hotel and 24

rooms and 48 beds of Lama residency. The remaining number of rooms and beds are under 24 and 48 respectively.

5.1.4 Source of Market for Goods for Hotels.

The tourism on Langtang has played a visitors role in the expansion of market such as Trisuli, Dhunchhe and local market.

Table: 5.3
Market Source of Langtang

Market	Number	Percentage of Goods Purchased
Dhunchhe	12	60
Trisuli	4	20
Timbure	3	15
Outside of District	1	5
Total	20	1000

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

60% of goods needed for hotel/lodger age purchased from Dhunchhe and 20% from timbure , 15% from Trisuli t highly benefited from tourism at Langtang .

5.1.5 Supply goods from Local Shopkeepers

Various local shopkeeper supplies goods to the hotels for tourist purpose

Table :5.4
Supplying Goods from Local Shopkeeper

Particular	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Green vegetable	3	15
Firewood	1	5
Rice and whet	3	15
Fish and Meat	2	10
Other (handicraft)	11	55
Total	20	100

Source Field Survey: 2011.

Green vegetable supplying shops constituted 15 percent, the firewood 15%) the rice and wheat 15%, fish and meat 10% and the other things 55% other things constitute the highest percentage of among them. The green vegetable, rice, and wheat show same percentage (15%) the fish and meat are the third position.

5.1.6 Tourist Service Available in Suraha

Different tourist come to visit Langtang for their different purposes some come to Langtang for National park, some come to Langtang for wild life, peaceful environment sightseeing etc.

Table: 5.5
Tourist Service Available in Langtang

Degree of Agree/disagree	No. of Respondents	Percent
Agree	40	80
Disagree	8	16
Indifference	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey of Langtang, 2011.

The 80 percent foreigners are agreeing in service satisfaction 16 percent are disagreeing and 4 percent are indifference during the survey period.

5.1.7 Distribution of Tourists arrivals in Langtang by Country of Origin

Nepal always welcomes tourists from different nation. In this section, the number of tourist arrivals in Langtang. The information has been obtained from the head quarter of Langtang National Park

Table No.5.6**Distribution tourists Arrivals in Langtang by country of Origin**

Nations	Male	Female	Total
Germany	50	30	80
France	36	22	58
Britain	74	56	130
Netherlands	41	42	83
Australia	34	7	47
Spain	33	24	57
Thailand	3	1	4
Italy	29	2	31
Taiwan	27		27
Denmark	8	24	32
New Zealand	9	4	13
China	5	11	16
Japan	21	4	25
America	29	8	37
South Korea	6	27	33
Canada	9	1	10
Switzerland	4	7	11
Israel	41	9	50
Argentina	6	49	55
Singapore	9	4	13
Sweden	5	8	13
Belgium	8	7	15
Portugal	3	3	6
Malaysia	5	1	6
Leland	4	3	7
Honking	6	2	8
Chili	5	6	11

Source: Royal Rasuwa National Park, 2011.

5.2 Total Tourist Arrivals and Length of stay in Nepal (2000-2010)

The inflow of tourists and the length of their stay should be increased in order to generate more foreign income. Table NO. 1 shows the total travel in Nepal by air transport and by land by length of stay in different years. The table also shows arrivals in Nepal since 1999 to 2010.

Table: 5.7

Total Tourist Arrival and Length of Stay in Nepal (2000-2010)

FY	Tourist from India	Annual growth rate (%)	Tourist from countries other than India	Annual growth rate (%)	Total tourist	Annual growth rate (%)	By air	by land	Average stay in day
2000	28.6		71.4		100.0		85.7	14.3	
2001	95915	-31.81	367731	+4.81	463646	-5.67	376914	86732	
	20.7		79.3		100.0		81.3	18.7	
2002	64320	-32.94	296917	-19.26	361237	-22.09	299514	61723	
	17.8		82.2		100.0		82.9	17.1	
2003	66777	+3.82	208691	-29.71	275468	-23.74	218660	56808	
	24.2		75.8		100.0		79.4	20.6	
2004	86363	+29.33	251769	+20.64	338132	+22.75	275438	62694	
	25.5		74.5		100.0		81.5	18.5	
2005	90326	+4.59	294971	+17.16	385297	+13.95	297335	87962	
	23.4		76.6		100.0		77.2	22.8	
2006	102540	+23.01	223991	+6.56	326531	+11.23	289381	37150	
	31.4		68.6		100.0		88.6	11.4	
20007	117260	+14.36	246135	+9.89	363395	+11.29	325035	38360	
	32.3		67.7		100.0		89.4	10.6	
2008	122512	+4.4	271101	+10.14	393613	+8.32	343246	50367	
	31.1		68.9		100.0		87.2	12.8	
2009	133438	+8.92	288419	+6.39	421857	+7.18	371145	50712	

	31.6		68.4		100.0		88.0	12.0	
2010	143229	+7.34	320455	+11.11	463684	+9.91	398008	65676	

Note: Number represents the percentage of total.

Compiled research and information division of FNCCI from Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation of Nepal.

Source: Nepal and the World A Statistical profile, 2010.

Table 1 reveals that the tourist inflow is decreased (-1.54%) in 1984. In 1985 it increased up to 2:47 percent. Similarly, the annual growth rate is increased in 1986 and 1987. Then negative impact of tourist inflow in 1999, 2002, 2001, 2002, it decreased. In last two years 2007 and 2008 it increased.

5.2.1 Tourist's Visiting Purpose

The tourists visiting Nepal have different purpose such as holiday pleasure, trekking and mountaineering pilgrimage official conference and other. The tourist arrival by purpose of visit gives the major guideline for the policy formation in the tourism sector. Table 2 shows the tourist arrivals by purpose of visit. The trend of tourist's arrivals by purpose of visit is clear form the following table.

