

IMPACT OF TOURISM ON SOCIO- CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL PEOPLE  
A Case Study Of Bhoteodar VDC, Lamjung

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study is undertaken to evaluate the impact of tourism on the rural people of Bholedar VDC of Lamjung District. The study has been undertaken fulfill the following objectives. They are: evaluate the impact of tourism in the socio-cultural life of rural people, examine the situation of economic life of the rural people of the study area, to explore the tourism related problems.

Bholedar of Lamjung district is purposively selected for this study. It is because this area is emerging gradually as a tourism centre and the socio-cultural and natural prospects of tourism industry in this area are seen bright. This is one of the potential centers in the Western Development Region of Nepal.

From the sampling 105 households, 10 hotels owners and 25 tourist we may conclude that above 65 percentage of people are engaged in farming others are in business, laboring etc. Economic condition of the VDC are not be bad because of good environment and productive land, cultural pattern, religious activities, ethnicity are quite good in condition, hotels owners has some kinds of problems they are like tap water, sanitation, RCC modern hotels etc. If these kinds of requirement should improved further it should provide to develop tourism sector. Managing is the main tourist destination of that District and trekking over this route is quite important factor. So it should be highlighted as much as to develop the tourism industry after this the over all development is not far away from the Nepal.

## ABBREVIATIONS/ACCRONYMS

<b>DDC</b>	<b>District Development Committee</b>
<b>HMG/N</b>	<b>His Majesty's Government of Nepal</b>
<b>HRD</b>	<b>Human Resource Development</b>
<b>INGO</b>	<b>International Non Governmental Organization</b>
<b>IUOTO</b>	<b>International Union of Official Travel Organization</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non Governmental Organization</b>
<b>NPC</b>	<b>National Planning Commission</b>
<b>NTB</b>	<b>Nepal Tourism Board</b>
<b>PATA</b>	<b>Pacific Area Travel Association</b>
<b>HH</b>	<b>Households</b>
<b>TU</b>	<b>Tribhuvan University</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNO</b>	<b>United Nations Organization</b>
<b>VDC</b>	<b>Village Development Committee</b>
<b>WTO</b>	<b>World Tourism Organization</b>

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# CHAPTER I

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom, a yam between two big countries, India and china. The total area of this nation is 147181skm. A geographical setting of this country is really unique. In the map of glob, this country lies in between the latitude  $26^{\circ} 22'$  South to  $30^{\circ} 27'$  North and longitude  $80^{\circ} 4'$  East to  $88^{\circ} 12'$  West and elevation ranges from 90m to 8848 meters, the average length being 885Km east to west and average breadth of about 193 Km north to south.

Tourism is one of the leading sectors in recent years and being as a means of development, developing countries are looking for the same for development. Tourism is emerging as a good option for the rural development as well as for uplifting the living standard of the rural people. One hand Nepal is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world scenario, beside that rich in the cultural heritage, bio- diversity and others. It is also the homeland of several tribes and races.

Nepal's main geographical features include snow – capped peaks, lower mountains, mid hills and fertile plains of tropical jungles. The land locked country covers an area of 147,181sq. Kilometers ranging from 70 meters to the highest point at 8,848meters above sea level. Nepal's popularity as a tourist destination has increased vastly over the last three decades.

Foreigners were allowed to enter in this area since 1951 and trekking permits were simplified in 1964. Since then, in Nepal there is dramatic increase in the number of tourists. At present, tourism stands as an important source of foreign currency earning industry. The positive aspects of tourism industry are:

- Increase foreign exchange.
- Improve the economy
- Provide employment.
- Generate tax revenue.
- Promote other industries.
- Decrease reliance on natural resources and polluting industries.
- Tourism can be benefited to increase the quality of life.

To develop the tourism there should be identification of tourist. Tourist is defined as a person who has different interest, aims, travel the places, visit the people taste, cultural life styles, natural environment are said to be the tourist.

The contemporary dictionary of English defines the word tourist in this way, "People with the keen interest who practice of traveling different places".

The hidden interest and the curiosity towards the people, place and their cultural livelihood make one to visit the various places. And moreover, the tourism or the tourist trade concerned with the culture. It is cultural tourism.

Tourist are temporary visitor staying at least 24 hours in the country visited on the purpose of journey can be clarified under one of the following heading: leisure, business and mission but not for earning purpose. (IOUT: 1963)

Tourism is the temporary movement of people destination outside their normal place of work. The activities under taken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to fulfill their needs are concerned to the tourist trade. There is push and pull relationship between the tourists and the destinations.

Nepal is made up of rural settlements and our great culture and natural beauty all rest in these rural areas. The community based village tourism and eco-tourism can give Nepal a strategic advantage against its competitors. Diversification of our tourism products and activities has to take a paradigm shift from its conventional

destination to the new and changing definitions of tourism. The prospects of rich biodiversity in Nepal need more promotion for special interest tourists who have selected to call themselves “responsible tourists” and “eco-tourists”.

Tourism in Nepal is heavily based on nature and natural resources. Most of the tourist coming to Nepal like to visit the area of natural beauties such as mountains, lakes, national parks, conservation areas etc. For the nature lovers and pleasure seekers Nepal can provide many attractions. The sight seeing, jungle safari, white water rafting, sports fishing, mountaineering, mountain biking, sharing the happiness of experiences with the other people etc.

In the year 1995 His majesty’s government of Nepal had formulated, “Tourism policy ’ 1995” to speed up the development activities in tourism sector with having following objectives:

- To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the country,
- To increase employment, foreign currency earning and national income and to improve regional imbalance having expended the tourism industry of to the rural areas,
- To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural, cultural and human environments of the country,
- To maintain high image of the nation in international community be providing standard services and necessary security to the tourist and,
- To develop and promote Nepal as an attractive tourist center.

Bhoteodar is one of the tourist center in Nepal. It is one of the VDC of Lamjung District. Bhoteodar lies in Gandaki Zone and situated in western Development Tregion of Nepal. This is the hilly district of the county. A motorable road passes through the VDC. Borders of lamjung are; Gorkha on the East, Kaski on the West, Manang on the North and Tanahun on the South. The district lies from 28.5' to 28.32' north latitude and from 84.10 to 84.40' east longitude. The area of Lamjung is 1692 square Kilometre. It has covered 1.15 percent area of Nepal. The lowest part of Nepal in Lamjung is Ramghatar (480 meter above from sea level) and the highest part is 8155(meter above sea level), which is Mount Manasalu. The district is very

important from the tourism point of view. The headquarter of this district is Besisahar. It is a historical place because of Lamjung Durbar. Manang is the main tourist destination of Lamjung district and trekking over this area is advantageous for the tourist. Mostly, French, German, British, Israeli, American tourists come to visit the area. The peak tourist seasons are September, October, April and May.

Bhoteodar is one of the small towns of Lamjung district. Because of its own beauty, culture, tradition, ethnicity, history etc makes, the Bhoteodar become a tourist destination. There are many standard hotels in Bhoteodar. Star Hotel, Thakali Hotel, Machhapuchhre Hotel, Kanchha Hotel, Manasulu Hotel are some of them. Bhoteodar seems to be a small and loving town of Lamjung. Tourists are enjoyed to stay Bhoteodar after and before their trekking over the area. Besisahar, Khudi, Bhulbhule, Gyandi, Bahundada, Jagat, Tal, Thoche, Bagarchhap, Pisang to Chame, (Manang) starts from Bhoteodar. When tourist move towards Manang they have enjoyed beautiful sceneries of mountains like Manasulu, Himalachuli, Thronlapas, Dhawalagiri, Annapurna. On the way they have enjoyed many Suspension bridges and many other interesting things.

This district is gradually emerging as a potential tourist center. It may contribute to generate national economy of the country. Tourism sector can be considered as an important Sector for the development of this district. This district is full of natural beauties and cultural heritage. The study covers the socio-cultural and economic development of rural people of Bhoteodar VDC.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

Nepal is a rich country in its own natural Tradition, bio-diversity, culture etc. Beside that one of the poorest and least developed country. Lack of utilization of economic resources, awareness on tourism sectors there is low development in tourism industry. There should be developed good principals in state level and awareness program for the general public. The condition of health, sanitation, education would also the main factors to promote tourism sector. There should be

proper development of infrastructure e.g. Road, buildings, hotels bridges electricity tap water, parks etc to attract the tourists.

Tourism is one of the important industries of Nepal, but unfortunately, key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation and many others are not still properly developed. So main problem is to fulfill all these facilities as far as possible.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the impact of tourism on the rural people of Bhoteodar VDC of Lamjung.

