

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

*Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio-diversity due to its unique geographical position and altitude variation. The elevation of the country ranges from 60 meters above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt. Everest at 8,848 meters, all within a distance of 150 kilometers resulting in climatic conditions from sub-tropical to arctic. This wild variation fosters an incredible variety of ecosystems, the greatest mountain range on earth, thick tropical jungles teeming with a wealth of wildlife, thundering rivers, forested hills and frozen valleys. Within this spectacular geography is also one of the richest cultural landscapes anywhere. The country is a potpourri of ethnic groups and sub-groups who speak over 93 languages and dialects. Nepal offers an astonishing diversity of sightseeing attractions and adventure opportunities found nowhere else on earth. And you can join in the numerous annual festivals that are celebrated throughout the year in traditional style highlighting enduring customs and beliefs.*

*The most exhilarating titles with which Nepal has been admired and praised by various renowned travel writers in recognition of her cultural richness,*

*Living cultural Museum*

*Shangri-La*

*Roof of the World*

*Birth place of the Apostle of Peace*

*Country of Living Goddess*

*City of Golden Pagodas and Parasols*

*Himalayan Pilgrimage*

*Nature amphitheatre*

*Melting pot of Hinduism and Buddhism*

*A tiny Kingdom of 103 ethnic groups and 93 spoken languages*

*Birth place of Sita*

*Abode of Shiva*

*Land of Mysticism & Exoticism*

*Land of non-stop festivals are explicit and self-explanatory. They tell the world about our incomparable & prosperous cultural heritage.*

*Nepal - occupying only 0.1% of the earth - is home to:*

*2% of all the flowering plants in the world*

*8% of the world's population of birds (more than 848 species)*

*4% of mammals on earth*

*11 of the world's 15 families of butterflies (more than 500 species)*

*600 indigenous plant families*

*319 species of exotic orchids*

### ***Nepal Fact-Sheet***

*Area: 147,181 sq. km*

*Geography: Situated between China in the north and India in the South*

*Location: Latitude: 2612' to 3027' North Longitude: 804' to 8812' East*

*Capital: Kathmandu*

*Population: 23 million*

*People: more than 103 ethnic groups and 93 spoken languages*

*Climate: sub-tropical in low lands to arctics in higher altitudes*

*Language: Nepali*

*Currency: Nepalese Rupee*

*Political System: Multiparty democracy.*

*National Bird: Impean Pheasant (Danfe).*

*National Flower: Rhododendron Arboreum (Lali Gurans).*

**Source: NTB**

*Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. It has been recognized as a major driving force for socio-economic development. Nepal has huge potentiality of tourism. Hundreds of thousands tourists visit Nepal to enjoy its scenic beauty. In 1950, the number of international tourists stood at about 25 million, while the figure increased to 808 million in 2005. A UNWTO forecast shows that the number of international visitors will be around 1.6 billion by 2020. In 2002, the tourism industry alone absorbed well over 200 million generating an estimated \$3.6 trillion in economic activity and accounting for one in every 12 jobs worldwide. The word "Tourism" is derived from French word 'Toursme' in 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first definition of Tourism was defined by "Mr. Herrman van Schullard' of Austria. Tourism in Nepal is not matured. It is in the crawling stage. His Majesty's Government in 1966 formally declared this smokeless industry to be developed for increasing economic prosperity of the Nepalese people. Nepal, being mountainous country, primarily, it is popular for trekking, mountaineering and sight seeing. Among these, trekking is the best option for tourist. "Trekking means walking in the hills or mountains". Credit goes to Sir Edmond Hillary and Tenjing Norgay. Had they not scaled the summit of Mount Everest, Nepal would not be known to the outside world for trekking destination. Trekking in Nepal provides an opportunity to observe the local culture of the people and enjoy beauty of nature. We have so many trekking trails of world class. Either it is*

*organized or independent trekking, everybody can enjoy its importance. In the development of trekking, several trekking companies have started their service to provide the trekkers. In 1979 Trekking Agents Association of Nepal was established for the welfare of Trekking Agents and to make reliable support to the trekkers. NATHAM was established in 1972 AD to provide the training for trekking guide to improve the service for the trekkers. As we know that trekkers trek in Nepal for enjoying natural beauty, culture, life style of Nepali people and many more.*

*The aim of trekking guide training is to increase the employment rate of the local people by increasing skilled manpower to provide the qualitative service to trekkers. No doubt, with the increase in tourism opportunities, the rate of employment can also be increased. With this, poverty can be reduced to a greater extend and increase the life standard of the people.*

*Tourism industry has been growing at the fastest rate to be one of the single biggest industries in the world and due to prevalent, specific natural and cultural heritage; there is great possibility of tourism industry in Nepal. Over the two decades tourism has growing to become the biggest and fastest growing industry in Nepal. As one of the largest industries, tourism has be recognized as a major driving for socio-economic upliftment. Tourist made its first appearance around 1800 Ad. Tourism is all the activities related to the tourist and all its manifestation. During the 1960's heavy emphasis was placed on tourism as a source of foreign exchange, a catalyst of development and security against the uncertain fluctuations of the commodity prices. But, today, its status has been upgraded to that for great economic, cultural and social force. Nepal is known all over the world as the Himalayan kingdom. The existence and viability of multi-ethnic and multi – cultural communities are the major cultural tourism attraction. Nepal is very rich in each cultural heritage and vast historical movements along with diverse cultural and tradition ranging form the northern Himalayas to the*

*Tarai in the south. Such interesting cultural varieties can give tourist and experience, which they can't find anywhere in the world.*

*Nepal is internationally recognized as an exotic destination for its attractive products, especially its natural and cultural heritage. At home, it has emerged a Nepali tourism has something to offer to everybody, providing opportunities for skilled as well as unskilled labor. Due to openness adopted by NG, Nepali tourist has come out of the conventional thought of it being a monopoly of only the big business houses. Presently, it has emerged as a preferred sector of middle class rural population and poor, actively participating as an investor and service provider. Another noteworthy example is that tourism in Nepal, for last several years, is few to be moving outside urban centre of the kingdom benefiting those who were previously excluded. This shift of tour package towards newer areas has started to benefit the majority of people residing in rural and remote areas.*

*Tourism has emerged as one of the most vibrant activities in the country as it carries enough strength to address necessities of the deprived and poor segment of the Nepalese population. This sector is acknowledged by NG as a strong alternative economic activity for national development. Due to its potential to increase employment and thereby increasing rural livelihood, tourism has become a priority agenda of Government for the medium term. The beauty of tourism also lies on the fact that it contributes to foreign currency earning with out exploiting any natural resources for export. Mutual interface of people with foreigners contributes to introduce local aesthetics to the outside world evidence also show that a significance mass of non-urban population are gaining through tourism activities.*

