

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

It is well known fact that the quest for unknown, the search for the forgotten, and "leisure time travel" is an in born quality of human kind. Yet tourism is often taken to be a new phenomenon associated with our present civilization. The ancients undertaken travels for personal or collective interests or out of curiosity and religious sentiments. But the modern science and technology advancement, higher incomes and savings, longer leisure time, demographic expansion, cheaply facilitated and diversified tourists services, spread of education etc. have made the term "tourism" more household as well as most dynamic and important sectors of socio-economic development for not only developing countries but also developed countries.

Nepal is a developing country is rich in term of its socio-cultural and natural resources. It has immensely diverse and undulating topography, varied climated and mix of people that combine to produce marginal attraction for the outsiders. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structures as well as natural phenomenon eg. flora and fauna, Shangrila for its scenic beauty and uneven/unrequited ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Tarai plains to mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity have contributed to the great prosperity and progress of the nation. Even though its richness in ponoramic scenic beauty and paramount resources, the country could not observe its property for the multidimensional development.

Nepal, one of the most unique exotic and remote destination in the tourism map of the world is unquestionably a country deemed with countless natural wonders and exhilarating tourism products. The treasury of its product potentiality is endless. Its not only the highest peak Mt. Everest and deepest Gorkakhakali Gandaki but there are other innumerable natural cultural and never to be found economic development, and the socio-cultural environment. Eco tourism is the best tourism in all the type of tourism.

Nepal has long experience in sustainable tourism particularly eco-tourism. So it desire to develop this as a vehicle for supplementing other similar program in poverty alleviation of the country. Eco a tourism, being the key strategy for economic grown leads village economy by generating income, employment and industry. No doubt village tourism, in act is a powerful weapon to poverty alleviation as well as unemployment problem. If appropriate and relevant policies and measures are adopted with adequate resources exploitation and profound researches, village tourism could be a miracle to enhance, the economic condition of the poor and underprivileged locals.

Among the popular eco tourism destination of Nepal, Bandipur is one which a splended variety of natural and cultural beauty crammed into one small area combination a long arranges of mountain and friendly ethic groups, situation in ponoramic make the Bandipur aeas most popular eco tourism destination wonderful and delighted area of Bandipur located at Tanahun district, southern corner of Gandaki zone, south of Prithivi highway, midway Pokhara to Kathmandu 8 km. away from Dumre bazaar.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the backbone-leading sector for the economic development of the developing countries like Nepal, however it has not been developed pro-poor has not been addressed. Tourism is the result of movement, entry, attraction, accessibility accommodation and amenities; elements and components of tourism are the prime factors or indicators of the development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends up on the quality and quality of products. However most of potential tourist destinations except few destinations e.g. Kathmandu, Chitwan, Pokhara are deprived of transportation, communication and accommodation and amenities as well as lacking the identification of new potentialities and its development, advertisement and promotion, thus the promotional effort of' tourism are so in effective that large chunk of probable tourists do not know about Nepal international front. Even though it is generally recognized that place is pre condition for tourism for tourism, relationship between tourism and peace is tenuous and security is backbone for the betterment of the tourisms Nepal could not maintain conflicts, civil war, violence and

disturbances. Most of tourist destinations have been impaired by conflict of people war.

Villager people, culture, tradition, views of natural beauty, flora and fauna, tourist activities as trekking, mountaineering, paragliding, stunting, rock climbing, bee hunting etc. are the major tourist products found only in rural areas in Nepal but Unfortunately the owners to those products have been deprived of the benefit from the tourism industry. It is estimated that these tourists spend less than 10% of their money locally 90% of their money is spent in cities especially for travel agents, tourism organization and industries.

Therefore, there is lacking at a careful planning to provide the benefits for local people and avoid the well documented negative side effects of tourism on the rural ecology without adequate planning and tourism development only richer individuals and urban based organizations fact may increase the economic environmental and socio cultural problems of the area visited.

Eco tourist loves to nature and enjoys its unique beauty. Produce by diversity in flora and fauna, topography, climate etc. but rapid growing population deteriorate the forest to fulfill their needs. It causes deforestation, bio-diversity loss, landslide, flood and soil erosion, such effort ends the panoramic and wonderful/magic scenic beauty of environment or the products of tourism. The native Nepalese cultural products as folk, songs, flute tune, feast and external products are replacing festivals, rites and rituals. Red mud walled, thatched roofed round houses being replaced by boom buildings. The dressing pattern, smile and hospitality in native aspirations are lost. The great prospect of eco tourism in Bandipur is not still studied or researched and government not put this tourist destination on the national tourism map.

Bandipur is all of the infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is well-accepted fact that Nepal has many tourist attraction like Bandipur. Nepal bears innumerable villages like Bandipur, Sirdaha, Galegaun etc, which can be an exceptional tourist attraction. We need not to be anything for boosting. These areas with tourism except managing the resources and intruding innovative transfer of technology. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, thus the recommendations are of generalized in nature. But we also need some

specific type of recommendations in order upgrade the tourism in our country, which is possible through a micro level study of "he problem. Hence this research is based on micro level with a case study of Bandipur, which will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the eco-tourism problem identified regarding eco-tourism and its socio-economic impact on local people.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore the prospects and problems of eco tourism development and its effects on the livelihood of local people and environment of Bandipur areas.

-) To explore the present situation of eco tourism in Bandipur.
-) To identify the major problem and prospects of eco-tourism in Bandipur.
-) To access socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism in Bandipur.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Bandipur is rich of socio-cultural and nature assets. It is place of god gifted natural assets, panoramic, scenic beauty of mountains, Himalayas, rive basin, wild life, favorable climate and other attraction. Which may be of great interest for the tourists, even though it has lot of assets for the development and promotion of eco tourism, they are not sue regarding to the eco tourism. Purpose, this study explore the potentiality of eco tourism in Bandipur and its surroundings. This study analyzed the problems concerned to the development and promotion of eco-tourism in that area. That is why this study can be the crucial importance for the tourism planners, policy makers governments, NGOs and INGOS etc.

Now, socio-cultural products are being deplete and natural environment is deteriorate. tourism in Bandipur does not address the poor local people, the favour from tourism is also not equability distribution on the other hand the government has not give priority to the development and promotion of eco tourism destination, so this study found out the reason the cause above problems as well as recommend the proper solution. In this contest the concept of village tourism is only the alternative to contend these problems. Therefore this study can be crucial for the resolution.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Tourism is one of the largest industries of the world. It is known as white or smoke less, service oriented intangible industry. It is a recent phenomena and travel is an ancient phenomena. In the past, large merchants, pilgrims, scholars etc. travel in search of ancient texts, trade and commerce. After industrial revolution, ILO took the initiative of giving paid holidays at six week per year, growing industrial activities, population growth, new settlement and growth of new towns and cities, railways system and steamship for the need of individual travel especially western society gave birth to a large and prosperous growth of tourism in the world.

In context of Nepal, the history tourism is not so long. After the advent of democracy in 1951, Nepal formulated as open door policy. When late Mr. Tenjing Norgay and Mr. Admond Hillary climbed Mt. Everest the world's attraction was focused on Nepal and subsequently a tourism industry began to develop smoothly.

According to Shrestha, M. (1967) in his study "tourism industry in Nepal" Tourism industry plays very important role for the economic development of the country. It is one of the important sources of foreign exchange with its multiplier effects. The study includes that future development of tourism in Nepal is closely associated with RNACs' expansion program as well as international air transportation connection and facilities.

Tourism is perhaps the only sector of economic activity in which the principles of free trade still apply more important. It is now possible for under developed countries to improve their economy not only by increasing exports via low cost production, by tourism, (Naylon, 1967).

The economic aspects of tourism are of central inherent but it is important remember that tourism is more than an economic activity. 1980 Manila declaration (WHO, 1980), described tourism as being in eccentrics, massive interact in of peple, demanding a wide range of services, facilities and input which generates opportunity and challenges to destinations.

Kamal Maiya Pradhan (1997) has examined the concept and theories of tourism and the efforts made by the planners including the legal framework and institutional arrangements for the development of tourism in Nepal. She has conducted a case study of tourism planning and development in Nagarkot. Her study also determined the problems and prospect of tourism in Nagarkot. This study also revealed that tourism has a good impact on local residents. Tourist is one of the major sources of revenue of Nepal. The gross foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US \$ 351.968 million, contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation was 2.6% and it also provided 7.2% of total foreign exchange earnings in fiscal year 2008/2009 "Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008 HMG/N, MCI and CA" (Sources - Ministry of Finance).

According to Webster new international dictionary, 1975, tourism is "Traveling for Recreation". Similarly, the term tourist was first defined as the sum total of operations, mainly of economic nature which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country city or region. The function of tourism is to import currency from foreign resources into country. Its impact is what tourist expenditure can do to the hotel keepers.

The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference on international travel and tourism held in Rome in 1963. This definition was recommended by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO in 1908). Again, in 1993 the United Nations statistical commission adopted the Rome definition of tourism as revised from prepared by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) as a follow up to the Ottawa international conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the Government of Canada in June 1991. In this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all travelers. A traveler is defined as "any person on a trip between two or more countries or two or more localities with his/her country of usual residence" WTO, framework for the collection and publication of tourism statistics (Madrid).

Tourism activities of the 2008/2009 observed a 2.6% increase in visitor arrival number to Nepal. A total of 500,277 visitors came to Nepal during the year with 11.78 days of average length of stay. In terms of volume and value based markets, there was a parallel growth. A healthy growth of 17% was observed from the volume generating

South Asian Market and a similar percent rises in value-based markets of Europe. The growth however was not satisfactory enough to fulfill the supply capacity of Nepalese tourism industry. As a last year, the number of hotel beds has already reached 669 registered hotels, with a large bed night capacity and lesser demand, there is a widening gap between tourism and supply situation today. (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2008).

2.2 Concept of Ecotourism

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

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

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

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

Similar definition has been given by the Ecotourism Association of Australia 1992 as "Ecologically sustainable tourism that fosters environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation and conservation.

Thus, all the definitions of different scholars and ecotourism organizations have come on similar conclusion as the ecotourism is nature based tourism that is ecologically sustainable and is based on relatively undisturbed natural areas; is non-damaging and non-degrading; provides a direct contribution to the continued protection and

management of protected areas used; and is subject to an adequate and appropriate management regime (Valentine 1991). These definitions quoted above suggest that ecotourism is comprised of:

-) The natural environment
-) Ecological and cultural sustainability
-) Education and interpretation; and
-) Provision of local and regional benefits.

When Hector Ceballos – Lascurain coined the term ‘ecotourism’ in 1993, it was not the only one being used to describe the new form of nature travel that was developing (Butter, 1992). Scace et al; (1991) have identified 35 terms that ‘may possess links to ecotourism. Among the best known of these are: nature tourism, nature – based or nature – oriented tourism, wilderness tourism, adventure tourism, green tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, appropriate tourism, nature vacations, study tourism, scientific tourism, cultural tourism, low impact tourism, agro – tourism, rural tourism, and safe tourism. These terms share some general concepts, but they are not synonymous. To assume that they would be to make ecotourism a catch – all term to be applied indiscriminately to almost any activity linking tourism and nature (Farrell and Runyan, 1991, cited by Butlor, 1992).

Thus ecotourism appears to have much in common with the concept of alternative tourist, or appropriate tourism’ which has been discussed with in the tourism industry for over a decade. For instance, it provides its greatest benefits through pursuit of a widespread but controlled ‘small is beautiful’ philosophy (Cebalos Lascurain, 1996).

Eco-tourism Guideliness (Tourist Service Centre)

-) Do not take anything away, only memories.
-) Come, see and conserve
-) Nothing beats walking
-) Trees are meant to grow – don’t make on open fire, firewood is scarce, avoid misuse
-) Littering is careless manners, burn or bury paper and carry away all non-degradable garbage. Resist the graffiti. itch.

) Bury your waste; attend the call well away from the water source.

Requirement for Ecotourism

If an activity is to qualify as eco-tourism, it must demonstrate the following 9 characteristics.

1. It promotes positive environmental ethics and fosters 'preferred' behavior in its participants.
2. It does not degrade the resource. In other words, it does not involve consumptive erosion of the natural environment.
3. It concentrates on intrinsic rather than extrinsic values.
4. It is oriented around the environment in question and not around man. Eco-tourists accept the environment, as it is, neither to change or to be modified for their convenience.
5. It must benefit the wildlife and environment. The environment must attain a net benefit, contributing to its sustainability and ecological integrity.
6. It provides a first – hand encounter with the natural environment.
7. It actively involves the local communities in the tourism process, so that they may benefit from it, thereby contributing to a better valuation of the natural resources in that locality.
8. Its level of gratification is measured in terms of education and appreciation rather than in thrill-seeking physical achievement; the latter is more characteristic of adventure tourism.
9. It involves considerable preparation and demands in – depth knowledge on the part of both leaders and participants. The satisfaction derived from the experience is felt and expressed strongly in emotional and inspirational ways. Cited from (Lascurain, 1996)

2.3 Benefits of Ecotourism

In developed countries, mass tourism had caused many social ills via, alcoholism, commercialization of sex, organic diseases and social crimes. In developing countries, tourism has accelerated begging problem, and some beggars have undertaken it as a profession. Tourism has also brought changes in the life style of local people, and

they lose their adherence and attraction towards their own heritage (Jha, 1999). Indeed, overuse, resulting in degradation of the environment, loss of economic benefits due to damage to the resource or the local community, and disruption of local cultures or values, are often cited as drawbacks to eco-tourism. But if tourism is damaging a natural resource, then it is not eco-tourism. True eco-tourism can in fact be one of the most powerful tools for protecting the environment (Veballos-Lascurian, 1996).

There are ample benefits of eco-tourism. It can provide income and employment contributing to development, enabling public enjoyment, and understanding, and it also can justify nature protection (Jha, 1999). Eco-tourism potentially offers national, regional and total economic benefits similar to those of other types of tourism activity. Full economic potential at different aspects of economy is yet to be substantiated by specific studies (Ziffer, 1989).

A new concept, called eco-tourism, has emerged as a replacement to mass tourism as a way to reduce adverse impact on nature. Eco-tourism is a response to the negative effect that mass tourism has had on the culture and geography of countries. In reality, eco-tourism is a culturally and environmentally sensitive travel that contributes to conservations and management of natural areas for sustainable economic development (Gurung, 1997).

Many countries have developed, and several countries are developing guidelines and standards for tourists and tour operators to ensure that eco-tourism is environmentally and culturally sustainable. Nepal has developed some guidelines for tourists. Eco-tourism trips in general should include: pre-trip preparation, environmental impact, resource impact, cultural impact, wildlife impact, environmental benefits, advocacy and education, etc. (Jha, 1999). Being community and natural resource based, eco-tourism provides an opportunity to harness indigenous knowledge for the social-economic benefit of rural poor communities. Eco-tourism's proponents argue that eco-tourism contributes to more sustainable development in Nepal because it reconciles the pressures for economic growth with those for environmental preservation in the management of natural areas as income-generating tourist places (Chauhan, 2004). Developing eco-tourism product requires minimal impact and ecologically sustainable approaches to tourism planning development and

management. Community participation in decision-making, planning and participatory techniques at a grass-roots level are key methodologies enveloped in Nepal for eco-tourism development (NTB, 2001).

Recently, eco-tourism has been defined as sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism, as defined by Travis and Ceballos-Lascurain, is tourism that is developed and managed in such a way that all tourism activity which in some way focuses on a heritage resource (be it natural or cultural)-can continue indefinitely. In other words it does not detract from efforts to maintain that resource in perpetuity (FNNPE, 1992). De Kadt also uses “sustainable tourism” as the broadest descriptor, employed to denote all types of tourism, whether based on natural or human-made resources that contribute to sustainable development (1990, cited by Healy 1992).