The Specific objectives are as follows:

- a. To evaluate the impact of tourism in the socio-cultural life of rural people.
- b. To examine the situation of economic life of the rural people of the study area.
- c. To explore the tourism related problems.

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

Tourism has many dimensions and it has many perspectives to be studied more over, the tourism has become one of the industrial phenomenons. Being smokeless industry this industry is one of the best industries for the generation of economic resources.

The rural Nepal is covered by villages poverty can be observed every where, So tourism leads one of the most important sector to alleviate the poverty. This study contributes to some extent to alleviative the poverty. Tourism generates the employment opportunities for the local rural people. It helps to increase the socio-economic standard of living.

- The study helps to identify the existing situation of tourism in Bhoteodar and its beautiful location value for the natural beauty of Himalayas.

- The study provides sufficient guidelines for the policy makers, planners and development workers for policy formulation and further inquiry, which can promote tourism in the future.

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

This study is basically concerned with socio- cultural and economic life of rural people of Bhoteodar VDC. Being local of this area I have chosen these sector to make clear about potentiality, impact of tourism on this area.

There are some limitations of the study, which is more specific and more useful to fulfill the objectives. The limitations can be outlined as follows:

- a. The study is focused on the evaluation of the socio-cultural situation in the study area.
- b. The study is focused on the study of economic situation of the rural people.
- c. Questionnaires and interviews are focused on the tourism sector and its impact over the people of Bhoteodar VDC only.

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

This study is divided into five chapters, which are included as follows:

Chapter I; Introduction - this chapter includes the statement of the problem, objectives, limitation and organization of the study.

Chapter II; Literature Review - this chapter focuses on national as well as international perspective of tourism also includes the research findings.

Chapter III; Research Methodology - this chapter shows the methods of collecting data and description of research site and process of data analysis.

Chapter IV; Tourism and Tts Dimensions - this chapter shows the clear concept of tourism. The situation of tourism industry in Nepal. It's major attractions, conditions, areas etc.



Chapter V; Presentation and Analysis of the Data - this chapter presents the overall findings of the study in different aspects analyzed and presented in different figures, tables, and graphs.

Chapter VI; Conclusion and Recommendations - this chapter presents the conclusion of the study and recommendations and also recommended some points for further research.

## CHAPTER II

### 2. REVIEW OF LITITERATURE

To enrich the study with information on “Impact of Tourism on Socio-Cultural and Economic Development of Rural People, “A case study of Bhoteodar VDC” a review of relevant literature is necessary. The study shows its clear vision by giving the conceptual Review and Review of related studies.

#### 2.1. Conceptual Review

Tourism had been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organizations and, yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. Hermann v. Schullard, and Australian economist gave one of the earliest definitions of tourism in 1910. According to Schullard, tourism is "the sum total of the operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relates to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside or certain country, city or region." (Satyal, 2002:7) R. De Meyer has defined tourism as "A collective term for human movement and its attendant activities caused by the exteriorization and fulfillment of the desire to escape that is more or less latent in everybody" (Chattopadhyay, 1995:7). This definition received the first prize by Academic International de Tourism at Monte Carlo in 1952. However, this definition does not seem to be broad enough. Another definition of tourism given by the Swiss Professors Walter Henniker and Kurt Krapf, in 1942, is more technical. According to them "Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity." The Tourism Society in Britain had also attempted to clarify the concept and in 1976 defined tourism as: "Tourism is the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations; it includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visits or excursions."(Bhatia, 1994:38). 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 International Union of Official travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1908. Again, in 1993, the United Nation's Statistical Commission adopted Rome definition of tourism in revised from prepared by world Tourism Organization (WTO) as a follow up to the Ottawa International Conference on Travel and Tourism statistic, 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 more localities within his/her country of usual residence" (WTO, Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics, Madrid)

Tourists who are temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- Leisure (recreation holiday, health, study, religion and sport)
- Business, family, mission, meeting.
- Excursionists, same day visitors, who are temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited, including curies passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodate in a train (WTO, 1996:22)

World Tourism Organization has defined 'tourist' in precise terms as "Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and shoes main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people traveling for: leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional; health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purposes" (WTO,

1996: 24). Thus, tourism comprises 'the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes' (WTO, 1996:27 International Tourism Overview, Madrid). Some authors have given conceptual definition of tourism. Some of the conceptual definitions are presented as follows:

According to Burkart and Medlik, "tourism denotes the temporary and short-terms movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities at those destinations" (Burkart and Medlik, 1974:5).

Another conceptual definition of Lickorish (1985:7) is as follows: "Tourism embraces all movement of people outside their community for all purposes except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday, but it will also include for example, attendance's at conferences and movement on sporadic or infrequent business purposes."

Mathiesen and Wall provide a social perspective of tourism as, "Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residences, the activities undertaken during their stay in these destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. The study of tourism is the study of people away from their usual habitat, of the establishments, which responds to the requirements of the travelers, and of the impacts that they have on the economic, physical and social-well beings of their hosts. It involves the motivations and experiences of the tourists, the expectation of and adjustments made by residents of resection areas, and roles played by the numerous agencies and institution which intercede between them" (Mathieson and Wall, 1982:1).

Cohen (1974: 533) also extended a sociological perspective of tourism as "voluntary, temporary travelers traveling at the expectation of pleasure from the novelty and change experienced on a relatively long and not-recurrent round-trip. McIntosh, Goelnder and Brent Ritchie (1995) defined tourism as "the sum of the

phenomenon and relationship arising from the interaction of tourists, attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors.

According to Collier (1989:3) the definition of tourism identifies the following characteristics:

- Tourism involves a complex set of interrelationships between people, the places and products.
- These interrelationships evolve through the transportation of people to the various destinations outside of their normal place of residence, and their stay at those destinations.
- The duration of the visit must generally be of a short-term nature.
- Tourism is essentially a pleasure activity in that it does not involve earning related travel even if the associated income is not earned in the destination, regions or country.

## **2.2. Historical Context**

As in the early period the word tourism was not familiar in the Nepalese society people used to construct Dharamashalas along the pilgrimage routes from the time immemorial. As they are the easy means of providing service for domestic travelers, the villagers in remote and lovely places are still building “ Dharmashalas”. The nawars and the shakayas developed the first kind of hotel is bhattis ( pradhananga, 1993).

A great political change took place in Nepal because of the revolution of 1951. After the revolution, the gates of the Nepal were opened to all foreigners. The roads were not motorable, transport and communications were not very poor when the Rana regime fell down in 1951. The tourism department board was developed to develop the tourism industry throughout the nation. In 1953, Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary conquered Mount Everest, the world as a mountainous country with lovely peaks to climb. In 1997 a separate department of tourism came into existence. Those individuals

who are motivated to travel make the entire picture of tourism. Hence, the perception of tourists plays key roles in the marketing of goods and development of a tourist area. A positive perception of tourists towards an area reflects that they are satisfied with the various attributes of the area and indicates that the demand of that area would increase (Shrestha, 1993).

In 2<sup>nd</sup> may 1956, the coronation of King Mahendra was regarded as the first great landmark in development of tourism and it incident attracted many tourists into Nepal, though Nepal has already expanded the diplomatic Relation with the world's famous organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, and WHO etc. After getting the membership of the UNO in 1955, gradually Nepal becomes known to the outside world. The first group tours consisted of 12 Americans and 2 Brazilian organized under the pioneer body of Sir Thomas Cook and his son arrived at Kathmandu in the autumn of 1956.

Recently a new concept, eco-tourism, is introduced in Nepal. The use of this concept is not unambiguous. In the past, several definitions of eco-tourism were given. The definitions vary from a description of nature tourism to a border definition in which not only the activities of the tourists are involved but also the elements like the conservation of eco-system and sustainable development are incorporated. Eco-tourism means ecologically sound tourism, in general it is synonymous with nature tourism. It is a force for sustainable natural resources. Eco- tourism is nature travel that advantages conservation and sustainable development of the natural resources (Kunwar, 1997).

His Majesty Government of Nepal keeps an eye on the rural base tourism in the rural areas by making special policy and strategy at the national level. The concept of village Tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village Tourism, so that the village people will get direct benefit from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

Tourism activities will be promoted in the village that can benefit to the village people directly as well as indirectly. Resource rich village for tourist attraction will be developed in to tourist centers. One village in each of the 14 zones is developed as a model village during this plan period. (10<sup>th</sup> plan).