*The word 'Tourism' has been originated from the French word 'Tourisme', which means movement of human being from one place to another for leisure holiday making or for different purpose. Infact, tourism is a man- to – man industry.*

*“Tourism is the sum total of operations mainly of economic nature which is directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or religion”- Hermann Von Sehlard, a great American economist and first man to define tourism. In this context different writer have their own view. But the theme given by all of them is more or less the same. Nepal’s tourist started to gain a momentum since the early 1950 A.D. When world famous mountaineers Sir Edmund Hillary and late Tenzing Norgay Sherpa successfully climbed the 8,848 metre Mt. Everest, the highest peak of the world. The year 1990 is taken as a landmark time in terms of international tourist arrivals in the history of Nepalese tourism industry. In that year, Nepal was able to attract a record high 500,000 tourist from various parts of the world. The number of inbound tourists has declined since 2000 due various internal and international factors. Some of the major internal reasons for this slackness are the ongoing political unrest, internal conflict and negative portrayal of the country’s image in the international arena. A well established tourism industry is geared to meet the desired results despite the fact that the industry suffers from the political crisis. Poverty Alleviation has also become one of the major development Agendas for Nepal. Although, tourism sector hardly contributes about 4 percent to the country’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product), this sector has been recognized as a vital tool for poverty reduction efforts.*

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

*Tourism is one of the potential industries, which support the country by earning foreign currency. No doubt, the country has immense potentiality of tourism. However, due to unhealthy competition among the entrepreneurs, tourism has not helped the poor to reap its fruit. Tourism has been identified as a vehicle to reduce poverty if it is managed in a sustainable manner. Tourism, being a service industry, demands pragmatic planning of tourism development, as it is a multifaceted activity with many intersectional linkages. As it has its multiplier effects, it can bring about positive changes among all the stakeholders. The*

*development of this sector helps contribute to raising the living standard of the people.*

*However, despite the facts that Nepal holds immense tourism potentialities because of her natural and cultural heritage, the country has not been able to reap desired benefits from tourism, which merely contribute about 3-4 percent to GDP. This bleak situation is because of both internal and external factors. Some of the internal reasons for this slackness are the ongoing political unrest, internal conflict, poor marketing performance, negative portrayal of the country's image in the international arena and managerial weakness. Consequently, the tourism sector has failed to emerge as a major area for economic development. In this context, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has remained effortful for promoting Nepal's vast tourism resources besides identifying unexplored areas for tourism. As part of its effort for product development, NTB has tried to promote some highly potential but the hidden destinations in Ilam, Palpa, Dhanusha and Lamjung districts. As the national tourism organization (NTO) of Nepal, NTB has more responsibility to shoulder for the revival of tourism at a time when this sector has been passing through tough times over the years.*

*Similarly, TRPAP'S efforts for interlinking tourism with poverty alleviation issues like employment opportunities, entrepreneurship development, income generation, social mobilization, community development, gender, health and sanitation, education, environmental conservation, socio-cultural conservation, Infract rural development, renewable energy promotion, Rasuwa has been selected as a project site of TRPAP and has lunched its activities since 2001. According to various books, publications, newspapers, articles and macro level studies Rasuwa has been recognized as one of the successful project site of TRPAP. Various studies conducted at macro level on the impact of tourism and a lot of literatures are usually available in the market.*

*However, scarcity of micro level studies of tourism impact has been felt. In this context, the problem of the present research study is to assess the sustainable*

*rural tourism practices in Rasuwa with reference to TRPAP's efforts to address poverty issues with many more strength and weakness of the project.*

*The research will explore the answers of the following questions:*

- a) How is the impact and effectiveness of guide training provided by TRPAP?*
- b) Is rural tourism leading towards sustainability by providing such trainings to the local people?*

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

*The general objective of the study is to assess the role of trained trekking guide in Tamang Heritage Trail, Rasuwa. The specific objectives include:*

- a) Effectiveness of Trekking Guide Training in THT of Rasuwa.*
- b) Economic status of Trained Trekking Guide.*
- c) Social behavior of Trained Trekking Guide.*

### **1.4 Rationale of the Study**

*Trekking is considered as major engine for development of tourism because Nepal is a mountainous country where people can enjoy their holiday by trekking in different regions with their applicable time. NATHM was established in 1972 AD with the objective of producing quality and skilled guide to create employment opportunities to the local people. Similarly it will provide additional information to formulate policies, plans, rules and regulations to the concerned agencies and people. This study will be equally significant for the researchers to do more research studies on the natural resource management process.*

*The significance of study rests in the following ground:*

- 1. The study report can be a blue document in addressing the poverty issue under TRPAP in Rasuwa and a reliable source in assessing the socio-economic impacts on livelihood of local people under TRPAP programme;*



2. *The study will be useful resource for the program site as per resource allocation;*
3. *This document will be a reference to assess the sustainable rural tourism practice in Rasuwa.*

## **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

Despite the importance of the topic, the researcher could not include some of the variable in the research due to resource and time limitation. As this study is a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the master degree, there may be some short comings that would have debarred.

The present study is to be a study one. The study is not free from the following short comings.

- ) The findings of the present study have been confined to Syaphrubensi, Briddim, Goljung, Gatlang, Thumsan and Chilime VDCs (THT) of Rasuwa district.
- ) The findings of the research may not be applicable with other areas.
- ) The respondents are the stakeholders of the study areas.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The whole study of the research has been divided into six different chapters, including appendix and annexes.

The first chapter describes the introduction part which contains historical as well as modern development and background of the development trekking, statement of the problem, objective and Limitation of the study in the chapter.

The second chapter associates with review of the literature on village tourism as well as other books and articles is brought for fulfill the research work

The Third chapter is mainly associated with the research methodology, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.

The fourth and fifth chapter is concentrated on data analysis and defined the real situation Effect of trekking guides THT of Rasuwa District.

And the last chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendation that are significance for the justification of research work.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

*This chapter reviews available literatures related to the forestry, conflicts and their management methods. Some of the literatures relating to the theories and empirical concepts are given below.*

*Review of literature is an integral part of a research undertaken to enrich the knowledge. It is worthwhile to review available literatures on tourism, sustainable tourism and interrelationship between sustainable tourism and renewable sources of energy for better understanding the subject matter. Different scholars and institutions have defined tourism & sustainable tourism in their own ways. The review of literature has been organised as follows:*

#### **2.1 Tourism and Tourist**

*Having derived from a French term 'tourisme', tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon that comprises the activities and experiences of tourists away from their home environment. Swiss professors Hunziker and Krafts have defined tourism as the totality of relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided their stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not concerned with a remunerated activity.*

*As a service industry, tourism is operated by travel and tour operators and host destinations. However, it is not easy to define tourism as an industry. This is because tourism has very broad nature. It contains many other trades and industries such as the aviation sector, accommodation, rail, cruise and food service industries, etc.*

