

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a Himalayan country covering 1,47,181 sq km. It is situated in south east Asia between 26°27' and 30°17' north latitudes and 80°4' and 88°12' east longitude. The country is about 885 km. long from the east to west and its wide in average is 193 km from north to south. The country is landlock country between to large countries India and China. Nepalese culture is a combination of northern and southern Asia representing more than 60 ethnic group, 11 major language, 70 dialects and two major religious (Dhakal, 2000).

Nepal is a country of natural paradise to its peculiar topography, diverse climate and cultural heritage. Nepal has many tourist destinations and exploitation of these destinations offers wide range of comparative advantages. The most spectacular mountains in the world, people of different races, religious, culture and customs a wide variety of flora, fauna and varied climate are the ornaments of the major sources of attraction to the large and growing tourist's world. To develop sustainable tourism and achieve the optimum socio-economic benefit, the activities like eco-tourism community based tourism and village tourism should be highly promoted. Even though, ecotourism is the best tourism in comparison to other tourism due to availability of great deal of natural beauty and cultural diversity in Nepal.

Hermann Van Scholar was the first person who defined tourism in 1910. According to him, "Tourism is the sum of operations mainly economic in nature, which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a country, city or region."

Kunwar has defined "Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destination outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destination and facilities created to care to their needs."

Tourism is an industry based on human motives, over last two decades, tourism grown to become the begged and fastest growing industry in Nepal.

Concerning this fact, it is now essential to earn and promote tourism industry and associate activities and various programs. Tourism provides direct and indirect employment to three lakhs of people. It helps to earn a major part of foreign exchange and represents 15 percent of total export earnings (NTB, 2001)

Nepal has also developed other aspects of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitors a chance to observe the rural hamlets inhabited by different ethnic groups with exotic cultures. Visitors can stay in typical Nepali villages, eat delicious local food, drink and enjoy comfortable accommodations provided by host families and get to know their culture, traditions, modern transportation and communication systems. The curiosity about distant lands and cultures, enjoying leisure and luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business trips, excursions and seminars are the motives behind traveling from one country to another.

Bajura district is located in the northern remote or Himali district of the Seti zone. Its height is 726-7036 m. from the sea level (District profile of Bajura 2067). It is a place of God-gifted natural assets, mountains and Himalayan scenes, rivers, basins, cool climate and other attractions which will be of great interest for the tourist. Bajura is rich with natural beauty, cultural diversity and humorous mountain ranges. It lies in the lap of the Bhudhinanda Lake. Normally we guess it has higher test lakes than Tilicho in the world.

Bajura district is a suitable destination for eco-tourism from several perspectives. This is a land of vibrant cultural heritage as well as enhancing natural beauty and loving sightseeing. It is rich in cultural and natural diversities which are major tourism prospects in this area.

The most beautiful attraction of Bajura is Bhudhinanda lake, Badimalika temple and Khaptad national park. Khaptad national park is situated between Achham, Bajura, Doti and Bajhang. But covering the large area of Khaptad to Bajura. Khaptad national park can be synchronized as a repository of flora and fauna. Almost all the kinds of Rhododendron species, about 300 species of mammals and different types of rare or endangered plants are found here as well as herbs. Bajura is also famous for trekking, it is the show piece of the Himalayas seen which is rich with ethnic diversity and cultural heritage like monasteries, temples, cultural festivals

natural scene and local production. The prime religious attraction of Bajura is the famous 'Badimalika', 'Budhinandamata' and 'Khaptad Swami' the centers of Hindu faith. Pilgrims from different part of Nepal and even some part of India visits to pay worship Badimalikamata in 'Badimalika'. The continuous dingdong of bells and fragrance of incenses from the 'Badimalika' conveys massage fo peace, harmony, tolerance and good will. All these facts tell that Bajura district can be good destination for eco-tourism.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism industry as on of the major foreign exchange earnings has served as an economic force in the development of Nepal, However, inspire of the country behind rich in the bio-diversity, Nepal has still not been able to generate and distribute tourist to all the remote areas.

Eco-tourism play vital role for the most dynamic and important sector in the socio-economic field of Nepal, However the potentiality so for has not been exploited properly. Although, Nepal's eco-tourism potentiality is vast but facts such as limited area accesses, poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing starting have resulted in the limited growth.

In Nepal, a number of examples: (e.g. Chitwan National park, Annapurna conservation area, Sagaramatha National park) have witnessed that unplanned eco-tourism puts a negative ecological and other impacts, if it not planned well, in advance. If the measures are taken too late, it is very consuming both time and a great deal of resource. While discussing about the present study the park authorities opined that such study will be really helpful for them for eco-tourism to planning in attempt to provide overview of the eco-tourism practice, inputs of eco-tourism, information of potential tourist destinations within Bajura district and suggest necessary looks eco-tourism in a sustainable manner.

Hence, this study tries to analyze the status of eco-tourism in study area, show as development which have taken place so for and identify the problem and prospects as well as it also recommends some suggestion for further development.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study is to analyze and sort out the potentiality of the eco-tourism development and identify the elements that can contribute in the development of eco-tourism in Bajura district.

The study encompasses the following specific objectives:

- i. To identify the attractions and prospects of eco-tourism in Bajura district.
- ii. To highlight the traditional culture of indigenous people and benefit of tourism to local community.
- iii. To analyze the possible challenges.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Tourism is output of modern civilization of human society where needs and interests are unlimited. It is raised as significant part of economy and need civilized human. Nepal is a reputed destination of international eco-tourism and it has taken important place national economy. it is a major sources as of forcing exchange earning in the country.

Bajura district has wide prospect for the development of eco-tourism but there are not enough overall study in related to eco-tourism. It has all the necessary elements to develop as an eco-tourism destination. Therefore, we need some specific type of recommendation in order to upgrade the eco-tourism in study area. Study on this subject will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the eco-tourism promotion at micro level. Thus, this study is proposed the improvement development problem identified regarding eco-tourism.

Above mentioned district is land of indigenous group. The festivals, religions and spiritual belief ritual and custom, folk-lore and dance, food and drinks dress and ornaments, language and dialects, traditional way of life and tradition farming practice etc., which are related to indigenous groups are more attractive matter for eco-tourism.

Bajura is famous for its own natural resources, which may attract the tourist. Although it is not so developed as Kathmandu, Pokhara and Chitwan it can be model place for eco-tourism. Therefore, this study has helpful for finding potentialities of eco-tourism in Bajura

1.5 Selection of the Study Area

Bajura is a Himalayan district covering 2,188 sq. km. Its divided total 27 V.D.C, which height is 726-7036 m. from the sea level. It is located between 28°18'-29°5' north latitude and 80°90'-81°5' east longitude. It is bordered on the eastern side by Kalikot and Mugu district, south by Bajhan, west by Achham and north by Humla district. Although the area of Bajura is small, it supports a wide range of biodiversity which is nationally and globally importance. The vegetating types primarily include sal forest, sal savanna, which is part of continuum between climate, forest and grassland that is maintained by fire and floods.

1.6 Limitation of the Study Area

Though, the findings of the study may be applicable to similar district of Nepal. Any kind of research work are done with in certain area of limitation. It determines its nature, need situation and area of study. Due to limited time and budget, the study is concerned to explore and identify the indigenous ethnic culture, religious places, beautiful landscapes, lakes, falls, flora and fauna and other tourist attraction. The study is fully dependent upon the field visit testing as well as the intervenes data response of the respondent study area.

1.7 Organization of the Study

Chapter one describes about background the study, statement of the study, objectives of the study significance of the study, selection of the study, limitation study and the organization of the study.

Chapter two deals with review of the literature, It explains about Nepalese tourism attractions. There is also short literature review related to the study area.

Chapter three provides methodology adopted for the study to be carried out.

Chapter four gives the general introduction of the study area.

Chapter five tabulates analyses and interprets all the data collected from the study are with the half of questionnaire, interview, field visit and observation.

Chapter six is related to potential products of tourism in study area. Further more, it analyzes the problem and constrains of tourism development in the study area.

Chapter Seven summarizes the research work performal. It develops a clear view about the study in the form of conclusion and recommendations provides so as to know the prospects and problems of tourism development in study area.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism is a white industry. In this modern world tourism industry has been growing at an outstanding rate and it has appealed as the world's largest and greatest export industry. Following the advance development of science information and technology, the world form now has been global village. The basic information of the particular places through internet and electric medias such as television and radio and the easy access with the speeding transportation, the human desire of traveling across has been increased more than ever in this century. The ample interference is that the tourism has been the fastest growing industry of the world.

Different people inside and outside the country have conducted many studies in this field. More and more studies about the tourism are coming into focus. Therefore, tourism is not a new concept. These studies are made on different way facets of tourism in Nepal and furnish important information for the present study. In order to make the study more reliable, some of the important studies are reviewed. In addition to that the various tourism related magazines, booklet, newspaper, published and unpublished report and publications also are reviewed.

2.1 Theoretical Perspective

Tourism has attracted people throughout the world. Travel from one place to another is common nature of tourism. in course of time, visitors get pleasure, satisfaction, happiness, beauty, harmony and excursion through the different utilities. Etymologically the world tourism derive from the Latin word 'Tornave' and Greek 'Tornos' meaning lather circle the movement around a central point or axis suffix 'ism' is defined as action. Most widely accepted but technical definition of the tourist was proposed by International Union Official Travel Organization (IUOIO), in 1963 and approved by World Tourism organization (WTO) states that tourists are temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in country visited and the purpose of visit is classified under one of following heading: one leisure (revelation, holiday, health, study religion and sport and other Business (Family mission, meeting (Kunwar, 2002).

According to Erik Cohen "The tourist is a voluntary temporary traveler, traveling in the expectation of pleasure from the novelty and changed experienced on relatively long and non recruitments round up.