### **2.3 Current Scenario**

Village Tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions policy makers and local communities as a potentially- uncreative mechanism for conserving the natural resource base. The objective of village tourism despite: often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural areas and use to revenues for local conservation and economic development activities.

The tourist areas of cultural, natural, historical, and religious heritages will be preserved by local VDC and municipalities. Non-government organization that work for upliftment of ethnic groups by utilizing their ethnic cultural heritages will be encouraged to design and implement various projects that can generate income for the ethnic groups by utilizing their ethnic cultural heritage. HIS Majesty the Government Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had declared Sirubari Village Syangja as a first model tourist village in 1998.

Eleven model tourist villages were proposed to be spread out among the' various geographical divisions of country. Only a few tourist villages have come up including Sirubari Syangja district, Ghale Gaun at Lamtang district, which has been practicing as community based Village Tourism like Sirubari as taken 13 households as sampled since 20 Bashakh 2058 and also khasur and Bhujung villages are being practice as model tourist village at Lamjung District. Likewise Thulo persel and Kartic Deurealigaon in Kavre, Gandruk and siklesh in Kaski ,Parbat ,Mustang , Manang , Dang, Pyuthan Ilam and Taplejung.

Since the beginning of the ninth plan, it is to promote rural tourism of the rural areas by private sector as well as government sector had encouraged. In order to develop tourism industries and achieve the targets, the 9<sup>th</sup> plan has aimed to achieve the objectives like as to establish the backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector for the overall economic development. The second objectives was to established Nepal as a premium destination, the third one was to enhance employment spurt\unity, income generation and foreign enhance earning from the tourism sector and spreads these benefits down to the village levels.

Nevertheless, Nepal Tourism Board has adopted a policy of expanding Village Tourism all over the Kingdom, and plans to develop Village Tourism as an industry for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal Village Resort Private Limited has taken as sample. Sirubari village Tourism at Solukhumbu, Dhankuta, Lamjung and Tehrathum. The next private NGO SNV/NEPAL has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas, like Ilam and Taplejung. Tourism.

Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructure solely on the basis of per-planning and zoning of few feasible tourist sports. Temple's monasteries, building national sites of historical religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well develop [and utilized as tourist sports. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for these conservation.

## **2.4. Review of Related Studies**

Shrestha,1993 stated that when tourists temporarily visit a place, their physical presence, expenditure and use of local resources produce several desired and undesired effects on host environment. The positive and negative impacts of the tourists` visit in the place would be the result of interchange between tourists, host



communities and destination environment. As a whole the impacts of the tourism industry can be classified into (1) socio cultural (2) economic and (3) physical. The residents are aware and sensitive to the impacts of tourism on the local environment and are able to judge the nature of impacts. Their judging is based on the needs and wants. So, the locals must be consulted for the development of the tourism industry in the area so that its deleterious impacts to them and the environment could be minimized and the cooperation of local public could be trained in tourism related professional and must be provided opportunities to run tourism related business.

Gurung, 1993 stated that it was important to acknowledge tourism as an industry and as a form or agent of development and change. The tourism can run on low use of resources and operates on a sustainable basis with power control and management. The Annapurna conservation area project of Nepal is promoting mass tourism on a sustainable basis by managing tourism and tourist commodities both with the help of local inhabitants. The prime objective of this management approach is to inject revenues received from tourist entry fees back to the region to promote its socio-cultural values, environment conservation and economic growth.

Baskota, K. (1974) Rural Tourism in Nepal thesis submitted to the institute of Humanities and social science, T.U., Katmandu, Nepal. This study's main aim was to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income is generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural tourism infrastructure.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Methodology**

In order to fulfill the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary data were used. The primary data were collected from the study area and books, journals, magazines etc were the source of secondary data.

#### **3.2. Research Design**

In order to fulfill the objectives of this study, descriptive and analytical methods were used to find out the impact of tourism on socio-cultural economic sector of rural people of Bhoteodar. Each and every fact were identified and analyzed systemically.

#### **3.3. Total Population and Sample Size**

Out of the total population of 16 thousand, 105 respondents (local people), 25 tourists, 10 hotel owners were selected for this study by using simple random sampling method. Beside, this in depth study, a local people, workers, businessman, farmers, teachers were selected for detail case study.

#### **3.4. Method of Data Collection**

Individual for interview was selected from the sector involved directly or indirectly on tourism. A pre-designed questionnaire was used to collect information in the matter of tourism and socio-cultural and economic development. And to find out more facts apart from interview technique observation method will also be applied for deeper understanding of the situation of rural people. Both independent and dependent variables were used for data analysis.

### **3.5. Observation**

Observation of the sites was done to assess the different situation of the tourism development. The advantage of this method was that it gives an immediate and vivid understanding of the situation. The checklist was used for this purpose.

### **3.6. Unstructured Interviews**

Unstructured interviews was carried out with the beneficiaries i.e. hotel, tourists and others. This also included housewives, local residents and tea shoppers, and travelers through the study area. This, rapport was shaped with the interviewees by explaining to them the study and its purpose. This type of interview was helpful in understanding varied Socio-economic aspects of the village, as well as cross checking the data obtain from structured interviews.

### **3.7. Structured Interviews**

Information was also collected by using the structured interview method and this was accomplished by the construction of questionnaire. Key informants, who included a Hotel Manager, Tourist and Local leader, were selected for the detail study.

### **3.8. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Simple Computer Software's like Word and Excel were used for data analysis. . Figures, graphs and tables are included as per the requirement. The data obtained from the field was thoroughly reviewed to avoid the duplication and ambiguities. Both quantitative and qualitative information was analytically presented. The data was presented in the tables and analyzed using simple statistical tool such as average, percentage, frequencies etc. Likewise, qualitative information was presented in previously used from in simple ways. Only relevant information was presented in the report to make it more specific and consistent with the objective of the study.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **4. TOURISM AND IT'S DIMENSIONS IN NEPAL**

#### **4.1 Nepal as a Tourist Destination**

Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio diversity due to its unique geographical position and altitudinal variation. The alleviation of the country ranges from 60 m above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mountain Everest at 8,848m, all with in a distance of 150 km resulting into climatic conditions from sub-tropical to arctic.

#### **4.2 Nepal at a Glance**

In the world's scenario Nepal has covers 147,181 sq. km. Nepal is situated between china in the north and India in the south, east and west. The capital of Nepal is Katmandu. The Population of Nepal has 23.1 million. Nepali is the national language. However travel trade people understand and speak English as well. Nepalese rupee (approximately us\$ 1equals rs.74.55as of January 2006). Political system seems to be multi- party democracy. Nepal enjoys the destination of harmonious blending of all religion. Nepal has four major seasons, namely, winter: December- February, spring: march-may, summer: June – august, autumn: September- November. Nepal has more than 101 ethnic groups and 92 spoken languages.

#### **4.3 Facilities**

Nepal has every category of accommodation facilities. These range from the international standard star hotels and lodges. In order to have an assured quality service, it is advisable to use the facilities and services of government registered hotels, lodges, travel agencies, in the licensed tour guides only and engage an authorized trekking guide or porter only through a registered travel/trekking agency.

#### **4.4 Major Tourist Attractions**

Few destinations in the world can match Nepal in the variety of world class experiences: be it mountaineering, trekking, mountain biking, nature tours, culture tours, white –water- rafting, cannoning (cascading), kayaking, canoeing, mountains flights, hot air ballooning, pony trekking, jungle safari, bird watching, fishing, hand-gliding, ultra-light, aircraft ride, bung jumping, etc. in additions, we have several special interest tours like orchid tours, culture trek, honey hunting, village tours,

fossil hunting, meditation courses. Shamanism- panimism tour, cave tours, snow leopards and blue sheep trek and many more that take place throughout the year.

#### **4.5 Trekking**

Nepal is the ultimate destination for the trekking enthusiast offering a myriad of possibilities from the short and easy to the demanding challenges of the snowy peaks. Easy, moderate or rigorous- there is something for every one. Nepal has aptly been called “A Trekkers’ Paradise” as her terrain- mountains, hills and the Terai - offers some of the most spectacular trekking routes in the world. The immense contrasts in altitudes and climates found here support an equally spectacular mix of lifestyles, vegetation and wildlife. Trekking Nepal is as much a cultural experience as a Himalayan adventure. In the shadows and foothills of the icy pinnacles of the Himalayas, one passes picturesque charming villages inhabited by diverse ethnic groups. Treks vary from expeditions, high altitude treks to simple easy paced walks.