*Similarly, a tourist is a person, who travels to a place away from his/her home and stays there at least 24 hours for leisure, holiday, recreation, etc. According to UNWTO, a person becomes a tourist if he/she stays at a place or country other*

*than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, and family mission or meeting.*

*The first definition of tourism was given by Austrian economist Herman Van Scheullard in 1910 A.D. According to him, "the sum total of operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region". Ramesh Raj Kunwar defines tourism, in his book entitled *Tourism and Development*, as the result of temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. The international conference on leisure, recreation and tourism held by IAEST (Association of International Scientific Experts in Tourism 1981) states: "Tourism may be defined in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment. Tourism may or may not involve overnight stay away from home". In 1976, Tourism Society of England (TSE) defined tourism as 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". UNWTO in 1993, defined tourism as an activity of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or any other purpose.*

## **2.2 Emergence of Sustainable Tourism**

*A high quality of environment is basic for tourism development. When hundreds of thousands of tourists visit a destination, the host areas face its adverse impact. But, environment protection aspect, which is at the very basic of development of tourism, has often been a neglected area since past. Mass movement of tourists may be responsible for both protecting as well as destroying environment of a destination area. Tourism development brings in special ecological problems not encountered in other types of economic activity. Tourists are attracted toward a*

*destination because of its scenic view, recreational possibilities and other amenities. The over-exploitation of forest resources for tourism could be detrimental to the industry itself in the long-run. The most paradoxical trait of modern tourism is that it can destroy all such attributes, which lured the visitors in the first place. Renowned economic analyst and futurologist Herman has described the rapidly expanding tourism as "next only to atomic power in its potential for environmental destruction". Tourism causes many types of pollution such air pollution (inside air pollution and outside air pollution), land and water pollution. Mass tourism has brought in its wake certain ecological and environmental pollution problems posing threat to tourism development. In this context, the growing awareness about the relationship between tourism and environment has ultimately led to the emergence of the concept of sustainable tourism.*

### **2.3 Sustainable Tourism Development**

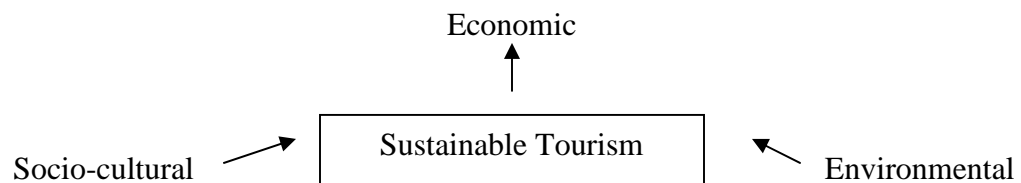
*The notion of sustainable development is highly associated with environmental concerns. Sustainable development is defined in different ways. But the definition of sustainable development as defined by the World Conference on Environment and Development (WCED) may be relevant to quote: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs stressing the 'inter-generation nature of sustainability.*

*The UNWTO has also applied the same definition. It states that sustainable tourism development meets the needs of the present tourist and host regions, while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources. The concept of sustainability has multiple dimension-economic, environment and social aspects and, therefore, holistic view is sine qua non for sustainability.*

According to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)/ (TRPAP, sustainable tourism in its true sense is an industry, which attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping generate income and employment, and conserve local ecosystems. It is responsible tourism, which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive. The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has defined sustainable tourism as "if tourism contributes to the maintenance and preservation of biological resources and their diversity; if it ensures the preservation of culture and values of people and strengthens community identity; if a process is set in motion in which the benefits of tourism are broadly shared and a wider participation in decision making related to development and the management of natural resources is promoted; if economically efficient, positive backward and forward linkages among economic activities are increased to relieve the pressure on fragile resources and contribute to improvement of the quality of life of the population; if resources are managed in which, which not only support present needs but also supports the needs and aspiration of the future generations; then the presumption is that the tourism is sustainable".

#### **2.4 Principles of Sustainable Community-based Tourism**

The concept of sustainable tourism entails a broad spectrum covering almost all dimensions of socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects.



The notion of sustainable tourism assumes some facts about environment and tourism as:

- ) *Any development without some controls, without any thought given to the environmental factors can, in fact prove to be disastrous and ultimately will be counter productive for tourism itself.*
- ) *Tourism development can become a positive factor for improving the environment, if certain amount of "intelligent basic planning is done"*

*So, sustainable tourism encompasses certain principles in which the lowest possible consumption of non-redeemable resources is a key among others.*

## **2.5 TOURISM POLICY/PLAN DOCUMENTS**

### **1. Pro- Poor Tourism Policy and National Strategic Tourism Plan**

*The pro-poor Tourism Policy and the National Strategic plan (2005-2009) were prepared and handed over to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) on April 30, 2004. The Pro-Poor Tourism Policy document will support planning and implementation of pro poor tourism activities in Nepal, whereas Tourism Strategic Plan will guide policy makers and the tourism industry of Nepal to consolidate the strengths, increase quality visibility and focus on primary markets. The documents were prepared by TRPAP, over an extensive period of one year, with help from the international pro-poor tourism expert and in consultations with the tourism industry, Tourism Ministry, NTB and tourism stakeholders through a series of workshops and meetings.*

### **2. Sustainable Tourism Development: The Policy and Regulations**

*TRPAP has prepared a regulatory framework to meet the recent challenges and opportunities of the tourism sector by identifying and filling out policy gaps, acts and regulation and thus giving a policy feedback to Government of Nepal. The Framework has visited the entire Tourism Policy of 1995 and reviewed areas as deemed necessary, for example fixation of wages, insurance policies, hotel, lodge, restaurants and bar regulations, to name few.*

### **3. 15 Years Tourism Marketing Strategy**

15-year Tourism Marketing Strategic Plan (2005-2020), was prepared and handed over to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) on July 2, 2004. The Strategy prepared by international expert in extensive consultation with the Tourism Ministry, private sector, NTB and related stakeholders chalks out the marketing strategies to be used for the promotion of sustainable tourism development in Nepal over the next 15 years.

#### **4. District Tourism Development and Management Plans Prepared**

TRPAP has prepared District Tourism Development and Management Plan (DTDMP) for the programme districts Rasuwa, Taplejung, Dolpa, Solukhumbu, Chitwan and Rupandehi. The 5-year plans guide the development and management of nature and culture based tourism activities and support the overall development of the districts. Similarly, park management and tourism plan for Sagarmatha National Park has also been compiled. These plans have been compiled by TRPAP in consultation with a wide range of tourism and development stakeholders from community, village, district to central level.

#### **5. STDS/ STDF and STDC/ STVF by Laws 2060 (Guidelines) Prepared**

TRPAP has prepared By Laws (Guidelines) for Sustainable Tourism Development Section (STDS)/ Sustainable Tourism Development Fund (STDF) and Sustainable Tourism Development Committee (STDC)/ Sustainable Tourism Village Fund (STVF), on a consultative and participatory approach from experts of micro, meso and macro levels. STDSs and STDCs have been formed according to the Bylaws.