Table: 5.8
Number of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

Purpose of visit Year	Holiday pleasure	Trekking and mountaineering	Business	Official	Pilgrimage	Conference meeting and seminar	Other	Total
2000	290862	107960	23813	24132	19198	5965	19574	491504
	59.2	22.0	4.8	4.9	3.9	1.2	4.0	100.0
2001	255889	118780	29454	20832	15801	5599	17291	463646
	55.2	25.6	6.4	4.5	3.4	1.2	3.7	100.0
2002	187022	100828	18528	18727	12836	-	23296	361237
	51.8	27.9	5.1	5.2	3.6	-	6.4	100.0
2003	110143	59279	16990	17783	12366	-	58907	275468
	40.0	21.5	6.2	6.5	4.5	-	21.4	100.0
2004	57904	65721	19387	21967	21395	-	111758	338132
	29.0	19.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	-	33.1	100.0
2005	167262	69442	13948	17088	45664	-	71893	385297

	43.4	18.0	3.6	4.4	11.9	-	18.7	100.0
2006	168155	76865	23522	20431	5475	5361	26722	326531
	51.5	23.5	7.2	6.3	1.7	1.6	8.2	100.0
2007	183207	84787	21829	20090	5257	5272	42953	363395
	50.4	23.3	6.0	5.5	1.5	1.5	11.8	100.1
2008	209377	88945	25079	20191	4802	6054	39165	393613
	53.2	22.6	6.4	5.1	1.2	1.5	10.0	100.0
2009	249360	91525	27409	24106	4068	5824	19565	421857
	59.1	21.7	6.5	5.7	1.0	1.4	4.6	100.0
2010	261347	112644	24954	22123	16164	5181	21271	463684
	56.4	24.3	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.1	4.6	100.0

Trekking Association Information, 2010 Dec.

Tourists visiting in Nepal come for different reasons like holidays, trekking and mountaineering, business, pilgrimage official, conferences and others.

5.2.2. Tourists Arrivals by Age Group and Sex

The study of tourist's arrival by age and sex is quite important as it determines the nature and interest of tourist in the distinction. Table 3 presents the tourists arrival sex wise and age wise in Nepal since 1983 to 2004.

Table: 5.9
Tourists Arrival by Age and Sex

Year	Sex		Total	Age group				
	Male	Female		0-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61 & above
1996	155311	99574	254885	10620	85903	82292	49388	26682
	60.9	39.1	100.0	4.2	33.7	32.3	19.4	10.5
1997	177574	115421	292995	17174	96634	94539	54320	30328
	60.6	39.4	100.0	5.9	33.0	32.3	18.5	10.4
1998	197051	137302	334353	18624	105123	111096	65651	33859

	58.9	41.1	100.0	5.6	31.4	33.2	19.6	10.1
1999	179178	114389	293567	15289	91947	96665	59768	29898
	61.0	39.0	100.0	5.2	31.3	32.9	20.4	10.2
2000	205389	121142	326531	20097	96016	106260	66174	37984
	62.9	37.1	100.0	6.2	29.4	32.5	20.3	11.6
2001	224769	138626	363395	22878	106603	120212	76647	37055
	61.9	38.1	100.0	6.3	29.3	33.1	21.1	10.2
2002	233055	160558	393613	22185	94924	116307	89751	70446
	59.2	40.8	100.0	5.6	24.1	29.5	22.8	17.9
2003	251358	170499	421857	23840	121286	126828	107111	42792
	59.6	40.4	100.0	5.7	28.8	30.1	25.4	10.1
2004	267871	195813	463684	26763	122103	151846	121190	41782
	57.8	42.2	100.0	5.8	26.3	32.7	26.1	9.0
2005	286161	205343	491504	30967	150307	155985	113317	40931
	58.2	41.8	100.0	6.3	30.6	31.7	23.1	8.3
2006	266937	196709	463646	24997	147174	144118	109948	37409
	57.6	42.4	100.0	5.4	31.7	31.1	23.7	8.1
2007	213465	147772	361237	14608	95801	115678	93621	41529
	59.1	40.9	100.0	4.0	26.5	32.0	25.9	11.5
2008	174710	100758	275468	12425	67774	99622	67016	28630
	63.4	36.6	100.0	4.5	24.6	36.2	24.3	10.4
2009	204732	133400	338132	16056	78357	99740	85753	58226
	60.5	39.5	100.0	4.7	23.2	29.5	25.4	17.2
2010	255303	129994	385297	38734	84125	128267	96920	37251
	66.3	33.7	100.0	10.0	21.8	33.3	25.2	9.7

Note: Figures in the parenthesis are percentage of the total.

Compiled by research and information division of FNCCI from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.

5.2.3 Foreign Exchange Earning from the Tourism Sector

As we know that the tourist industry is a main source of income in Nepali economy. the foreign exchange can be earned by different sector such as trekking agencies, hotel industry travel agency and other sector, which is related with tourism..

Table: 5.10
Foreign Exchange Earning form the Tourism Sector
Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

Year	Total foreign exchange earnings from tourism (Rs. in millions)	As % of total value of merchandize export	As % of total value of exports of goods and non-factor services	As % of total foreign exchange earnings	As % of GDP
2000	8251.7	42.7	22.4	18.9	4.1
2001	8973.2	50.0	21.6	17.3	4.1
2002	9521.2	47.9	23.3	21.4	3.8
2003	8523.0	37.6	13.7	17.6	3.0
2004	9881.6	35.9	17.4	15.2	3.3
2005	12167.8	34.1	18.5	15.9	3.6
2006	12073.9	24.2	13.0	8.8	3.2
2007	11717.0	21.0	12.0	7.4	2.9
2008	8654.3	14.9	10.6	6.1	2.1
2009	11747.7	23.1	15.2	8.2	2.6
2010	18147.4	32.9	20.3	11.4	3.7

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2011.

5.2.4 National Parks and Wild Life Reserve

National Parks are protected areas from a significant portion of the protected area system of the country. The growth in the number of national parks and reserve in a short span of time shows the country's commitment to conservation of natural resources and the development of human settlements around them. Eco-tourism development has been an essential part of this whole process and hence tourism and the PA system reinforce each other. The inflow of tourists to the different national parks in presented in the following table.