#### **4.6 Mountaineering**

With eight of the highest peaks in the world, including Mt. Everest, it is hardly surprising that Nepal has been the stage for some of the most outstanding achievements in the world of mountaineering. The dauntless icy peaks have since decades challenged the bodies and spirits of those daring enough to want to conquer the hulks. All inquiries and arrangements for expeditions have to be made well in advance of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mountaineering Section, Bhrikutimandap (Tel:4256231/2, Fax: 4227 281, [www.tourism.gov.np](http://www.tourism.gov.np)) where the guidelines have been laid down.

#### **4.7 River Rafting/ Kayaking/ Cannoning**

Few rafting rivers in the world can match the thundering course of the rivers of Nepal originating from the snow meltdown of the Himalayan terrain. The rivers gush through the twisted canyons, winding through calm valleys where small settlements are perched on the banks, taming out only as they spill out into the Indian plains to merge with the Ganges. A river- trip is one of the best ways to explore the typical cross-section of the country’s natural as well as the ethno-cultural heritage with massive doses of adrenaline buzz on our world caliber white-water thrills. An extreme sport popular in Europe, cannoning is now available in Nepal.

Cannoning gives you the freedom to explore some of the most ruggedly beautiful, yet forbidden places in the world.

#### **4.8 Jungle Safari**

Royal Chitwan and Bardiya National Parks and Royal Suklaphanta

Wildlife Reserve offer exciting safari holidays. Jungle activities here include venturing into deep jungle on elephant back or four wheel drive to view wild animals in their natural habitat, canoe rides on the jungle rivers, natural walks, bird watching and village tour excursions.

#### **4.9 Village Tours**

Village tours allow visitors to experience a stay in a typical Nepali village. This gives visitors an opportunity to observe the rich Nepalese cultural tradition from the closest quarter and intermingle with the locals. Besides, any expenses made at that level directly contribute to the welfare of the local community, hence giving the visitor a sense of satisfaction. Village Tours are conducted in Sirubari, Bridim, Ghale Gaon, illam and other places.

#### **4.10 Other Activities**

For those who cannot withstand the rigorousness of mountain climbing there are mountain flights, which fly around Mt. Everest and other summits providing a close-up view of the top of the world. On a clear day, the hill resorts of Dhulikhel (32 km from Kathmandu), Nagarkot (32 km east from Kathmandu) and Daman (80 km southwest of Kathmandu) afford magnificent views of Mt. Everest and the entire Himalayan range. For others, Pokhara, the lake city of Nepal provides endless opportunities for fishing, swimming, canoeing and boating along Phewa lake with majestic panoramic views in its background.

#### **4.11 A Rich Natural Heritage**

Thanks to Nepal's extensive and effective parks and reserves system, the country has managed to preserve more endangered species of flora and fauna than any other area in Asia. Nepal has a network of 9 National parks, 3 Wildlife Reserves, 3 Conservation Areas, 1 Hunting Reserve including 9 Buffer zones around national parks, covering a total of 28,585.67 sq. km, or 19.42% of the country's total land.

#### **4.12 UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites**

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1: Everest National Park      | (1,148 Sq. Km) |
| 2: Royal Chitwan Narayan Park | (932 Sq. km)   |

#### **4.13 Other National Parks**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Khaptad National Park                                | (225 Sq. Km)   |
| 2. Langtang National Park                               | (1,710 Sq. km) |
| 3. Makalu- Barun National Park<br>and Conservation Area | (2,330 Sq.km)  |
| 4. Rara National Park                                   | (106 Sq. Km)   |
| 5. Royal Bardiya National Park                          | (968 Sq. Km)   |
| 6. Shey- Poksundo National Park                         | (3,555 Sq. Km) |
| 7. Shivapuri National Park                              | (144 Sq. Km)   |

#### **4.14 Wildlife Reserves**

- |                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Koshi- Tappu Wildlife Reserve | (176 Sq. Km) |
| 2. Parsa Wildlife Reserve        | (499 Sq. Km) |
| 3. Suka Phanta Wildlife Reserve  | (305 Sq. Km) |

#### **4.15 Conservation Areas**

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Annapurna Conservation Area   | (7,629 Sq. Km) |
| 2. Kanchejungo Conservation Area | (2,035 Sq. Km) |
| 3. Manaslu Conservation Area     | (1,663 Sq. Km) |

#### **4.16 Hunting Reserve**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Dhorpatan | (1325 Sq. Km) |
|--------------|---------------|

#### **4.17 A Rich Cultural Heritage**

Nepal offers an incomparable scope to connoisseurs of art and culture to see and study the different aspects of fine arts in its painting, sculpture, woodcarving and architecture. The three main historic cities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur with numerous historical monuments, old palaces and palace square, shrines and temples, ageless traditions and legends make it a veritable living museum. The Kathmandu Valley boasts seven UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites all within a radius of 20 km.

## CHAPTER V

### 5. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 5.1. Description of the Study Area

Bhoteodar is one of the tourist centers in Nepal. It is one of the VDC of Lamjung District. Bhoteodar lies in Gandaki Zone and situated in western Development region of Nepal. The district is very important from the tourism point of view. The headquarter of this district is Besisahar. Bhoteodar is recognized by tourist center because of its own appearance (culture, tradition, ethnicity) etc. Mostly, French, German, British, Israeli, American tourists come to the district. The peak tourist seasons are September, October, April and May. There are many standard hotels in Bhoteodar Star Hotel, Thakali Hotel, Machhapuchhre Hotel, Kanchha Hotel, Manasulu Hotel are some of them. Seems to be a small and loving town of Lamjung, Bhoteodar is the center point of this area. Before and after Trekking tourist want to stay Bhoteodar for the purpose of leisure. Besisahar, Khudi, Bhulbhule, Gyandi, Bahundada, Jagat, Tal, Thoche, Bagarchhap, Pisang to Chame, (Manang) starts from Bhoteodar. When tourist move towards Manang, they have enjoyed beautiful sceneries of mountains like Manasulu, Himalachuli, Thronlapas, Dhawalagiri, Annapurna On the way enjoyable experiences of many Suspension bridges and many other interesting things.

**Table No. 5.1**

#### **Description of Religion Groups.**

Religion	No of H.H	Percentage
Hindu	64	60.95
Buddhist	41	39.04
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

The above **Table No. 5.1** shows, that there are sixty-four household (60.95%) of total population are Hindu and only Forty-One (39.04 %) are Buddhist. People of other religion like Islam and Christianity are not found here. Most of the



Mongolians are Buddhist. Religious pattern shows us that, there is low attachment of out sides. Local people like their own attitude and culture.

**Table No. 5.2**

**Description of Caste\Ethnic group.**

Caste	No of H.H	Percentage
Brahman	56	53.33
Chhetries	24	22.85
Baishya	13	12.38
Sudra	12	11.42
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

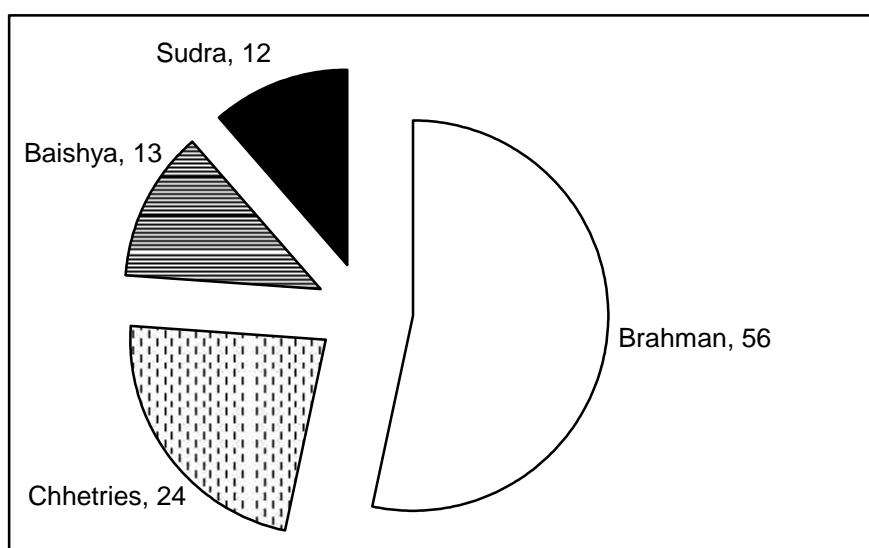


figure 5.1

The above **Table No. 5.2** shows, that Most of the people of each households are Bramin in Bhoteodar VDC. The number of Brahmins, Chhetries and Sudra are 56, 24 and 12, and only 13 are Baishy.