### **2.6 Trekking in Nepal**

His Majesty's Government in 1966 formally declared this smokeless industry to be developed for increasing economic prosperity of the Nepalese people. Nepal, being mountainous country, primarily, it is popular for trekking, mountaineering and sight seeing. Among these, trekking is the best option for tourist. "Trekking means walking in the hills or mountains". Credit goes to Sir Edmond Hillary and



*Tenjing Norgay. Had they not scaled the summit of Mount Everest, Nepal would not be known to the outside world for trekking destination. Trekking in Nepal provides an opportunity to observe the local culture of the people and enjoy beauty of nature. We have so many trekking trails of world class. Either it is organized or independent trekking, everybody can enjoy its importance. In the development of trekking, several trekking companies have started their service to provide the trekkers. In 1979 Trekking Agents Association of Nepal was established for the welfare of Trekking Agents and to make reliable support to the trekkers. NATHAM was established in 1972 AD to provide the training for trekking guide to improve the service for the trekkers. As we know that trekkers trek in Nepal for enjoying natural beauty, culture, life style of Nepali people and many more.*

*The aim of trekking guide training is to increase the employment rate of the local people by increasing skilled manpower to provide the qualitative service to trekkers. No doubt, with the increase in tourism opportunities, the rate of employment can also be increased. With this, poverty can be reduced to a greater extend and increase the life standard of the people.*

*Trekking Agencies' Association of Nepal (TAAN) was formed and registered with the Kathmandu CDO Office in 1979 by a handful of trekking agents who realized that it was time to assemble and create an umbrella organization. Under which they could work together to meet their common goals and also assist the government by providing suggestions to develop trekking business into a revenue generating industry. Such a body was necessary for many reasons. There was a need for a single organization, which could undertake the major responsibilities to develop and promote adventure tourism in the country. The need for a responsible body, which could play a significant and conducive role to mitigate mountain environmental stress, was felt essential. Since the inception of TAAN not only the trekking agencies have been increasing, and so has the TAAN members. TAAN limited its membership only to*

*Nepalese trekking agents at its initial phase. Nevertheless, it opened its associate membership to foreign organizations to broaden the scope of the Association.*

*TAAN members (417 General Members, 14 Associate Members and 39 general members of TAAN Regional Pokhara Chapter) meet annually to endorse policy guidelines, which govern the Executive Body. It frequently communicates with the concerned bodies of the government to simplify the procedures and solve the problems related with trekking. TAAN has four Sub-Committees, which assist to meet its objectives. It also organizes workshops to make trekking agents aware of the rising pollution in trekking routes and other problems encountered by the trekkers and trekking agents. The executive body, which is elected every two years, has 6 office bearers, 8 Executive Members, 1 immediate Past President, 1 Chapter Representative and 3 Nominate Executive Member/s.*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research design**

*This study is an explorative, descriptive and both qualitative and quantitative research.*

#### **3.2 Sources of data**

*Mainly the research is based on primary data that will be collected from face to face interview through a set of questionnaire and secondary data was collected from the different published/unpublished materials.*

#### **3.3 Sampling procedures**

*This study is based on the THT of Rasuwa district. Among the 14 trained trekking guide of THT, sample size of this study was 60% of the universe. Respondents were interviewed through snowball sampling procedure.*

#### **3.4 Data collection techniques/instruments**

*Questionnaire was used for collecting primary data. Apart from this, techniques such as household survey, interview, and interview with key informants, observation, focus group discussion, ethical consideration, social impression and rapport building was followed for data collection*

#### **3.5 Method of data analysis**

*All the data/information is analyzed and presented to fulfill the objectives. To ensure the quality, a number of analytical tools are followed such as frequency, percentage, mean, tabulation and so on. And collected information is presented in table, pie chart, bar diagram etc.*

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS**

*It is also essential to mention some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. Hence this chapter deals with some Basic information on the sampled study sites and important demographic characteristics of the sample respondents such as age-sex structure family type, family size. It also deals socio economic characteristics such as literacy status, educational attainment, occupational status, size of land holding, income level and livestock rearing etc of the respondents.*

#### **4.1 RASUWA A DISTRICT: AT A GLANCE**

*Lying just about 120 kilometers north of the capital city of Kathmandu, Rasuwa is one of the underdeveloped districts of Nepal. The district is situated in between latitude 27°57'30" to 28°23'30" and longitude 85°7'00" to 85°48'15" east. Covering an area of 1514.24 square kilometers, the district shares its borders with the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of the People's Republic of China, in the north. The adjoining districts of Rasuwa include Sindhupalchowk (southeast), Dhading (west) and Nuwakot (south). The major parts of the district are in high hills and mountain regions.*

##### **a. Some facts of Rasuwa**

*District Area: 1544 sq km*

*Highest Peak: Langtang Lirung, 7245m*

*Population: 44731 (in 2001)*

*Ethnic groups: 64% Tamang (both Tamang and Tibetan speaking). Others include Brahmin, Gurung, Sherpa and Newars*

*Literacy: only 34% (female-24.5%; male-42.5%)*

*Weather: warm temperature climate up to 2000m; higher valleys north and north-*

east of Syabrubesi are in the rain shadow and comparatively dry. 2-3000m – cool temperature climate. Above 3000m – alpine humid climate; temperatures fall to sub-zero in winter months.

*Economic occupations: 83% Agriculture Less than 5% in service sector*

*Access: By bus from KTM to Dhunche (8 hours) or Syabrubesi (9.5 hrs). Jeeps can also be hired for the journey.*

*Established in 1976, the Langtang National Park (LNP) covers around 63 percent of the total landmass of the district. The total population of the district is 44,731 (CBS 2001) and the density of population stands at 29 persons per square kilometer. The Tamangs, who are the main inhabitants of the district, account for about two-thirds of the total population (Participatory District Tourism Development and Management Plan, Rasuwa, 2004). Most of the inhabitants are Buddhists. Literacy rate in the district is very low than average national level. Only about 34 percent of the total people are literate.*

*Agriculture is the main means of livelihood of the people. However, agriculture is not very potential, as only 4.2 percent of the total land is suitable for farming. Forest area occupies about 34.6 percent, pastureland accounts for 15.9 percent of the total landmass of the district. The remaining area is covered with rivers, cliffs and snow.*

*The table given below shows the status of Rasuwa district.*

**Table 4.1: Status of Rasuwa district**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Index value</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<i>Human Development Index (HDI)</i>	<i>0.394</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Human Poverty Index (HPI)</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Human Empowerment Index (HEI)</i>	<i>0.439</i>	<i>-</i>