In the recent year a specific category of nature based tourism has develop that is eco-tourism the term is first coined by Hector Ceballs-lescurain in 1988 the term came into scientists and organization to make it a catch all term to be applied indiscriminately to make it a catch all term to be applied indiscriminately to almost any activities linking tourism and nature.

Eco-tourism seems to be a catchword that means many things to many people. To some it means ecologically sound tourism. To other, it is synonymous with nature tourism. Eco-tourism is both these thing but it must go to step further. It must be a force for sustaining natural resource. Eco-tourism is nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development effort. It seems that the development of the eco-tourism has led to a concept based on the desire. To have ideal tourism term like most be and showed be in the se definitions indicates that desire. There are however almost no indication on what ideal is and how the development of the ideal situation should be organized (Kunwar, 1997).

2.2 Tourism in Nepal

Nepal is a model of diverse culture and nature. Tourism industry flourishes in its surrounding. Published and unpublished works have been done by numerous scholars, concerned organization about tourism. Talking about the tourism destination in the world Nepal has been selected as one of the best eco-tourism destination in the world.

M.B. Shrestha has covered some important aspects of Nepalese aviation and tourism in his book "Nepalese aviation and tourism" and tried to explain the aviation history and the role of aviation in tourism. He further discussed the economic significance and the benefits of tourism in the economy of host country which is measured mainly in terms of foreign exchange receipt from tourism and its multiplier effects on different activities, contributing to national income and employment generation in rural areas thus contributing to regional balance. Tourism development will also induce new business opportunities by opening market for social products,

promotes new skill and encourage positive change in land use and production system (Shrestha, 2000).

The Annapurna conservation Area project (ACAP) is pioneer organization in Nepal that incorporated type 4 concept of eco-tourism in eco-development. Following the ACAP along with other protected areas of Nepal, like Lamtang and Chitwan National park are accepted and re-organized eco-tourism as one of the viable options for eco-development, with other activities, natural feature and the tourism development program of Bajura mainly aims to promote eco-tourism activities with the participation of local people.

Tourism is a human activity, which has proved important for all national since it fosters international brother hood and understanding with the passage of time and increasing affluence tourism is becoming more popular as well as important day by day through out the world (Shrestha, 2000).

Tourism, being an important activity, plays not only an instrumental role in alleviating poverty but also improves socio-economic status of a community. It helps to earn foreign currency and provides a sustainable way of conserving environment and culture through integrated local participation (NTTR, 2005). It, by all means, is people's industry it is run by the people for the people at the core by they guests or hosts, and its is their well being and enrichment with should be the primary goal of tourism development (Kunwar, 1997). If the local people understand contribution of tourism at local and national level, they automatically initiate promotional programs in rural areas (Adhikari, 2005).

Tourism is a forefront industry in context of globalization help as to put forward our unique products to international market that can generate income and employment (Upadhyay, 2005).

Tourism industry is playing a crucial role in the overall development of Nepal (Khanal, 1986). Nepal has got a very strong power of nature, all the country needs is better diversification (Pradhan, 2005a). Tourism has a great role to play to improve country's image in international area (Adhikari, 2005). By international area (Adhikari, 2005). By integrating the principle of decentralization and active involvement of local populace in tourism activities, government of Nepal (Gov. N) has been piloting model through TRPAP (Dhakal, 2006).

Table No. 2.1
Tourist Arrival in Nepal (2000-2009)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2000	21,092	33,939	38,959	36,430	18,658	12,036	16,842	27,205	34,643	51,100	45,318	31,509	367,731
2001	25,158	32,763	40,684	32,211	17,406	8,929	13,965	21,658	26,132	37,198	25,795	15,018	296,917
2002	13,180	16,960	25,102	16,877	11,751	8,338	9,962	15,515	18,768	30,251	24,044	17,943	208,691
2003	15,659	19,321	22,260	20,303	15,288	7,835	13,607	19,149	22,577	38,040	31,750	25,980	251,769
2004	22,947	28,743	35,468	26,279	15,581	9,776	17,070	27,657	21,829	38,104	29,330	22,187	294,971
2005	19,531	17,061	25,847	18,311	15,438	11,170	14,921	26,119	27,413	40,553	34,778	27,822	278,964
2006	21,126	21,320	30,169	18,435	13,517	11,841	15,066	24,966	26,327	43,026	37,402	27,009	290,204
2007	25,857	33,133	48,022	32,794	23,296	18,937	26,160	37,658	38,813	65,745	46,822	33,458	430,695
2008	30,473	40,334	51,364	31,952	19,619	12,922	18,097	32,084	33,870	60,938	47,467	29,980	409,100
2009	23,969	34,594	45,950	34,938	20,362	17,078	19,942	36,121	36,241	65,592	48,667	32,618	416,072

Source: Nepal Tourism Board, 2009.

2.3 Historical Scenario of Eco-tourism in Nepal

History of eco-tourism is not old in Nepal, since eco-tourism is the most recent phenomenon here. Although, conservation activities started in Nepal during early 1970 as Nepal's national conservation programme was initiated in 1971 and the first national park (Royal Chitwan NP) was established at Chitwan in 1973 and later on, other areas also declared conservation zones in the subsequent years. But the eco-tourism activities started only after the inception of ACAP (1986), particularly it is after 1991/92. In the sense, ecotourism activities started only during the decade of 1990s. An eco-tourism project (Ghalekharka-sickles eco-tourism project also known as CTREDP, chapter 8) launched by ACAP in 1992 is perhaps the first true eco-tourism project in the country.

The conservation activities got place in the decade of 1970s, after the WWF started its activities conducted by WWF helped a lot to the conservation process in the country. Besides trekking tourism which was almost in its infant stage during the

decade of 1960s, gradually developed during 1970s and more quickly during 1998s. In between 1985 and 1995 trekking in Nepal took almost U turn.

With the development of trekking tourism and conservation of the tourism also brought to discussion by various environmental agencies as well as by governmental organization too. Consequently, environmental concerns come to focus of dissection which gave rise to various ecotourism like activities which we see at present.

As far the development of the eco-tourism activities is concerned, the growth of ecotourism started during 1990s. In this regard, ACAP is first to start the first eco-tourism project in the country GSEP which is the first eco-tourism project, than after SPCC was initiated in Sagarmatha region. In 1992, another eco-tourism project (KEEP) was initiated in Kathmandu. Since, than, various other eco-tourism project initiated in other region. In 200 ADB eco-tourism project was proposed, which is yet to be promulgated, More, recently, a new project has been introduced in reduce poverty and promote ecotourism phenomenon i8th the country. It is TRPAP (Tourism for Rural poverty Alleviation Program). More eco-tourism program may be exacted to come in future.

2.4 Current Scenario

Currently, eco-tourism in Nepal is spatially differentiate into two main regions, the Himalyan region (concentrated mainly in three major trekking regions Annapurana, Sagarmatha and Langtang) and other in Terai region, that encompasses the wildness tourism, visit to protected areas particularly for the purpose of wild life viewing. Trekking is the main fore in addition to jungle safaris and other types.

However, it is not only the trekking that is main eco-tourism from ot the ecotourism in Nepal, more strictly it is ACE (Adventure, Cultural and Ecotourism) Tourism. As discussed Above, ACE tourism pre-dominates whole tourism phenomenon in the in the country. Actually, the ecotourism in Nepal is the mixture of adventure, cultural and ecotourism blended together. The eco-tourism in Nepal is the hybridization of Adventure tourism, trekking and culture tourism. Since mountaineering is the non-trekking eco-tourism activity and wildlife viewing is very near to ecotourism. It is adventure tourism. Culture tourism and eco-tourism which

overlap each other and blended from Fennel (1999) termed it ACE tourism as cited by weaver is called ACE tourism, (Weaver, 2003).

Since the adventure tourist (e.g. rafters) and trekkers who visit Nepal are also interested in indigenous culture and two are often indistinguishable from each other. Similarly it is very difficult to demarcate which tourist are eco-tourist. But one thing is clear that it is very difficult to find 'hard' eco-tourist in Nepal and most of the tourist visit Nepal are, in actual sense 'soft' eco-tourist and only soft eco-tourism could be successful in Nepal like Kenya and Costa Rica.

In ACE tourism this overlapping of adventure, culture and eco-tourism is evident in the trekking regions, mountaineering zone and rafting sites in all the destination like Muktinath zones and Gosaikunda area eco-tourists and pilgrims both are interested in culture, nature, religion and other traditions, similarly, in the rafting sites both adventure tourist and trekkers are interested in local culture.

The current ecotourism destination in Nepal are Annaurna conservation Area, Sagarmatha region, Lmagtang (The Third largest eco-tourist receiving zone in the Himalayan region) and the Terai. Beside, these major regions, ecotourism activities can be experienced in other protected area like Rara National park, Shey Phoksundo National Park, Shiva Puri National Park, Koshi Tapu Wildlife Reserve etc. All these sites are future potential eco- tourism sites. On the whole, it can be said that eco-tourism in Nepal developed during the decade of 1990s and currently concentrated along all central Nepal, Terai protected areas and it is gradually spreading over there parts of the country.

There are various organization involved in ecotourism activities. We can categorize into two broad concepts to these institutions which are involved in ecotourism. One is Governmental and the other is Non-governmental.

The prominent governmental organization involved in eco-tourism are:

I. Ministry of culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCICA)

It is the main Policy making body which regulated all types of tourism activities including eco-tourism. Besides policy making the responsibility of the ministry includes licensing, registration and monitoring of tourism activities.

II. National Planning Commission (NPC)

It is another organization involved in eco-tourism. As a planning organization of Nepal governmental it involves tourism programs in its periodic plans in coordination with MOCTCA. In its eleventh five year plan, tourism is included as the most priority sectors to reduce poverty in the country. Tourism is included as major sector in the NEC's five year plans.