In recent years a specific category of nature-based tourism has developed along these lines, “Ecological tourism”, or “eco-tourism” as defined by IUCN. Eco-tourism program is ‘environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features – both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low visitor impact and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local populations (Ceballos-Lascurain, 1993a). The Eco-tourism Society’s definition is similar: “eco-tourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people” (Blangy and Wood, 1992).

For World Tourism Organization (WTO) ‘sustainable’ tourism presents tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems (Pandey, 2003).

Revenues collected from ACAP help to educate children and adults, form and strengthen local institutions, build infrastructure, develop local income sources; conserve natural and cultural heritage, information and services provided by ACAP.

2.4 Global Initiatives

The UN had designated the year 2002 as the International Year of Eco-tourism (IYE) and World Eco-tourism Summit (WES) was held from 19 to 22 May, 2003. There was huge focus on the regulation of eco-tourism in future. It was felt that eco-tourism could be developed in partnership, in the management of culture, resources in rural areas and it can be successful in tourism industry. One of the key outcomes of the conference was the establishment of the South Asia Network for Eco-tourism (SANE).

Asia Pacific Eco-tourism Conference (Apeco-2002) held from 3-6 October 2002 in Malaysia. The conference was organized to create awareness on essentiality of eco-tourism in sustainable socio-economic development through environment and natural resource conservation.

2.5 Eco-tourism in Nepal

Having adopted the eco-tourism model in its program for mountain trekking, jungle wildlife viewing, and village culture study, Nepal has tried to fit it into the country's unique physical and cultural geography (Chauhan, 2004). There is evidence of a growing market for more specifically organized village tourism experiences, particular form culture-seeking European segments and comfort-needing North American and Asian non-trekking visitors (NTB, 2001). The global tourism patterns have prompted adventure tourists and eco-tourists to visit new area and spend liberally to new destinations (Pandey, 2003). A relatively new style of eco-tourism is village tourism. The network of home stays, teahouses and small lodges that have emerged in villages along Nepal's popular trek routes are among the most successful examples of village tourism in Asia (NTB, 2001).

Country's Ninth plan's policy and implementation strategies include promotion of eco-tourism (Niroula, 2003). 'Promotion of qualitative and sustainable tourism' is one of the objectives of Tenth Plan. Second strategy of Tenth Plan gives emphasis on the use of locally produced goods and services to return back the major earnings of tourism in local areas. Likewise fourth strategy of Tenth Plan adopts eco-tourism to develop Nepal as a major eco-tourism destination. Programs such as environment

conservation and pollution management, alternative energy, employment creation, fostering of awareness come under these strategies to promote eco-tourism (Tenth Plan).

Prof. Lars Eric Inblad, the father of eco tourism defined the concept of ecotourism as "it is simple, more global and wide." Therefore his concept and definition are used. According to him the meaning of eco tourism in a single word "Respect" Respect is the root of every thing worthwhile and good. Respect to nature, local people, culture, history, community, aspirations and tourist themselves. He further defines the concept of eco tourism as a multidisciplinary equity approach where disciplines can be allies rather than inevitable adversary and can avoid negative dimensions like where:

"The fisherman becoming a trinket sales man.

The pretty young girl becoming prostitute

The beautiful estuary the garbage dumps"(Lindblad Lars Eric, 1993, "Travel industry in the eco tourism presented paper for conference)

The term "Eco tourism" means ecological or environment friendly tourism; it must have five major components- travel, environment, economy, culture, people and development or change. Therefore eco tourism is sustainable development or overall changing dimensions; it enhances the conservation of local environment and promotion of local economy.

Eco tourism has been described as a small group, appropriate travel and socially responsible tourism; it is compatible travel with sound environmental principles to avoid disturbances or damage to the social and physical environment. So following should be the principles of eco tourism:

Minimal negative impact on the environment

Increase contribution to environmental protection dynamic.

Create necessary funds to promote sustainable promotion of ecological, social and cultural resources.

Contribution to the economic and social well being of local people

Promote moral and ethical responsibilities and behavior toward the natural and cultural environment

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

As the ultimate target of this study is to identify the problems and prospects of eco tourism in Bandipur. The design to the study is made to derive conclusion answer to the subject matter. This study followed the combination of exploratory or formulative, descriptive and diagnostic research design.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

Tourism has been recognized priority sector. It is considered as key to strengthening the national economy, improving living standard and reducing poverty as well as helping to preserve cultural tradition and historic monuments (NTB, 2001). To meet the above goal, the government has considered eco tourism as an important strategy (HMG, 2002). This study covers the nine wards of Bandipur VDC in Tanahun district. The area is purposively selected because the area has got better tourism access. Most of the people of Bandipur bazaar and surrounding area benefited by tourism industry directly and indirectly. The flow of tourists in Bandipur is increasing day by day it's popularity is also expanded from the local level to international level. People of Bandipur have awareness about the tourism and to promote the industry. They are making infrastructure on tourism industry to get maximum benefit. Eco tourism project has being launched since 2 years ago. Bandipur Development Committee has also being involved to development infrastructure and tourism awareness programs due to get maximum benefit from tourism industry. But the emerging and crucial issue is that whether the larger section of the deprived groups is benefited or not, People's consciousness toward the environmental hazard by tourist activities and tourism industries which may hamper the internal sanitary structure of locality. Like this, another major concern from the side of local people is that the vividness of fair and equitable distribution of benefit as well as mechanism to bring the local people into meaningful participation process.

Bandipur a beautiful mountain village having necessary basic tourist infrastructure and being centrally located between Kathmandu, Pokhara & Chitwan offering

diversity of panoramic natural assets & cultural heritage to promote and develop as popular tourist destination in national and international arena. But the potentiality of such triangular destination from three hub centers is not still highlighted in national and international front. Even though Bandipur selected as a model village in the national map of tourism, it does not address for sustainable rural development by conserving environment as well as benefiting majority of the poor section of Bandipur areas. Bandipur full of nature paradise and socio cultural diversified has a huge potentiality of eco tourism but some challenges and constraints are emerging day by day. Therefore, if the tourism activities managed efficiently these above issues/problems may be resolved easily and local people will benefited as environment preservation. The rationale of the selection of the study area is to improve the socio economic status of local people by generating employment opportunity, income generating activities and vocational trainings to conserve the natural resources (environment) by sustainable utilization of them.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Of the nine wards, the four wards have higher flow of tourists. So these four wards were selected as sample. Various types of tools and techniques were applied to select samples. In this study judgment method was adopted to select the sample units. Local people, leaders, intellectuals, tourists, hotel owners, key informants etc were selected purposively.

Out of 598 households of Bandipur 10%, 60 households of Bandipur were selected through random sampling & purposively. Each respondent was taken from that selected household, which also represents both sexes. The tourist respondents were selected through chance sampling .At least 20 tourists both domestic and international were dealt with the researcher. There were only 8 hotels and lodges operating at this time. All of them were interacted to quest the fact and figure. Similarly all the owners of paying guesthouse were dealt with to get in depth information about tourists & other tourism related subjects.

3.4. Source of Data Collection:

For the data to be reliable and authentic, quantitative and qualitative data were obtained from primary source by using different data collection tools and techniques and secondary sources.

3.4.1 Primary Source of Data:

Primary data was collected through household interview by structured questionnaire and observation of different activities by hotel, restaurant and local agencies etc.

3.4.2 Secondary Source of Data:

Secondary data was obtained from various published & unpublished information sources i.e. relevant literature, library study, news papers and journal of tourism, research report & annual report of NTB, BDC & ECTP etc.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques.

To collect reliable and authentic data, the researchers employed various research tools & techniques, which were dependent on the nurture of the study. The following tools and techniques were adopted to obtain primary data and information.

A. Questionnaires Survey

Structured questionnaires for local people, hotel and lodge owners and tourists were prepared to draw socio economic information of the local residents, potentiality of ecotourism in Bandipur. Present scenario of tourist movement and the condition of infrastructure, socioeconomic and environment impacts of tourism in Bandipur etc which helped to visualize the problems and prospects of ecotourism in Bandipur.

B. Key Informant Interview

Structured questionnaires for local elites, local experts ,development workers, hotels managers and owners, former VDC members ,school teachers and entrepreneurs as well as business men were asked to collect the essential information related to existing scenario of tourism and prospects of ecotourism and hindrances of the tourism profession.

C. Field Visit and Observation

It was done in imbedded form during accomplishing the other activities in destination area. It is recognized as major tool to sketch the condition of infrastructure, glance over the scenic beauty, sanitary situation of the area, as well as prevailed culture and tradition, tourist arrivals, satisfying and interesting manner/behavior of tourists were recorded indirectly and photographs were taken.

D. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is major tool to acquire essential information from participatory approach and best verification procedure immediately. During the collection of information FGD was held in field. Participants were from local levels basically key informants and number was concised at the range of 8 to 10. During the FGD researcher facilitated the program. The researcher analyzed the problems and prospects of ecotourism. A brief check list was developed for the task.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

The data obtained from the field survey were coded and categorized according to requirement. Then the coded data were converted into tables with numbers, averages and percentages through computer office programs as MS Word and MS Excel. Different statistical means like diagrams and tables were used in presenting the data. Statistical methods like percentage analysis were used to analyze the quantitative data. Since the study is qualitative description and explanation were made to analyze the quantitative data.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

This study covers only historical significant and natural paradise areas of Bandipur, Tanahun district, Gandaki zone. The study was confined only the problems and prospects of eco tourism in Bandipur .The study explored some pleasure and adventure eco treks from Chitwan national parks to Bandipur and some other eco trekking routs near by Bandipur. This study was very specific within a case study of Bandipur. Therefore, the findings may not be relevant to other districts. But the

inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas, which have similar geographic, socio economic and environmental settings.

3.8. Study Area:

Bandipur VDC is located in the eastern part of Tanahu district. It is a pleasant as picturesque VDC, situated at an elevation of 1000m, at Bandipur bazaar from the sea level. It is located nearly about 28⁰, 02' N latitude and 84⁰, 06' E longitude. Bandipur bazaar area is situated south of the Prithivi Highway midway between Kathmandu and Pokhara, near the point where the Marshyangdi River takes a sharp turn east ward on its way to join the Trisuli River at Mugling. It is Strategically, located about 140 km west of Kathmandu and 74 km east of Pokhara. It is 7 km south up from a popular pick up point at Dumbre bazaar on Prithivi Highway.

3.8.1 Demographic Situation

3.8.1.1 Settlement Pattern

Ethno-historically, Bandipur was a Magar settlement prior to the mass-migration of Newars from the valley of Kathmandu. They are supposed to be settled in Bandipur during late eighteen century or early nineteen century from the city of Bhaktapur. Even now, basically, it's a Newar settlement accompanied by other Hindu caste and some tribal groups. It occupies the area of 5.274 km and the total household is 2344 with average of 4.85.

3.8.1.2 Population Composition

Total population of Bandipur 11415 (Male 5400, female: 5925)

(Source Population Census 2001)

3.8.1.3 Ethnic Composition

Though Newars dominant in the main bazaar of Bandipur, but there are other inhabitant ethnic groups in Bandipur, which are as follows:

Chettri: 1126	Muslim: 70	Baniya: 21
Sanyasi: 191	Tharu:25	Sherpa:16
Teli: 28	Rai: 18	Dura: 8
Tahkali: 20	Marwadi: 11	Newar: 1569

Brahaman (Terai): 11	Majhi: 5	Gharti/Bhujel: 407
Sonar: 5	Magar: 2182	Unidentified Dalit: 60
Gurung: 2637	Sarki: 551	Kumal: 21
Kami: 791	Tamang: 62	Rajbansi: 14
Brahaman (hill): 1171	Brahmu/Barame: 7	Dami/Dholi: 280
Thakuri: 57	Gaine: 21	Unidentified Caste: 14
Bhote: 6	Other: 10	

(Source DDC, Tanahun)

3.8.1.4 Spatial Distribution of Education and Health Services

Education and health services available in this area are as follows:

Primary schools: 19 Lower Secondary Schools: 2

Secondary Schools: 2 College: 1

Followed by one hospital

Bandipur is quite ahead in education, health, and community development comparing to the other Nepalese village. Notre Dame School established in 1984 under Japanese, French and USA assistance has been producing highly skilled and efficient student I the past decades. Not only played an important role in uplifting the standards of education but also has made it is easily accessible to poorest of the communities by providing full scholarships.

3.8.1.5 Literacy Situation of the Study Area

Literacy status of the Bandipur is presented below:

Illiterate: Male: 793 Female: 963

Literate:

Class (1-3) Male: 377 Female: 300

Class (4-6) Male: 183 Female: 147

Class (7-10) Male: 220 Female: 183

Class (11-12) Male: 17 Female: 20

Bachelors Degree: Male: 160 Female: 93

Masters Degree: Male: 100 Female: 3

Others: Male: 1370 Female: 827

+Source: Resource Mapping Report, Tanahun District, October: 2000

CHAPTER –IV

PROSPECT OF ECOTOURISM IN BANDIPUR

4.1 Introduction

Nepal is tourists paradise with an infinite variety of interesting things to see & do, it has many things to offer the visitors as a matter of fact, having along the greatest heights of the Himalayas, the kingdom of Nepal is the land of ancient history, colorful cultures and people, super scenery and some of the walking trails on earth.

Nepal can also be said as rivers runners' paradise & no other countries can offer such multi-day choices, away from roads in such significant mountain surroundings with cool river water, it has a sub tropical climate, peculiar geography, exotic culture, wild life and friendly receptive people.

Similarly, Bandipur is a tourist paradise. This place offers varieties of attraction to the visitors. Visitors from all over the world have been visiting Bandipur to experience its cultural heritage, views of world famous Himalayan peaks ,unique architecture preserved in ancient towns and the flora and fauna of this wonderful land.

Prospect of tourism development in any area are influenced by different tourism components, whether they are present or absent in the destination. Diversity in nature and culture is the major component of ecotourism development. Prospect of ecotourism in Bandipur is described as follows:

4.2 Diversity in Nature

i) Scenic Beauty

Bandipur is a nature gifted & nature paradise overlooking the incredible expanse of the Marshyngdi river valley and lush terraced field being strategically located in central areas of mixed canopy of pine and Sal forest (Raniban,Gurunchhe hill, Mukundeshwori) for the finest views that the area has to offer . It offers a breath taking sweep of the Himalayan range from Langtang in the east to Dhaulagiri in the west, from here the panorama includes the Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manaslu and the Ganesh Himal ranges. From near by hill tops one can see as far as Manakamana &

Gorkha to the east, great Chitwan plains to the south. Among the panorama scene of beautiful mountains, Mahabharat range is the finest attraction for tourists, the view of Chhimkeshwori(one of the highest hill of Nepal) in the southeast of Bandipur & Mukundeshwori hill in the west of the Bandipur bazaar has equally contributed in the beauty & attraction of Bandipur. The view of glorious sunshine and sun set from Tundhikhel and Gurungche hill also attract the visitors. For the eco trekkers or eco tourists, high snow capped mountains, the cascading Marshyangdi river, lush terraced fields all combine to offer a never ending blissful experience. According to Hans Planthin, 62 years old, Denmark (Hans's planthin@ stota net .dk) and Bressaud Annie 64 years old, France (ma. Bressaud @ club –internet .fr)

“ Bandipur is a small heaven on the earth, to experience heavenly beauty, the peace and tranquility of timelessness, a stay in Bandipur is the ideal choice”.

ii) Pleasant of Favourable Climate

Bandipur, “ All seasons for all reasons” located in Mahabharat range at an altitude of 1030 m. above sea level ,hilltop settlement faced directly snow capped mountains to the north and opened small hills and huge Terai Plains to the south has moderate cool temperate all the years around the maximum temperature in winter is between 18 to 20degree Celsius ,while the minimum temperature plummets to 20 degree Celsius, In the summer season the maximum temperature goes up to 30 degree Celsius and the minimum temperature dips to 12 degree Celsius .Due to the pleasant and favorable environment of Bandipur all round the years, visitors from different countries can enjoy summer vacation in Bandipur.