Table: 5.11
National Parks and Wildlife Reserve

	Area covered (in sq. km.)	Altitude M.	Date of estd.	No. of visitors			
				2007	2008	2009	2010
A. National parks							
1. Langtang National Park	932	150-815	1973	82542	460705	56303	43061
2. Sagarmatha National Park	1148	2800-8850	1976	22029	13982	18812	20051
3. Langtang National Park	1710	792-7245	1976	9148	4798	3119	3020
4. Bardiya National Park	968	152-1494	1988	9488	5254	2228	1004
5. Shey Phoksundo National Park	3555	2000-6885	1984	321	27	244	275
6. Makalu Barun National Park	1500	435-8463	1991	479	209	176	131
7. Rara National Park	106	1800-4048	1976	46	1	14	7
8. Khaptad National Park	225	1000-3276	1984	39	1	4	-
B. Wildlife reserves							
1. Shivapuri Watershed Wildlife Reserve	145	1366-2732	1984	NA	26652	40507	5505
2. Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	175	90	1976	2143	1427	1196	549
3. Royal Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve	305	90-270	1976	1729	203	301	19
4. Parsa Wildlife Reserve	499	150-815	1984	531	219	86	-
5. Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	1325	2850-7000	1987	99	2	0	-
C. Conservation Area							
1. Makalu Barn Conservation	830	-	1991	479	209	176	131
2. Annapurna Conservation	65587	1000-8092	267371	65313	38277	40668	42347
3. Knahchanjunga Conservation	NA	1200-8598	NA	326	3	319	388

Note: Figures for visitors exclude Indian tourist NA implies.

Source: GON/MFSC, 2010.

There are eight national park, five wildlife preserve and 3 conservation area. The majority of the tourist (43061) visited Royal Rasuwa National Park in 2010.

5.2.5 Hotels and Hotels Beds in Nepal

Camping and use of hotels with and without attached bathrooms were the major variation in accommodation used by the tourist. A small percentage of the tourist used camping site while most of the visitors use room with private baths. Among those staying at hotels, the majority of them reported that they have been using accommodation with attached baths. Those using accommodation without attached baths were mostly low budget tourists belonging to the lower income brackets. The proportion of such tourist using common baths decreased with the increasing level of their annual income. The number of hotels and hotel beds are following this table.

Table: 5.12
Hotels and Hotels Beds

Year	Star hotel		Non-star hotel		Total	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
2000	72	6502	322	11228	394	17730
2001	72	6502	448	15305	520	21807
2002	79	7050	553	18588	632	25638
2003	86	7779	620	19833	706	27612
2004	89	7842	650	21036	739	28878
2005	95	8656	690	23558	785	32214
2006	94	9320	754	25638	848	34958
2007	97	9430	791	26733	888	36163
2008	104	10289	839	27327	943	37616
2009	108	10535	858	27735	966	38270
2010	110	10715	886	28392	996	39107

Compiled by Research and Information division of FNCCI from Economic Survey.

Table: 5.13
Accommodation Capacity by Hotel Category

Category	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Kathmandu			
Five star	6	1341	2501
Four star	8	755	1501
Three star	13	572	1149
Two star	30	1223	2391
One star	29	725	1495
Non-star	240	2884	5857
Registered and under construction	165	5483	9021
Sub total	491	12983	23915
Out station			
Five star	1	200	400
Three star	5	231	460
Two star	6	205	392
One star	12	194	426
Non-star	243	3986	7898
Registered and under construction	238	2825	5616
Sub total	505	7641	15192
Grand total	996	20624	39107

Source: Compiled by Research and Information division of FNCCI form Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation.

5.2.6 Number of Tourist Visiting in Langtang

Among the different national parks and wild life conservations of Nepal (LNP Langtang National Park) occupies the large share of tourist visiting in Langtang. Endangered wild animals such as Himali tiger, Dhanphe etc. are found in LNP and there are also unique Tamang culture in Langtang which are the main season for the large share of tourist arrivals in LNP. Tourism in Rasuwa has been started since the early 1970,.In 1973, the volume of tourists visiting Rasuwa ever growing.

Table: 5.14
The Number of Tourist Visiting in Langtang

Year	Total tourists arrivals in the country	Arrival sin Langtang	Percentage in Langtang
2000	326531	58994	18.06
2001	363395	64749	17.81
2002	393613	83859	21.30
2003	421857	96062	22.77
2004	463684	104646	22.44
2005	491504	105084	21.38
2006	463646	117512	25.34
2007	361237	1062421	29.44
2008	275468	58317	21.17
2009	338132	48921	14.46
2010	385297	57846	1.1
		42644	15.1

Source: Park Entrance Ticket and Hotel Association of Langtang Rasuwa, Field survey.

The share of tourist visiting Langtang is in the increasing trend except in some year which is shown the above table. After 2004, this year the numbers of tourists are decrease to visiting Langtang. The main reason is the government isn't being able to launch the effective programme and the increasing violence and in security in the country, the total no. of tourists are comparatively less. But now days, peace is slightly maintained in the country and political situation is being developed. Therefore, let's hope that the maximum number of tourists will come in our country. So, to increase the number of tourists, we should take the country in the path of peace and security.

5.2.7 Distribution of Tourists by Major Continents in Langtang

Tourists come to Nepal form different places like Western Europe, Australia and pacific Asia, North American, Africa and others. In this study, 50 tourists from different continents were

interviewed using questionnaires. The distribution and percentage of this sample by different continents is given in table 10.