<i>Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)</i>	0.382	-
<i>Social Empowerment Index (SEI)</i>	0.273	-
<i>Political Empowerment Index (PEI)</i>	0.661	-
<i>Economic Empowerment Index (EEI)</i>	0.383	-

Source: Nepal Human Development Report, 2004

#### **4.2 Volume of Tourist flow in Rasuwa district**

*It is almost true that tourism industry in Nepal is suffering from numbers of critical situations. Rasuwa district also can not remain unaffected from this situation. This can be simply verified from the statistic of tourist flow in the district.*

*The table below shows the tourist arrival figures of Rasuwa district in the last seven years.*

**Table 4.2: Tourist arrivals in Rasuwa district**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
2056/057	12,493
2057/058	13,116
2058/059	8,860
2059/060	6,660
2060/061	3,396
2061/062	2,160
2062/063	2,273 (As of May 13, 2006)

Source: Langtang National Park, 2006

*The northern part of the district is dominated by the people from the Tibetan origin, while the southern part has mixed ethnic groups like Brahmins, Chhetris, Magars, Gurungs, etc. There are altogether 18 VDCs in the district. Out of them, TRPAP has been implemented in nine VDCs. The VDCs include Dhunche, Syaphrubensi, Langtang, Briddim, Goljung, Gatlang, Chilime, Thuman and Timure. Pre-dominantly inhabited by the Tamangs and the people from the Tibetan origin, the area is slowly coming to limelight as a new destination.*

*There are trekking trails in all the VDCs. Some of the VDCs are also connected by roads. There are mainly three trekking trails in the VDCs in which TRPAP has launched its community-based tourism activities. They include the Tamang Heritage Trail, Langtang Valley and Gosaikunda.*

#### **4.3 Tamang Heritage Trail**

*This is a superb introduction to trekking in Nepal among some of the most beautiful scenery in the whole country, with rich tamang culture. Many years ago Nepal, fought with Tibet for salt and some of the biggest areas where this war took place is in the Langtang Region of Nepal, wherein lies the third most popular trekking trail in Nepal. This area is connected to Tibet and the trails in this region were used by traders from Tibet bartering in Salt and mountain goats for meat (changra) with foodstuffs from the south.*

*Developed by the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program, the "Tamang Heritage Trail" is the newly developed tourism product, off the beaten track, which highlights an ancient lifestyle combining it with picturesque scenery and healing baths in natural hot springs.*

*The people of this region are mostly Tibetans who came from Kerung in Tibet across the border and settled in Nepal. In earlier days, the citizenship of Nepal would not be offered to real Tibetans, so they changed their ethnicity to Tamang, which is what they still write till date. The cultural and traditions of these people are similar to the Tibetan across the border.*

*The trail starts either from Dhunche or Syabrubesi and passes through Goljung, Gatlang, Chilime, Thuman, Timure and Briddim. The trail may end back in Syabrubesi or follow the Langtang trek from Briddim village via Khanjim. Goljung and Gatlang are traditional Tamang villages. While Goljung has ancient monastery, Gatlang set high on a hillside among terraced fields is the Tamang settlement. One can also visit a Tamang monastery and the beautiful Parvatikunda Lake at Gatlang. From the viewpoint at Bahundanda near these settlements, one can also see a panoramic view of Langtang, Kerung, and the Ganesh Himal, Sanjen Himal ranges.*

*After the trek of several days, bathing in the hot, healing waters of the natural spring at Tatopani en route from Gatlang to Chilime is an exhilarating experience. Brimdang offers cultural experience at community-run home-stay, while Nagathali in Thuman VDC is surrounded by beautiful views of Langtang, Kerung, Ganesh Himal and Sanjen Himal ranges. Nagthali used to be a popular meditation center for the local monks and priests. Next is Timure on the old trade route to Tibet. A fort at Rasuwagadi in Timure is a historical reminder of the Nepal-Tibet relations that has existed for many centuries. A suspension bridge here links Nepal and Tibet.*

*The trail ends at Briddim which lies on the lap of Langtang Himal. Briddim offers warm Tamang hospitality at the home-stays run by community members. In addition, visitors can also visit local monasteries of Dukchu Gomba (monastery) chosen as sacred site by the great Tibetan Lama - Guru Rinpoche and Chukla Khnaga Gomba.*



#### 4.4 Major occupation of the Respondents

**Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by main occupation**

Main occupation	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Additional occupation
Trekking guide	7	58.33	-	-	7	50	Agriculture
Trekking guide	1	16.67	1	50	2	14.29	No add. Occupation
Agriculture	2	16.67	-	-	2	14.29	-
Business	2	8.33	-	-	1	14.29	-
Private job	-	-	1	50	1	7.14	Trekking guide
Total	12	100	2	100	14	100	-

Source: field survey, March 2006

Above table shows that the main occupation of respondents at Tamang heritage trail. Fifty percent of trekking guide has alternative occupation which is agriculture. Low rate of tourist arrival in THT is the impact of conflict running in country since 10 years.

To the above table 14.29 percent trekking guides who are trained and their main occupation is agriculture because of increasing unemployment. Among the total respondents, only 14.29 percent of women are involved in trekking guide training. Similarly, among two female 1<sup>st</sup> one has adopted trekking guide as main occupation and 2<sup>nd</sup> one has adopted as private job as main occupation.

#### 4.5 Income and Involvement sector

Table 4.4: Distribution and respondents by income -employment sector and income per annum

Income size	Trekking	Percent	Out of trekking	Percent	Total	Percent
Upto 15,000	-	-	1	20	1	7.14
15,000-30,000	1	11.11	2	40	3	21.43
30,000-45,000	5	55.56	1	20	6	42.87
45,000-60,000	1	11.11	-1	20	2	14.28
Above 60,000	2	22.22	-		2	14.28
Total	9	100	5	100	14	100

Source: field survey, March 2006

Table 4 shows that out of total respondents' majority were involved in trekking sector and minority were involved in out of trekking sector after getting training. Regarding the income those who were involved in trekking were better than others. Table shows that among the trekking involved respondents 55.56 percent respondents family income was Rs. 30000-45000 per annum on the other hand there were only 20 percent in this income level. There were 22.22 percent respondents above than Rs 60000 per annum. Those who were involved in trekking but is out of trekking there was no one is in this income.

In total majority 42.87percent were from Rs. 30000-45000 per annum. This income level signifies that is better than other occupation.