Especially Bandipur is life reviving destination for the medical tourists. Natural treatment for the sick visitors (suffered from tropical disease) is also possible in open hill top area like Bandipur.

During the field visit 8 hotel/lodge owners were asked whether the most of tourist prefer the best month to visit Bandipur, The respondents answered as follows.

Table No: 4.1

Favorable Months to Visit Bandipur

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Respondents	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	7

Field Survey, 2010

Among the total respondents, all of them agree in most of tourists visiting Bandipur in September, October, November, December and April. A little bit tourist flow has been seen in January & February.

iii) Biodiversity

Diversity in flora and fauna is the product of nature .Bandipur VDC is enormously important from the biodiversity aspect. The ecosystem of Bandipur comprises aquatic, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. According to the opinion of the local people more than 200 specie of forest plants, more than 70 species of birds and 35 species of wild animals have been found in Bandipur VDC.

The major vegetations specially are Sal, Sallo,Katus ,Chilaune ,Champ, Simal, Siris , Bel , Utis ,Im , Chuletro, Dhupi, Amala, Bar, Pipal ,Lakuri, laligurans , Lalupate, Sunakhari, Nigalo Bans, Anp ,Kimbu , Amba ,Naspati, Bhakeamilo, Anar, Ritha,Kaphal. A number of medicinal plants (herbs) are found in this area. Similarly varieties of bird species like kande Bhyakur ,Malewa ,Maina, koili, Nyauli, Luinche, Kaliz, Dhobi Chara,Ban kukhuro are found.Like this some wild animals like, Bagh, Bhalu Mirga, Chituwa, Bandar, Syal, Bandel, Dumsi,,Kharayo, are the major of this area.

iv) Siddha Cave and Patalidwar:

Siddha cave (probably the biggest cave in Asia) is situated in the north direction of Bandipur bazaar. It takes an hour walk downwards from hilltop Bandipur bazaar to cave, from Bimal nagar (on the Prithvi Highway) , one can reach there with in half an hour. The way inside the cave is 18 feet width and 50 feet height. The cave is huge and dark where numerous sub trials, george and holes created by waterfall can be found . Big rock cliff carved different magical figures deep wide and long size of cave

can attract the visitors. It may take approximately 2 hours to observe the cave inside. The visitors can study the stalactite stalagmite structure in the cave, which also has a size able bat population. It is said that this cavern has not been fully explored , which provides just that extra little bit of excitement as the visitors head in. Patalidwar is another popular cave which has religious significance for the locals. The local called it as a way to go inside the earth. Patalidwar about one and half hour away by the way of Dhungebari. The visitors have lamps or torches, Candle, to explore this three storied geological marvel.

V) Rocky slopes

Rock climbing is being popular in mountain tourism. Very steep and very high rocky slopes are also major elements attracting visitors in Bandipur .Tundikhel ,Tandrang-Tundrung Chunpahara,Raniban rocky slopes can be used as rock climbing activities in Bandipur.

VI) Eco trekking

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

Table No: 4.2**The Prospect of Eco Trekking Routes Presented in Following Table**

Places	Time	Peculiarity	Outlet to
Bandipur to Ramkot	1:30 hour	A typical Magar village ,thatched and slate roofed round houses. Ethnic people and their culture	Return back to Bandipur
Bandipur to Mukundeshwori	2 hours	Temple, weapons of king Mukunda Sen, 13 th century king and broken palaces pond etc. flora and fauna ,typical culture	Return to Bandipur or go ahead to Chaudibarahi then Damauli
Bandipur to Siddha Cave	30 m. to 1 hour	Bats ,rocks , statues, wonderful cave flora and fauna in jungle	Bimal Nagar (on the way of Prithvi highway)
Bandipur to PataliDwar	1.30 hours	A way to go inside the earth, wonderful cave, typical settlement of Bramhan ,Gurung and Magar etc.	Satrasaya Phant
Bandipur via Hilekhadka to Chhimkeshwori-	4 hours	Forest of Rhododendron ,views of cascading Marshyngdi, half garland of Himalayan and plain of Terai	Aanbu Khaireni
Bandipur to Chhaaudi barahi	6 hours	A holy place sacrificed shrines , typical culture of ethnic groups, Nature diversity	Damauli
Bandipur to Saranghat, Chipchipe,Devghat to Chitwan	2 days	Rafting in Seti and Trishuli , cross villages trekking through the typical ethnic villages holy place Devghat.	Chitwan
Bandipur to Andhi Mool	3 hours	A holy place ,sacrificed fish pond	Satrasaya Phant
Bandipur to Dumre	1hour	Views of Himalays, flora and fauna in jungle	Dumre Bazar

Source : Field Survey, 2010

On the way of traveling, the tourist enjoy with farmers in agricultural farms, culture (Rodhi, Chutka, Balun, Sorathi), foods (Gundruk ,Dhindo, Daal, Bhat,Dahi, Mahi, Raksi, Tumba, Jand etc.)

The visitors can do paragliding, rafting, in Seti and Trishuli, rock climbing, bee hunting etc.

4.3 Sight Seeing Around Bandipur By Walk

A number of places are favorable for sight seeing around Bandipur by walk which are illustrated in table.

Table No.4.3
Sight Seeing Around Bandipur By walk

S.N.	Name of the places	Time taken from Bandipur bazaar	What to see
1	Agriculture research center (Goat)	45 Minutes	Different types of goat , trees
2	Bhanu high school	5 Minutes	Oldest school of Tanahu district
3	Gurunche hill(with Thani Mai Temple)	50 Minutes	From where you can see beautiful valleys and hills , 180 degree views of Himalayas and human shaped Bandipur etc.
4	Bhanjyang	30 Minutes	Paragliding spot and resting place(Chautaro)
5	Baghtal (Tiger top)	1 Hour	Good spot for watching Sunrise
6	Sericulture/ Silk farm	30 Minutes	Life cycle of silkworm to silk thread, items made from cocoon and silk plus beautiful berry garden and forests ,hills etc.
7	Bandipur guest house	5 Minutes	Oldest typed palace house and museum
8	Bazaar Area		Wooden craft, slate roofed full of art, architecture and culture and parallel lined houses
9	Padam Pustakalaya		60 years old community library
10	Bindhyabasini temple		100 years old Temple
11	Paharapani Mahadev	15 Minutes	Deep gorges ,Gupteshwor Mahadev, Oldest bathing place of Bandipure
12	Tundikhel	10 Minutes	Ground from where you can see scenes of forest, valleys, Marshyangdi river plus ranges of Himalayas

13	Bandipur mountain Resort	10 Minutes	A well fascinated resort in the heart of pine trees, beautiful garden things remind ancient civilization, swimming pool etc
14	Martyr's Memorial park/Hospital area	20 minutes	See this park for good scenarios. And remember martyrs
15	Baralthok	20 minutes	A specific Mager village
16	Khagda Devi Temple	10 Minutes	100 years old temple , Big festival in Dashain time
17	Notre Dame School	10 Minutes	One of the best and popular school of Nepal for the quality education
18	Tin Dhar Holy Place	20 minutes	Full of Temples ,shrines ,natural spring water etc
19	Slate quarry	30 minutes	Slate stone Bandipur product
20	Silthok /Gadhi	20 minutes	A specific Magar village
21	Rani ban	30 minutes	A beautiful well preserved forest full of birds ,different trees, flowers etc
22	Solay river, Aspate	1 hour	Visit this river for swimming
23	Tandrang –Tundrng cavern (a sound of stone can be heard when stone is throne)	15 minutes	A deep cavern where you can through stone and hear the eco sound
24	Seto Gurans child care center	10 minutes	Health care center

Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.4 Socio –Cultural Diversity.

Unless and until offering attractive and unique features in the tourist destination, the tourist will not be motivated to visit particular place. Various components play a vital role to attract the visitors in particular destination. Socio cultural assets are also crucial component to pull the visitors traveled. Sites and areas of archeological interests, historical building and monument, place of historical significance, museum, modern culture, political and educational institutions religious institutions etc are socio cultural products in any destination. National festivals, arts, handicrafts, music and folklore, native life and customs etc are also traditional products. These above all socio cultural or traditional products are the great assets of Bandipur to compel the tourist to travel , stay and enjoy for more and more days in there, as they expected.

Bandipur, an ancient Newari mountain town, untouched by modernization and local with an abundance of ancient houses, temples of great significance and historical architecture, this medieval era town boasts festivals all year around, besides a plethora of cultural offerings neighboring Magar, Gurung, Bahun, Chhetry, Damai and Sarki villages all contribute to the cultural diversity of the region.

4.1.1 Historical Monuments

I) Medieval Hilltop Town

Main bazaar of Bandipur is occupied by ancient Newar settlement. Newars had migrated from Kathmandu valley during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The typical Newari houses in main bazaar built on double lane and the main street & permanent paved by the slate stones. Major things to observe are wooden craft, slate roofed houses, full of art, architecture and cultural and parallel lined houses.

ii) Bindebasini Temple

Bindebasini Temple is located at the center of the Bandipur bazaar. This pagoda roofed temple was built 100 years before. Wooden carvings and details brass work make the temple replicas of pagoda structures of Kathmandu valley. Bisket jatra (Newari festival) on the occasion of every new year is celebrated at the temple.

iii) Mahalaxmi Temple:

It is located in the southern part of the bazaar just five minute walk to downwards from the main Bazaar. Pagoda style exquisite woodwork in its struts, doorways and arches decorate the temple. Newar community in particularly & other cast people in general worship Mahalaxmi as the goddess of wealth.

iv) Khadka Devi Temple:

It is most revered shrine in Bandipur. The two storied Khadgadevi temple is famous for Khadga which exists still today. The Khadga is said to have been left by Mukunda Sen who was given the sword by Shiva as a 'gift of divinity' has been kept wrapped

in cloth. The temple is opened once a year in October during the Dashain festival when 50-60 livestock are sacrificed at the temple's premise. During this period local people as well as people of neighboring districts come to worship goddess.

v) Mukundeshwori

The hilltop shrine of Mukundeshwori where the 10th century king Mukunda Sen of Palpa had maintained his hide out. This site is an hour & half away. On the way, the priest in Muchchuk village shows the visitors the artifacts left behind by that famous king: a blow horn, Damarus & Chimta, Khadga, Sikka etc used during the time when Nepal was still struggling under the 2200-2400 principalities. The shrine here is festooned with numerous belts tridents and it is especially revered by Gurung tribes.

vi) Gurunche Hill(Thani Mai Temple)

It takes roughly 25 minutes to the top north east of main bazaar where there is a small shrine as well as the Thani Mai temple and a Chautaro or rest platform, Thani Mai temple a Shrine temple revered specially by Magar groups established in 1997 holds strong religious belief with in the villagers. The temple invites number of devotees from Bandipur and it's surrounding as well as Chitwan ,Kathamandu,Gorkha etc. The devotees visit the temple every Tuesdays and it holds more importance in the months of December and January when week long poojas are observed. The visitors /devotees can enjoy the bird eye view of the Bandipur area and the Himalayas that fills the horizon.

vii) Tundikhel:

Tundikhel is a large table top field located northern part of Bandipur Bazaar. It is famous for sight seeing of half garland of Himalayas, Cascading Marshagdi river and its basin .Mahabharat mountains, it is popular among domestic tourists for picnic spot as well as international tourists for camp fire.

Viii)Parpani Mahadev:

ix) Mahadev Temple

x) Narayan Temple

xi) Martyres Memorial Area

xii) Tin Thana

4.4.2 Colorful Festivals

Diversity in cast system produces the multiplicity of festivals in Bandipur. Almost Bramhan ,Magar ,Gurung and other ethnic groups of Bandipur have their own specific festivals celebrated in different occasions. Among them some major are as follows:

Table No. 4.4
Colorful Festivals

Name of the festivals	Belongs to
Gaijatra	Newar
Lakhe Jatra	Bramhan and other cast groups
Ropain Jatra	All cast groups
Bagh Jatra	Newar and other cast groups
Khadag Jatra	Magar
Bisket Jatra	Newar
Doko nach	Magar and Gurung
Ghatu nach	Gurung
Rodhi nach	Gurung
Chudka nach	Bramhan and Chhetri
Balun /Bhajan	Bramhan and Chhetri

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Beside these, festivals of national character like Dashain, Shivaratri, Holly, Tij , Krishan Asthami, Fagupurnima, Tihar etc are also widely observed by the locals of Bandipur.

CHAPTER V

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Introduction

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

The analysis and interpretation is mainly based on questionnaire collection from local people, tourists, key informants and hotel owners.

5.2 Present Information about Tourist and Tourism

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

5.2.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

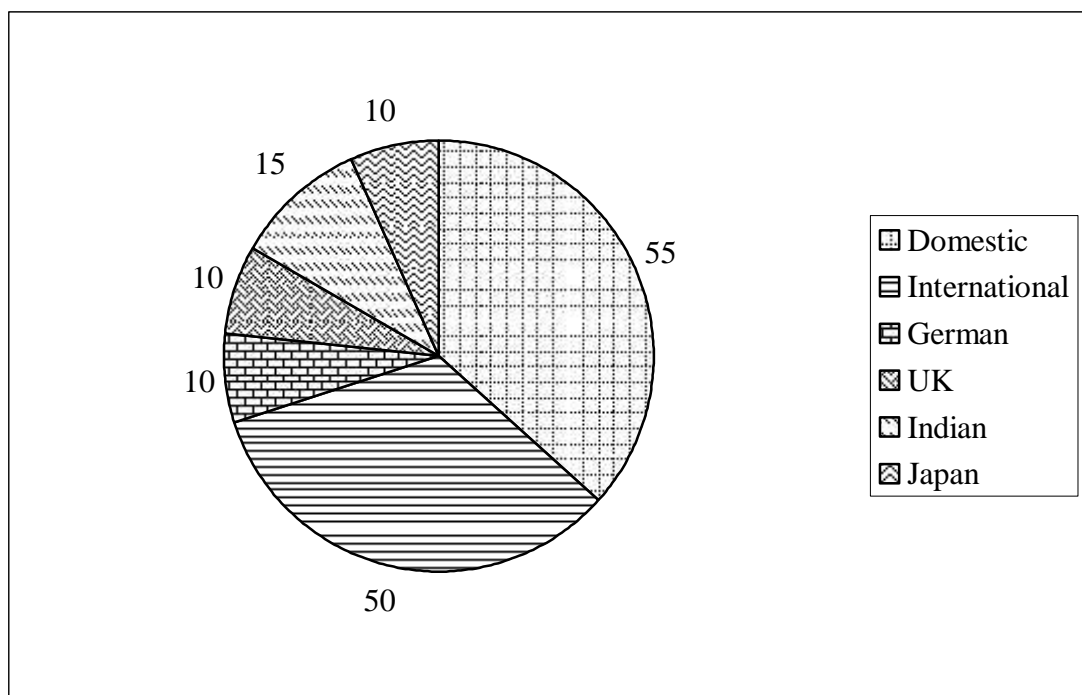
Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off season tourism sector, researcher couldn't meet tourist in large number 20 tourists were surveyed during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

Table 5.5
Distribution of Tourist by Nationality Percentage

S.N.	Countries	Number	Percentage
1	Domestic	11	55
2	International	9	45
3	German	2	10
4	UK	2	10
5	Indian	3	15
6	Japan	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.1
Nationality and Tourists Arrivals in Bandipur



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Though Bandipur attracted tourist from different countries in the past, during the field visit researcher meet tourists basically from four foreign countries. It was delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 55% from Nepal i.e. domestic tourist 45 percent from abroad (10%, each from UK, German and Japan an 15% from India).