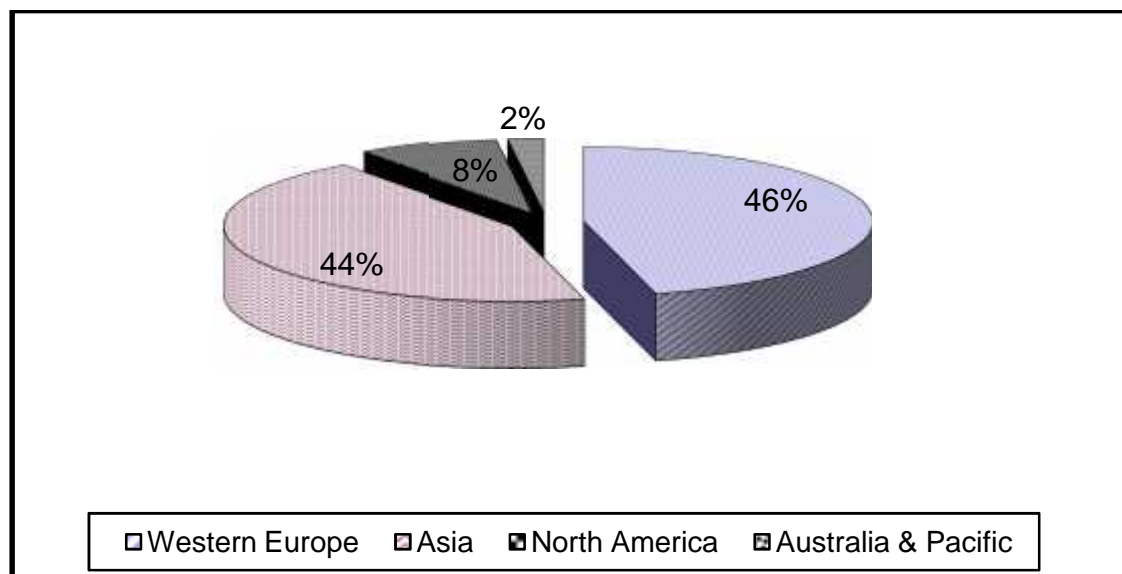
Table: 5.15
Tourists Visiting Langtang by Major Continent

Continents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Western Europe	23	46
Asia	22	44
North America	4	8
Australia & Pacific	1	2
Total	50	100

Field Survey, 2011

It can be seen that the majority of tourists visiting Langtang were from western Europe (46 percent) followed by Asia (44%), North America (8%) and Australia and Pacific (2%)

Figure: 1
Tourists Visiting Langtang by Major Continent in Langtang



5.2.8 Tourists visiting Purpose

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal have the objectives of entertainment, trekking and mountaineering. The tourists visiting the Langtang may have the purpose of seeing National park

peace full environment recreation etc. In this section, the tourist arrivals in Langtang by purpose of visit are given in table 11.

Table: 5.16
Tourist Arrivals in Purpose of Visit

Purpose	No. of Respondent	Percentage
National park	18	36
Wild life	8	16
Peaceful environment	4	8
Recreation	2	4
Slight seeing	2	4
Climbing ,horse riding	14	28
Other/study, research	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The highest number of visitors came to Langtang with the purpose of visiting the National Park and boating and horse riding. Out of 5 respondents interviewed, 36 percent reported national park visiting, 28 percent climbing and horse riding, 16 percent wildlife, 8 percent peaceful environment, 4 percent for recreation, 4 percent for sightseeing and 4 percent for other purposes such as study research.

5.2.9. Means of Transportation Used by Tourist

There are different kinds of transportation used by tourists. There are vehicles due to the facility of mutable roads to access Langtang. Tourists are traveling in Langtang through local bus, plane, car, vehicle, tourists but, motorcycle and others. There are many minibuses from Kathmandu to Dhunche . The different means of transportation used by tourists is presented in the following table.

Table: 17
Means of transportation Used by Tourist

Means of Transportation	No of Respondents	Percent
Local bus	19	38
Plane	3	6
Car/own vehicles	6	12
Tourist bus	22	44
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The majority of the tourist (44 percent) visited Langtang by tourist bus, followed by local bus (38 percent) and car vehicle (12 percent) and plane only 6 percent.

5.2.10 Length of Stay of Tourists in Langtang

The length of stay is crucial factor in Tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists' inflow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay depend onetime, money and desire of tourist. There are almost 65 hotels/restaurant/ lodges. The length stay by tourists visit in Langtang may be seen the following table.

Table: 5.18
Length of Stay Tourists in Langtang

Stay period	No. of Respondents	Percentage
One-two day	17	34
Three four days	31	62
Five days-one week	2	4
More than one week		
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

5.2.11 Tourists expenditure pattern

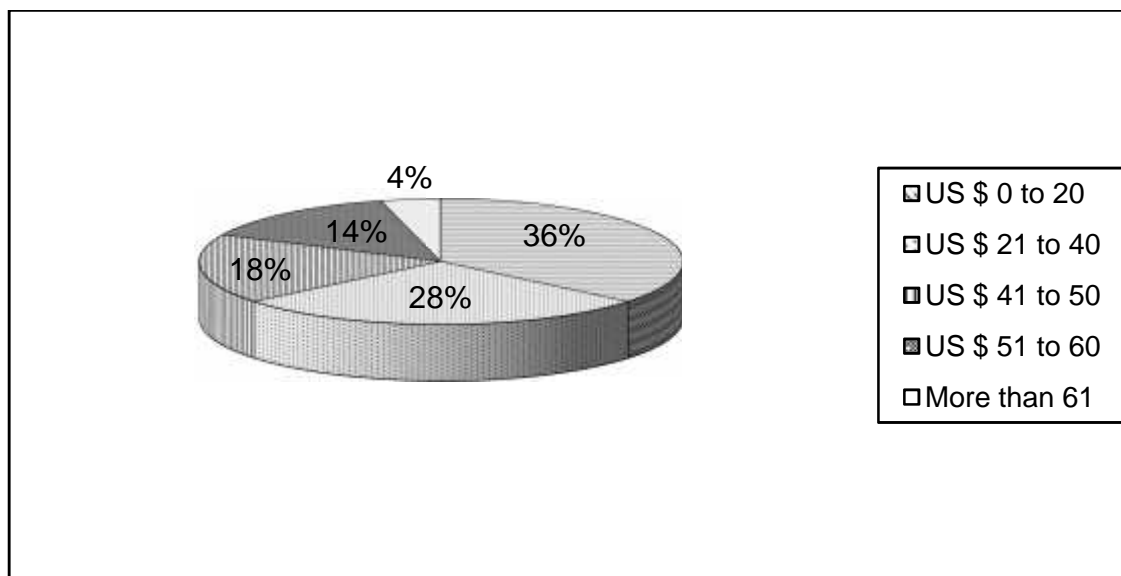
the tourists' expenditure pattern depends upon available facilities and their purposes. this subject in directly related the length of stay of tourist in Langtang . We can understand form following table about the tourists of expenditure patterns.