The chart, makes sure that Brahmans people are great in number i.e. 53.33 percent follow by Chhetri, Baishya and Sudra 22.85 percentage, 12.38 percentage and 11.42 percentage respectively.

**Table No. 5.3**

**Population Distribution by Gender.**

Gender	No of respondent	Percentage
Male	115	46.93
Female	130	53.06
Total	245	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

The above **Table No. 5.3** shows, the over all gender distribution pattern of the population in Bhoteodar VDC. In this table, the number of female is grater than the number of male. In total 105-housedholds are sampled 115(46.493%) male and 130 (53.06%) female. 245 populations are under the total gender.

**Table No. 5.4**

**Description of Educational Status.**

Education	No of respondent	Percentage
Literate	512	78.65
Illiterate	84	21.35
Total	596	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

The **Table No. 5.4** shows, the educational status of people of this VDC, it is shown the number of total population is 596. Out of which 512 people are literate and 84 people are illiterate. So the percentage of literate people is 78.65 and percentage of illiterate people is 21.35.

**Table No. 5.5**

**Description of Occupational Status**

Occupation	No of H.H	Percentage
Agriculture	64	60.95
Business	15	14.28
Labors	13	12.38
Service	13	12.38
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

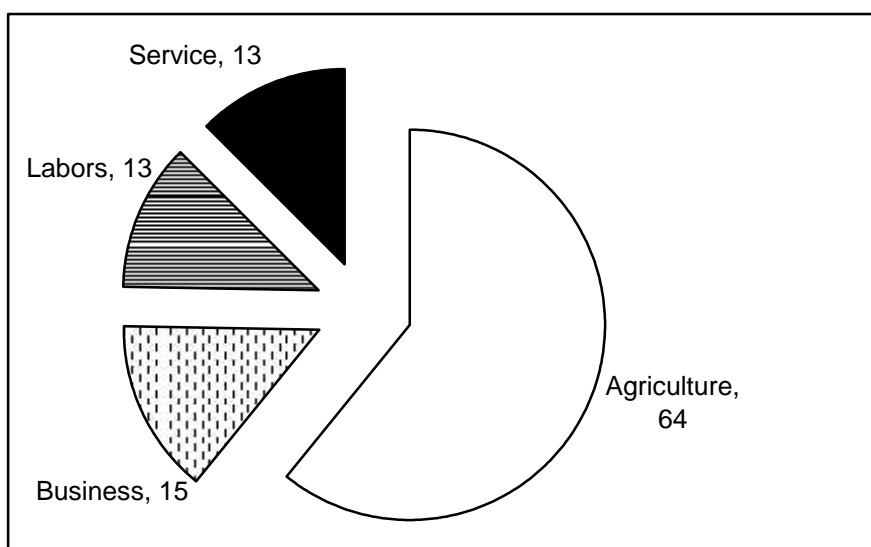


Figure 5.2

The **Table No. 5.5** shows, that majority of the households i.e. 60.95 percentage, dependent upon farming. So that sixty-one household depend on agriculture. And the remaining Forty Five percent house holds have adopted other professions like, business 14.28 %, services 12.38 percent and 12.38 percent of the total house holds are daily wage earners. Above chart conclude that Nepal is agriculture-based country.

**Table No. 5.6**

**Family Pattern of Population**

Family pattern	No of H.H.	Percentage
Nuclear	75	71.42
Joint	30	28.57
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

Above **Table No. 5.6** shows that from the sampled 105 house holds the majority of the people of Bhoteodar is Seventy Five 71.42 sampled houses lived in nuclear family and other Thirty 28.57 percentage household lived in joint family.

**Table No. 5.7**

**Housing Pattern of Population**

Housing pattern	No of H.H	Percentage
Old	5	4.76
Moderate	40	38.09
Rcc	55	52.38
Modern with gardening and parking	5	4.76
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

**Table No 5.7** shows, housing pattern of the sampled population. It shows that most of the houses are in new model. Fifty-Five 52.38 percentage houses are RCC, Forty 38.09 percentage houses are moderate types, Five 4.26 houses are in modern with gardening and parking and also Five 4.26 houses are in old model. So the data shows the housing pattern in general looking good in condition.

**Table No. 5.8**

**Response of Tourist in the Area**

Opinion	No of H.H	Percentage
Liked	70	68.14
Disliked		
Medium	27	25.71
No idea	8	7.61
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field survey, 2006.*

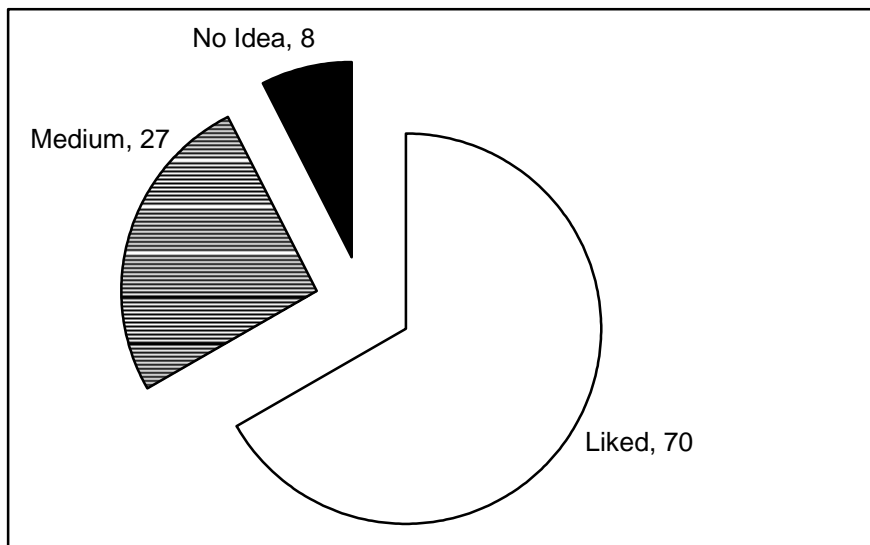


Figure 5.3

Above **Table No 5.8** shows, that what are the responses tourists feel in the area. Seventy 68.14 percentage tourists said that they liked the area very much and the very place has high potentiality of tourist center. Twenty-Seven sampled tourists have said that it is medium in some cases it should be managed properly. Eight 7.61 percentage tourist said that they don't want to say or they have no any idea about this.

## 5.2. Social and Cultural Impact of Tourism over the Study Area

**Table No. 5.9**

### **Change in Dressing Pattern**

Dress	No of H.H	Percentage
Drastic changed	5	4.76
Moderate changed	44	41.90
Slightly changed	56	53.33
Unchanged		
Total	105	100%

*Source: field Survey, 2006.*

Above data shows the dressing pattern of the area. Dressing pattern represent fashion and fashion indicates the people from different cultures. From the study it shows that Fifty-Six 53.33 percentage people said that in dressing pattern there is slightly changes comes but it is not in more percentage. Forty-Four 41.90 people accept there is moderate change comes in dressing pattern. Only Five 4.76 people said that there is drastic change in dressing pattern in these days.

So it was found in the study area that the Gurung, Tamang and Magar had their own special dress. Guniu, cholo, bakhhu, patuki, pote, ghangar, chura, bala, dhago, tika and kalli are traditional clothes and ornaments of females and kachhad, kattu, bhoto, daura, suruwal, jwari and Dhaka topi are the traditional clothes of males. Now in these days in the replacement of these dress there comes shirt, pant, kurta salwar, sari, blouse, etc.

**Table No. 5.10**

**Change in Cultural Pattern**

Culture	No of H.H	Percentage
Preserved	20	19.04
Vanished	22	20.95
Commercialize	38	36.19
No idea about it	25	23.80
Total	105	100%

*Source: field Survey, 2006.*

From the tourist activity over the area some short of cultural pattern is changed. Thirty-Eight 36.19 percentage people said that the cultural pattern has been commercialized after tourist inflow in the area. Twenty-Five 23.80 percentage people said that they have no any idea about it. Twenty-Two 20.95 percentage people accept that the culture is on vanishing process. And Twenty 19.04 said that it is not in wrong way it is preserved in these days.