Domestic tourist from Gorkha Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lamjung and Chitwan are increasing day by day. Attractive picnic spot (Tudikhel), the large table top field which offers a magnificent views of the Himalayas, the Marshyangdi valley spread out all the way to the base of Manashlu Himal public hospital, silk form, goat form research center, educational institutions, cultural feast and festivals etc. attract the domestic tourists in Bandipur.

5.2.2 Age Differences of Tourist

The different age of tourists visit Bandipur which is presented below table.

Table 5.6
Age Different of Tourists

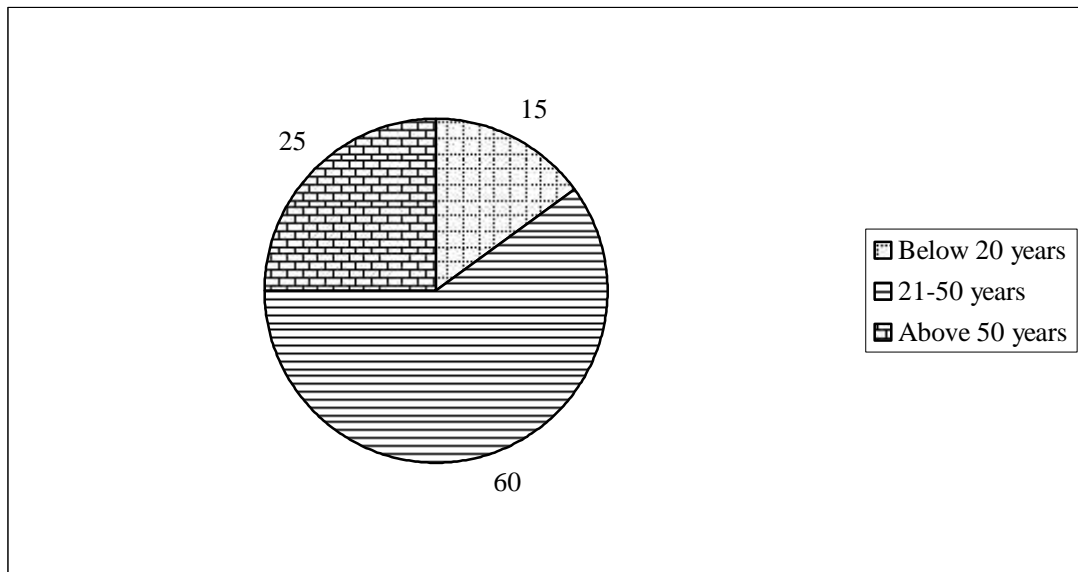
Age group	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	3	15
21-50 years	12	60
Above 50 years	5	25
Total	20	100

Source : Field Visit, 2010.

Table reveals that 15 percent of the respondents are below 20 years of age, while 60 percent were within the age group 21 to 50 years. Similarly, 25 percent of respondents were over 50 years.

Different ages of tourists visit Bandipur is shown in figure below.

Figure 5.2
Age Difference of Tourists



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

5.2.3 Distribution of Purpose

The purpose of visit by tourists by tourists in Bandipur may be classified into pleasure and relax adventure, pilgrimage, study, business assignment, project assignment to gain health and village people and culture. The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from below table.

Table 5.7
Distribution by Purpose of Visit

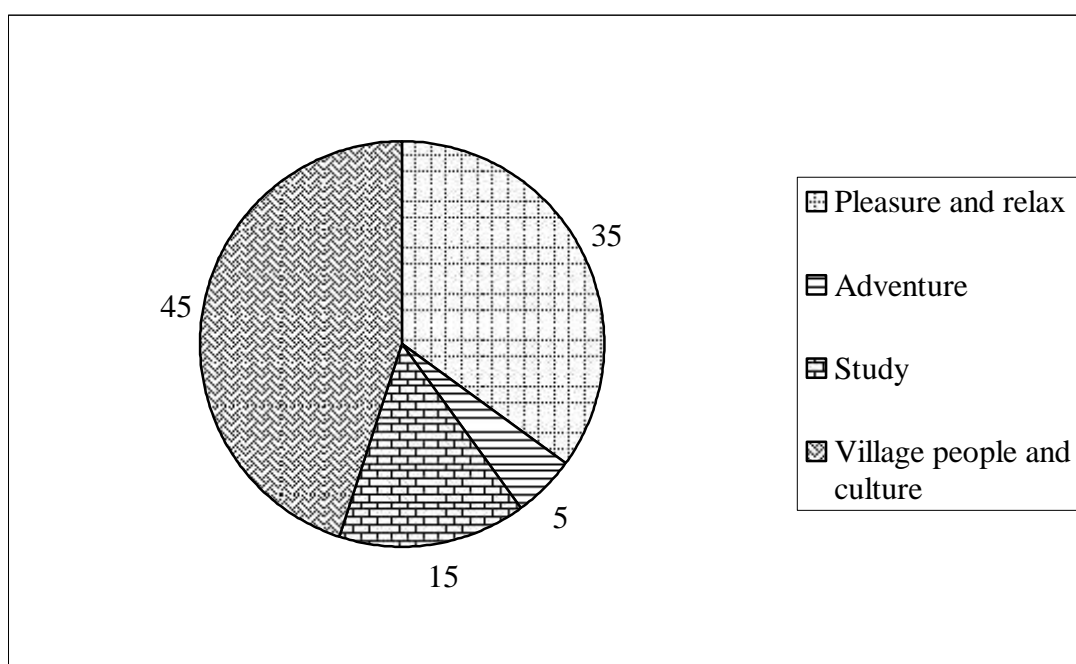
Purpose of Visit	Total number	Percentage
Pleasure and relax	7	35
Adventure	1	5
Pilgrimage	-	-
Study	3	15
Business assignment	-	-
Project assignment	-	-
To gain health	-	-
Village people and culture	9	45
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that majority of tourists i.e. 45% visit Bandipur for the purpose of village people. Which means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, cultural heritage folk song, folk dance like Ghatu naach, lakhe nach, chutka naach etc. of village people. Similarly, 35% visit Bandipur for the purpose of pleasure and relax and five percent bach for adventure and study.

Distribution of tourists by purposes of visit is shown in the below figure.

Figure 5.3
Distribution by Purpose



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

5.2.4 Occupational Differences of Tourists

The sample of tourist of different occupations. Below table shows the occupational differences of tourist.

Table 5.8
Occupational Differences of Tourists

Purpose of Visit	Total number	Percentage
Students	7	35
Service	6	30
Business	5	25
Others	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table shows that about 35% of respondents were students, 30 percent were service holder; 25 percent of respondents were engaged in business and 10 percent in different occupations including farming, social work, volunteers etc.

5.2.5 Length of Stay

The length of stay is a crucial factor in tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourism in flow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. Generally, it depends on time, money and desire of tourists.

The duration of stay by tourist visiting Bandipur may be seen from below table.

Table 5.9
Length of Tourist Stay in

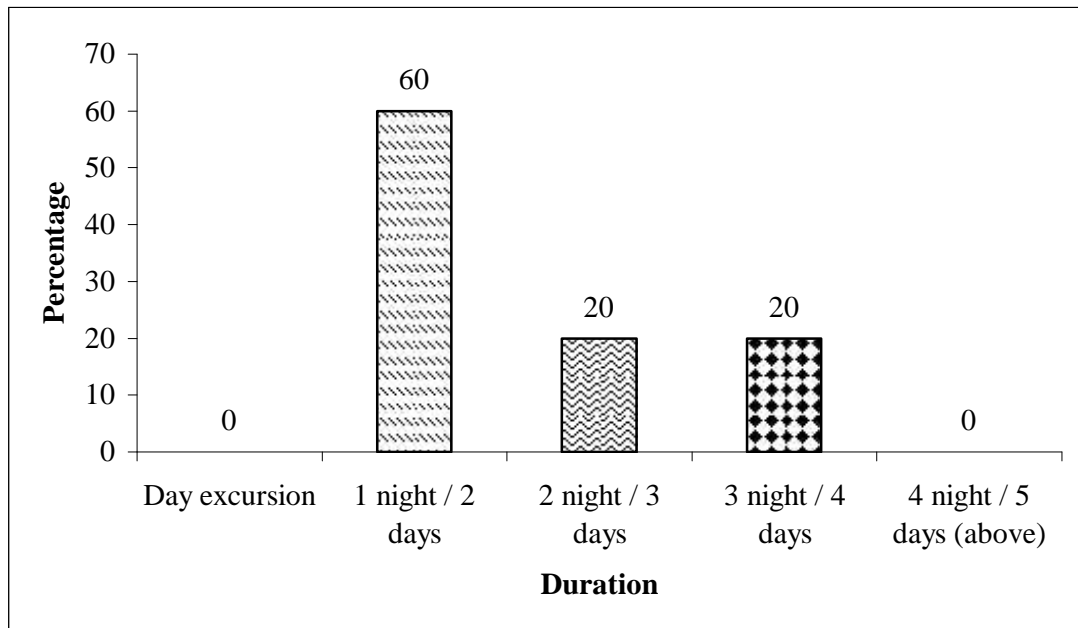
Duration	Total number	Percentage
Day excursion	-	-
1 night / 2 days	12	60
2 night / 3 days	4	20
3 night / 4 days	4	20
4 night / 5 days (above)	-	-
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that about 60 percent of tourists stayed for one-night/two days. While 20 percent each stayed for 2 nights / 3 days and 3 nights / 4 days. Since there is no one who stayed more than 4 nights or more than that it is necessary to encourage the tourists to lengthen their stay.

Length of stay of tourists in Bandipur in shown in below figure.

Figure 5.4
Length of Stay



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

5.2.6 Favorable Season to Visit Bandipur According to Tourist

Seasons plays vital role in flow in any area. Though field visit was conducted during summer season respondents shows their willingness to visit Bandipur in various seasons. Which s show in below table.

Table 5.10
Favorable Season to Visit Bandipur

Purpose of Visit	Total number	Percentage
Summer	3	15
Spring	2	10
Autumn	8	40
Winter	7	35
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that the largest number of tourist like to visit Bandipur in autumn season i.e. 40 percent, though they are visiting in summer, because of various

reasons. According to them they can enjoy pleasant weather and panorama scenic beauty of Himalayas during that season. Similarly, 35 percent shows their interest to visit Bandipur during winter season, 15 percent in summer and only 10 percent in spring seasons.

5.2.7 Expenditure Patter of Tourists

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

Table 5.11
Expenditure Pattern of Tourist (Per Day / Per Tourist)

Amount (US \$)	Lodging expenditure		Food expenditure	
	Lodging Exp.	Percent	Food Exp.	Percent
Below 10	11	55	9	45
11-20	6	30	6	30
21-30	3	15	5	25
31-40				
4-50				
Above 50				
Total	20	100		100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that 55 percent visiting Bandipur spend less than US\$ 10 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner. 30 percent spend 11-20 dollar and only 10 percent spending between 21-30 \$ per day.

Similarly, 45 percent spend less than US\$ 70 on food, 30 percent between 11-12 and only 25 percent between 21-80.

And also during field visit it is noticed that only 1-5 dollar is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc.

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

5.2.8 Most Appreciated Features of Bandipur

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

Table 5.12
Most Appreciated Features of Bandipur

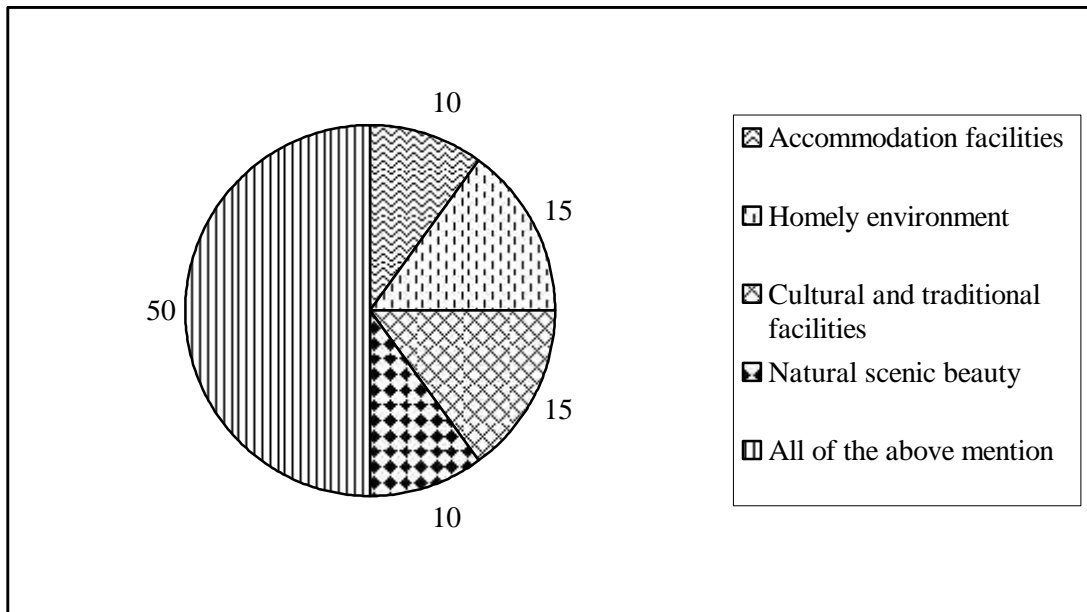
Features	Total number	Percentage
Accommodation facilities	2	10
Homely environment	3	15
Cultural and traditional facilities	3	15
Natural scenic beauty	2	10
All of the above mention	10	50
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Above table reveals that of the respondents i.e. 50 percent says that all the listed features in the table attracted them. Similarly, 10 percent like the accommodation facilities available in the village and 15 percent each like homely environment provided by the villagers and the cultural, scen... traditional facilities like ghatu naach. Biscuit Jatra, Chutka naach etc. Finally 10 percent like nature scenic beauty of Bandipur.

The mostly appreciated features of Bandipur is also shown in below figure.

Figure 5.5
Mostly Appreciated features of Bandipur



5.2.9 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandipur According to the Tourist

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

Table 5.13**Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandpur According to the Tourists**

S.N.	Total	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%	Very bad	%
1	Kater supply	4	20	12	60	4	20	-	-	-	-
2	Communication	12	60	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Electricity	13	65	7	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Road	6	30	14	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Health service	-	-	12	60	8	-	-	-	-	-
6	Solid waste collectin and disposal system	4	20	10	50	6	-	-	-	-	-
7	Cleanliness of place	4	20	12	60	4	-	-	-	-	-
8	Security	4	20	12	60	4	-	-	-	-	-
9	Drainage system	-	-	8	40	12	-	-	-	-	-
10	Street lighting	-	-	12	60	5	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hotel	5	20	12	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Restaurant	3	15	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Toilets	-	-	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Service	-	-	16	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets	2	10	11	55	7	35	-	-	-	-
16	behaviour of local people	12	60	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Excellent = women a particular facility over supply

Good = When a particular facility is abundant.

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

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

The above table shows that respondents are satisfied with overall situation of the infrastructure available in the study area. moreover they are satisfied with the behaviour of the local people and also communication available in the village because communication tools like telephone fax, internet etc. are easily available there.

However, when it comes to street lighting (15%), restaurants (2%), toilets (35%) and service (20%) respondents replied bad and suggest that it should be upgraded for the betterment of the tourism. Moreover, sanitation toilets and solid waste disposal system should be upgraded and systematized as it may create problems or sustainable ecotourism development in future.