Table: 5.19
Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Langtang

Amount of Daily expenditure by one tourist (in 45\$)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
US \$ 0 to 20	18	36
US \$ 21 to 40	14	28
US \$ 41 to 50	9	18
US \$ 51 to 60	7	14
More than 61	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure: 2
Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Langtang



The 36 percent tourist spend up to 0 to 20 US\$ 28 percent more than 20 dollars and less than 40 dollars, 18 percent spend more than 40 dollars and less than 50 dollars, 14 percent spend more than 50 and less than 60 dollars and 4 percent spend more than 61 dollars.

5.3 Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism

Tourism has emerged as one of the most vibrant activities in the country as it carries enough strength to address necessities of the deprived and poor segment of the Nepalese population. This sector is economic activity for national development. Due to its potential to increase employment and thereby increasing rural livelihood, tourism has become a priority agenda of HMG for the median term. The beauty of tourism also lies on the fact that it contributes to foreign currency earning without exploiting any natural resources for export mutual interface of people with foreigners contributes to introduce local aesthetics to the outside world. Evidences also show that a significant mass of non-urban population are gaining through tourism activities.

The nation's priorities in tourism have been in increasing the number of tourists and improving quality of service. This sector is considered as a major source of foreign exchange earnings and creation of employment. Policy makers and planners often emphasize less on its multiplier effects. Incentives are provided for investors in tourism establishments. Foreign direct investment is sought in big projects especially hotels. However, mothers like equitable distribution of tourism benefits and enlarging the distribution of tourism benefits and enlarging the base by including poor and disadvantaged groups had never attracted concerns prior to the tenth plan. Harnessing participation and equitable distribution of tourism benefits are more manageable in new locations than in running ones. Hence, extending tourism to newer areas helps attracting support of locals in the programme, thereby contributing to sustainability. However, Nepal has a poor record in adding new sites for tourists. Analysis in this segment is restricted to aspects that have linkage with communities' distribution of income, livelihood and sustainability.

Tourism provides both direct and secondary employment. Direct employment includes accommodation, restaurants, bars, shops, night clubs, transport operators and government

administration of tourism. Secondary employment embraces the construction, agriculture and fishing, manufacturing and processing sectors.

The volume of secondary or direct employment generated depends on the degree of linkage between the concerns meeting tourist demand and the producers. The higher the degree of integration and diversification in the economy the higher the amount of indirect employment generated. In Nepal the major linkage developed by hotels are with the large centralized wholesale sector.

Nevertheless, the volume of secondary employment generated can exceed the number of direct tourism jobs. In Nepal, total employment generated by tourism is not known

Direct or Indirect Economic Benefits of Tourism

- Increased government revenue through various types of taxation.
- Tourism helps to reduce national trade dependency to the economy.
- Create jobs and increase family and community income.
- Helps to diversify and stabilize the rural economy.
- Provide the opportunity for innovation and creativity.
- Brings more money particularly foreign currency to the economy.
- Provides the support for existing business and services.
- Helps to develop local crafts and trade.
- Helps to develop other sector of the economy.
- Helps to develop national economy through development of infrastructure.
- Develop international peace and understanding.
- Tourism fosters a sense of national identity.
- Creates regional balance.

Economic Costs of Tourism

- Involves risk for the operator and community.
- Places/creates demands on public services.
- May only give part time employment.
- Many increase cost of living for community residents because of inflation of property and goods and services costs.

Direct or Indirect Social Benefits of Tourism

- Helps to build up a community infrastructure.
- Provides the opportunities for cultural exchange.
- Develop international peace, friendship and understanding.
- Promotes a team community spirits particularly through the development of cultural and entertainment activities.
- Creates conditions for safe guarding and enhancing local cultural identities.
- It brings in attitude and behavior.

Social Cost of Tourism

- Tourism may cause the introduction of conflicting ideas and styles into the community.
- It may cause the increase of crime.
- Overcrowding and congestion.
- Infringement/break in privacy in household and in the sharing the important community resources with outsiders.
- Institutional community and family jealousies as all may not share the benefit equally.

This study covers the period between 1984/85 to 2004/05. Available information from primary and secondary data is included in this chapter. The information on the number, length of stay, purpose of visitors, age-sex tourism arrivals by major continents, foreign exchange earnings, seasonal variation of tourist are analyzed in this chapter.

5.4 Impact of the Tourism in Langtang

Before declaration of the park and the introduction of the tourism in Langtang, the Tamang were leading a peaceful environment with distinct Tamang identity. In fact, they were isolated not only from the tourist but also from the non-Tamang. After 1973 most of the Non-Tamangs started to shift either from hill regions or out-side Langtang to the premises of this area in the expectation of getting good sportily of the job.

The culture of the Tamang converted into prevailing culture than can be observed in Langtang. It is focused that the tourism industry has made several impacts in the local community of

Langtang may be positive or negative that is why the researcher has attempted especially to reveal the social and cultural impacts of tourism in Langtang.

The impact of tourism in local cultural traditional and values is difficult to assess. Not only tourists but also local people who travel for different purpose bring in new ideas and behaviors that affect cultural practices. Changes in people behavior dress, lifestyle family and social stronger and values and expectations the degradation in local support for local rational and institutions people's preference for tourist related jobs over education, pollution of sacred places and changed in traditional architecture are generally cited as instances of tourism's negative impact on culture.