III. Ministry of Local Development (MLD)

It is another line agency involved in eco-tourism. Its function is that of cooperation, since various DDC's, VDCs and municipalities have been involved in eco-tourism in the country. The ministry coordinates, with other governmental organization and non-governmental organization to promote eco-tourism. Moreover its role is necessary to coordinate the program linked poverty reduction, tourism development and local development at a time. Since various program supported by international donor agencies are generally such integrated once which the ministry coordinates all over the country.

IV. Ministry of Forest and Social Conservation (MOFSCL)

This organization is also helping in eco-tourism promotion by formulating polices. It supports in environment preservation and control over natural calamities which are very essential for eco-tourism development.

The above agencies which are thoroughly involved in eco-tourism process envisage following agencies.

(a) Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)

It is one of the governmental organization involved in eco-tourism. Its role is vital in eco-tourism promotion and implementation particularly while an eco-tourism activity is conducted inside a protected area. It is small but important department under the Ministry of Forest and soil conservation (MOFSC). It regulates all the protected areas in the country under protected areas act.

The department was established in 1980 with the objective to conserve, restore and manage the varied flora, fauna and landscape of the country. Besides its basic objectives other specific objectives are to conserve country's major representation ecosystem, unique natural and culture heritage and give protection to the valuable and endangered wildlife species. It also encourages scientific research for the preservation of genetic diversity.

(b) Nepal Tourism Board (NTB)

It is another Key organization involved in eco-tourism. It is semi-autonomous, created in 1997, replacing its predecessor department of Tourism under the Ministry of culture, Tourism and civil aviation, established under Nepal Tourism Board Act. 1996. It is public private partnership, designed as a partnership between the government and private sector in the tourism sector of Nepal. This corporate body has been established for the promotion of tourism in the country. Marketing and product development are sole responsibilities while it may be given some regularity function in future as per its provision in act. Which currently looked out by ministry itself.

The basic objectives of NTB are to develop Nepal as an attractive tourist destination in international area to develop and expand tourism enterprise, whilst promoting the natural cultural human environment of the country, no increases product and income to increase foreign currency earnings, employment opportunities in the tourism sectors and no carry out research to develop Nepal as secure, reliable designation and tourism hub in South Asia.

The Board can act as the government representative to carry out any activities related to tourism with the approval of government. It can formulate and implement necessary programs on infrastructure development, tourism service expansion and environmental protection for the establishment, improvement, development extension, promotion, protection of the tourism business. Its other major functions included motivation of private sectors in various tourism related activities for the development, expansion.

c) Nepal Tourism Academy and Hotel Management (NATHM)

It is another government agency involved in tourism in Nepal. It is contribution for the cause of sustainable tourism development in the country at though in eco- tourism activities are not sufficient as it should be. It is an academic institution in tourism sector. It arranges the trainings and academic courses for trekking guides, local guides, river guides and short course on tourism. Previously, it was known as the Hotel Management and tourism training centre (HMTTC). It is the major government organization concerned with tourism training. It conducts courses on subjects such as tourism awareness, languages and housekeeping and cooking. It also conducts tourism training course in different tourism destinations in co-operation with KMTNC, SNV, WWF, etc.

The prominents non-governmental organization involved in eco-tourism are:

I. National Agencies

Members of national and international travel industry had been in the fore front of raising awareness and advocating for cultural and natural resources conservation in Nepal (ADB ecotourism TA Project vol. II, APP G 9) as the project report says Nepal enterprises have been the recipients of an impressive array of eco-tourism, environmental and conservation awards. There are many organizations contributing on eco-tourism. Some of them are as follows:

a) King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC)

Among the non-governmental organizations active in Nepal. KMTNC is at the top. It is a leading NGO in eco-tourism in Nepal its contribution is remarkable and praiseworthy for eco-tourism development in Nepal. It is the first non- governmental organization which initiated eco-tourism projects in the country. The trust is governed by the Board of Trustees with representation of government (Ministry of soil and forest conservation) too. The board is changed every four year. Financially, the trust is supported WWF is its co-financiers, by international donors including its partners. WWF is its co-financiers.

The basic objective of KMTNC is conservation of nature and sustainable rural tourism involving communities from very beginning of the projects activities. Functionally it is promoting, conserving, enhancing, managing protected area management systems to promote and conduct applied research in wildlife reserves,

park and conservation areas to raise funds to support conservation efforts in Nepal (Carlson 2001). In its two decades, KMTMC has successfully undertaken the various small and large projects like Annapurna Conservation Area project (ACAP), Manasalu Conservation Area Project (MCAP), Upper Mustang Conservation Area project (UMCAP) etc. on eco-tourism development. It is looking after the management of central zoo too.

b) World Wildlife Fund Nepal (WWF)

It is another significant agency, extending valuable contribution to the nature conservation in the country and providing substantial contribution for the promoting of eco-tourism in Nepal. It is supporting eco-tourism development in Nepal through various agencies giving them support both financial and technological, playing leading role in preserving unique biodiversity conserving the natural resources it does not have its own specific eco-tourism projects, but almost all of its projects are eco-tourism promoting like Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee project (SPCCP), King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC), Kanchanja Conservation Area Project (KCAP), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Reserve (DNPWC) etc. by assistance of WWF.

c) Kathmandu Environmental Education Project (KEEP)

It is a non-governmental organization established in 1992, educating visitors for safe trekkers, mountaineers, general public to protect the fragile Himalayan environment. It is contributing significantly for the cause of eco-tourism in the country since its inception.

d) Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC)

It is non-governmental organization working in the field of eco-tourism in Nepal. It is the initiative of WWF but handed over to local NGO after active involvement of initial years, currently running under the partnership of locally based Tengboche Monastery. WWF, in cooperation with local people initiated a garbage changing campaign to keep clean the Sagarmatha.

e) Trekking Agents Association of Nepal (TAAN)

It is non profit organization which aims to promote mountain tourism a part of eco-tourism, preserve mountain environment, helps to raise the economic status of the regions project and promote the welfare of its member trekking agencies offers recommendations to the government on trekking policies.

f) Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA)

It was established in 1973 to provide appropriate information about the mountains and mountaineering in Nepal and international area as well. It provide training on mountaineering and conducts the activities like clean up campaign, campsite development, tourism training etc. which are helping to promote the eco-tourism in Nepal.

g) Nepal Association of Rafting Agents (NARA)

It was formed with the objective of protecting developing and environmental consciousness regarding river. Recognizing that river trips have training in co-operation with Nepal Tourism Academy and Hotel Management (NATHM), promotes the industry and regulates safety standards amongst operator. In this way it is promoting the condition of ecotourism in Nepal.

h) Tourist Guide Association of Nepal (TURGAN)

Nepal tourist guides are organized into the Tourist Guide Association of Nepal (TURGAN) as a private sector lobby group, particularly to interact with MOCTCA. The organization plays vital role particularly in national parks and cultural tourism centers which enhances the eco-tourism in Nepal.

i) Sustainable Tourism Network (STN)

It was founded in 1997 in response to the need of to co-operate the activities and programs of NGOs and other organization active in eco-tourism development and to share experience. Since that time it has been serviced and assisted by N as an important alliance of eco-tourism with considerable grass root implementation experience. It was performed its way into being the key coordinating body between the various players and aspects of eco-tourism planning and implementation in Nepal.

II. International Agencies

a) The Integrated Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

It is an international effort for the cause of preservation and conservation of the mountains, actually cares the mountains and the mountain people. Its focus in Nepal is Hindukush Himalaya. The activities of this very agency are concerned with the conservation of Nature, promotion of mountain tourism, which turn is useful for the development of eco-tourism in Nepal. The activities of ICIMOD envisage information exchange, research works, training programs in integrated mountain development and resource management, particularly mountain resources. It conducts trainings workshops, studies and publishes the manuals on the techniques of developing mountain tourism for the promotion of the eco-tourism in Nepal.

b) The World Conservation Union Nepal (IUCN)

It is another prominent international non-governmental organization (INGO) working in Nepal since 1990s. It is working for the nature conservation which ultimately helps in the eco-tourism promotion in Nepal. Its contribution in wetlands conservation is admirable. Its tourism programs have been associated with eco-tourism and village Area project and Mike Jaljale area (rhododendrons conservation). Besides, it conducts eco-tourism related training, seminars and publishes the booklets, brochures, posters, frequently helpful to contribute in the conservation of eco-tourism in Nepal. Its activities, although directly related to environment promotion and natural resources conservation are helpful to promote eco-tourism in long term.

c) SNV Nepal

It is also another international agency working in the field of eco-tourism promotion in Nepal. The organization priority is sustainable tourism and is working for the rural communities in remote areas. Most of its programs are rural area based since the agency is working in the remote districts namely Humla, Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura district. This Netherlands based development agency is involved in biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, build infrastructures etc.