5.2.10 Perception Towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur According to the Tourist

During the field visit when asked to domestic tourists about the prospect of tourism in Bandipur more than 90% said yes only 10% reply don't know. And more than 80% replay that very will prefer and visit the village again. It implies that it has huge domestic tourism potential. Similarly, 80 percent foreign tourists see excellent prospect while 20 percent says don't know. And more than 60% reply they will prefer to visit Bandipur again. Also more than 65% reply that they will refer to visit bandipur to their acquaintances after their visit tourism. We can see the prospect of attracting foreign tourists too. But it also implies that their are lots things to be done concerning tourism development in Bandipur.

Response of tourists for futuristic pattern of tourism development in Bandipur is shown in below table.

Table 5.14
Futuristic Pattern of Tourism Development Bandipur

S.N.	Future	Preferences					
		Absolutely desired	%	Desired	%	Not	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	20	100
2	to benefit poor and lower class only	4	20	14	70	2	10
3	To benefit all ... poor and lower class community.	16	80	4	20	-	-
4	To benefit only those who can professional	5	20	7	35	8	40
5	To benefit only these who can invest	-	-	5	25	15	75

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that all the tourists are much concerned about the futuristic way of tourism development pattern in Bandipur. They want a fair distribution of tourism income among the locals. Therefore, 80% of them have chosen to benefit all segment of village having emphasis upon the poor and lower class community. They are against the kind of tourism development, which benefit and upper class only.

5.3 Present Situation of Hotels/Lodges in Bandipur

Hotel industry is dominant factor for the development of tourism sector, hospitality, amenities, food and beverages, sanitation and beauties of surroundings are the components of hotels. Service delivery mechanism influences the quality and standard of hotels. In case of Bandipur, tourists activities were increased after the road constructed from Dumre bazar to Bandipur in 1974. After that there was a felt need of hotels and lodges. Now there are 12 paying guest houses, 8 hotels/lodges and one resort. Most of the paying guest houses are not operating and very few are not running well.

5.3.1 Accommodation Capacity

Accommodation capacity of hotels varies between different classes of hotels in Bandipur. But almost all hotels are belows standard except only one resort Bandipur

Mouuntain Resort. The available rooms and beds in bandipur are given below in the table.

Table 5.15
Distribution of Accommodation Capacity

S.N.	Type of accommodation	No	%	Room and beds					Total	
				Single	Double	Bed	Domitery	B.Ed.	Room	Bed
1	Paying guest house	13	46.42	5	19	41	-	-	24	41
2	Lodge	14	50	14	10	20	6	24	30	44
3	Resort	1	3.57	-	16	32	-	-	16	32
	Total	28	100	19	45	93	6	24	80	127

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that 46.42 of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are of low cost and easily accessible paying guest houses, which has 24 rooms and 41 beds. There are located in the market area and run by the locals providing homely environment. Most of the tourist used to stay here in order to enjoy the local and traditional way of living and also to learn Nepal language.

Similarly, 50% of the total accommodations available in Bandipur are medium standard lodges, which are operated giving emphasis to the tourists who are much concerned with village life and tradition. Especially Bandipur lodge has been decorated with old equipments that hold the historical value, like Khukuri, Theka, old gun etc. Total lodges in Bandipur 30 rooms and 44 beds.

The table also shows that there is only one resort that can meet the standard of hotel or resort, which has 16 rooms and 32 beds.

Thus, the table implores that if we are planning to develop Bandipur as a village based tourism area then we don't have to invest on modern hotels and resorts, paying guest accommodations provided by the each and very household will be sufficient. But we should move with more planned manner in order to make maximum benefit in sustainable way.

5.3.2 Accommodation Price

The accommodation price varies between different classes of hotels. But accommodation charge are very similar among the hotels. The accommodation charge of single bedroom is from Rs.200-250 per night while double bed room is Rs.300-400 and dormitory room is Rs.500 per night.

Similarly, accommodation charge of guesthouses are also similar. They charges Rs.300-350 for one night. Within that they will provide both lodging and fooding. It will be cheaper for domestic tourist. There is only one standard resort in Bandipur. Which charges US \$ 20-35 for European and other tourists. IC 750-1200 for Indians, and NC 900-1700 for nepali for lodging and fooding according to the need of guest. These prices may change in case of off season and other cases.

5.3.3 Investment Pattern of Hotels

The investment pattern of Hotels has been grouped in three categories, below Rs.10,000, Rs.10,000 to Rs.500000 and above Rs.500000. The variation in investment is shown in table below.

Table 5.16
Investment Pattern of Hotesl

S.N.	Types of hotels	Investment (in Rs.)	Number of hotels	%
1	Paying guest house	Below Rs.10,000	25	62.5
2	Lodge	Rs.10,000-Rs.50,000	14	35
3	Resort	Above Rs.50000	1	2.5

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

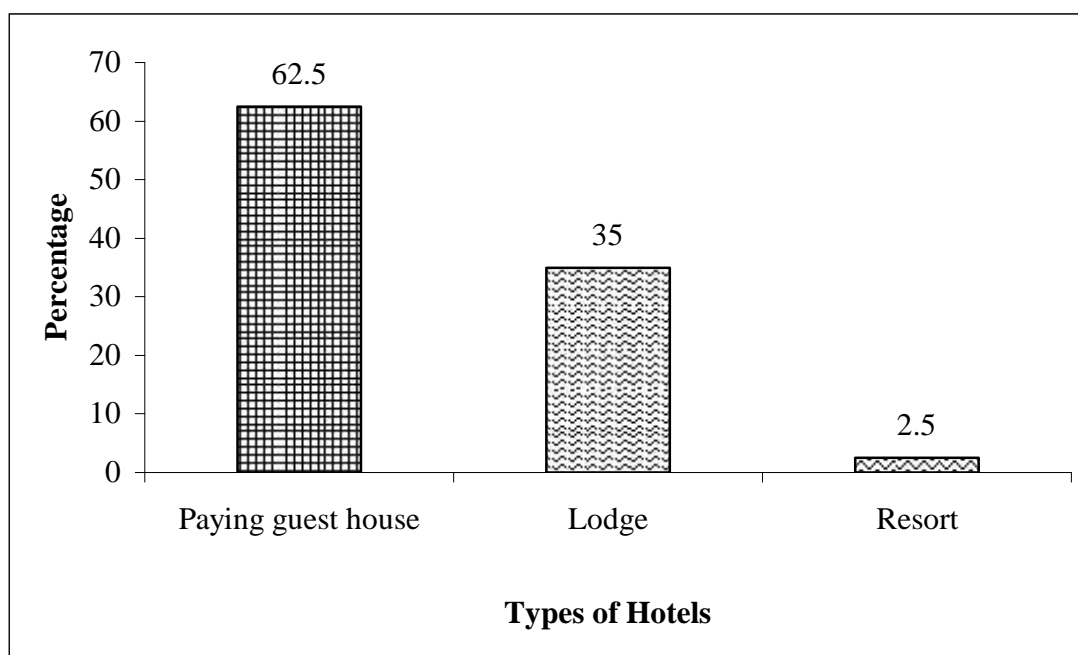
The above table shows the home stay guest house in Bandipur have investment of Rs.10,000. Out of 62.5 percent of total accommodations in Bandipur fall in this investment group. Investment between Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 consists 35 percent of the total hotels while above Rs.50000 consists 2.5 percent.

All the hotels in Bandipur are self-financed by the owners.

This indicates that the investment pattern of hotels in Bandipur is depending upon the level of individual investment capacity.

Investment pattern of hotels in Bandipur is shown on below figure.

Figure No. 5.6
Investment Pattern Hotels



5.8.4 Income Variation of Hotels

In general income variation among hotels in Bandipur is common. The income variation of Hotels has been grouped in three categories below Rs.50000 between Rs.50000 to Rs.100000 and above Rs.100000 per annum. The income generated by hotels in Bandipur is shown in table below:

Table 5.17
Income Variation of Hotels

S.N.	Type of hotels	Annual income	No. of hotels	%
1	Paying guest house	Below Rs.50000	13	
2	Lodges	Below Rs.50000	6	
3	Resort	Between Rs.50000 to 100000	8	
		Above Rs.100000	1	
		Total	28	

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that all the paying guest houses income is below 50000 and small hotels or lodges has also annually income less than fifty thousand. But the hotels like Bandipur guest house and old inn has income between 50,000 to 100000 only one resort i.e. Bandipur Mountain Resort has income above 100000. This indicates that there is direct relationship between the standard of hotel, tourist inflow and annual income of the hotels.

5.3.5 Food Price Charge

It is very cheap food price in Bandipur comparing with other tourist area. In general the charge for breakfast is 25-30 for domestic and 50-70 for international tourist, 80-100 for lunch and dinner each for Nepali and 150-200 for internationals. The breakfast, lunch and dinner ratio at the resort are US \$ 4, 6 and 7 respectively.

5.3.6 Sources of Goods for Hotels

During field visit when it is asked from where do you get necessities for hotel then most of the hotel owners reply that they supplied mainly from local markets. All the necessities like vegetables, meat, eggs and fruits are bought from local markets and only when it comes to the goods of large amount and the goods which are not available in the local market then they will purchase from Dumre, Narayangat, Pokhara and even Kathmandu.

5.3.7 Perception Towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur According to the Hotel Towards

During the field visit when hotel owners are asked about the prospects of tourism development in Bandipur 90 percent hotel owners see excellent and only 10 percent of them have unsure prediction.

Though tourism activities are limited around the market area within few active people most of the local residents and hotels owners are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development in Bandipur should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class.

The futuristic pattern of tourism development in Bandipur are shown in table.

Table 5.18
Futuristi Pattern of Tourism Development

S.N.	Future pattern	Preferences					
		Absolutely desired	%	Desired	%	Not desire	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	28	100
2	to benefit poor and lower class only	8	28.57	20	71.42	-	-
3	to benefit all poor and lower class community	28	100	-	-	-	-
4	To benefit only those who are professional	15	53.57	10	35.71	3	10.7
5	To benefit only those who can invest	6	21.42	4	14.28	18	64.28
	Total						

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table show that all the hotels aware with the situation are poor vilalgers thus they put their emphasis upon the rational of equal and justifiably distribution of revenue generated from tourism in Bandipur among all the villagers. That is why all the respondents (100) replied against the sole benefit rich and upper classes. Likewise, about 65 percent are against the benefit only these who can invest. Similarly, they have also given preferences (53.57) to those competent, efficient and professional who can contribute their abilities for the development of tourism in Bandipur.

5.4 Survey of Local Resident

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

5.4.1 Classification of Households According to Cast/Ethnicity

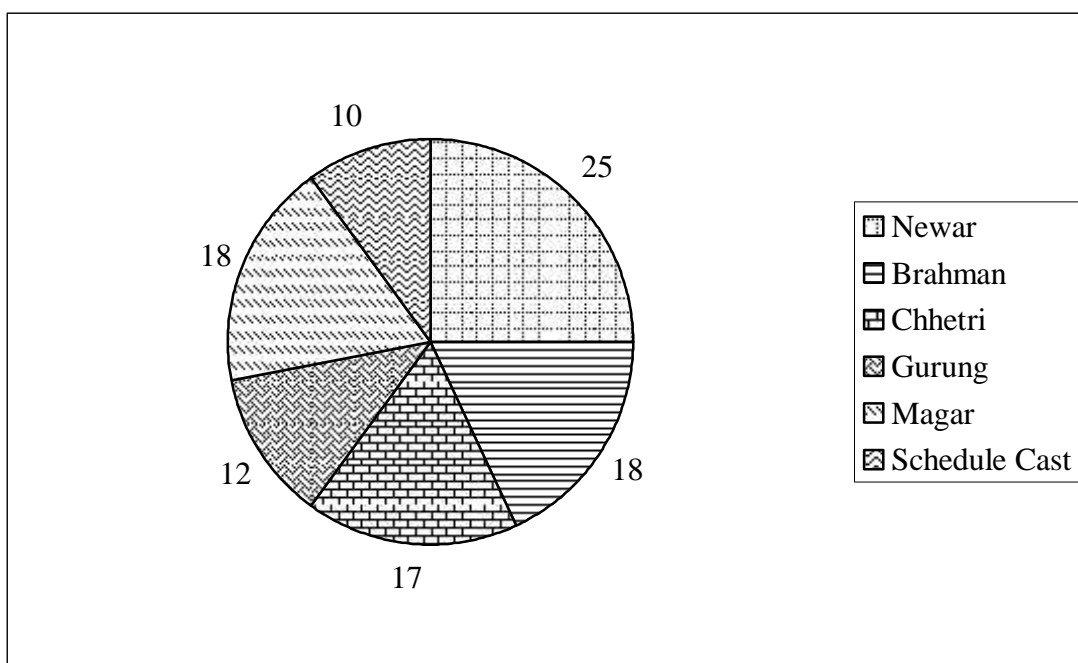
Cast or ethnicity is significant variable of our society and has played visit role in social process as well as structure. In case of Bandipur there was dominancy of Newar community followed by Chhetri, Brahman, Gurung, Magar were also taken accordingly. The great ethnic diversity in Bandipur Bazar is vividly pictured in following table.

Table 5.19
Classification of Households According to Cast/Ethnicity

Cast	No. of respondents	Percentage
Newar	15	25
Brahman	11	18
Chhetri	10	17
Gurung	7	12
Magar	11	18
Schedule Cast	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.7
Classification of Households According to Cast



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table represents that among 60 total local people 25% were from Newar community followed by Brahman and Magar by similar of 18% Chhetri constituted third stage with 17% Gurung and scheduled cast fall under 12%, 10% respectively.

5.4.2 Classification of Respondents by Profession

The respondents are engaged in different profession for the livelihood like. Business and trade, agriculture, services and other activities. Generally, Newars are found engaged in trade and business and the caste like Brahmins, Chhetries engaged in service and agriculture. The classification of profession is shown in the below table.

Table 5.20
Classification by Profession

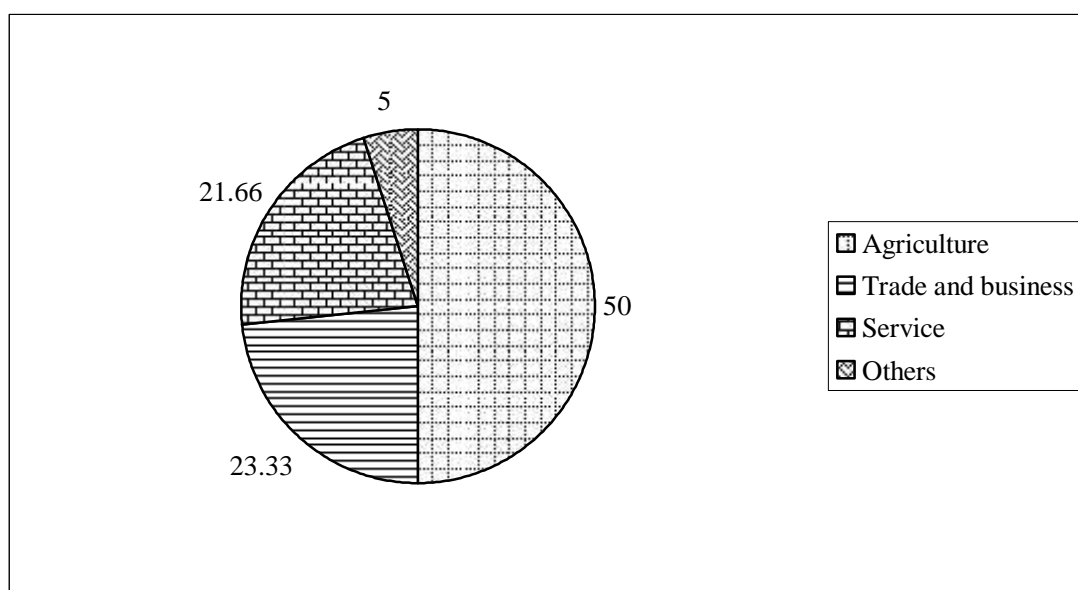
S.N.	Profession	Total number	Percentage
1	Agriculture	30	50
2	Trade and business	14	23.33
3	Service	13	21.66
4	Others	3	5
	Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that 50 percent of the respondents depends in agriculture as the main source of income, which is considerably lower than the national average of 84 percent. Similarly, 23.33 percent are making their living in profession of trade and business. Likewise, 21.66 percent are dependent on the income of services rendered to educational, governmental and private institutions and 5 percent i.e. 3 households depend on wage earning and porterning activities.