5.4.1 Economic Impact

There is no doubt that tourism industry in Langtang has become job oriented industry by which the great number of young men in Langtang had been secured financially. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the lodges or resorts, to those engaged indirectly in the tourist sector. The numbers of trained guides in Langtang are about 124 persons but presently only 75 were found working. Generally, every resort hotel or lodge has got jeep or van. Approximately 69 persons are employed as a jeep or van driver. The majority of local people are employed in the low level management. In the top level management employees of the resorts or hotels are from Kathmandu. The landless people (by fire wood) the farmers (by supplying vegetables and foods) the farming industries such as fish farming, livestock farming, and fruit farming are highly benefited by tourism in Langtang .

As the tourism industry is labor intensive, tourism can absorb unemployed labor resources which are particularly valuable in as with surplus unskilled labor. In the case of Langtang also more than 1200 people were employed although their large number was employed temporarily on daily wages basis. However the salary pattern of employees is marginal the tourism in Langtang has provided employment especially for young people who were completely jobless. Besides employment, the local people indicated following economic impact of tourism in Langtang.

- Increase in the price of land
- Increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings.
- Increase in opportunity of selling local culture to the tourists.
- Increase in opportunities in business.

Finally, the tourism in Langtang has left positive effect in the economy, specially the jobless men and women eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists as well as helping them to transport their luggage.

Ecological Impact

Rasuwa National Park is world renowned for its unique diversity of its flora and fauna. It represents a heartily pristine ecosystem of the mountain valley. The rich bio-diversity of Langtang National Park is however under increasing threat due to over exploitations. The growing scale of garbage disposal by different hotels in the Trishuli is affecting the entire Himali ecology of the river. Although this is too common in all hotels and lodges but there is massive burning of woods in the name of campfire and for other alternative sources of energy.

5.4.2 Social Impact

Tourism has its impact on socio-economic conditions of Langtang. The development of tourism industry in these remote areas has brought a number of changes in Langtang. Conservative social structure has changed by tourism on Langtang such as the life style of people has changed the land has become expensive traditional culture has become wider in sense and the main secular impact in Langtang is that the man who does not know the English alphabet like a,b,c, but speak English excellent. In this way by the development tourism infrastructures like transportation, communication, jeep riding from Langtang to Dhunche, Regular boating facility on Trishuli River as well as Big river, which facilitated the villages. The traditional dress of Tamang has been totally left out. Nowadays the young Tamang boys are seen in clean colorful, modern and the women are seen wearing Sari, Langtang National Park printed vest frock and the children are seen in school dress. The villagers are close with the tourism industry because they provide firewood and other necessary things by which they are influenced by the foreigners.

The village's respondents feel that there are some harms associated with tourism development. The majority of them specially children and teenagers might learn bad habits from the tourists. Some residents viewed that the development of tourism may take their villagers unsafe. Though, some harms are associated with elopement of tourism they are actually insignificant in comparison to benefits.

5.4.3 Environment Impact

It is very difficult to find out the environmental impact by tourism in Langtang. Before 1971, the jungle was destroyed recklessly and after the establishment of Langtang National Park in 1973, the government started to pressure the jungle as well wild animals by using the Army. The natural beauties of Langtang national park was being destroyed by deforestation resulting from comprises for tourists every night, over grazing of cattle's and agricultural practice by local people. No additional plantation resulted thus the defloration led to landslides and gradually the natural beauties of Langtang Himalya (LNP) were being degraded.

5.5 Prospects of Tourism in Rasuwa

Langtang is rapidly expanding village situated on the Northern edge of The Langtang national Park in the low lands of southern Nepal. Today Langtang National park stands as a successful testimony of natural conservation in South Asia. Langtang is rapidly growing as the second important tourist's paradise in Nepal. Langtang as a tourism sector has played a vital role for earning foreign currencies which is the main source of government revenue. Tourism business convey all for better infrastructure and amenities to cater for the growing number of visitors. There are many prospects associates with tourism development in Langtang.

The prospects for the promoter, development and diversification of tourism in Langtang area are presented as follows:

Prospects

1. Goshaikunda : Trekking

Goshikunda navigation is a good opportunity for the development of tourism in Rasuwa. Management steamers or any other auto-boards parodied tremendous influence in our tourism. Further, more it is a good water transport to Indian borders for recreational and amusement purpose. The feasibility study of this navigation has already been made in 1998 and recommended highly feasible for enhancing tourism.

2. Explore, organize and manage trekking tour

Other are some attractive trekking routes in Rasuwa Goshikunda , Lamadhyan, Dhudkunda , Ganesh Kunda and other snow Lake and others are free examples. Hiking to Langtang in low mountain region is followed by the attraction in this field.

3. Set up a summer hill station in Goshaikunda

This plane can be effective for high quality goriest interested to relax few days in Roadside mountain. It provides good income to the local villagers and on the way communication for NGO's interested to promote community income.

4. Snow lake Side

Hundreds of small lake saraswati kunda, Ganesh kunda, Dhud kunda, Bhairab kunda are places for lakeside tourism, and first we must develop, preserve and protect the lakes. Such lakeside tourism is important for bird watching and environmental protection too.

5. Establish a model holiday village

A model holiday village, probably not far from Langtang is another effective plan for stooping tourists a long duration. Entrance fee for tourists can be charged and the related communities will be benefited keeping home lodges and restaurants.

6. Establish effective recreational facilities

Tourists cannot stay longer and spend huge money unless they have attractive recreational facilities. Few prospects on this regard are presented below:

- Horse riding

- Sunbathe facilities
- Mountain view watching
- Horse and pony ride
- Parks and forest garden visit
- Balloon flying Golf playing facilities
- Fishing facilities etc
- Paragliding

7. Amusement

Establish a modern culture hall in Langtang and manage daily cultural show of the different tribes of Rasuwa such as, Tamang, Sherapa Bhraman, and Chhetries and other himali people together with folk Nepali music and dances

8. Establish a Model Tourist Information Center in head quarter of Langtang national park with the following facilities:

- Twenty-four hour tourist informant service.
- Up to date data bank on tourism.
- Modern tourism research center with-equipped library
- Eco-museum with wildlife together with the cultural clothing and housing appliances of Rasuwa
- A to Z tourist informant of Nepal.