#### **4.6 Age of the Respondents**

*Table 4.5: Distribution of respondent by age*

<i>Age interval</i>	<i>No of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
15-20	2	14.29
20-25	3	21.43
25-30	6	42.85
30-35	3	21.43
Above 35	-	-
<i>Total</i>	14	100

*From the above table it is observed that among the total respondent 42.85 percent people lies 25-30 of age interval, 21.43 percent trekking guide lies on age 30-35 and 20-25 respectively 14.85 trekking guide lies on age 15-20 which is in decreasing order. From the above table we can find out that rate of trekking guide is decreasing order. The young generations are not interested on trekking process due to some obstacles and problems. It means the rate of effectiveness of trekking guide training is disappearing.*

## CHAPTER V

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 5.1 Service delivery after Training

Table 5.1: Distribution and respondents on the basis of service providing to the tourist after training

No. of services	No. of respondents	Percentage
Upto to 50	3	21.43
50-100	1	7.14
100 -150	2	14.29
150 -200	1	7.14
Above 200	2	14.29
No service providing	5	35.75
Total	14	100

Source: field survey, March 2006

The table 5.1 Shows that majority 35.75% respondents were not providing their services after getting training. Among the service provider 21.43 % delivered up to 50 clients which is followed by 100- 150 (14.29%), above 200 (14.29%), 50- 100 (7.14%) and 150- 200 (7.14%) respectively.

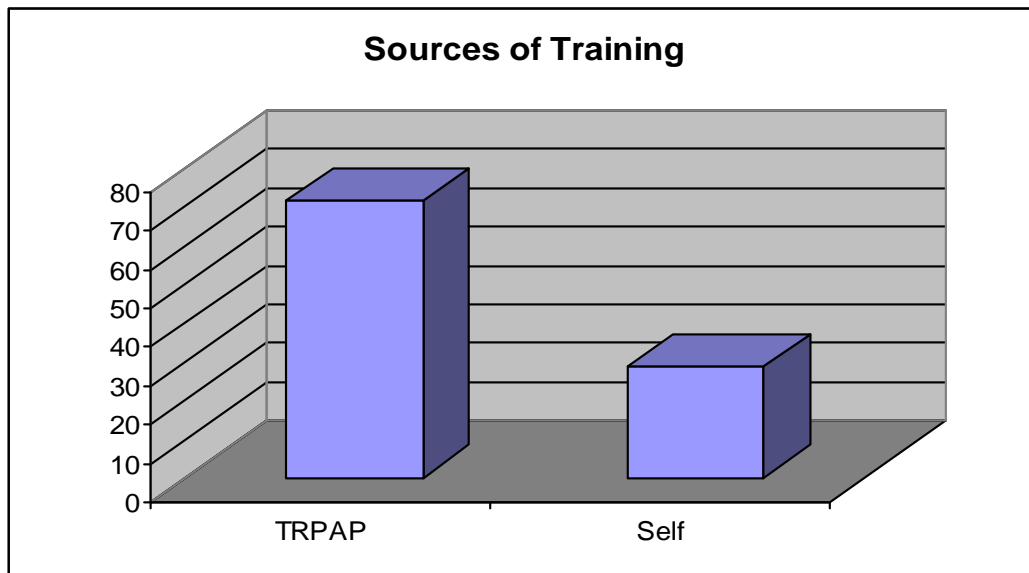
#### 5.2 Sources of Training

Table 5.2 Distribution of Respondents by Training source

Source	Number	Percent
TRPAP	10	71.42
Self	4	28.58
Total	14	100

Source: field survey, March 2006

From the above table among the 14 respondents 71.41 percent got the training of trekking guide with the cooperation of TRPAP and remaining 28.58 percent got the training from their own efforts. Which can further illustrate by the following picture.



### 5.3 Role of Trekking Guide Training for the Development of Tourism

Table 5.3: Distribution of respondents on the basis of role of trekking guide for the development of tourism

Response	No	Percent
Vital	12	85.71
Medium	2	14.29
Low	0	0
Total	14	100

From the above table among total respondents 85.71 percent are said in favor of very much role of trekking guide for tourism development and 14.29 percent are in favor of medium role of trekking guide in tourism development.

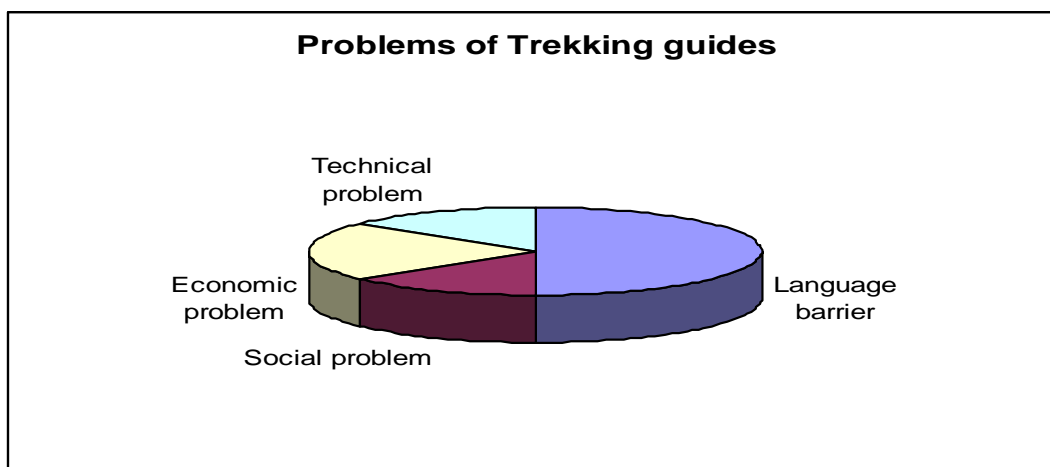
#### **5.4 Problems of Trekking Guides**

Table 5.4: Distribution of respondents on the basis of problem facing

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Language barrier</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Social problem</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14.29</i>
<i>Economic problem</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>21.42</i>
<i>Technical problem</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14.29</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: field survey, March 2006

Above table shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 50 percent respondents have facing language problems to make effective their training. Similarly 14.29 respondents are facing social and technical problem respectively which is followed by Economic problem 21.42% in their job and to make it effective. Which can be further illustrate by following picture.



### 5.5 Lessons Learnt

Table 5.5: Subject matter learned from trainings

<b>Learnt lesson</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<i>Hospitality</i>	1	7.14
<i>Information flow knowledge</i>	1	7.14
<i>Hospitality, information Flow, knowledge, geographical knowledge and historical knowledge</i>	12	85.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: field survey, March 2006

Above table shows that among the total respondents 85.72 percent respondents have learnt hospitality, information flow knowledge, geographical knowledge, historical knowledge from training which is followed by hospitality and information 7.14/ 7.14 respectively.