The classification of profession is also shown in the figure below:

Figure No. 5.6
Classification of Respondents by Profession



5.4.3 The Local People Directly Involved in Tourism Industry

Tourism is an opportunity for the unemployed and for the tourist products/services to be sold. During the last few years, the tourism industries could not achieve progress due to violence of the nation, condition of insecurity and political instability in the nation. Such worse situation of the nation decrease the involvement of the local people in tourism industry in Bandipur. Though the local people are engaged in tourism directly in Bandipur, it is very little, number comparing with the employment provided by other tourism area. The table below reveals the fact.

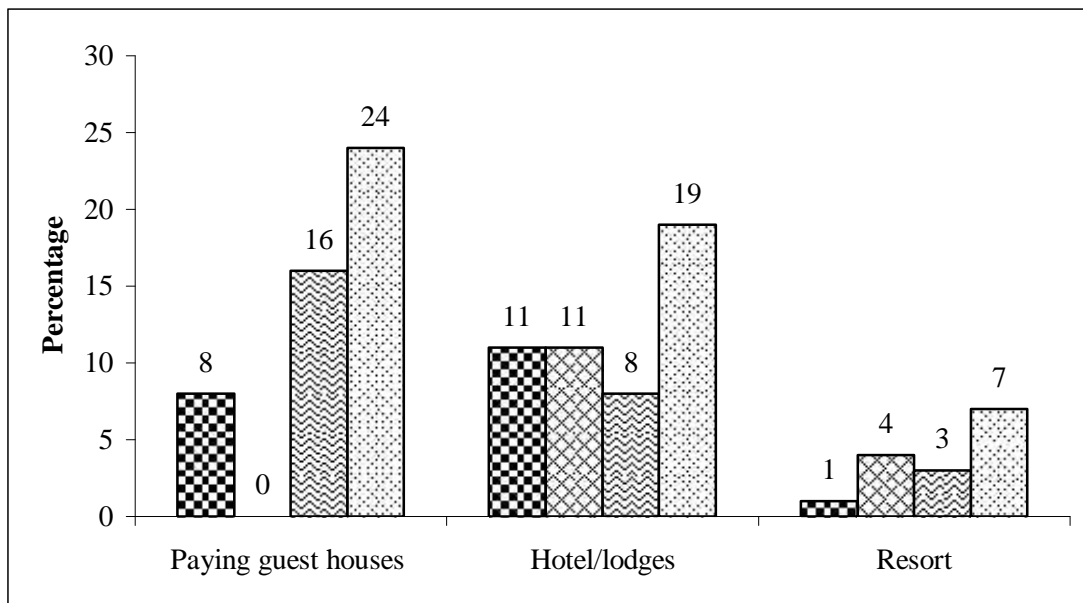
Table 5.21
Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism

S.N.	Type of Hotels	No.	Directly involved			Total	Percentage
			Proprietor	Skilled em.	Unskilled em.		
1	Paying guest houses	8	8	-	16	24	48
2	Hotel/lodges	11	11	11	8	19	38
3	Resort	1	1	4	3	7	14
	Total	20	20	15	27	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.8

Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism



Even though Bandipur is an emerging tourist destination, IT has come successful to gain its popularity with in last few years. now the country is pacing towards a permanent solution of peace and democracy. Bandipur are very much excited and optimistic in the further development of tourism industry in Bandipur, with the new development, a new m ray of hope has emerged amongst the local people involved in tourism industries too. The above table shows that there, were altogether 50 local people directly involved in tourism industry. The eleven hotels/lodges operating presently have provided 19 local people direct employment. Similarly 24 local people have been engaged in 8 paying guest houses operating presently in Bandipur only one resort of Bandipur named 'Bandipur mountain resort' has provided employment opportunity to 24 Nepalese among them of people were local people of Bandipur.

Altogether 20 local people worked as proprietors, 15 local people were skilled employees and 27 local people were unskilled employees working in hotel in Bandipur.

5.4.4 Number of local people indirectly involved in tourism

Not only direct employment by also local people of Bandipur are engaging indirect employment in tourism industry. Local residents of Bandipur, like formers, youngsters, porters and others are getting benefits from tourism in Bandipur.

Farmers of bandipur have got an opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels as well as to the tourists. They are also getting reasonable price of their product due to the industry. Indirectly, from tourism the most benefited local people are the formers because they have no worry in searching market for selling their products. Porters have also got opportunity to earn their livelihood by serving the luggogies of tourists.

Youngsters of Bandipur are ongoing indirectly in tourism by providing their services to tourists as guide and core taker.

Thus, tourism is an important industry in Bandipur and it is providing benefits to local people directly and indirectly.

5.4.5 Impact of tourism development According to the Local Respondents

During the field visit, the respondents were asked about the kind of changes they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Bandipur. Their view of changes can be seen from the table.

Table 5.22**Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents**

S.N.	Impact Description	Positive effect		Negative effect		Total	
		Household	%	Household	%	Household	%
1	Employment opportunity	55	91.66	5	8.33	60	100
2	Business opportunity	56	93.33	4	6.66	60	100
3	Animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable forming opportunity	56	93.33	4	6.66	60	100
4	Development of cottage industry	45	75	15	2.5	60	100
5	Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets.	58	96.66	2	3.33	60	100
6	Development of infrastructure	55	91.66	5	8.33	60	100
7	Proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness	40	66.66	20	33.33	60	100
8	Price rise in services and commodities	15	25	45	75	60	100
9	Increase in moral an social values	45	75	15	25	60	100
10	Community awareness	45	75	15	25	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that local residents of Bandipur accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. 9666 percent of the total respondents agreed that conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets has been increased. Similarly, their view towards the impact an employment opportunity, local business opportunity, animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity, development of infrastructure is also positive. More than 90% in above points agree that tourism industry will play positive role. more than 60% agree that tourism has positive impact on development of cottage industries, proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness, increase in moral on social values and community awareness.

Only 75% agree that it has negative effect on increase in price rise in services and commodities. Thus, the above discussion clearly shows that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people of Bandipur.

5.4.6 Especial Products of Bandipur According to the Local Respondents

When local respondents were used about the products of Bandipur then they proudly explain the scenic beauty of Himalaya like Mt. dhaulagiri, Mt. Annapurna, Mt. machhapuchhre, Mt. Gorkha, Mt. Ganesh etc. and also different mountains, sunrise, sunset and river basin and also their rich culture, colorful festivals historical monuments and many others. Finally when they are asked about the especial products of Bandipur then more than 50 (833.33%) reply Bandipur orange, state and sere culture.

Similarly, when it was asked that o whom do you say tourist then 55% replay that they called tourist only man with white skin where as 45% reply all the visitors including domestic and Indian.

5.4.7 Perception Towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur According to the Local Residents

The local had high expectation from the tourism. Out of 60 households 50 household (68.33 percent) see excellent tourism prospect while the remaining 10 households (16.67 percent) responded as good.

Similarly, during field visit households were also asked about their processes towards the future pattern of tourism and it was found that most of the local residents are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development. Bandipur should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective off caste creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class which is shown in table below.

Table 5.23
Futuristic Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur

S.N.	Future pattern	Preferences					
		Absolutely desired	%	Desired	%	Not desired	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	60	1.00
2	To benefit poor and lower class only	5	8.33	20	33.33	35	58.33
3	To benefit all poor and lower class community	55	91.66	5	8.33	-	-
4	To benefit only those who are competent, efficient and professional	5	8.33	15	25	40	66.66
5	To benefit only those who can invert	-	-	5	8.33	55	91.66

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that all the respondents were against the nation of benefiting and rich and upper chaos only similarly, 91.66 percent of them were also not favoring the betterment of those people who can invest. All of the respondents favored (91.66 percent absolutely desired and 8.33 percent desired) the future pattern of tourism development to benefit all irrespective of caste, creed and class.

5.5 Survey of Key Informants

During field visit various people like teacher, VDC secretary, priest. Businessmen etc. who are closely interlinked with the village but not directly involved in the tourism sector were interviewed about the present situation of tourism in village as a key informant through the questionnaire twenty key informants were asked to fill the questionnaire including VDC secretary Mr. Nanda bahadur Adhikari, chairman of nepal chamber of commerce, Mr. Mangal Prasad Shrestha, priest of notredrama school father Alan Pinto, chairman of Bandipur Samajik Samiti mr. Ghanshyam Shrestha, officer of sere culture dev. Mr. Gahn Bahadur Thapa. Most of the informants reply they see the bright future of tourism in Bandipur. They also see the future of both domestic and international tourism in Bandipur.

5.5.1 Classification by Profession

Key informants were from different field like working as teacher, businessman, priest, service etc. which is shown in below table.

Table 5.24
Classification by Profession

S.N.	Profession	Number of key information	Percent
1	Teacher	8	40
2	Service	7	35
3	Business	4	20
4	Priest	1	5
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2010.

The table shows that most of the key informants are involved in teaching. Government as private offices in Bandipur for a long time and knew Bandipur from very close. Among total informants 75 percent are engaged in these occupation. Similarly, 20 percent are engaged in business and one informant as a priest i.e. (5 percent).

5.5.2 Prime Attractions of Bandipur According to Informants

During the survey key informants were asked about the prime attractions of Bandipur which can attract the tourists. Most of them give more preference to the scenic beauty of Himalayas, mountain, sunrise and sightseeing to movements, market over etc. which can be seen from below table.

Table 5.25
Attractions of Bandipur According to Informants

S.N.	Products description	Preferences					
		Excellent	%	Good	%	Bad	%
1	Sightseeing of movements, market area and tribal villages	6	30	14	70	-	-
2	Scenic beauty of Himalaya, mountain sunrise, sunset, the river basin	20	100	-	-	-	-
3	Adventure of trekking rock climbing, caving and para-gliding	13	65	7	35	-	-
4	Bird watching	-	-	18	90	2	10
5	Wildlife viewing	-	-	5	30	14	70
6	Colorful festivals	5	30	14	70	-	-
7	Quite and peaceful place for relaxing and gaining health	16	80	4	30	-	-
8	Local people hospitality	16	80	4	20	-	-
9	Cultural tourism	17	85	3	15	-	-

Source: Field Visit, 2010.

The above table shows that scenic beauty seen from Bandipur is one of the valuable ornaments of Bandipur. All of the respondents (100 percent) agree and admired this and also suggest that it will be better to make view point and local cultural tourism supported by 85 percent of informants saying excellent and 15 percent good. Similarly, most of the informants 80 percent each says that local people, hospitality and peaceful place of relaxing and gaining health is excellent.

Sightseeing to movements, market area and tribal villages is supported by 70 percent saying good and 30 percent saying excellent.

Nobody says 'bad' except for wildlife viewing and bird watching.

Thus, it is proved that Bandipur has such prime attractions like sightseeing, beautiful Himalayas scene, adventure of para-gliding, colourful festival, peaceful place, local people's hospitality and cultural tourism which is enough to attract the tourist, only thing needed is proper planning and its implementation by including local people.

5.5.3 Responses of key Informants Regarding Current Infrastructure Facilities Available in Bandipur

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

Table 5.26
Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Bandipur According to the Key Informants

S.N.	Facilities	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%	Verb bad	%
1	Water supply	3	15	11	55	-	-	6	30	-	-
2	Communication	15	75	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Electricity	13	65	7	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Road	3	15	17	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Health Service	1	5	15	75	-	-	4	20	-	-
6	Solid Waste Collection and Disposal System	3	15	14	70	-	-	2	10	-	-
7	Cleanliness of Place	10	50	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Security	10	50	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Drainage System	-	-	9	45	-	-	11	55	-	-

10	Street lighting	-	-	12	60	-	-	8	40	-	-
11	Hotels	5	25	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Restaurants	9	45	11	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Toilets	-	-	14	70	-	-	6	30	-	-
14	Service	5	25	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Conservation and Promotion of natural and cultural assets	10	50	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Behaviour of local people	16	80	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Visit, 2010.

Excellent = When a particular facility over supply

Good = When a particular facility is abundant.

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

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

Very Bad = When a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to use.

The above table shows that the infrastructure facilities that are very bad or bad perceived by key informants are water supply, health service, solid waste collection and disposal system, drainage system, street lighting and toilets.

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

5.5.4 Impact of Tourism Development According to the Key Informants

During the field visit, the key informants were asked about the kind of changes they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Bandipur. Their view of changes can be seen from the table below.

Table 5.27**Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents**

S.N.	Impact Description	Positive effective		Negative effect		Total	
		Informants	%	Informants	%	Informants	%
1	Employment opportunity	20	100	-	-	20	100
2	Business opportunity	20	100	-	-	20	100
3	Animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity	18	90	2	10	20	100
4	Development of cottage industry	20	100	-	-	20	100
5	Conservation and natural and cultural assets	18	90	2	10	20	100
6	Development of infrastructure	20	100	-	-	20	100
7	Proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness	12	60	8	40	20	100
8	Price rise in services and commodities	5	25	15	75	20	100
9	Increase in moral and social values	15	75	5	25	20	100
10	Community awareness	20	100	-	-	20	100

Source: Field Visit, 2010.

The above table shows that key informants accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. 90 percent of the local respondents agreed that conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets has been increased. Moreover, all of them agree that the impact on employment opportunity, local business opportunity animal husbandry,

horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity development of infrastructure is positive. Only in the case of proper disposal of sewerage and cleaners and price rise in services and commodities considerable number of informants give negative response.

5.5.5 Perception Towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Bandipur According to Key Informants

During the field visit key informants were also asked about their perception towards the future pattern of tourism and it was found that most of them are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development in Bandipur should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class which is shown in table below.

Table 5.28
Futuristic Pattern to Tourism Development in Bandipur According to Key Informants

S.N.	Future pattern	Preferences					
		Absolutely desired	%	Desired	%	Nott desired	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	20	100
2	To benefit poor and lower class only	10	50	10	50	-	-
3	To benefit all ... poor and lower classes community	20	100	-	-	-	-
4	To benefit only those who are competent, efficient and professional	-	-	10	50	10	50
5	To benefit only those who can visit.	-	-	5	25	15	5

Source: Field Visit, 2010.

The above table shows that all the key-informants were against the nation of benefiting rich and upper class only. Similarly 57 percent of them were also not favoring the betterment of those people who can invest. All of the respondents

favoured (100 percent) the future pattern of tourism development to benefit all irrespective of caste, creed and class.

5.5.6 Awareness of Local People of Tourism According to Key Informants

During field visit when it was asked that, are the local people aware of tourism then 8 (40%) of them answered yes, where as 12 (60%) reply that only residents of market area and its surrounding are quite familiar of tourism industry, besides that people are still ignorant about it.

Similarly they also added that only residents around market area called all visitors tourists including domestic and international like Indian. Otherwise, villagers called tourists only to them who have white skin.

This shows that villagers of Bandipur still need awareness programs about tourist and tourism industry and also about it's advantages and disadvantages.