**Table No. 5.11**

**Effect on Traditional Rites and Rituals**

Rites and rituals	No of H.H	Percentage
Un changed		
Slightly changed	64	60.95
Completely changed	5	4.76
Moderate changed	36	34.28
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

After tourist in flow in the area some changes has been seen in the area. Above data shows that in total 105 sampled house hold Sixty Four 60.95 percentage population said that it has slightly changes come on the traditional rites and rituals. Thirty-Six 34.28 percentage people said there has moderate change has been seen and Five 4.76 has completely change has been seen on traditional rites and rituals over the society.

**Table No. 5.12**

**Change in Food Habits**

Food	No of H.H	Percentage
Drastic change		
Moderate change	33	31.42
Slightly change	40	38.09
Un changed	32	30.47
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

Above **Table No 5.12** shows that from past to present there is not much changes comes in food habits in this place. Nepalese food like dal, bhat tarkari, achar, ghundrak, dhedo etc still liked by Nepalese. So the data shows that Forty 38.09 percentage people said that slightly changes comes on food habits they also liked foreiners food like momo, thupa, pizza, cakes etc. Thirty Three 31.42 percentage people in moderate changes, and Thirty Two 30.47 percentage are in the side of un changed, they conclude that in this contest people liked their own traditional food.



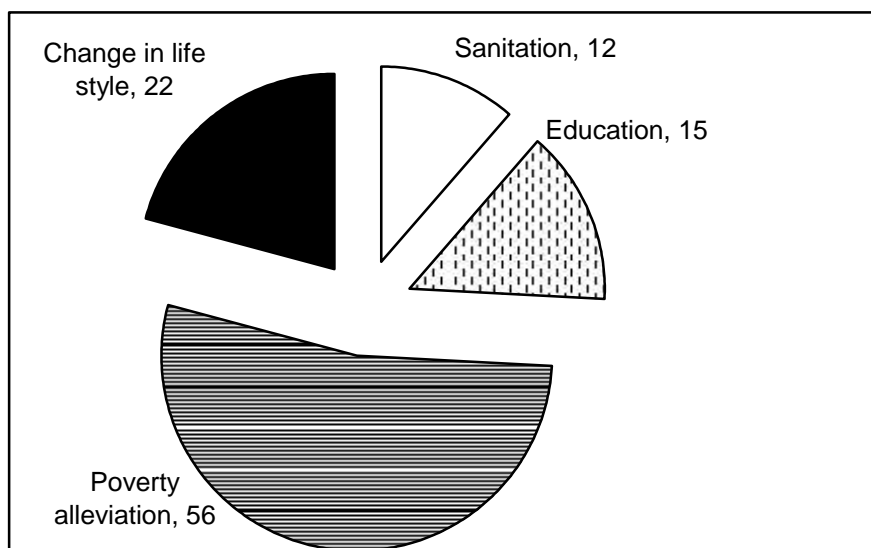
### 5.3. Positive and Negative Impact Caused by Tourism over the Area

**Table No. 5.13**

#### **Positive Impact of Tourism**

Impact	No of H.H	Percentage
Sanitation	12	11.42
Education	15	14.28
Poverty Alleviation	56	53.33
Change in Life Style	22	20.95
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*



**Figure 5.4**

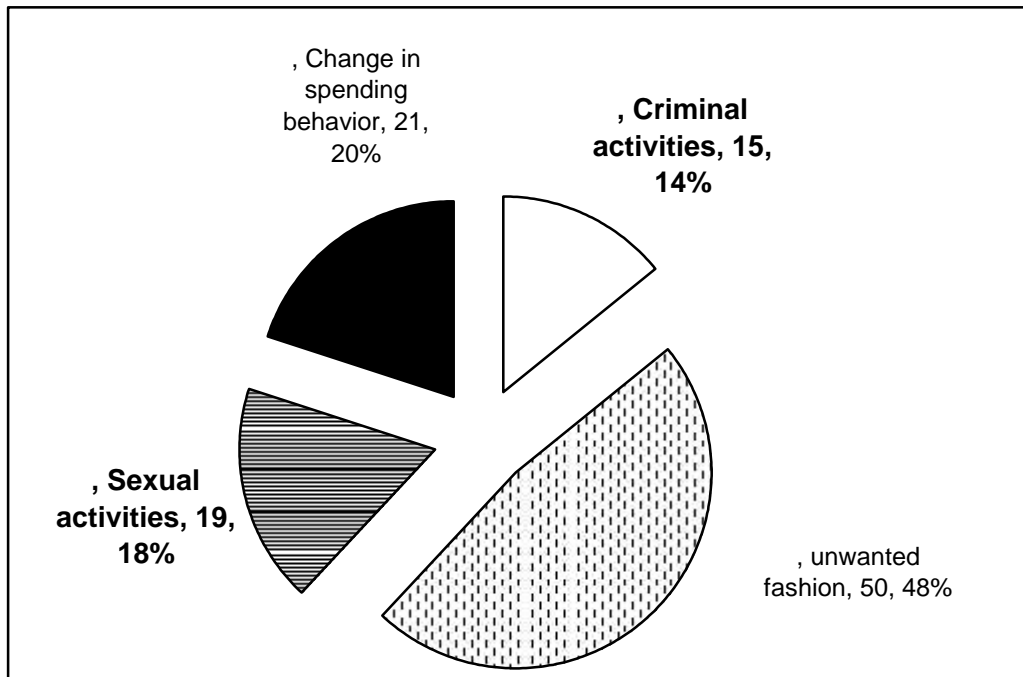
Tourism is a sector, which is generating both positive and negative impact over the area. Above **Table No 5.13** shows the positive impact in different sectors like poverty alleviation fifty-six 53.33 percentage, change in life style Twenty Two 20.95 percentage, education Fifteen 14.28 percentage and sanitation Twelve 11.42 percentage in total hundred and Five population.

**Table No. 5.14**

**Negative Impact of Tourism**

Impact	No.of H.H	Percentage
Criminal Activities	15	14.29
Unwanted Fashion	50	47.62
Sexual Activities	19	18.09
Change in Spending Behavior	21	20
Total	105	100%

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*



**Figure 5.5**

Above **Table No 5.14** shows the negative impact of tourism sector over the area. Fifty 47.62 percentage people claim that tourism brings adverse effect in fashion like hipup dresses, rap song, using vulgar word ect. in the society. People forget their oneness and follow what foreigners do. Twenty One 20 percentage people said that most of the people don't liked their own local goods but they liked foreign goods it become a problematic.

## 5.4. Tourist Information

**Table No. 5.15**  
**Information From Tourists**

S.N	Interview- Pattern	Response	Remarks
1	Nationality	Foreigners	Most all of them are French, Germn, British, Israeli, American and others are in some extent.
2	Age Group	25-50 years	
3	Sex	Male-Female (50-50)%	
4	Profession	Teacher, Scientist, Geologist, Enviro- nmentalist, Studet and Others	
5	Expenditure Pattern	Moderate	
6	Facilities	Good	
7	Future Tourism Promotion	Very Good	

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

All together 15 tourists were interviewed most all of them are French, German, British, Israeli, American and others. Most of them are around the age of Twenty-Five to Fifty. They said that the future of the tourism is very good in Nepal. According to their profession some of them told that they are teachers, scientist, geologist, students etc. they want to know Nepal from the inside. They have no any negative appearances about tourist.

## 5.5. Views from Tourists

**Table No 5.16**  
**About Visit Purpose**

Purpose of Visit	No of Residence	Percentage
Study and Research	7	28
Sigh Seeing	3	12
Recreation	10	40
Trekking	5	20
Total	25	100

*Source: Field survey, 2006.*

**Table No 5.16** shows the visiting purpose of the place. In total, Ten 40 percentage tourists said that they are coming there for recreation. Seven 28 have to studying and researching purpose, Five 20 percentage have to trekking purpose, and three 12 have to sigh seeing purpose. So the data shows the over all-visiting purpose of the area of tourist is to do well journey which is advantageous for them.