It has also supported Agro-forestry community development project, community development project district partners programmed and currently in TRPAP. Poverty reduction in its focus and programs are pro-poor, pro- environment and pro-women.

d) The Mountain Institute (TMI)

This is an international non-governmental organization registered in United States, has been working in community based integrated conservation and environment programs in eastern Nepal since 1983. It continues to provide technical supports to the local communities in the Bajura district area to manage their own sustainable conservation and development efforts, which is very essential for the promotion of eco-tourism in Nepal. It is supporting to the partners, providing technical assistance in planning, training, skill development, quality control and monitoring the works they undertake.

e) Eco-Himal

The society for ecological cooperation Alps-Himalaya is an Austrian INGO active in the Himalaya since 1992, working in the field of eco-tourism. The society insists the environmentally and culturally sound projects using a participatory approach and working with grass-roots organizations. It promotes development projects with primarily social, ecological and cultural focus, sustainable eco-tourism. Training forms main parts of their Nepal programmed which includes the Rolwaling eco-tourism project, trekking guide and hospitality training with the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) and Hotel management Association of Nepal (HAN), Basically, it has four priority sectors sustainable tourism, energy and infrastructure rural tourism and heritage conservation.

f) Asian Development Bank (ADB)

It is another international agency contributing for the promotion of eco-tourism in Nepal. It provides financial and technical assistance for the development of tourism in the country, realized sustaintial in tourism sector. It is involved in infrastructures development associated with tourism. Its loan assistance, provided under second Tourism Infrastructure Development project (STIDP) was implemented for the development of eco-tourism in Bajura district, upgrading or rural airports and development improvements in Pokhara region. It loans 50 far have been mainly implemented to foster linkage between tourism environment improvements and infrastructure development.

g) United Nations Development Programmed (UMDP)

It is providing significant contribution in Nepal's tourism since 1971 for the cause of sustainable tourism development. It has been running several projects like partnership for Quality Tourism Project (PQTP) in Langtang region village project in Dolpa, Lumbini and Chitwan hills and helping to the TRPAP, which are valuable efforts for the eco-tourism development.

Besides these, various other international organization are also contributing for the promotion of eco-tourism in Nepal like DEID, USAID, GTZ, CARF etc. White CARE Nepal is recently involved in Buffer zone development programmed.

Since the beginning of the planned development important of tourism industry for balance development on nation was highly appreciated. During the different five year plan Nepal government has adopted some ideas, plan to develop tourism in Nepal. The exercises of the government to make tourism industry clean and systematic through the eco-tourism is remarkable but it is not satisfactory.

All the attracted elements of eco-tourism are in rural areas. To go to the rural area of the country there system of transportation such as: Road, air, Rope way, Horse trail, water transport cable car, foot trails.

Since, beginning of Maoist revolution, the development of tourism was very slow due to security. But after restoration of place, again all the things are in control. And the environment is totally friendly in rural sector. Flora and fauna is the main attraction of the tourism and this very thing is perfectly available in Nepal as well as the study area. Elements of the tourism are available in Bajura district and this is the very place of religious and socio-cultural diversity.

2.5 The Study of Previous Researches

Healthy and varied natural socio-cultural environment are the basic resources of eco-tourism. The area of outstanding natural beauty (hills and mountains, fell and dell, cliffs, wildlife, climate etc) and living socio-cultural heritage (historical remains, sacred cape, delightful villages and life world etc. are most preferred and successful environment benefit from eco-tourism and of course eco-tourism benefits from the environment. The environmental impact of tourism is related mostly to the number of tourist, their behavior and the resiliency or fragility of natural and cultural environment. Negative environmental impacts are commonly noted in those tourist areas, which are tied with a large number of tourist flows. In the light of natural

environment negative environmental impacts linked with eco-tourism and commonly noted worldwide, include litter and vandalism, trail erosion habitat change, deforestation, water pollution, poaching, loss of endangered plant and animal species and resource depletion.

Contribution of tourism sector in economic and social development of any country is very important this study has been carried out on the basis of both demand and supply frame work. The main findings stated in this study where.

-) Politics-economic crisis in the country as well as in the region has been found affecting the number of tourist visiting in Nepal.
-) Direct indirect and induced effects of the tourism section on value added have been found relatively larger them those of the non-tourism sectors.
-) Seasonally factor has been found most prominent in Nepalese tourism.
-) Number of visitors, especially international tourist has been found to be decreasing due to Maoist revolution.
-) Expenditure on food items has been found inelastic where as that of travel elastic.
-) Weighted GDP of tourist originating countries is found elastic and significant.
-) The concept of eco-tourism in Nepal is nearly introduced after 1970s as Nepal nation conservation programmed was initiated in 1971 and the first national park is Chitwan National park.
-) Nepal is a natural eco-tourism destination. Its pristine mountain peaks, impressive biodiversity combined with its rich ancient culture makes it a natural eco-tourism destination.

The most attractive sector for tourist in visiting Nepal is its natural property. Khadk's (1993) research work was to analyze the out come of tourism development in Nepal in the late 1980's. This study was confined in two specific areas. The performance and efficiency of hotel investment in generating foreign exchange and the economic impact in tourism under limited supplying capacity. He used to domestic resources cost criterion to estimate the economic efficiency of hotel in generating foreign exchange and at the sectoral level and economy wide input -output model is used measuring the overall impact of tourism some modification of existing a models are also made to explain the impact of tourism under limited supplying

capacity of the domestic sector. His major findings were hotel, occupancy rate double bed room price. And marketing activities are found to be important factors for the performance of the hotel industries. However, the economic impact of tourism was found to be lower than other foreign exchange generation sector. Khadka suggested, however, the role of tourism in economic development is not insignificant. The net earning from tourism was generator than from sector of the economy.

IUCN's eco-tourism programme has defined eco-tourism as "environmentally responsible travel and visiting to relatively undisturbed areas. In order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low visitors impact and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvements of local population."

Environment Resources Ltd. By London conducted study on "Nation Resources Management for sustainable development." A study of feasible policies institution and investment activates in Nepal with special emphasis on the hills. Only the section that concerns tourism has been summarized. It deals with managing the impact of tourism and infrastructure development on the hill resource base of Nepal. Tourism and infrastructure development are considered to be two chief source impacting the hill resources base. Natural resources tourism which is growing annually in Nepal imparts the resources base via the demand created upon fuel wood environmental pollution and conflict with resource needs of the local people.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHIDODOLOGY

First data have been collected and than analyzed with the help of table and their interpretations. Pie-charts and bar- chart have also been used. The present study is fully based on both primary and secondary sources of data and more especially it is based on primary data.

3.1 Rational of Selection of Study Area.

The Bajura district has been selected for the study Bajura district is study area which is itself as in information centre, playing vital role for the promotion of ecotourism. The study area compresses a diverse ethnical and natural resource. It is easy accessible for researcher where as researcher himself a permanent residential of the study area.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

Both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected and interpreted as well. Primary and secondary source of data have been used. Primary source of data are collected through field visit interviews observation and focus group discussion where as secondary source of data are collected from booklets, journals broachers etc. published from district profile, NTB, Ministry of Tourism and civil aviation.

3.3 The Universe and the Sample

Out of total population, 95 local people were taken as sample population of the study. These persons were taken from each V.D.C by using sample random and purposive sampling method because of diverse nature of study and for inclusive all geography of district. Similarly 7 hotel owners and 21 foreign tourist were taken as respondent for fulfill research objective. For this study local intellectuals and teachers were also taken as key information.

3.4 Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data were collected although the study mainly depends upon the primary data. Secondary data such as population figures etc were collected.

3.5 Questionnaire Survey

Questionnaire is list of questions asked to respondents to obtain actual facts. In this study many questions were used to get actual information about the eco-tourism. Mainly structured and unstructured questionnaires were used for the collection of data for selected respondents.

3.5.1 Unstructured Interviews

Unstructured interviews are carried out the beneficiaries hotel, tourist and others. These also included house wives local residents and those met while traveling through the study area. This report is built with the interviewees by using focus group discussion as tools explaining to them the study and its bur pose. This types of interview was help in understanding varying socio- economic aspects of the village as well as cross checkering the data obtain from structured interviews.

3.5.2 Structured Interviews

Information is also be collected by using structure interview method and this is accomplished by construction of questionnaires. Key information's who included local intellectuals teachers hotel manage and tourists were interviewed.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

All the data have been analyzed and interpreted is fulfill the objectives of this study. To illustrate the research work tables and figure have been used for the data presentation. Coding tabulation and some statistical tools like percentage average and ratio have been used to analyze data.

CHAPTER IV

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

4.1 District Overview

The Bajura district lies in to the lap of Himalaya. It is 726 m to 7036 up to sea level. It is assumed Budhinanda lake lies in the highest position in the world. This district is also home to diverse range of the ethnics groups. This district is rich in floor and fauna bio-diversity mountain lakes and both natural and cultural heritage This district is heavenly land of mountain eco-region which is consisted of the mountain district in nor- than Nepal.

Politically Bajura district is only one election constituencies. There are 9 region and 27 village Development committees (VDC).

The total population of the District is 1,08,782 number of household is 2079 Containing 5.34 persons per household. The population of male is 53834 and female 54,947.

4.2 Geographical Setting of the Study Area.

The Bajura district is located between 28°18' to 29°5' north latitude and 80°90' to 81°5' east longitude. It is boarded the eastern side by Kalikot and Mugu district and south by Bajhan and west by Achnam district and north by Humla district. The physical condition of the district contains high- Mountain and hilly terraces.

4.3 Settlement Setting

Settlement of the people spread in all VDC equally. Comparatively Martadi is a first developed VDC and Bichyan is a last developed VDC of Bajura district. As a cluster various kind of ethnic groups such Braman cherry, Goring, sari and Damai schedule group of people live together. This district is original homeland of indigenous Braman on Chhetri and Dalit (District profile 2067).

4.4 Culture

Varied geographical Structure of the district's cultural heritage. This district is rich in diversity both tangible and intangible. The culture of the district can be categorized in two major parts i.e., ethnic culture and archaeological monument.

Where ethnic culture is related to religion custom tradition folk-lore language fair and festival living style of people housing pattern craft etc. and archaeological monuments is related to Temples, Monasteries pager walls Chanteys Pati Devalaya and religious pillar.

4.5 Climate

As Bajura is Himalayan District. The climate of Bajura district is mix of hot and cold. This study area has pleasant climate. In summer there is warm and in winter cold in some part of district. Actually it has very pleasant weather.

4.6 Caste and Ethnicity

There are various caste and ethnicity in this district, Mainly these are Braman Chhirrti, Dalits and Gurunas. They have strange types of Religious custom tradition folklore (Deuda), language four and festival living style of people housing pattern art craft etc. Having its own unique features of culture this district is potential in cultural attraction.