### 5.6 Effectiveness of trekking guide occupation

Table 5.6: Opinion of respondents for making more effective to trekking guide occupation

<b>Opinions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<i>Operating more training</i>	6	42.85

<i>Draw the attention of government</i>	3	21.43
<i>Making self reliance meet to local people</i>	2	14.29
<i>Awareness to local people</i>	3	21.43
<i>Total</i>	14	100.00

*Source: field survey march 2006*

*From the above table it shows that awareness to local people community is 21.43 percent of the total respondents. Among total respondents 14.29 are making self reliance to local people, draw the attention of the government is 21.43 percent of the total respondents and operate providing for training to people are 42.85 percent of total respondents.*

### **5.7 Tourism development and Tamang heritage Trail**

*Table 5.7: Opinion of respondents for Tourism Development in THT*

<b>Opinions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<i>Publicity</i>	5	35.70
<i>Vocational training</i>	3	21.43
<i>Awareness raise</i>	4	28.57
<i>Provision of hotel and lodge</i>	2	14.28
<i>Sanitation</i>	2	14.28
<i>Hospitality</i>	1	7.14
<i>Transportation</i>	2	14.28
<i>Provision of drinking water</i>	1	7.14
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	2	14.28
<i>Total</i>	14	157.10

*Source; field survey, March 2006*

*Note: Above table shows more than 100 percent because this is multiple response answer hence total respondents are 14 and total response are 22 altogether.*



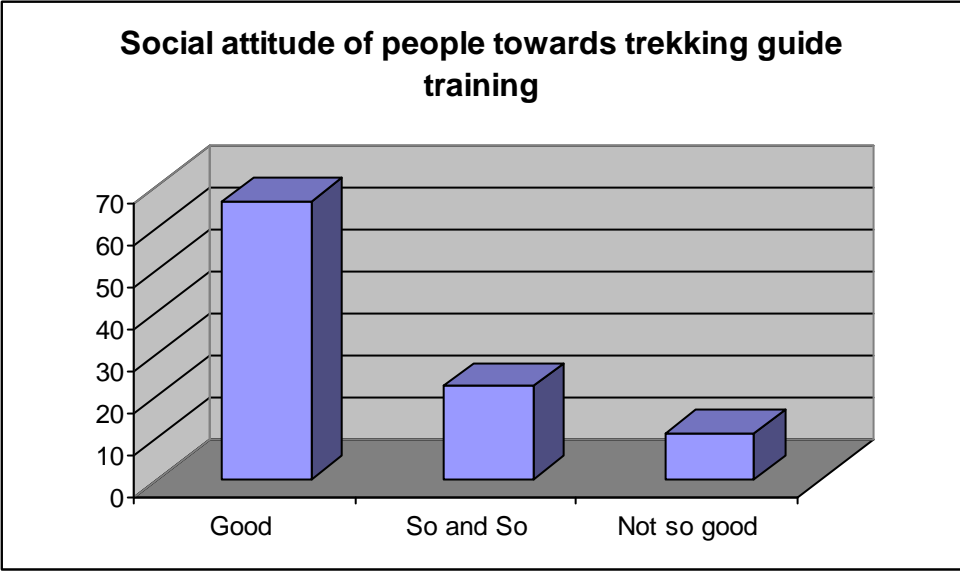
Table 12 shows that majority 35.70% respondents emphasizes to the publicity for tourism development in THT. This is followed by awareness raise 28.43%, vocational training 21.43%, provision of hotel and lodge 14.28%, sanitation 14.28%, transportation 14.28%, cultural preservation 14.28%, hospitality 7.14% and provision of drinking water 7.14%.

### **5.8 Social attitude of peoples towards Trekking guide Training**

Table 5.8: Opinion of respondents on the basis of social attitude towards Trekking guide Training

<i>Opinions</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Good</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>66.67</i>
<i>So and So</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>22.22</i>
<i>Not so good</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11.11</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Above table shows that among the respondents who are adopted trekking guide as main occupation after getting training from different sources 66.67 has told that social attitude towards trekking guide is good. Similarly, 22.22 percent respondents has told so and so and remaining 11.11 percent has said that social attitude towards trekking guide is not so good. Which can be further illustrate by following picture.



## **CHAPTER VI**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

*This is the study of effectiveness of tourist guide training in Tamang Heritage Trail of Rasuwa district. Socio economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents with effectiveness of the training to their practical behavioral life and appropriate measures are the main body of the study.*

#### **6.1 Summary**

*Tamang Heritage Trail is a superb introduction to trekking in Nepal among some of the most beautiful scenery in the whole country, with rich tamang culture. Many years ago Nepal, fought with Tibet for salt and some of the biggest areas where this war took place is in the Langtang Region of Nepal, wherein lies the third most popular trekking trail in Nepal. This area is connected to Tibet and the trails in this region were used by traders from Tibet bartering in Salt and mountain goats for meat (changra) with foodstuffs from the south. The summary of the findings is the followings.*

- ) As per main occupation 14.29 percent trained trekking guides were adopted agriculture as their main occupation because of increasing unemployment. Among the total respondents, only 14.29 percent of women are involved in trekking guide training.*
- ) Out of total respondents' majority were involved in trekking sector and minority were involved in out of trekking sector after getting training.*
- ) The people who were involved in trekking had better income than other respondents. Among the trekking involved respondents, 55.56 percent of the respondent's family income was Rs. 30,000-45,000 per annum. On the other hand, there were only 20 percent in this income level. There were 22.22 percent respondents whose income was above Rs 60,000 per annum.*

- ) *Among the total respondents, 42.87 percent of the respondents had an income of Rs. 30,000-45,000 per annum. This income level signifies that trekking occupation was better than others.*
- ) *The trekking occupation was adopted in accordance with the age of the respondents. Majority of the respondent, i.e. 42.85%, were of age group 25-30. Similarly, 30-35 age-group were found to be 21.43%, 20-25 age group were found to be 21.43% and 15-20 age group were found to be 14.85%. This data suggest that young people were not enthusiastic for adopting trekking guide as their occupation. Hence, the effectiveness of the trekking guide training was on downfall.*
- ) *35.75% respondents were not adopting trekking guide as their major occupation after getting training. Among the service provider, 21.43% delivered up to 50 clients which is followed by 100- 150 (14.29%), above 200 (14.29%), 50- 100 (7.14%) and 150- 200 (7.14%) respectively.*
- ) *Out of the total respondents 71.41 percent got the training of trekking guide with the cooperation of TRPAP and remaining 28.58 percent got the training from their own efforts.*
- ) *Out of the total respondents 85.71 percent were in favor of vital role of trekking guide for tourism development and 14.29 percent are in favor of medium role of trekking guide in tourism development.*
- ) *Majority of the respondents i.e. 50 percent respondents have facing language problems to make their training effective. Similarly 14.29 respondents are facing social and technical problem respectively which is followed by Economic problem 21.42% in their job and to make it effective.*
- ) *Out of the total respondents, 85.72 percent respondents have learnt hospitality, information flow knowledge, geographical knowledge, historical*

knowledge from training which is followed by hospitality and information 7.14/ 7.14 respectively.