**Table No. 5.17**  
**Things Inspired to Visit**

Inspired by	Sampled People	Percentage
A Friend	9	36
Mountains and Frek	12	48
Peace and Beauty	4	16
Total	25	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2006.*

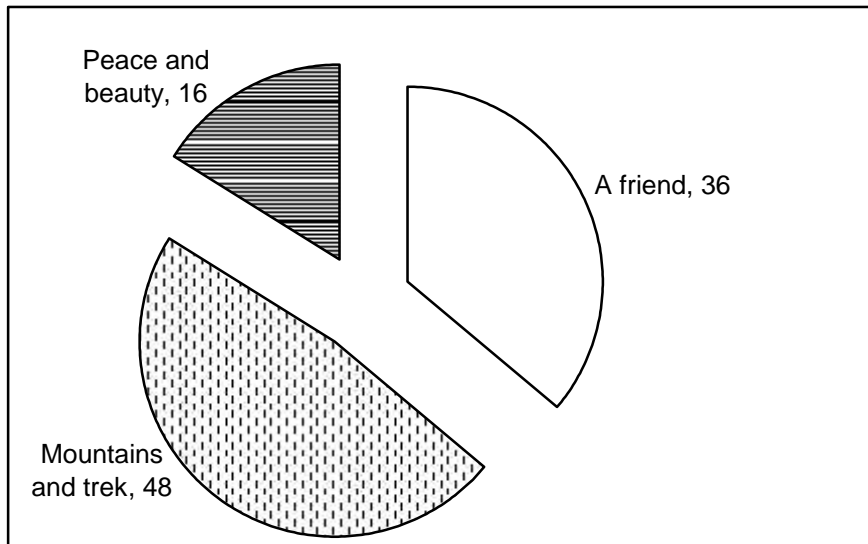


Figure 5.6

The above **Table No 5.17** shows that, in total sampled population, Twelve 48 percentage tourist said that the inspiration factor they comes up to visit the area is mountains and trek, Nine 36 percentage come to visit the area is a friend, and Four 16 percentage come to visit the area is peace and beauty. Mountain, trek, friend, peace and beauty are the factors that inspired to visit the places.

**Table No. 5.18**  
**Cause Want to Come Back Again.**

Cause to Come Again	Sampled People	Percentage
Due to Friendship of Nepalese People	7	28
Beautiful Place and Nice People	12	48
People and Mountain	6	24
Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

**Table No 5.18** shows, that Most of the tourists have same feelings about Nepal. From the total 100 percentages Forty-Eight percentage 12 people want to come back in Nepal in next time. Because of beautiful places and nice people. Twenty-eight percentage 7 tourist said that friend ship of Nepalese people attract them to come back again. Twenty Four percentage 6 tourist devoted for Nepalese people and snowy mountain.

### **5.6. Suggestions of Tourist to Promote Tourism in Nepal**

- ) Education is necessary for Nepalese people.
- ) Stop drooping plastic rubbish.
- ) Love the nature and protect environment.
- ) Improve maps of area.
- ) Political situation need stability.
- ) The infra structure specially road need to be improved.

### **5.7. Information from Hotel Owner**

All together 10-hotel owners were interviewed. Average income from hotel is Rs. 500/- to 1000/- per day. They told that there had all kind of facilities in their hotels and lodges. They added that they had good economic conditions because of the tourist activities. They said that if people would be aware about potentiality of tourism in this area they had no economic problems for survival. Life would be standard and up listed. Almost all of the people of sample households were illiterate, so it is necessary to aware the people on education. Most of the people were depends on traditional systems of agriculture for their livelihoods.

**Table No. 5.19**

**Information From Hotel Owner**

S.N	Interview- Pattern	Response	Remarks
1	Educational Level	Literate	All of the hotels have lodging and feeding facilities.
2	Ethnicity	Gurung, Newars, Chatterry, Others.	
3	Permanent Address	Native 90%	
4	Expenditure Pattern from Tourists (per day)	Rs. 500/- to1000/-	
5	Average No. of Staffs	6-8	
6	Peak season for Tourist Visit	Sept. to Nov.	
7	Duration to Tourist Stay Mostly	1 to 3 Days	

*Source: Field Survey, 2004*

Above **Table No 5.19** shows, the information of the hotel owner most of the hotel owner are literate. In general, they are Gurung, Newar and Chhatri in cast and not from other cast. Local people are seen to be local hotel owner. There have lodging and feeding facilities. In average there are six to Eight staff are involving in hotel worker. September to November is the peak season and fantastic season for the tourist to visit. In generally, before and after visiting the area tourist stay at their hotels from one to three days.

**5.8. Opinions of Hotel Owner to Promote Tourism**

- ) Lovely environment should be created.
- ) Lovely behavior, hospitality and facility should be needed.
- ) Peace and security should be managed.
- ) Publicity of natural beauties is advantageous.
- ) Better maps are provided to tourists.

## 5.9 Working Schedule

Activities	July	August			
	20-30	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-30
Questionnaire Preparation					
Interview and Data Collection					
Data Analysis and Interpretation					
Draft Report Preparation					
Final Report Preparation					



# CHAPTER VI

## 6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1. Summary of Findings

Nepal is a small and land locked country with poor economic condition but rich in socio-cultural, religious pattern and natural beauties. Tourists like all these material and non-material things, which is real, and Nepal is full of all these beauties. Tourists are the good source of foreign currency earnings and tourism play the major role for employment generation. Tourists visit Nepal to catch its snow peaks, lakes, forests, animals, ancient cities and also different ethnic groups, their language, dresses, food habits rites and rituals, dances songs etc

The study is under taken to evaluate the impact of tourism on the rural people of Bhoteodar VDC of Lamjung District. The study has been undertaken to fulfill the following objectives.

- a. To evaluate the impact of tourism in the socio-cultural life of rural people.
- b. To examine the situation of economic life of the rural people of the study area.
- c. To explore the problems to tourism and from tourism.
- d. To fulfill this above objectives both primary and secondary data were used to conduct the study.

Primary data were collected from the study area and books, journals, magazine, dissertation, ect. were the sources of secondary data. In briefly those data are presented from the tables and charts. The study shows that from the sample Hundred Five household, must of the household are Hindus, Brasman, Muslim. They are all the study shows that must of the tourist are French, German, British, Israeli, American and others. They told that they like Neplese very much and the country of Nepal is reach in natural resources and cultural heritages.

Must of the hotel owners claim that they were very much conscious to provide facilities in the hotel and lodges to the tourist. They though that the tourist activities promote the economic standard of the local people and it might be the backbone of the national development.

## 6.2 Conclusion

The over all study and field visit gives the clear vision about the tourist activity and it's impact over the Bhotedar VDC of Lamjung district. Lamjung is known as tourist place according to its culture, dances local music traditional houses, ethnicity and also beautiful sceneries, mountains, birds etc. More than 80 percentage of people are engaged in farming and other are engaged in business, labour activities ect. In general some percentage are involved formally or informally in tourism industry. This area is near from Pokhara (which place is introduced as a tourist destiny) so these tourists who come to visit Pokhara went to visit Lamjung especially in Manang. One of the most important factors to grown up tourism industry here is trekking over the manang area.

Most of the people of this VDC are literate. Economic condition of the people is not poor because of the good farming system. Brahmin and channies is high-class people and they are in good status in every sector. Then Grungs looks as in good condition because of the LAHURE system. Madhya marshandi project generate the employment opportunities to the local youth.

Sustainable tourism development in Lamjung is closely related with the environment protection. The undergoing forest plntation in Lamjung is a very good beginning and the initiation of Deurali ban users group is commendable. We should not allow the tourists destroying our environment and careful attention should be paid to minimize the use of firewood as fuel. We should minimize the pollution of water, air, soil and forests. Therefore, it should be protected. Traditional ethnic cultures of the Gurungs and Magars, ethnic dances, songs and rituals are other attractions for the tourists.

It can be said that the tourism development in Lamjung should be concentrated on the development of required infrastructures and facilities, protecting the environment, conserving the natural beauty and conserving the typical traditional culture. Conserving the culture is not only related with the promotion of tourism industry but also related with the maintaining of our history. We should take care on the matter that our next generation still know the traditions of their ancestors. These efforts will be helpful in the sustainable tourism development of the area.

## 6.2. Recommendations

On the basis of conclusion suitable recommendations have been made in order to provide solution to the various problems of tourism. The number of tourists visiting Lamjung is increasing every year the growing inflow of tourist's arrivals in Lamjung cannot be underestimated. Tourism in Lamjung plays a vital role in the socio economic and cultural development and the permanent sources of foreign currency earning for the country as well as for the people residing in Lamjung. The following recommendations can be given in order to promote further tourism development in Lamjung.