4.7 Mother Tongue and Religion

Most of the Bajureli people speak their own local language. Mostly all the indigenous group has its own language but special Nepali language is main dominant language. Religiously some people belong to Buddhism and most of the people are belongs to Hindu religion.

4.8 Occupation

The Bajura is occupied is occupied by various peoples nature and diverse geographical pattern and it determines the peoples occupations which scale down the economic condition of the district except agriculture live stock, cottage industry and trade are other occupations less than 20% land is uncultivated area. Out of total land area, Agricultural land growth to kind of crops are produced cereal crops (paddy maize millet wheat and barley) and cash crops (potato and apple). Live stock is another major occupation in this district, which are buffalo, sheep, cow, goat. The product is also export to Tippet and India.

4.9 Education

Literacy rate of this district is similarly to another hilly district males are more literate than the female. There are 223 schools and 3 diploma college in the district for the 2010 B.S (statistical year book 2010).

4.10 Natural Gifts

This district is rich in nature every kinds of natural heritage is found offering a spectacular Himalayan ranges. Snow capped mountains, gorges, glaciers, rivers, falls, lakes, caves, rocky slopes are gifted resources of nature. Similarly this area is also rich in wildlife bio-diversity natural vegetation flora and fauna topographical climate and environment. There are world's rare animals, birds, herbal plants and flowering plans are also found especially in the Bajura district.

4.11 Accessibility

The Bajura district is linked by a Home road (Goreto Bato) with Kolti Airport. The flight takes 45 minute from Nepalganja and 30-35 minute from Surkhet to Kolti. Nepal Airlines corporation is continuing in service and other private airlines also operate chartered flights directly to Kolti. From Bajhan Mugu Kalikot and Humla tourists can visit on foot to Bajura.

CHAPTER- V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

5.1 Potentiality of Tourism in Study Area

Bajura district has initiative variety of landscape culture and panoramic view of the Himalayan pious peaks are magnificently observing showing and icy in the upper part of the district. There are colorful settlements, rich vegetation with variety of rhododendrons, green forest, rivers, grassland, dense settlements and splendid glaciers and mountains lakes spreads all over.

In the view of its potential of eco-tourism development the local community is seems to be more interested and aware on the development of this district jointly as eco-tourism destination. However so far there not proper management of eco-tourism but there initiation to firm eco- tourism development in Bajura district as an eco-tourism destination. The most basic infrastructure such as electricity roads and proper communication are in the state of development which are initiated to build up at Bajura district. This district is situated in the north on Nepal having natural beauty cultural diversity. Generally communication facilities exist all VDC of the district. The postal service and other basic services are available here. The study area is very suitable for eco- tourism development. It has potentiality of all kinds of tourism and in totality it will suit as an eco- tourism destination. The study area is land of attraction land of diversity ethnic groups and famous shrine.

5.2 Potentiality of Eco-Tourism

This concept of eco-tourism is not so long it is considered a very new concept in the field of tourism. "eco-tourism is many things for many people" says crispin.

Tickeli defined "ecotourism a sustainable option", ever since the term was coined in the mid 1980s. eco-tourism has been of special interest to policy and decision makers, academics and business communities both at local and international level. It is environment and nature based tourism. Eco-tourism is a form of tourism inspired by the nature of an area, including indigenous cultures. It should also entail develop development and welfare (Kunwar, 1997). It is any style and type of tourism that has the potential to bring benefits to the local economy whilst contributing to

natural and cultural resource conservation (NTB, 2004). It aims to minimize any undesirable environmental impacts and socio-cultural changes (Luger, 2002).

In eco-tourism, it is famous to add prefix 'eco' in each and every term related to tourism like eco-tour, eco-travel, eco-vacation, eco-adventure, eco-cruise, eco-safari, eco-expedition etc. eco-tourism, leads to economic, cultural, eco-logical and social sustainability (Dahal, 2060 B.S.). In eco-tourism there are mainly two factors which can attract to the tourist.

a. Unspoiled natural beauty

It includes the flora and fauna of the rural area. The floral diversity of the study area includes Sal, Oak, Rhododendron, Juniper, different shrubs, herbs and grasses etc. where as faunal diversity includes panda, musk-deer. Himalayan and black bear, snow leopards, Ghoral, Himalayan Thar, wild boar. Barking deer, Himalayan Marmot, Himalayan weasel, common Langur, Rhesus monkeys and serow.

b. Local Culture

The tourists visit to the settlement of particular cultural groups and enjoy as well as observed the cultural factors. The Bajura culture is the main attraction of this area mainly there value and norms, birth, marriage, funeral rites, religious activities of the area are also main cultural practices.

Nepal is a natural eco-tourism destination. Its prime mountain peak impressive biodiversity, combined with its rich ancient culture makes it a natural eco-tourism destination. It is among the size most popular eco-tourism destinations in Asia and Pacific. South Asia the most popular eco-tourism destination on the Asian continent next to South East Asia. In south Asia too major interest lies in the Himalayan region and Nepal occupies the cultural Himalayan position in the Himalayan region. The region as a whole comprises 2720 km. long area of alpine (weaver 2001).

Mount trekking is the main tourism activity in the region. Trekking is synonym to eco-tourism in south Asia and same is true for Nepal too, since Nepal is leader in trekking in south Asia. The other tourism types which are equivalent to eco-tourism, comprises visit to national park and protected areas for wildlife viewing. However whole tourism scenario is dominated by mounting tourism and wild life

viewing. Trekking is the activity concentrated along the Himalayan range and Terai protected areas.

In the regard to eco-tourism weaver says "Nepal has relatively large eco-tourism industry (weaver 2001). It constitutes 'trekkers', 'mountaineers', 'wildlife tourism' and other market richness (weaver, 2001). But, the formal destinations between 'trekkers' and 'mountaineers' have not been made clearly trekkers and their alters constitute a crucial force in the Nepalese tourism industry. Trekkers are inevitably attracted to the landscape and biodiversity. These two constitute the main resource base of nature tourism in Nepal.

Although trekking is the main ecotourism activity in the Himalayan kingdom but it is not the trekking alone that represents ecotourism in Nepal is the mixture of adventure culture and ecotourism blended to gather. The ecotourism in Nepal is the hybridization of to gather. The eco tourism in Nepal is the hybridization of adventure tourism trekking and culture tourism. Since mountaineering is the non-trekking ecotourism. It is accentual tourism culture tourism and ecotourism which overlaps each other and this blended from, funnel termed it ACE tourism as coded by weather is called ACE tourism (Like in USA) Since the adventure tourist (e.g. rafters) and trekkers who visit Nepal are also interested in indigenous culture and two are often indistinguishable from each other. Similarly it is very difficult too to demarcate which tourists are eco-tourist. But one thing is clear that it is very difficult to find hard and soft eco- tourists in Nepal and most of the tourists visit in Nepal are in actual sense 'soft' colorists and only soft ecotourism could be successful in Nepal like Kenya and Costa Rice.

So, in the study area there is available both natural beauty and cultural richness. Tourist can enjoy with unversed beauty and can walk untrodden intrude way with genetic beauty on the trekking routs around Khaptad and Badimadika, they can interact with local varieties of culture. We can easily develop eco-tourism destination to this district when have are both cultural diversity and natural beauty with sustainable climate.

5.3 Cultural Importance of the Study Area

Varied geographical structure of the district cultural heritage this is rich cultural diversity in both tangible and intangible. The culture of the study area can be categorized in two major monuments.

The study area is a home to diverse range of ethnic groups like Braman, Chhertri, Sarki, Damai etc. The Bajureli people are the original indigenous ethnic group of the western Nepal. Culture of Bajureli people is different from other places. Religion, custom, tradition, folk-lore language fair and festivals living style of people housing pattern, art, craft are unique features of culture of these indigenous groups.

Archeological monuments are also equally important as cultural products in the study area. Temples, prayer, walks, pates, devalues, religious pillar etc are major monuments in this district. Badimalike is an animist deity place which is a pilgrimage destination for all sectors of people.

5.4 Characteristics of Respondents

5.4.1 Educational Status of Respondents

Educational status is one of the most important indicators of socio, economic development of the people as well as the nation. The higher literacy status and educational attainment affects the people's activeness in every sector of life. Education enhances the ability and capacity of human being or judge for right and wrong. It plays the vital role in the society to make society developed and prosperous.

Following table shows the education status of the sample population taken.

Table No.5.1
Educational Level Respondents

S.N.	Education level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	40	42.1
2	Literate	30	31.5
3	S.L.C	15	15.7
4	Higher	10	10.5
	Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.1
Educational Level Respondents

The above table and figure show that the higher portion of respondents is literate 31.58 percent S.L.C holder 15.79 percent Illiterate 42.11 percent and 10.52 percent higher than S.L.C.

5.4.2 Occupational Status

This table shows the occupational status at the respondents. The occupational status is a main things which indicates the social ranking of people

Table No.5.2
Occupation Status of Respondents

S.N.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Student	9	9.4
2	Labour work	12	12.6
3	Agriculture	45	47.3
4	Job	6	6.3
5	Business	9	9.4
6	Other	14	14.7
	Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows that most of the respondents are engaged in agriculture which is 47.37 percent ,The second is other 14.74 percent labors work is 12.63 percent where student and business is equally 9.47 percent and the last job holders is 6.32 percent.

5.4.3 Annual Income Level of the Respondents

Economic condition is the main component that determines the social status of the people in a society. It also represents the condition of people's prosperity. It is also a crucial factor for the development of the society as well as the nation. Here, the annual income level is distributed as less than Rs. 1000, 10000–20000, 20000–30000, 30000–40000 above 40000.