- ) From the above table it shows that awareness to local people community is 21.43 percent of the total respondents. Among total respondents 14.29 are making self reliance to local people, draw the attention of the government is 21.43 percent of the total respondents and operate providing for training to people are 42.85 percent of total respondents.
- ) Majority 35.70% respondents emphasizes to the publicity for tourism development in THT Which is followed by awareness raise 28.43%, vocational training 21.43%, provision of hotel and lodge 14.28%, sanitation 14.28%, transportation 14.28%, cultural preservation 14.28%, hospitality 7.14% and provision of drinking water 7.14%.
- ) Out of the total respondents who are adopted trekking guide as main occupation after getting training from different sources. 66.67% has told that social attitude towards trekking guide is good, 22.22% found the training so and so, and 11.11% adjudged it as not so good respectively.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

From the findings of the study with regard to socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents and effectiveness of Training efforts this study has derived the following conclusion.

- ) Lack of the proper awareness about Tourism leads to the development of negative attitude in the people.
- ) Insufficient marketing of the Village Tourism by the government and concerned agencies leads in the insufficient inflow of the Tourist in these areas. Due to this, the trained trekking guides had adopted other income generating work in order to earn their living.

- ) *The villagers in rural places such as THT were found to be poor and had insufficient funds for the establishment of hotels, lodges, restaurants in order to provide the services to the Tourist.*
- ) *Insufficient establishment of the information centre by the government and the concerned organizations leads in the confusion for the tourist.*
- ) *Major effort for the development of such areas was only handled by TRPAP which leads in the insufficient fund for the development of such places.*
- ) *The economic conditions of the people involving in the trekking sector were found to be more stable than people of other occupations.*
- ) *Age group has the vital role in adopting trekking as his/her major occupation. Young generations were found to be more enthusiastic and more interested in this field as compared to old age people.*
- ) *One of the major effects in tourism is due to the inconsistency of the political condition of Nepal. This plays vital role in the inflow of the tourist.*

### **6.3 Recommendation**

*Some suggestions and recommendation have been made so that they could be helpful for planners and policy makers and future researchers, for following improvements in production and marketing of trekking related tourism sector in Nepal. On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendation are forwarded for the all round development of Community forests.*

- *The marketing of such areas which have high potential for the attracting tourist should be done all around the world. The marketing policies should be very strong and very attractive in order to provide the sustainable tourism in areas like THT.*

- *The awareness of the importance of tourism should be flourished in rural areas of Nepal like THT by providing the effective trainings and seminars. Along with these, the use of mass communication can be worth in creating awareness. Awareness about importance of tourism gives rise to the quality tourism development and help in the sustainable development of the areas.*
- *The sole effort of TRPAP is insufficient for the sustainable development of these places. Other concerned agencies and stake holders should work collaborately with TRPAP and local communities to develop the areas sustainably.*
- *Training such as cook training, waiter training, language training should be provided to the people who are interested in Trekking and those having potential should be encouraged for the trekking routes.*
- *Infrastructure for the tourism can be developed by providing loan to the local people with minimum interest from government and other associated agencies. Apart from that, tourist information centre should be established in the major places of the route.*
- *The attitude towards Tourist should be improved in the local villagers by the managing the meetings, seminars with the local villagers.*
- *The local people should be encouraged in preservation of the cultural heritages and culture of these areas. The cultural dances and singing competition can be one of the ways to preserve the culture of the society.*
- *Such areas should be linked with the major transportation facilities creating the connecting routes.*
- *The villagers should be encouraged to keep their villages clean and the concept of developing the villages by own should be developed.*

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Acharya, Punyapransan (2003), Village tourism of Sirubari, A diddertation submitted to central department of economics, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.*

*Bhatiya, A.K (1982), Tourism Principles and Practices, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers*

*Baker, T.L (1994), Doing social research, third edition, New Delhi.*

*Central Bureau of Statistics (2004), National Planning Commission, Ramsah path, kathmandu, Nepal.*

*DNPWC and TRPAP (2005), A Training of Trainers Manual on Ecotourism and Biodiversity Conservation: Department of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation and Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme, Kathmandu*

*East, P. (et al), (1998), Sustainability in Mountain Tourism, Delhi: Book Faith India & Studienverlag (Make similar style of presentation) Either bold or normal*

*Ghimire, A (2004), Travel & Tourism, Kathmandu : Ekta Books*

*KMTNC (2003), Annual Report, Kathmandu: King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC).*

*Kunwar, Ramesh Raj (1997), Tourism and Development, Kathmandu: Laxmi Kunwar*

*Koirala, Surendra (2005), Tourism and handicraft industries in Nepal: A case study of Thamel Area, Kathmandu, a project report submitted to central department of Rural Development, Kirtipur, Kathmandu*

*Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (2052), Tourism policy ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Kathmandu, Nepal.*

*Ministry of Tourism (1998), Policies and Strategies for Tourism Developemnt ( In Nepali)*



*Rasuwa DDC/TRPAP Participatory District Tourism Development & Management Plan (2004)*

*Shrestha, Pushpa (1990), Tourism in Nepal, problem and prospects, dissertation of Ph.D department of Economics faculty of Social Science Banaras Hindu University Varanasi 221005 India.*

*Tamarkar, Krishna Prasad (1978), A study on production and marketing of handicraft, a dissertation submitted to the Institute of business administration, commerce and public administration Tribhuvan University.*

*Tenth Plan (2002 – 2007), His Majesty's the government, National planning Commission, Department of printing Singh Darbar, kathmandu.*

<http://www.a1excursion.com> - *A1 Excursion Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd.*

<http://www.welcomenepal.com> – *Nepal Tourism Board, Kathmandu, Nepal*

<http://www.taan.org.np> - *Trekking Agent Association of Nepal*







# Effectiveness of Trekking Guide Training in Tamang Heritage Trail of Rasuwa District Questionnaire

Name: Age:  
Address: size of family:  
Occupation: sex:

Q.No.1 how long has been the tourism industry developed here?

1. 1 to 2 years
2. 3 to 4 years
3. 5 years
4. 6 years n above

Q.No.2 Have you conducted any other occupation since the tourism industry has developed?

1. Yes
2. No

Q.No.3 How long have you been working as trekking guide?

1. Less than 2 years
2. 2 to 3 years
3. 4 to 5 years
4. 6 years or above

Q.No.4. How much is the role of trekking guide necessary for the development of tourism?

1. More
2. Little
3. To some extent
4. Others

Q.No.5. Have any other member of your family taken the training of trekking guide?

1. Yes
2. No

ii. If yes then how many?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. Above 3

Q.No.6. who encouraged you to be in this field?

1. Neighbors
2. Relatives
3. TRPAP
4. NTB
5. Others

Q.No.7. i. have you got any opportunity after taking training of trekking guide?

1. Yes
- 2.No

ii. If yes then how much is average income in Rs. per year?

- a. About 15,000
- b. 15,000 to 30,000
- c. 30,000 to 45000
- d. 45,000 to 60,000





- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Q.No.25. in your opinion is it necessary to make others a trekking guide who are involve in this sector?

If yes then why?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

If not then why?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.