5.6 Impacts of Ecotourism in Bandipur

5.6.1 Introduction

Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing trade in the worldwide tourism industry. It affects the village society and socio-economic patterns of the people. It influences food habits, family structure, religion, language, and psychology of the local people. The conceptual meaning of ecotourism is the purposeful travel to natural areas to understand the natural, cultural history of environment, taking care not alter the integrity of the ecosystem while producing economic opportunity that makes conservation of natural resource financially benefit to the local citizens (eco-tourism 1992). It is not exclusively an economic phenomenon,. It also involves socio-cultural, political and environmental aspects.

5.6.2 Economic Impact

Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition in many tourist destination. Tourist has change the local peoples economic status within the short period of time. Earning from tourism occupy an important place in the notional income of a country.

In some case, the development of tourism may be the only means of promoting the economic advancement of less developed areas. The under developed areas of the country can greatly benefit from tourism development. Tourist expenditure at a particular tourist are greatly helps to remove regional imbalances in terms of employment, income and the development. Tourism provides job for a large number of skilled and unskilled workers. Construction of new buildings, hotels has been providing jobs to the locals. Impact of tourism upon employment is very important and clear in Bandipur. Among the persons employed in hotels in Bandipur, 100 percent were local people including both male and female.

The local people of Bandipur are directly benefited by the development of tourism industry in Bandipur. It seems that the further development of tourism in Bandipur is likely to raise economic condition of the people. It is only the feasible industry to achieve the overall development of the areas. For the local people's economic well being, it is necessary to coordinate the activities of local people wit tourism activities e.g. Farming, horticulture, dairy production, curio shopping, traditional or cultural show etc. may be flourished and rural poverty may be eliminated.

In brief, ecotourism activities may bring drastic change. In economic sector of Bandipur by addressing employment and income opportunity for local, market for local production and permanent source of foreign currencies earning if it has the proper planning and implementing the ecotourism policies and strategies.

5.6.3 Social Impact

"If tourism cultivated properly only help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land see helping to forge link of mutual understanding appreciation for a better world of tomorrow." Take King Birendra. Therefore, tourism brings a significant change in the society. Similarly, the flow of domestic and international tourists has kept a great impact on socio-cultural life style of the people of Bandipur. Almost cultural and traditional assets were forgotten with the flow of out migration. But last few decades, Bandipur was promoted as an important tourist destination having living ancient or historical arts an artcafts, buildings, cultural movements as well as ponoramic natural beauty. Slowly and gradually, tourists visiting Bandipur increased then local people realized to preserve their typical identify

that attracted tourists. So now the culture and tradition of Gurung, Magar, Newar and Brahman has been received. Paying guest house system has made men, women and children of village aware of neat and clean, sanitation, food hygiene and hospitality especially Newari women and men address the new comers / visitors as 'Babu' and behave politely. Great change in people's attitude, behaviour, knowledge and language have been found by the influence of tourists visiting Bandipur.

5.6.4 Environmental Impact

Tourist movement in Bandipur is not remarkable and tourist stay is not longer than average one night two days now. Domestic tourists visit Bandipur for excursion tour, research and study. Therefore, tourists do not impact the local environment. Bandipur as an emerging tourist destination is not suffering from negative impact of tourist activities. In some extent, dusty and muddy streets around the villages, plastic bags, empty bottles, agricultural wastes, ill managed, drainage systems and garbage etc. hamper the neat and clean environment.

Increasing trend of population and decreasing trend of forest areas shows that if the local community do not become aware of deforestation and biodiversity loss, the environment will be worse very soon. One of the main cause of deforestation and its rooted problem is increasing the number of firewood users and not expanding alternative sources of energy e.g. Solar, Bio-gas. The energy source of use is presented in following table.

Table No. 5.29
Energy Source of Use.

Firewood		Kerosene		Biogas		LPG	
Qt/Bhari	No. of HH	Qt/lit	No. of HH	Qt/m ³	No. of HH	Qt./lit	No. of HH
2675	30	651	19	30	4	79	7

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Above table reveals that 50% of local people use firewood for cooking 31.66% of local people use kerosene and remaining 18.34% of local people use biogas, LPG and others. To conserve the environment the utilization rate of firewood particularly and

of kerosene and LPG generally has to be reduced by increasing the utilization of alternative sources of energy e.g. Biogas, Solar system etc.

Ecotourism activities safeguard the environment or these activities play positive role in conservation and preservation of environment. Ecotourists always attempt to provide knowledge and awareness in conservation of environment and also residence form host place may know a lot from them. The following table shows the overall environmental quality of Bandipur.

Table No. 5. 30
Increasing and Decreasing Trend of Given Subjects

Subjects	Year 063			Year of 065			Year of 067		
	Increased	Decreased	Balance	Increased	Decreased	Balance	Increased	Decreased	Balance
Domestic Animals	15	5	40	15	5	40	15	5	40
Pasture land	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	30	20
Jungle	20	30	10	15	35	10	5	40	15
Agricultural land	50	-	10	40	10	10	40	5	15
Settlement	60	-	-	60	-	-	60	-	-
Tourist flow	60	-	-	60	-	-	60	-	-
Population	60	-	-	60	-	-	60	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

CHAPTER VI

PROBLEMS OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN BANDIPUR

6.1 INTRODUCTION

As a new tourist destination, Bandipur possesses in finite challenges and problems to promote ecotourism. Antagonistic relation exists between the problems of destination and tourist visit. The length of stay of tourists can be increased by providing modern and recreational facilities. The major challenge promoting ecotourism in Bandipur is how to increase the number of tourists especially domestic tourists and length of their stay. Similarly, advertisement and publicity, peace and security, accommodation facilities and effective communication facilities etc are lacking.

I) Transportation and Communication

Transportation is a vital tourist infrastructure until and unless availability of transportation facilities, no tourist can reach the destination. The road from Dumbre to Bandipur is in good condition but local buses are not available some jeeps are providing services but not on time. They are uncertain and not comfortable. Tourists from Kathmandu, Pokhara Chitwan can only reach Bandipur directly if they have their own vehicle or reserved one. The trail repaired from Bimalnagar to Bandipur called “Bandipure Ukalo” is not proper. At the few places along the way, there needs to build rest house (Pati Pauwa) drinking water facility, arrows, symbols for tourist direction. Horse riding along this trail may be popular to reach Bandipur

Communication is equally important to develop the tourist business. Only the telephone service is available in Bandipur. Net, Internet , fax services are lacking

ii) Drinking Water

Drinking water is a universal need. Problem of drinking water is the root cause that arises so many problems in a place. In Bandipur the previous pipeline made during Rana Regime is being insufficient now due to rapid increasing population density.

Paying guesthouses, hotels and lodges facing drinking water problems in Bandipur mostly.

iii) Trained Manpower

Tourists are being confused in Bandipur due to lacking trained guide and naturalists who can explain in detail about vegetation and wild animals in jungle, mystery of traditional, cultural importance of Bandipur. In paying guesthouses, hotels/lodges even also resort; there are not trained and skilled employees sufficiently.

iv) Health and Sanitation Problem

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

v) Lack of Recreational Facilities.

Colorful feast and festivals, rites and ritual, swimming pool, picnic and sport ground, paragliding, bird watching and so on may be developed as the recreational products for tourists in Bandipur but they are lacking in the destination.

vi) Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival

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

vii) Lack of Good Quality Hotels

Even though hotels and lodges exist in Bandipur, their quality of food and beverage services and management is poor. Neat and clean environment, well managed hotel activities, trained staffs, hygienic and testy foods beverages, sufficient number of rooms and beds and well hospitality of staffs in hotel etc enhance good quality of hotels, but these mentioned above are lacking in some extent in Bandipur.

viii) Lack of Travel Trekking Agencies.

Travel and trekking Agencies are not operating in Bandipur. The way has still not be developed to connect Bandipur from major hob centers e.g. Kathmendu, Pokhara and Chitwan. Therefore, to increase tourist movement in Bandipur, travel and trekking agencies have to be established soon.

ix) Lack of Peace and Security.

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

x) Lack of Marketing

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

In addition, illiteracy, backwardness, poverty and deprivation of local people, lacking in benefit sharing on the basis of equality, coordination among tourist entrepreneurs, social problems on the basis of a cost s0ystem, rich and poor, ecological problem (landslide, deforestation erosion, garbage disposal) etc hamper severely in the process of ecotourism development and promotion in Bandipur.

CHAPTER – VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

Bandipur, a pleasant and picturesque medieval hill top town, located in Bandipur VDC, Tanahun district, southern corner of Gandaki zone, situated south of the Prithivi Highway midway between Kathmandu and Pokhara, near the point where the cascading Marshyandi river takes a sharp turn eastward on its way to join the Trishuli River at Mugling. It is strategically located about 143 KMS west of Kathmandu and 74KMS east of Pokhara and 7 KM south up from a popular pick up point at Dumbre Bazaar on Prithivi Highway.

Bandipur, new emerging ecotourism destination characterized with natural beauty, scenic attraction and cultural diversity. It is the land of nature gifted and natural paradise overlooking the incredible expanse of the Marsyandi river valley and lush terraced fields, offering a breathtaking sweep of spectacular Himalayas with lofty peaks from langtang in the east to Dhaulagiri in the west. Similarly, it is an ancient Newar mountain settlement untouched by modernization and laced with an abundance of ancient houses, temples of great significance and historical architecture, this medieval – era town boasts festivals all year around, besides a plethora of cultural offerings, neighboring Magar, Gurung, Bahun, Chhetri, Damai and Sarki villages all contribute to the cultural diversity of the region.

Bandipur is rich in natural diversity offering subtropical monsoon to cool temperate monsoon type of climate, a number of flora and fauna inhabitant in its surroundings seems to touch the heaven. To experience heavenly beauty and relaxation, the peace and tranquility of timelessness, a stay in Bandipur is the ideal choice.

It is inhabitant by simple and friendly people having their professions as agriculture, livestock raising, tourism and cottage industries, which play the vital role in the economy of the people. Almost all the people are engaged in agriculture. But in recent year the area is becoming very popular for the ecotourism, most of the tourists visit this area for trekking, sight seeing, natural beauty, cultural monuments, wildlife and vegetations, paragliding, bird watching, study or research. These ecotourism activities

can have significant impact on employment, education, culture, agriculture and income level of local people. It can increase living standard of these people as a whole.

Accessibility, pleasant climate, richness of natural beauty, suitable place for view point, high stock of biodiversity and native culture of simple and friendly people make Bandipur unique ecotourism destination.

In the past days, this area was introduced as business centre. Flow of people from Terai and Himalayas was high but after the construction of Prithivi Highway and transfer of Headquarter of Tanahun to Damauli, the treasure of this place was forgotten or put in shadow. Just few years ago, (about Visit Nepal 1998) the hidden treasure of Bandipur has been reviving slowly and gradually. Tenth five year plan has also selected Bandipur as a model village for CBT development. Several organizations have been working to develop and promote tourism industry in Bandipur. Now this place is popular as unique ecotourist destination.

Eventhough, Bandipur has a huge prospect or potentiality of ecotourism development, it has some major challenges and problems e.g. transportation and communication, trained manpower, health and sanitation, recreational facilities, seasonal fluctuation of tourist arrivals, tourist information centers, good quality hotels, peace and security etc. If present problems and changes have been over come, Bandipur may be developed and promoted as ecotourism destination.

The field survey shows that Bandipur is economically very poor, agricultural land is not fertile and not irrigated, a little bit prospect of income generation from horticulture is seen but labour force is lacking, young generation migrated to Kathmandu and abroad countries in search of job and education. Rest of the aged people is engaged in agriculture and livestock rising. In spite of this, people are eager to welcome tourists and swear to be hospitable and respect to all the foreigners. Therefore, huge potentialities as well as problems of ecotourism development in Bandipur are existing to develop and promote prospects of ecotourism by transforming them into tourist products. The goal of ecotourism can be achieved with poverty alleviation, employment opportunity creations, and income generation in Bandipur.

7.2 Conclusion

In Bandipur, tourism already exists but in low volume and there is high potentiality of ecotourism. Bandipur requires ecotourism which is one of the few economic opportunities, creating cash, income and employment. So, ecotourism development in Bandipur helps to benefit local communities and uplift the rural economy. Nature conservation and cultural preservation require ecotourism because it can generate the income to pay for the conservation and preservation efforts and safeguard, the attractions. Rich nature and culture are major assets for ecotourism development. Through ecotourism it is possible to create link between local communities and tourists. Active local people's participation in planning, implementation and management of their own socio-economic and political development, and benefit sharing is one of the basic issues of eco-tourism eco-tourist equally cares to the sustainable use of natural resources.

Bandipur has a great prospect of ecotourism. Tourists can come to this village for sightseeing, ecotrekking, recreation, culture study, observation and investigation, bird watching, paragliding, rock climbing, wildlife and animals etc. Tourist infrastructures are also sufficient but education and awareness is lacking in the case of ecotourism and their own natural and cultural assets Bandipur has not been developed as a wood free cooking area though the use of alternative sources of energy.

Bandipur to Ramkot ecotrekking, Bandipur to Chhimkeshwari ecotrekking, Bandipur to Chhabdibarahi ecotrekking, Bimalnagar to Bandipur ecotrekking routes are unique and mysterious trekking routes having biodiversity cultural diversity especially typical Magar settlement with round houses, Ghumaune Ghar, the forest of the rhododendron and orchid on the way. The site is characterized with historical monuments and Newar settlement, religious sites as well as especial cultural item, such as Rodi, Ghantu, Sorathi, Maruni, Bisket Jetra, Doko Nach, Bagh Jatra, Lakhe Jatra, Balun, Chudka and club's cultural programs. The local people are honest, helpful and friendly, who are ready to provide home stay services making clean and favorable environment to tourists. Local foods (Dindo, Gundruk) and drinks (Chhang, Raksi, Omelet beer etc)are available there.

In brief, ecotourism can be only a strategy to cope rural poverty and deprivation. Therefore problems and challenges of ecotourism should be overcome and development and promotion of ecotourism should be accelerated ahead. For this, there is necessity to integrate tourism and management, nature conservation and management, cultural resource conservation and community development for the benefit of local people and tourists. If ecotourism is adopted, there will be very bright future of Bandipur. It can bring drastic changes in the socio-economic condition of Bandipur. Ecotourism here will conserve the nature and culture with sustainable use of resources by involving local people if it is well planned and managed. With combined efforts, it is sure that we can make tourism in Bandipur ecologically sound economically viable and culturally acceptable for sustainable utilization of natural resources.

7.3 Recommendations:

The problem of poverty and deprivation is rooted deeply in rural economy. Rural Development aims to uplift the rural life of people by alleviating poverty-connected problem. There are many ways and means of developing uplifting rural life. One of them is tourism in general and ecotourism in particular in such rural areas, which are similar to Bandipur having huge prospects of ecotourism. Therefore, this study shows that ecotourism is only alternative vehicle for the upliftment of overall dimensions of the rural life. Following recommendations for the solution of challenges and problems of ecotourism as well as for the improvement of the ecotourism potentiality/prospects have been given to the local peoples.

-) Eco-tourism is eco friendly, so every one should be friendly with nature.
-) Eco-tourism development should consider the nature environment and benefit of local people.
-) Possible socio-economic and cultural impacts of tourism should be considered in the development of tourism.
-) Tourism should be less negative impacts as deforestation, deterioration of sanitation of water, impact on wildlife population and behaviour.
-) Non-bio-degradable rubbish such as mineral water bottles, chocolate, biscuits wrappers should be controlled.
-) Provide higher education for the young generations about their social and cultural heritages.