Table No.5.3
Annual Income Level of Respondents

S.N.	Income level	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 10,000	50	52.3
2	10,000-20,000	32	33.6
3	20,000-30,000	9	9.4
4	30,000-40,000	3	3.1
5	40,000-above	1	1.0
	Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.2
Annual Income Level of Respondents

This above table and figure show that most of the respondents income level is less than Rs. 10,000 (52.63%) and last number is above Rs. 40,000 (1.05%). Other are 33.68 percent, 9.47 percent, 3.16 percent of level 10,000-20,000, 20,000-30,000 and 30,000- 40,000 respectively.

4.4.4 Annual Expenditure Pattern of Respondents

Annual expenditure is similar to annual income of the respondents. The following table shows the expenditure pattern of the respondents.

Table No. 5.4
Annual Expenditure Pattern of Respondents

S.N.	Income Level	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 10,000	45	47.3
2	10,000-20,000	28	29.4
3	20,000-30,000	16	16.8
4	30,000-40,000	4	4.2
5	40,000-above	2	2.1
	Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.3
Annual Expenditure Pattern of Respondents

This above table and figure show that most of the respondents expenditure level is above less than Rs 10,000 (47.37%) and the last number Rs. 40,000 above (2.11%). Other are 29.47 percent, 4.21percent of level 10,000-20,000, 20,000-30,000,30,000-40,000 respectively.

5.4.5 Information Form the Hotel Owner

Altogether 7 hotel owner were interviewed average income from hotel in Rs. 700/- Per day. According to them expenditure pattern of the tourist is Rs 700/- per day.

Table No.5.5
Information from Hotel Owner

S.N.	Interview Pattern	Response	Facilities
1	Education level	Literate	Toilet, Hot and cold
2	Average Income (per day)	Rs.700	Water, camping ground
3	Expenditure pattern from tourist	Rs. 700	Nepali food Moderate
4	Average number of staff	5	lodge etc.

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Almost all the hotel owners are literate. Average income of the hotel owner is Rs. 700 and the expenditure of the tourist is Rs. 700 per day and the staffing in each hotel is 5 people.

5.4.6 Ethnic composition of the Hotel Owner

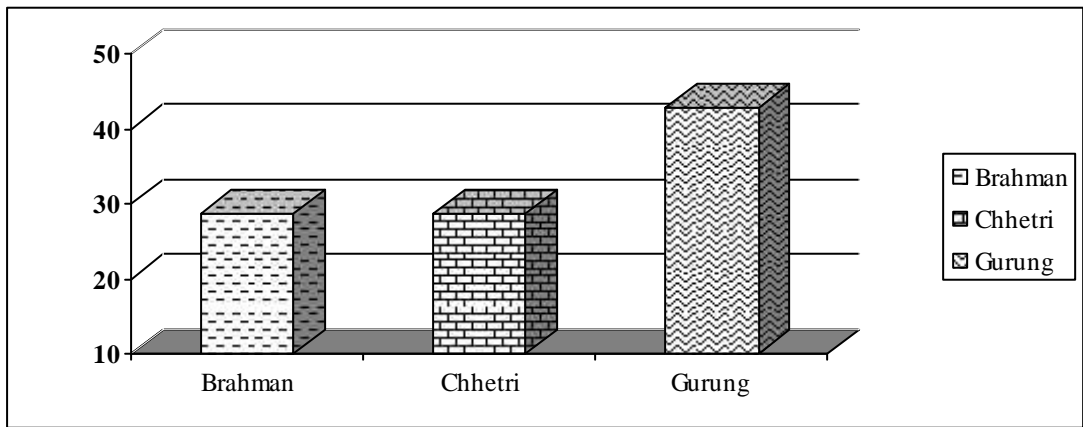
The ethnicity of hotel owner is given the following table.

Table No. 5.6
Hotel Owner by Ethnicity

S.N.	Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
1	Barman	2	28.5
2	Chhetri	2	28.5
3	Gurung	3	42.8
	Total	7	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.4
Hotel Owner by Ethnicity



The table and the figure show that the hotel owners are 28.57 percent Brahman, 28.57 percent, Chhetri and the Gurung 42.86 percent. It shows that the Gurung people are in large number in tourism related activities.

5.4.7 Information from Tourist

All register 21 tourist were interviewed. All the tourist were foreigners many things related to tourist are similar.

Table no.5.7
Tourist Information

S.N.	Interview Pattern	Response	Remarks
1	Age –group	30-45 yrs	all the tourists ware foreigners and most of the activates are similar
2	Sex	Male-Female (50-50%)	
3	Profession	service holder	
4	Expenditure pattern	Moderate	
5	Facilities	Satisfactory	
6	Future tourism promotion	Good	

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table shows that the tourists are form 30-45 age groups. Where as there the sexual participation is equal male and female. The provided facilities are satisfactory for than and they think the future promotion is good in the study area.

5.4.8 Tourist by Nationality

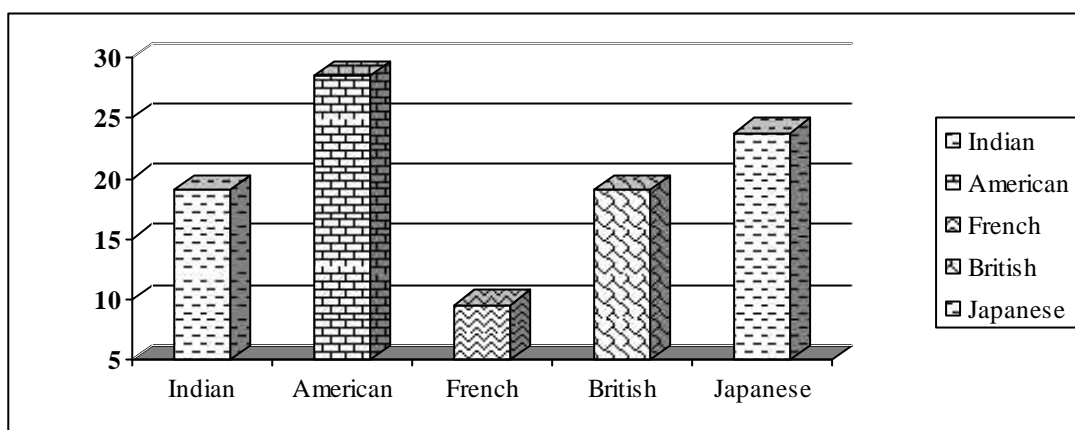
The tourist sample population was taken from different nationality, which is shown the following table.

Table No.5.8
Tourist by Nationality

S.N.	Nationality	Number	Percentage
1	Indian	4	19.0
2	American	6	28.5
3	French	2	9.5
4	British	4	19.0
5	Japanesh	5	23.8
	Total	21	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure No. 5.5
Tourist by Nationality



The above table and figure shows that the tourist which were asked as a sample size were from different nationality where Indian. 19.05 percent, American 28.57 percent, French 9.52 percent, British 19.05 percent and Japanese 23.81 percent respectively out of total population.

5.4.9 Information from the Key Informants

The political leader Mr. Baldeb Regmi expresses his views. The problem of infrastructures like hotels roads information center health and sanitation service and their proper management should maintain for long term and sustainable eco-tourism development. He again added or focused on the preservation of flora and found natural beauty and resources stands as the major hazards to attract the attention of

potential tourist. For the very activates the polices and planning Should be adhered strictly.

The teacher Mr. Jayalal Karki said that not only the Malika. There are number of hidden treasures in the study if properly maintained marketed and advertised then this could be the best destination like Annapurna and other region.

Mr. Ashok Bhandari a tourist guide said as Nepal is supposed as a adventures tourist destination through out the old. But the old itinerary of trekking trail to Bajura is still in use. For the attraction comfortable new itinerary there is needed a multi dimensional and a brilliant mind. If we go to real field than there is potentially of eco-tourism village tourism cultural tourism religious tourism recreational tourism agro tourism and in totality, the potentiality of tourism.

The hotel owner Mr. Bam Bahadur Rokaya his views: previously most of the society doesn't have any sort knowledge regarding tourist. Because they think that they came here to collect the herbals. But how a days some of them are familiar with the term. So, having lot more natural attractions there is low flow of tourist. He further said that due to the lack of proper facilities like transportation, potations, accommodations and other supplementary services or amenities, there is not growing the flow of tourist. If awareness program is conducted among the local people and the above mentioned elements properly managed automatically the tourist will developing the district.

The common constraints to develop this study area as eco-tourism destination there is infrastructural weaknesses. Mainly the transportation facilities communication facilities accommodation of hotels and camp sites are needed.

CHAPTER VI

POTENTIAL PRODUCTS OF STUDY AREA

Single couple or group tourist can experience rural life by visiting farms have a meal with a Nepalese family and learn their livestock and agricultural practices. (SUA, 2003:80). Many rural communities are living and working in particular village. Those areas are culturally sensitive where ethnic groups, monuments, temples are standing and surviving from long time.

In Bajura district special interest in tourism also course the cultural Heritage. The several aspects of rural products, in rural area have also high potential. There are plenty of sources of tourism products. Tourism products are mainly natural and cultural heritages. This area and its resources should be regarded highly potential for the promotion of eco-tourism. Those natural beauties are major sources of attractions. Tourists eyes go to such attraction heaturally.

The cultural of the Bajureli people plays significant role in the tourism of this district cultural products of the Bajureli community are better understanding of tourist attractions. This area is rural and allows the tourists to discover and learn about the local cultural heritage. Rural tourists area of west Nepal like Ghale Gaon, Sirubari and Ghandruk has also indigenous people of the Gurung and their culture. Similarly, this area also has high potential as a destination of eco-tourism.

Bajura district is populated by 1,08,781 people comprising two major castes of people namely barman, Chhetri along with some Gurungs, kami, Damai.