9. Publication and distribution

Publication and distribute the following paper aids and visual aids and distribute them inside and outside the country.

- Effective books in English, French, and Spanish, describing the attractions of Rasuwa.
- Make films on Rasuwa to show the country and abroad in-media round all the continent of the world.

10. Publish Scientific Map of

- Rasuwa district, specific tourist attractive areas. Treeking map of proposed trekking routes Dhunche Gosaikunda .

- RCNP showing the probable locations of different wild animals.

11. Publish small booklets:

Publishing information about tourism in Langtang and to distribute freely at the Tribhuvan International Airport and other overland entry points.

12. Establish a tourism training center.

Establish a tourist-training center in Langtang area for professional management of tourism and for the production of adequate manpower with sufficient and appropriate skills on tourism handling. There is such a center at Kathmandu but it is only able to provide the theoretical knowledge. Here, we can provide the trainees both the theoretical and practical knowledge on the related field. An example is the establishment of mountaineering school in Manning instead of Kathmandu of both the theoretical and practical knowledge on mountaineering.

- Build a standardized Ayurved, Herbal natural and Yoga treatment center in Dhunche .
- Construct a modern tourist park and if technically possible a Botanical garden in national park, mainly himali garden.
- Develop as monkey research center where Nepali scholars as well as the German students are already researching on monkeys since the last five years.
- Preserve and restore religious atmosphere in Gosaitan that is of almost importance for holy tourists and a place of enormous interests for all.
- Control tourist pricing in accordance with the facilities and eliminate bargaining system.
- Open a tourist campaign site and youth hostel in Dhunche
- Keep signal board in each and every square of Dhunche with the name of related square (chock) and the roads projected from there.
- 21. Develop Langtang as the tourism center and gate way to the tourists traveling eastern and western region of Nepal.
- Take immediate actions for making Rasuwa the "gateway" for visit Nepal 1998.

5.6 Problems of Tourism in Langtang

There are many problems associated with tourism development in Langtang area . Tourist could not enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If recreational facilities are totally provided in Langtang the length of stay in Langtang may increase. The major problems associated with the tourism in Langtang are given below:

1. There is a problem of water supply in Langtang . All the hotels have their hand pipe or well. Due to the lack of water supply, the second and third category hotels are unable to fulfill the demand for pure drinking water and hot and cold water for bath.
2. Jeep and horses are less provided by government for tourists.
3. Lack of physical faculties
4. Not suitable for bus park and city guides pick up form there.
5. Most parts of Langtang are not linked with the regular memorable roads. There are no telephone factories sufficiently.
6. There are no sufficient health care centers in Langtang . All the tourists' sites need to have health care center.
7. There is lack of trained manpower like guide and naturalist who can explain dentally about the vegetation and wild animals of Langtang national Park.
8. Langtang suffers from sanitation problems. The entrance of Langtang and the edge of the river are full of wastage despots.
9. Inundation problem during the summer seasons.
10. All of the hotels in Langtang where have not sufficient rooms to accommodate the distinction bound tourists during the peak season. It is the great problem for the tourists.
11. Lack of banks to exchange visa credit and master cards.
12. Lack of meditation place for tourist.
13. Hospital is needed in Langtang.
14. Expensive of entry fee.

CHAPTER: VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Tourism industry is going to be most important in the world today. The large numbers of countries of the world have given some priority to the development of tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world have accepted tourism industry as a main sector of learning foreign currencies along with a generator of new employment opportunities.

Most tourists visiting (62%) Langtang are from Europe and mostly staying in the area for three four days period.

Most of the tourists (80 percent) are found satisfied with the accommodation and service provided by the hotel and naturalists. Basically, they expressed their opinion that they prefer to stay in new modern lodges instead of Tamang style lodges.

Tourists entirely by air are 77.2 percent of the total arrivals whereas those by land stand 22.8 percent in 2010.

By age group the largest number goes to the group is 31-45 years 33.3 percent and 46-60 years 25.2 percent of the total tourist.

The 80 percent tourists are agree in service satisfaction, 16 percent are disagree and 4% are indifference.

The largest number of tourists representing 46 percent came from Western Europe, 44 percent, 8 percent and 2 percent from Asia, North America and Australia and 9 percent respectively.

Some natives have been employed in hotels. Their mode of employment is as following. Horse riding naturalist, machete, city guiding, guide her, room boy etc. and very few natives have been

found operating the hotels and restaurants. The salary that they achieve even in peak season is not sufficient to meet the household cost. For the slack season, they need to look for other job.

Host culture is replaced by the western culture and to an extent by hill magenta sculpture.

Park people conflict can also be noticed in Langtang. This indicates that there is dire need of appropriate legal framework addressing the compensation of the crops and livestock depredation to the natives.

Kerosene and gas stoves are introduced in some houses instead of fire wood because the natives are not allowed to enter the part for the collection of resources.

It is found that the natives have followed the modern system and techniques instead of traditional. The modern system comprises of good irrigation system, improved seeds and chemical fertilizer and so on. Similarly, means of Agriculture such as tractor, use of hand pump and others are introduced lately in this community.

Mother group of Dhunche in order to generate the income is very active to conduct adult class and training of knitting, sewing and weaving etc.

Among the total shopkeeper 15 percent green vegetable supply to customer's percent firewood 15 percent rice and wheat 0 percent fish and meat and 55 percent other (handicraft)

In 2005, the large number of tourist's arrivals in Langtang by purpose was the following national park, Boating and elephant riding and wild live animals were 36 percent, 29 percent and 16 percent respectively.

Roughly, 44 percent of total tourists were found to travel by tourist bus and 38 percent by local bus during the survey period.

The 62 percent tourists were found to stay for three-four days and 34 percent were found to spend one-two days and 4 percent were found to spend five days-one week out of 50 respondents.