-) Under ecotourism region of Bandipur, green fuel wood is not allowed. So there must be the introduction of alternative source of energy.
-) Lodes and hotels should be managed, food and service delivery mechanism should be improved.
-) Only quantity of hotels and lodges cannot maintain the demand of tourists. So, quality hotels and lodges need to be increased.
-) Communication quality is not developed. Email, Internet, fax system should be established.
-) There are not any check posts, police stations so, provision to maintain peace and security should be realized.
-) To control garbage, there should be several rubbish pits to gather the wastes.
-) The government should pay attention to control garbage at the initial stage of tourism development. Therefore, local people, local government & non-government organizations should be coordinated to manage the garbage problems.

Beside these recommendations, there are several problems faced by local people and tourists hence following policy measures seem to be appropriate to solve them.

- To promote sustainable tourism, priority should be given to responsible traveler that conserves the local environment and cultural heritage; it improves the welfare of local peoples. Optimum benefit should be given to local population. Ecotourism should not be regarded as an independent or isolated phenomenon rather it should be regarded as an integral component of the general development of the area. (Gautam 1997)
- Both the Government and NGO's should actively take part to mobilize the local peoples to protect resources and the environment.
- Emphasis should be given to develop the infrastructures such as transportation network, information network and management in order to encourage mountaineering expedition in the area.
- Government with the help of local peoples should maintain the major trekking routes, campsites along with the facilities like drinking water and sanitation.
- Priority should be given to local employees so that local people could be directly benefited. It will definitely help to boost up the local economy.
- Tourism Development Management Committee (TDMC) is essential to institutionalize and establish the rules and regulations but there is lack of such

institutions in Bandipur. There is only an institution as Bandipur Samagik Bikas Samiti working for the good will of tourism but not sufficient to manage and develop tourism.

- Paying guesthouses are limited, those that operating presently have poor living condition, poor hygiene and sanitation. Therefore, paying guesthouses should be increased, improved and developed by providing concession credit program and awareness programs like trainings and seminars.
- Local natural and cultural tourism products like orange, slate and silk etc should be promoted within tourism. The product of silk like sweater, globe etc should be provided to tourists as the local gift for memory.
- Similarly, street lights should be installed which will have positive effects to the beautification of the village.
- Viewpoints should be constructed in order to enjoy the scenic beauty of nature.
- There is the information centre from where the visitors could get the information about Bandipur and its surroundings, so, it appears necessary to be introduce the information centre with information booklet detail route map the brochures visual show etc.
- There are not any medical halls, clinics and health post except Bandipur Hospital that is also in worse condition. Similarly there are limited numbers of communication services. Medical facilities, telephone and security should be developed and extended.
- Information containing board along with the trekking route is very important which contains height of the place, distance of the destination and the distance of the campsite.
- Proper advertisement and publicity is lacking. Therefore, the urgent need is to open the tourist information service centre in different touristic areas, organize different cultural programs and exhibition just to acquaint Bandipur.
- While tourists visiting Bandipur, they don't stay even a night and they don't buy local goods and services. Such activity of tourists doesn't leave any significant impacts on the local people. Therefore, it is must important to extend the average stay of tourists.

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The Survey is Key Informants

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on "Problem and Prospect of village tourism in Band' A case study of Bandipur". This study is supposed to help for the development of tourism in Bandipur. Therefore, you are respectfully requested to assign your valuable time to full up the following questions.

A. Personal Information

Name: -

Age: -

Gender: -

Education : -

Profession: -

Post: -

Office Address: -

B. Questionnaire

i) Would you please tell the historical development of Bandipur?

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

ii) When was tourism started in Bandipur and how?

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

2. What are the prime attractions in Bandipur ? please assign the number.[1= Excellent, 2 = Good and 3 = Bad]

i) Sightseeing to movements, market are and Tribal villages. ()

ii) Scenic beauty of Himalaya, Mountain, sunrise, sunset the river Basin.
()

iii) Adventure of trekking, Rock climbing, caving and Para-gliding. ()

- iv) Bird Watching. ()
- vi) Colorful festival ()
- vii) Quite and peaceful place for relaxing and gaining health. (}
- viii) Local people Hospitality. ()

ix) Cultural tourism

Especial products : If any

3. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur ? Please write the proper numbers as follows:- [1= Excellent, 2 = Bad, 3 = Don't know, and 4 = very bad]

- (i) Water supply ()
- (ii) Communication of facilities ()
- (iii) Electricity supply ()
- (iv) Road condition to Bandipur
- (v) Health Service ()
- (vi) Solid waste collection and disposal cleanliness of the place ()
- (vii) Security arrangement ()
- (viii) Drainage system ()
- (ix) Hotel facilities ()
- (x) Street lighting ()
- (xi) Restaurant (food facilities) ()
- (xii) Toilet facilities. ()
- (xiv) Employees in tourism (service) ()
- (xv) Conservation and promotion of Natural and cultural assets.
()
- (xvi) Behaviour of local people. ()

4. What are the different effects of tourism in the development of this area.

- | | Positive /Negative | |
|--|--------------------|-----|
| i) Employment and service opportunity. () | () | () |
| ii) Local business opportunity. () | () | () |
| iii) Opportunity of the establishment
traditional cottage industry. () | () | () |

- iv) Opportunity of the establishment tradition. () ()
- v) Conservation and restoration of
Nation and cultural heritage. () ()
- vi) Welfare of community by the
development of infrastructure. () ()
- vii) Growth of cleanliness by proper
disposal of sewerage. () ()
- viii) Inflation of services and commodities. () ()
- ix) Growth in moral and social
assumption and values. () ()
- x) Awareness in community environment. () ()

5. Do you think about the supply of lodging and fooding services in Bandipur ?

- i) Sufficient ii) not sufficient
- iii) over supply iv) Don't known

6. What do you think about the availability of tourism manpower?

- i) Sufficient ii) not sufficient.
- iii) Over supply iv) Don't know

7. How the tourism should be developed in Bandipur ? please write the proper numbers as follows.

[1 = Absolutely desired, 2 = Desired and 3= not desired]

- i) To benefit rich and upper class only. ()
- ii) To benefit poor and lower class only. ()
- iii) To benefit all (Irrespective of caste creed and class) in progressive and
Justifiable way having emphasis upon poor and lower class
community. ()
- iv) To benefit only those who are competent, efficient and professional. ()
- v) To benefit only those who can invest. ()

8. Are the local people aware of tourism. ?

- i) Yes ii) No. iii) Don't know
- If yes, How ?

.....
.....

9. Can the negative influence of tourism upon the local 1166- style and culture to be minimized?

i) Yes ii) No. iii) Don't Know

If yes, how ?

10. Is there any necessities or establish "Bandipur community tourism development committee" for stabilizing tourism development.

i) Yes ii) No. iii) Don't know

11. Would you like to give some suggestion and comments for the development of tourism in F3andipur ?

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

Time:-

Place:

Thank you

The Tourist Survey

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on Problem and prospect of village tourism in Bandipur, A case Study of Bandipur". Your contribution may help to make any further visit to Bandipur more interest your contribution may help to make any further visit to Bandipur more interesting and tempting for your and your fellow tourist. Please take a few minutes to help.

A. Personal information

Name: - Gender:-

Age : - Nationality: -

Profession: -

B. Questionnaire

1. How many times have you been in Nepal?
.....
2. Is this your first visit to Bandipur ?
i) Yes () ii) No ()
If No, how many times before,
.....
3. How may days will you stay in Bandipur ?
.....days.
4. How do you feel in Bandipur
.....
5. How much would be your average spending during your stay in Bandipur?
 - i) Accommodation US\$ per day.
 - ii) Fooding US\$ per day.
 - iii) Lodging US\$ per day .
 - iv) Local handicrafts items US\$ per day .
 - v) Other US\$ per day.
 - vii) Grand Total US\$ per day
6. What do you feel about the price of lodging and fooding in Bandipur?
 - i) Cheap ii) moderate iii) expensive

7. What type of food do you prefer?
 i) Continental ii) Chinese iii) Indian
 iv) Nepalese v) Others
8. What is your preferred accommodation in Bandipur?
 i) Hotels ii) Resort iii) paying guest
 iv) Camping v) others
9. Are you satisfied with services of hotel?
 i) Yes ii) No
10. Which is the most appreciate features you found in Bandipur?
 a) Accommodation facilities
 i) Homely and traditional facility ii) Natural science beauty
 iii) Cultural and traditional facility iv) All of above mentioned
 v) Others
11. Are you satisfied with services of host families?
 i) Yes ii) No
12. How did you find out information about Bandipur ? How did you find out information about Bandipur ?
 News:-
13. Which is the best season to visit Bandipur ?
 i) summer ii) Spring
 iii) Autumn iv) Winter
14. Why do you come to visit Bandipur ?
 i) Pleasure and Relax ii) Adventure
 iii) Pilgrimage iv) Study
15. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Bandipur ? Please write the proper number as follows.
 [1= Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Don't know, 4= Bad and 5=Very bad]
 i) Water supply ()
 ii) Communication of facilities ()

- iii) Electricity ()
- iv) Road condition to Bandipur ()
- v) Tourist Information ()
- vii) Solid waste collection and disposal ()
- viii) Cleanliness of place ()
- ix) Security arrangement ()
- x) Drainage system ()
- xi) Street lighting ()
- xii) Restaurant (food) facilities ()
- xiii) Toilet facilities ()
- xiv) Employees in tourism (Services) ()
- xv) Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets.
- xvi) Behavior of local people ()

16. Do you see future tourism prospect in Bandipur ?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Don't know

17. Will you visit Bandipur again ?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) don't know

18. If yo re-visit, your total length of stay will be:

- i) extended
- ii) Decreased
- iii) constant

19. Will you to visit Bandipur to your acquaintance while visiting Nepal.

.....

20. How the tourism should be developed in Bandipur ? please write the proper numbers as follows.

[I= absolutely desired, 2= Desired and 3= not desired]

- i) To benefit rich and upper class only. []
- ii) To benefit poor and lower class only. []
- iii) To benefit all (in respective of caste, created and class) in a progressive and Justifiable way having emphasis upon poor and lower class community. []

iv) To benefit only those who are competent, efficient and professional.

[]

v) to benefit only those who can invest. []

21. Would you like to give some suggestion comments for the development of tourism in Bandipur.

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

Time:-

Place:-

Thank you

Survey of Local Residents

The following data are being collected for the submission of the thesis on "Problem and prospect of ecotourism in Bandipur: A case study of Bandipur." This study is supposed to help for the development of tourism in Bandipur. Therefore, you are respectfully requested to assign your valuable time to full up the following question.

A. Personal Information

Name:- Age:-
Gender:- Profession:-
Education:- Family members:-
Male () Female ()
Source of income:-

1. Which occupation do you have to support your life to service ?

- (a) Agricultural
 - (i) Main occupation (ii) Side occupation
- (b) Trade and business
 - (i) Kinara shop (ii) Hotel and lodge house
 - (iii) Tea shop (iv) Fancy
 - (v) Others

2. How much wedges or income do you have annually ?

- (a) Agricultural Annual income
 - (i) Food crops Rs.....
 - (ii) Cash crops Rs.....
 - (iii) Vegetables Rs.....
 - (iv) Fruits Rs.....
 - (v) Livestock farming Rs.....
 - (vi) Trade business Rs.....
 - (vii) Others Rs.....

3. What type of service do you have provides for foreigner ?

- (i) Fruits and vegetables ()
- (ii) Meat, fruits, miles and cured ()
- (iii) Lodging and fooding ()
- (iv) Others services ()

4. Where you supply your local product or from where you import your's need goods ?

S.N.	Goods	Exporting market	Importing market
(i)	Meat, fruits, milk and curse	_____	_____
(ii)	Daily needs	_____	_____
(iii)	Handicrafts	_____	_____
(iv)	Others	_____	_____

5. What type of development is possible in this place ?

- (i) Good ()
- (ii) Bad ()
- (iii) Don't know ()

6. In which sense do you have support tourism ?

- (i) Main employment ()
- (ii) Side employment ()
- (iii) Self interest ()
- (iv) Passing time ()

7. What type of tourism situation have a now days ?

- (i) More satisfied ()
- (ii) Little satisfied ()
- (iii) Absolute employment ()
- (iv) Part time employment ()

8. Do you have fully depend tourism sector ?

- (i) Yes ()
- (ii) No ()

9. If you have not fully dependent on tourism field then why you was attractive by tourism field ?

- (i) Supporting by society ()
- (ii) for your interpreting ()
- (iii) Depend on this occupation ()

10. Do you think this occupation is a long lasting in your future ?

- (i) Yes ()
- (ii) No ()

11. In which subject the tourist were attracted in this place ?

- (i) Cultural values () (ii) Natural beauty ()
 (iii) Respectfully welcome () (iv) All the above ()
12. What type of effect do you have face by this tourism sector ?
 (i) Increase income and developing your life ()
 (ii) Decrease income ()
 (iii) No any effect ()
 (iv) I don't know anything ()
13. What type of effect do you have in tourism sector from your investment and income ?
 (i) Benefit an income () (ii) In balance ()
 (iii) Don't know () (iv) In loss ()
14. In which way the tourism have to be run in your place or country ?
 (i) Income for society () (ii) Income for businessman () (iii) Benefit for both ()
15. What are the different effect of tourism in development of this area ?
- | | Positive | Negative |
|--|----------|----------|
| (i) Employment and service opportunity | () | () |
| (ii) Opportunity of the establishment
traditional cottage industry | () | () |
| (iii) Conservation and promotion of
natural and cultural assets | () | () |
| (iv) Business opportunity | () | () |
| (v) Animal husbandry horticulture and
vegetable farming opportunity | () | () |
| (vi) Development of infrastructure | () | () |
| (vii) Proper disposal of sewerage
and cleanliness | () | () |
| (viii) Price rise services and commodities | () | () |
| (ix) Increase in moral an social values. | () | () |
| (x) Community awareness. | () | () |

16. Do you have come any internal tourist in this place ?
 (i) Yes () (ii) No ()
17. What type of internal tourist came to visit in this place ?
 (i) Research of group () (ii) Youth group ()
 (iii) Entertainment group () (iv) Single or family ()
 (v) Investigation group () (vi) All the above
18. Do you have think your's children will support tourism themselves in future in this place ?
 (i) Yes () (ii) No ()
19. What types of problem in tourism sectors of Bandipur ?
 (i) Drinking water ()
 (ii) Easy transportation ()
 (iii) Training and seminar about tourism ()
 (iv) All the above ()
20. What will have to do for developing tourism in future ?
 (i) Who society have to support in this sector. ()
 (ii) Advertisement should be follow up in country and outside the country ()
 (iii) To investigate for its possibility. ()
 (iv) Others
21. If you have to support for tourist by providing good service and enjoyment ?
 (i) Yes () (ii) No () (iii) Busy ()
22. A few tourist visits Bandipur then servicing turn by turn is well or not ?
 (i) Excellent () (ii) Good () (iii) Bad ()
 (iv) Don't know ()
23. To develop of tourism in Bandipur, there is any supporting community or not ?
 (i) Yes () (ii) No ()

24. Do you have think it is necessary for Banidpur to provides special community for. Development of tourism.

(i) Yes () (ii) No () (iii) Don't know ()

25. Would you like to give some suggestion and comments for the development of tourism in Bandipur ?

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

26. Which type project is working in Bandipur for its development ?

(i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)
(v) (vi)

27. How the tourism should be development in Bandipur ? Please write the proper number as follow

[I = Absolutely desired, 2 = Desired and 3 = Note desired]

- (i) To benefit rich and upper class only. ()
(ii) To benefit poor and lower class only. ()
(iii) To benefit all (Irrespective of caste creed and class) in progressive and fustifiable way having emphass upon poor and lower class community. ()
(iv) To benefit only these who are competent, efficient and professional ()
(v) To benefit only these who can invest. ()

Date :-

Place :-

Thanks.