As a source tourism attractions of this district has a vast majority of Braman, Cheetri and Dalit people and their cultural patterns are major things which attracts the tourists. Being mountain region there are mountainous natural resources. Those resources are potential to promote eco-tourism. The main potential products of the study area are as follows:

- (1) The Bajureli cultural Heritage
- (2) The Natural Heritage

6.1 The Bajureli cultural Heritage

The indigenous groups and their culture are the main heritage. The Bajureli cultural heritage should be treated as a matter of attraction. This is why the Heritage of Bajureli cultural is observable. In this context the following factors are taken as a part for the tourists observation.

6.1.1 Rituals of Bajureli

Rituals of Bajureli people are very important in their community. Some the major rituals are performed in an attractive manner. They are listed below.

6.1.1.1 Birth Rite

The baby birth after six day celebration in this day they name the newly born baby and enjoy Chhaite Ratri (Play Deuda). But no celebration in the daughter birth.

6.1.1.2 Marriage

The Bajura district only three type of marriage, like Magani (Choice of partner). Nidu (welcoming the marriage) and Janti (actual wedding). Arrange, Uralu (Love marriage), Jari marriage (Taking away another man's wife to marry her) are prevalent in this district.

6.1.1.3 House

The houses of Bajura are usually three storied with show and water proof state and thatch roofing. Bajureli usually used wooden panel for the purpose of heating. They have very close shed attached with their houses which becomes easier to look after the cattle in the show falling period.

6.1.1.4 Dress and Ornaments

The culture of the Bajureli has its own special features which are also characterized by their distinct cultural traits. Their dress and ornaments are Bajureli community.

6.1.1.5 Language

Bajureli people mostly used and communicate with their own Bajureli language which origin to Jumla.

6.1.1.6 Fairs and Festivals

Fair and festival are very important components in the Bajureli community. Due to heavy works people feel tired and want to free from the tensions. There fore, they go to fair where they encounter distinct places and people various festivals are celebrated by the Bajureli people. Following festivals that are remarkable and relevant for tourists points of views.

Festivals	Time	Special Feature	Sites for celebration
Bishu Sankranti	Mid of April	New year festival	Neighboring houses
Kolti ko Ranga Judhai	September to October	Time of the Daisi	Public ground
Dhim ko khau	Juli to Adjust	It marks the agriculture time	Temple
Hori	March	Spring season	Public ground
Wai ko chaudasi	August	Time of the Vadra purhama	Temple and public ground
Bandhu ko kulo Ropai	Jun	It marks the agriculture time	Neighboring houses

Source: Field visit. 2010.

6.1.1.7 Food

Wheat and millet is the main staple food of Bajureli and mize comes as the next. They supplement their Rice Dal and Vat is main favorite foods of Bajureli people. They collected various vegetables from jungle such as Sisnu and another verity of vegetable.

6.1.1.8 Social life

Bajureli customs, traditions, rituals, ideologies, moral values thoughts are also guided by Hundiast philosophy however all are written from, it is often cited by Bajureli during their life cycle, it seems that, social life of Bajureli community also is guided by their holy book.

Social organization leads the norms and values of Bajureli community. The political person is a social leader of the district, who has significance rote in district. Bajureli have a joint family system in their tradition but today both nuclear and joint family system in their community. The father represents the functional work is society and mother in household in family. Being a patriarchal society, the role of women in

this community is not less important. Both sexes of people need participation on the occasion of fair and festivals.

Special feast are held on the occasion of fair festivals, customs and ritual times. All people gather in such programmes. The guest and host relationship seems very strong in this district superstition and animism are common belief in Bajura culture.

6.1.1.9 Economic Life

Traditional farming practice is a unique culture of the Bajura district. So, agriculture farming practices had been consisting in their district life varied ago-based practices are primary source of economy slash and burn farming system is still prevalent in this district. They had acquired land for the farming. Crops like maize, rice, millet, barley etc. are their traditional kinds of production. People's day to day life depends on harvesting in the field. People sharing the labours called parma. The Bajura district is also based on animal husbandry. Bajureli people are involved in business like selling the goods in Indian market mainly medicinal herbs. They rear animals mainly sheep goat and buffalo and sell the animal products. It is their primary sources of income.

6.1.1.10 Traditional Trade and off Farm Activities Trading

Mainly the Bajureli people are engaged in trading Nepalganj and China. They usually bring shoes, wool cloth, jacket, blanket, Chinese wine from china and food stuff, cloth, medicine etc. from Nepalganja.

Cottage Industry

Women spin and weave wool to make Radi, Pokhi. The only one cottage industry in this district Handmade paper. Papers made are supplied directly to Nepalganj.

6.2 The Natural Heritage

Bajura is a well accepted as one of the most fascinating place. The people, rich cultural and natural heritage and spectacular Himalayan ranges of this district have played important role in recommending far western as an ultimate destination.

The study area is also most beautiful mysterious and fascinating region. Natural wonders play important role for the promotion of rural tourism in the study

area. The region is fully of natural wonders such as snow land peak, glacier, tranquil rhododendron forest, scenic beauty, pleasant climate, flora and fauna, river, caves, cliff falls. Spring and sloppy rock etc. Here lies the vast opportunity to operate tours in such wonders as tourists like to enjoy such things.

6.2.1 Scenic Beauty

The scenic beauty of several Himalayan peaks, the panoramic view of hill and plain range of terrain are prime attractions in the study region, many tourists will be interested to enjoy the marvelous scenic beauty every where. The scenic beauty of Rhododendron forest, rocky hill are pristine natural landscape that can be observed from the study area.

6.2.2 Pleasant Climate

Varied geographical feature have distinct climate pattern that appears to be the favorite aspects for the tourist being a hilly region various climate can be tested. There is warm sub-tropical monsoon with relatively high average temperature, high humidity and high rain fall. There is cold sub-tropical monsoon climate. It experiences heavy monsoon rain fall during the rain fall during the rainy season (June-August). The area is middleman or hilly region with temperate climate.

6.2.3 Unique Landscapes

Representing the sub-tropical to the alpine region of the Himalayan, the Bajura district ranges from an altitude of 736m to 7036m. It covers such a large variations in its topography and climate, that the land-scope function as main attraction for tourist. The land scopes of the study area includes mountain. River valleys, water falls, associated floral and faunal diversities, grass-lands, cliffs and caves, glaciers and typical village and farm land. These features are so integrated with the land scopes that the area can attract all kind of tourist ranging from soft re-creations is to the high adventures seekers.

The Bajura district including three mountains. Malika, Budhinanda and Khaptad. These mountains offer tremendous opportunities for the trekkers and Mountain climbers.

6.2.4 Lakes and Glaciers

The study area has many lakes and glaciers.

Lakes : Porakhe Lake, Kalajagra Bhitra Ko Lake, Chhededaha Lake, Budhinanda Lake.

Glaciors : Kawadi, Chuligad, Baddigad, Bauligad, Budhiganga, Barjugad, Tipgad.

6.2.5 Caves and Cliffs

There are several interesting caves and cliffs especially along the root to Bajura district. They provide cover for many wild animals specially, during winter, when there is excess of snow fall and during heavy rain fall. Potters and pastoralists also use these place to spend night or to take shelter during adverse climatic conditions. There are several cliffs formed especially on the rugged mountain ranges which give a pleasant view to the tourist.

6.2.6 Favorable Environment

Sustainable livelihood needs sustainable utilization and management of the local environment. No life can exist properly without favorable environment. This district has a good natural environment. There have not any adverse impacts of in environment. There are not big industries, hotels and development market. Therefore, there are no chances to diminish the natural heritage.

6.2.7 Flora and Fauna

This district is worldwide famous for its rich floral and faunal diversity. The juxtaposition of eight bio-climatic zones along a single sweep of mountain slope allows for intra zonal and inters zones interaction among various species and communities of plants and animals.

The floral diversity of the district can be described with more than 5000 species of flowering plants. In this study area there were more than under 77 types of flowering plant. It also varieties rhododendron species. Other typical features are 55 types of primrose 10 varieties of Bamboo, 7 species of oak, previously unrecorded in Bajura. About 50 types of fodder trees and 100 known species of economically valuable medical and aromatic plants are also reported from the district.

The Bajura district is considered the equally rich in faunal diversity. It shelters a total 400 species mammals. Over 500 species of bird 50 species reptiles, 20 species of amphibians, 300 species of butter flies and 25 varieties of fish. Endangered species

including in habiting in this district is could leopards, red panda, musk deer, Himalayan black bear, show leopards etc. Besides, wild life such as the Ghoral, Himalayan Thar, wild boar, Barking deer, Himalayan Marmot, Himalayan weasei, common langur, Rhesus monkey are common to the district. The rare and endangered birds of the district are: olive ground warbler, Broad billed flycatcher warbler etc.

6.2.8 Water Resources

The water resources are most attractive destination for tourists. The study area is a land of paradise for the water resources unique geographical structure of the study area has creative the most exciting rafting in Karnali and Budhiganga River. There are many glaciers which later going down to the south change into rivers. The longest River of the study area is Karnali and other are: Kawadi, chuligad, Baddigad, Bauli, Tripgad, Barjugad, Budhiganga etc. Besides the rivers, lakes, pond, stream, speings, fall and show range are main resources of the water. The Karnali River has its magnificent mountain surroundings with pleasant climate impressive geography, exotic cultures, flora and fauna visitors can enjoy beautiful land scope in the most memorable way Karnali river touches nine VDC in north.

Water resources make clean and healthy environment where a tourist want to see and do their activities of their choice. The water resources of this study area can be used in hydropower.

6.2.9 Natural Vegetation

Natural vegetations are prime tourist attraction in the district some of the most beautiful mountains and varied flora and fauna are found here. As a diverse geographical structure, it has distinct status of forest, flowering plants, valuable herbal plants are found in this district. Following natural vegetation species is regard to mention for the promotion of eco-tourism in this district.