- A tourist bus from Katmandu to Pokhara can be provided directly for tourist comfort.
- Clear maps about the areas, guidebooks, brochures etc are to be provided.
- The political situation needs stability and peace is necessary to inflow tourist inside the country.
- Infrastructure like communication, transportation, electricity etc. should be improved.
- Government should be made clear concept and policy to promote tourism in local vision.
- Educate people to make the environment unpolluted especially plastic and tins, which are not disposable.
- Publicity of socio, cultural and natural beauties are required.
- Well-managed hotels, lodges and hospitality are good for promotion of tourism.
- To attract tourists there has to be generate rafting, swimming, kiting, paragliding, horse riding etc.
- Facilities of transportation and communication are needed.
- Traditional dances like Rodhi of Gurungs, Dohori Sanjh, Dresses and other cultural activities should be conserved.

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## ANNEX

### No of Tourists Arrival in Nepal, 1962/2003

Year	Number of Tourist	Index	Growth Rate
1962	6,179	100	-
1963	7,275	118	17.7
1964	9,526	154	30.9
1965	9,388	152	-1.5
1966	12,567	203	33.9
1967	18,093	293	44.0
1968	24,209	392	33.8
1969	34,901	565	44.2
1970	45,970	744	31.7
1971	49,914	808	8.6
1972	52,930	857	6.0
1973	68,047	1101	28.6
1974	89,838	1454	32.0
1975	92,440	1496	2.9
1976	1,05,108	1701	13.7
1977	1,29,329	2093	23.0
1978	1,56,123	2527	20.7
1979	1,62,276	2626	3.9
1980	1,62,897	2636	0.4
1981	1,61,669	2616	-0.8
1982	1,75,448	2839	8.5
1983	1,79,405	2903	2.3
1984	1,76,634	2859	-1.5
1985	1,80,989	2929	2.5
1986	2,23,331	3614	23.4
1987	2,48,080	4015	11.1
1988	2,65,943	4304	7.2
1989	2,39,945	3883	-9.8
1990	2,54,885	4125	6.2
1991	2,92,995	4742	15.0
1992	3,34,353	5411	14.1
1993	2,93,567	4751	-12.2
1994	3,26,531	5285	11.2
1995	3,63,395	5881	11.3
1996	3,93,613	6370	8.3
1997	421857	6827	7.2
1998	463684	7504	9.9
1999	491504	7954	6.0
2000	463646	7504	-5.7
2001	361237	5846	-22.1
2002	275468	4458	-23.7
2003	338132	-	22.7

Source: Department of Tourism HMG/Nepal 2004.

# Questionnaires

## Questionnaire for Permanent Residents

- (a) Name: ..... (b) Sex: .....
- (c) Age: ..... (d) Religion: ..... (e) Occupation: .....
- (f) Cast: ..... (g) Academic Qualification: .....
- (h) Address: .....

1. What is the family pattern in your family?

- (a) Nuclear (b) Joint

2. What is the type of your house?

- (a) Old (b) Moderate  
(c) R.C.C. (d) Modern with gardening and parking

3. What do you do beside your occupation?

- (a) Agriculture (b) Business  
(c) Laboring (d) Nothing

4. Have you ever seen any tourist in your area?

- (a) Yes (b) No

If so, what is your opinion about them?

- (a) Liked (b) Disliked  
(c) Medium (d) No Idea

5. What is your attitude towards tourism?

- (a) Positive (b) Very positive  
(c) Negative (d) No concern

6. Do you think that the inflow of tourists have been increasing this year rather than past years?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No idea



7. What do you think about tourism and its industry?
- (a) Necessary (b) Not necessary  
(c) No idea (d) Medium of foreign currency earning
8. Due to the tourism, your local cultural pattern have been.
- (a) Preserved (b) Vanished  
(c) Commercialized (d) No idea about it
9. Should tourism be continued?
- (a) Yes (b) No
10. How has the dressing pattern in recent years been changed due to tourism?
- (a) Drastic changed (b) Moderate changed  
(c) Slightly changed (d) Un changed
11. What are the responsible factors of the development of tourism industry in your opinion?
- (a) Trekking route (b) Construction of luxurious hotels  
(c) Transportation facilities (d) Beautiful scenery find out
12. How do we increase the inflow of tourists?
- (a) By making comfort route & transportation  
(b) With the help of notice and advertising  
(c) By preserving the beautiful scene  
(d) By constructing the luxurious hotel.
13. Do you think traditional Rites and Rituals have been affected caused by the invasion of culture by tourists?
- (a) Unchanged (b) Slightly changed  
(c) Completely changed (d) Moderate changed
14. What kinds of changes does tourism bring especially in feeding patterns in recent years?
- (a) Drastic changed (b) Moderate changed  
(c) Slightly changed (d) unchanged

15. How has the life style been influenced by tourist trade?  
(a) More than before (b) Less than before  
(c) As it is (d) No idea
16. What is the most positive impact caused by tourism industry in society?  
(a) Sanitation (b) Education  
(c) Poverty alleviation (d) Life style
17. Do you think, the cultural environment of Bhoteodar, due to Tourism, has been degraded?  
(a) Yes (b) No  
(c) As it is (d) No idea
18. What is the most negative impact caused by tourism in the society?  
(a) Criminal activities (b) Negative fashion  
(c) Sexual activities (d) Change in spending behaviour
19. Due to the increasement of tourists what kind of changes do you notice?  
(a) Become independent and self confident (b) Cultural invasion  
(c) Creation of job opportunities (d) Dirtier

20. What are the suggestions to develop the tourism in this area?  
.....  
.....  
.....

# Questionnaire

## Questionnaire for tourists

- (a) Name: ..... (b) Sex: .....  
(c) Age: ..... (d) Nationality: .....  
(e) Occupation: ..... (f) Duration of stay: .....

1. Where are you from?

.....

2. Which means of transportation do you come?

- (a) Local bus (b) Travel coach  
(c) Motor cycle/bicycle (d) Own vehicles/car

3. What are the purpose of visit?

- (a) Study and research (b) Sight-seeing  
(c) Recreation (d) Visit for the sake of visit

4. Is it your first visit?

- (a) Yes (b) No

5. How many days do you stay here?

.....

6. How have you been inspired to visit this area?

.....

7. What thing do you like the most?

- (a) Music and dances (b) Customs  
(c) Architecture (d) Green scenery

8. Bhoteodar is said to be the area of sighting the green scenery and beautiful mountains, do you agree?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No idea

9. How is the scene of Manasalu Himal & Ganesh Himal from Bhoteodar?

- (a) Very beautiful (b) Beautiful (c) Not clear to see

10. How much money do you think to spend here?

11. How much money do you think to spend for one night lodging?

.....

12. What kind of food do you like in Bhoteodar?

- (a) Nepalese (b) Your own (c) Others

13. Any opinion of lodging and fooding in this area?

- (a) Expensive (b) Moderate (c) Cheap

14. What do you think about hotel management process?

- (a) Comfortable (b) More comfortable (c) Difficult to understand

15. Are you in a group or alone?

- (a) Alone (b) Group

16. Do you have any the most unpleasant memory of traveling in this route?

- (a) Yes (b) No

17. What is this?

.....

18. Do you think to come back again?

- (a) Yes (b) No

19. Which makes you more satisfied during the visit?

- (a) Sight seeing (b) Village and villagers (c) Peaceful environment (d) Available services

20. Do you see any future of Bhoteodar?

- (a) Highly potentiality (b) Moderately sound (c) Not so good

21. What do you think to give the contribution yourself to promote the cultural and economic upliftment of the local area?

.....

22. Do you have any suggestions for the promotion of tourism in Bhoteodar and its route?

.....

# Questionnaire

## Questionnaire for Hotel Owners

(a) Name of Hotel/Lodge: .....

(b) Established year:.....

(c) Name of owner: .....

(d) Sex: .....

(e) Age: .....

1. What is your permanent address?

.....

2. What is your cast?

.....

3. Do you have any other Hotels or Lodge?

.....

4. Is the present Hotel/Lodge in your own house or rented?

(a) Own house

(b) Rented

5. How many employees are there in your own Hotel?

.....

6. How much do you pay them?

.....

7. Tax you pay annually?

.....

8. Name the peak seasons for tourist to travel.

.....

9. Give the number of tourist that come to your own Hotel annually?

.....

10. How long time do tourists remain in your Hotel?

.....

11. Mostly how much money does a tourist spend a day?

.....

12. How much money do you invest for Hotel/Lodge?

(a) Below 5 lakhs

(b) 5-10 lakhs

(c) Above 10 lakhs

13. How much money do you income annually?

(a) Below 2 lakhs

(b) 2 to 5 lakhs

(c) Above 5 lakhs

If possible exact figure: .....

14. Do you think that you make a tourist highly satisfied during the stay?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....