The majority Tourist (36.5 percent US \$ 0 to 20, 28 percent tourist spent US\$ 50, 14 percent tourist spent US \$ 51 to 60 and 4 percent tourist spent more than 61.

The large numbers of tourists are happy with service of Langtang. There is a lack of well organized peaceful environment and physical evidence.

The hotel/lodge buy different kinds of goods from shopkeeper then tourist and local people.

The most promising season for tourist is autumn, according to the field survey of 2063.

The large number of hotel and lodges are town houses of Langtang's people.

There are around 70 hotel/lodges. The price variation range starts from US\$ 2 to 25 for single bed rooms and US\$ 3 to 35 for double bed room.

The local Timbure is found to be nearest market and therefore seems to benefit from tourism.

In the hotels/lodges the charge for tourists is high where as for the same facilities the charge is less for Nepalese in comparison with that of tourists.

6.2 Conclusion

An important part of the tourism development in Nepal is to increase number of tourist arrivals to lengthen their stay to give a good image of Nepal to the visitors so as to attract them for re-visit and to make them spend more on Nepalese goods and service. Most of the local people believe that tourism in Langtang has a good impact on local residents with the growth of tourism in Langtang the land value has increased. A number of industries, flourished especially hotel, industry, fruits farming, vegetable farming, poultry farming and livestock farming. The industries have been providing employment to local youths. However it is interesting to note that the salary pattern of employees is low and local area.

The tourists sector of Nepal is too heavily reliant on heritage man-made as well as nature. The structure and pattern of tourist activities has essentially remained the same over the years. A total

of 385,297 visited Nepal and total foreign exchange earning form Tourism 6683.2 (Rs in million) in 2004/05. There is high degree of significant relationship between the hotels facilities and the tourist arrivals in Langtang. It shows that hotels industry plays a vital role in promoting tourism, industry. The number of hotels is increasing every year in this local area and yet it has bright prospects for the well facilitated hotels and lodges.

The peoples is Langtang area have been turned and attracted towards tourist trade which has increasingly assisted people to uplift the standard of life and strengthen themselves economically. The local people have been benefited from the development of tourism infrastructure such as transportation, communications and electric facilities.

The tourism in Langtang has effect in the economy. Economic impact of tourism in Langtang has Increase in the price of land, increase in the rental opportunities of land and buildings, increase in opportunities in business, increase in opportunity of selling local cure to the tourists.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of opinion expressed by respondents and also according to the findings of the study the following suggestions are recommended in a way to promote the tourism in general and raise the awareness to the natives about their culture in Particular.

1. Different types of training should be imported to the natives and others related as the areas. Like food and beverages, guide, fund officers, receptionist waiter and so forth for the sake of enhancing hospitality that obviously helps promote the tourism in the study area.
2. Reliable information centers bout wildlife/plant/tourism area need to be established both the ministry of tourism area need to be established both the ministry of tourism and hotel association of Nepal form which the tourists may the actual information.
3. Keeping the view of poor communication facility, telephone and related services should be facilitated in the area. This is particularly of vital importance especially for the foreign tourists.

4. The flood of Trisuli i River is also destroying the natural beauties of the park every year. Various flood control measures to be taken up for flood by the tourism and hotel association of Langtang in collaboration with government of Nepal.
5. The most valuable wild animals like Him Chituwa and Rato panda are going to be disappeared from the world, only found in Langtang National park. So they must be preserved.
6. Keeping in view of religions tourism the visit of different pilgrimages such as Goshai kunda, Dhudhakunda and Lamadheyen so forth can be introduced the new places as new destinations. This will also help increase the average stay of the tourists.
7. The majority of the tourists do not feel secure. So the noted association should think about the matter.
8. An international Airport should be constructed in Rasuwa for the development of tourism. The air service at present is insufficient for large number of tourist arrivals in Langtang area.
9. The government leadership should be launched effective policy and program for the development of Tourism Langtang.
10. All obstacles which is effect the tourist, these obstacles should be remove.
11. Local people, hotel owners to be aware for the development of Tourism in Langtang.

Apart from this there is also a need to make the locals aware of different aspects of tourism its significance native's role to promote tourism and others. These double fold approaches need careful execution with the harmonization of policy, plan programs and activities of a number of nodal institutions like MOCTA, NTB, NIDC and some related NGOs and INGOs.

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1. Questionnaires

1. Name:

2. Sex: i) Male ii) Female

3. Education: i) Illiterate ii) Literacy

iii) SLC. Iv) Above

4 Occupation: i) Service ii) Farming iii) Tourist Guide iv) Other

5. Cast and ethnicity: i) Brahmin ii) Tanang iii) Ethnic community iv) Other

6. Do you involve in tourism?

i) Yes ii) No

7. If you have involved, which of the followings are you involve?

I) Trekking ii) Guide iii) Hotel iv) Travels

8. Do you think continue this profession?

i) Yes ii) No

9. How much money do you earn annually?

i) 1000-10,000 ii) 10,000-1,00,000 iii) More than that

10) Do you satisfy with your earning?

i) Yes ii) No

11) Do you agree with government work which have done for the development of mountain tourism in this tourism?

i) Yes ii) No

12) If you are disagree what will the suggestion you will give to government?

13) If you have some comment on mountain Tourism and it's socio-economic impact?

Thank you!!

MAP OF NEPAL IN STUDY AREA



List of Photos



A scene of, Langtang Nation Park



Traditional tamang people searching firewood in national park

Scene of Gosaithan





Way to to go Goshi Kunda



A house of Langtang National Park Area



People rest in the national park

A pile of fuel-wood at Monjo. This shows the local people's pressure on forest resources.



A scene of Ganesh himal



A scene of famous Gosahikunda



Lodge of Dhunchhe

A Local House Using Solar PV for Lighting Purpose



View tower of Langtang

The use of back boiler is also commonly used by hotels and lodges along the trail.



A scene of the study area showing biodiversity