6.2.9.1 Forests

Forest is one of the available consumable recourses in this district. Most of the people are depended on the forests products for feel, construction materials, folders and herbs. Mostly forests covers in the unproductive land near the habitation site major tree are Chilaune, Katus Okhar, Angeri, Uttis etc. some tree are as fodder's and land cultivation, which are planted by the farmer. Bamboo is used for the grass and the construction of the house and other things.

6.2.9.2 Rhododendron: A Flowering plant

Many species of flowering plants are found in study area. Varied species of Rhododendron are also found in study area. Here also found mixed forest including Rhododendron. Blooming season of Rhododendron reflects the pleasure and satisfaction for visitors. The fascinating Rhododendron forest in Bajura district seems very attractive as well as decorated.

6.2.9.3 Herbal plants

Varied geographical structure is found with distinct nature of herbal species in this district.

-) Yarcha Gomba (Condyceps Uralum)
-) Panch Aumle (Dactylohaza Hatagi)
-) Jata Masi (Nardostachys Grandiflora)
-) Padmachal (Rhubarb)
-) Kutki (Picromhiza Kurrca)
-) Bish Aushadi (Aconite)
-) Silajit (Bitumn)

In the lower part of the study area there is available such kind of herbal plants Kurilo, Majito, Timaure, Negabli, Amla etc.

6.3 Problem and Constraints of Tourism Development in Study Area

Sound tourism development plan needs specific scheme of management, appropriate plan, accurate policy and strategic approach. Also more sensitivity should be paid to organize and promote eco-tourism. Sustainable tourism in rural area is very effective ideas, which enhances the economic condition of the local community. For the reduction of poverty tourism is an effective tool in developing countries like Nepal. The concept of sustainability in tourism must be a multi purpose one it is to be succeeded. It should aim to:

-) Sustain the culture and character of host communities.
-) Sustain the lands cape and habitats.
-) Sustain the rural economy.

- J) Sustain a tourism industry which is available in the long term and this in term means the promotion of successful and satisfying holiday experiences.

No programmers and projects can be achieved hundreds percent successes. Information for this study are taken through several sources such as observation, questionnaire and interview with various statuses of people such as local people journalist and job holders in various offices. Major problems associated with the tourism in the study area are given below:

6.3.1 Infrastructural Problems

Infrastructural facilities are most important aspect of tourism development. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the study area are: accommodation, accessibility, hospitality and amenities. The study should that such facilities are couldn't be development in appropriate manner. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of tourism in the study area are given below:

6.3.1.1 Transportation

Transportation is a back bone of tourism industry. It enables peoples to visit a destination. Transportation isn't quite sufficient in the study area. The transportation facilities are not well developed in this district. Air service isn't enough for all season even in the Kolti. Bus service is not available.

6.3.1.2 Communication

Communication is also one of the major facilities in the tourism industry. As a goal of government to extent the communication access to the rural people and for the development of the rural side of the country now a days there is more facilities of communication based on Namaste, CDMA, NCELL, VHF, UHF technology but there is not proper communication facilities all over this study area postal service is available in study area. E-mail and internet facilities are available only in the district headquarter. For the sustainable development of eco-tourism there should be proper communication facilities.

6.3.1.3 Accommodation

Accommodation is another great and the most effective factor in tourism industry. Adequate supply of communication suitably tailored to the requirement of tourism market is one of the basic conditions of the tourism development.

Accommodation facilities are insufficient in study area. Some available lodges and hotels are located only in Martadi and Kolti. The hotel facilities should be extending in the other tourist part of the study area.

6.3.1.4 Health Service Centre

The district headquarters of Bajura has a hospital and per-VDC are only primary health service. They are not well equipped in the times of emergency and even for the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourist visiting the district. Therefore, in sufficient facilities of health service should be considered as a problem for the promotion of eco-tourism.

6.3.1.5 Electricity

Lack of electricity is crucial problems. Electricity available only in the district headquarter but not sufficient all over the VDCs. Today use of electricity is necessary in various works. For the element of the recreation in tourism industry there must be electricity. People of 21st century always want to enjoy by dancing, singing, listening the music, seeing the movies and so on. For these all kind of work there should manage the electricity. In Bajura to some extent there is facility of the electricity as a sources of solar power, peltry set and so on but there is not sufficient level of electricity. Being rich in water resources this district has potential market of electricity and needs to invest for the electricity.

6.3.2 Lack of Promotional Factors

Promotion and publicity are the key component for the promotion of tourism industry. The study area's bio-diversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically, rich cultural and natural heritage and wide altitudinal variations. But lack of the promotional factors or publicity remains one major cause for district backward.

The field work from different VDC, quietly reports, annual reports, photography etc are main promotional works done so far. Similarly, it has initiated some eco-tourism promotional activities like Natural Resource Management Program. Awareness Raising program etc. but there activities are not enough for the promotion of eco-tourism.

6.3.3 Lack of Recreational Facilities

Promotion of eco-tourism depends on the development of the recreational facilities. Tourists have a distinct interest according to their nature and tourists inflow also depends on such recreational facilities.

Recreational facilities including swimming, pools, sports, center, museum, cultural center, parks, night clubs, casino etc most of the facilities are not available in the study area. Therefore, for the promotion of eco-tourism in study area authorities should adopt the strategy planning for the development of recreation facilities.

6.3.4 Lack of Skilled Man power

Tourism being a service industry is made of several component, each of the components is inter-mingled and it is a highly specialized industry trained and skilled manpower play on important role in the development of tourism any tourist destination. Trained manpower can provide qualitative services to the visitors.

There are some trained manpower produced by different NGOs and INGOs and other institutions related to eco-tourism but the number is comparatively insufficient. For the balanced development of tourism there should be produce sufficient skilled manpower in all respect.

6.3.5 Lack of Awareness

Tourism is a blended industry of its products and components culture and natural heritage are backbone to promote tourism industry. If cultural and natural heritage go to the vulherable, tourism flow decreases gradually. Therefore, to develop eco-tourism concerned agencies should make all people aware from such weakness.

Culture supremacy should be the guide line to preserve the traditional cultural that is custom and tradition, fairs and festivals, religion and spiritual beliefs.

6.3.6 Lack of Co-ordination

It is well accepted fact that, tourism is a blended industry and its product and components. It needs sound relation among the concerned agencies. Therefore, it needs a sound co-ordination among each other. Absent of any one component tourism industry could not develop and run smoothly.

For the promotion of tourism there is need of sound co-ordination among the related tourism organization such as NGOs and INGOs and other agencies etc, but there is absent of co-ordination with such kind of organization. By analyzing the above facts one can find that is no sound co-ordination among the concerned agencies. This can be taken as a serious problem to promote eco-tourism in the study area.

6.4 Impact of the Tourism in the study Area

The ministry of culture tourism and civil aviation, government of Nepal under the financial and technical support of UNDP, SNV Nepal launched with the program. Tourism programmed have been supported the local community in understanding tourism. preparing community based tourism plans, empowering the local people through in community based tourism development, implementing and monitoring tourism plans building tourism infrastructures appropriate to the local context and developing tourism related skill of the local people.

6.4.1 Socio-cultural Impact of Tourism

Any programs with specific objectives bring change in the destination area. By nature a person adopts new things, manner and behaviors from others. If new programs come in community, people expect to acquire and enjoy comfortable life with pleasure, happiness etc. If eco-tourism is well blamed it might provide socio-cultural benefit including the following:

-) Improvement of the living standards of people if economic benefits are well distributed among locals.
-) Conservation of cultural heritage of this district which otherwise might be lost as result of rapid development.
-) Reinforcement of a sense of pride in the local people in their culture. When they observe tourist appreciating their culture and

) Providing the opportunity for cross-cultural exchange.

The development of number of community based organizations have brought many changes because of varied participation and involvement people have become socially conscious. The communities have now some measurable concept about eco-tourism and its benefits. In general, participations of the community people acquired many contributions. Attitude of people have positive impacts towards the programme.

Social-cultural impacts are mostly intangible and in most cases they are seen at micro levels. The improvement of understanding and unity among the community members is quite admirable aspect of socio-cultural impacts. Similarly, progress of new habits and behaviors, degree of self confidences, co-operation skill development, capacity enhancement etc. are also being increasing generally. In broad sense the tourism industry may bring great change in society. If we manage the tourism in correct order, than it will very helpful from the social and cultural point of view.

6.4.2 Economic Impact

Tourism industry has highest and direct impact on value in economic activities. It should have specific management too. Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition of the people in the destination area tourism brings change and the local people's economic status within a short period of time tourism industry occupies an important place of destination income as well as national income. It is therefore, called on industry.

A holistic approach of economic impact is foreign money exchange, exchange of good, exchange of economic management policy etc. these should be adopted through tourism industry.

The programme related to tourism has a numerous economic impacts both tangible and intangible. Economic impacts have greater importance, some of these can be observed directly. The main focus of the programme can be seen in the economic activities from the beginning. The main economic impacts of tourism are directly and indirectly in seen the follows:

) Employment has been generated by the means of sustainable rural tourism programme, in local level.

-) Directly employment through the infrastructural development like stone pavement in trekking route of Bajura district.
-) Conceptual development, through the different programme.
-) Small scale tourism entrepreneurship is organized.
-) People have acquired jobs oriented knowledge through the distinct nature of training which generated conceptual framework for the promotion of sustainable rural tourism development.
-) Conceptual development of local resource use like the Bamboo and Herbal plants etc.
-) Production and selling the different kind of agriculture at goods people can get money as the main sources of income in the trekking rout.

6.4.3 Environment Impact

Tourism industry is considered as the white industry. There are various forms of the tourism. Rural enterprises and eco-tourism are means of sustainable development. The development of eco-tourism has broader development objectives including poverty alleviation, economic development and protection of the environment. Development and managing eco-tourism is important because it is compatible with the environment and doesn't degrade it. It also contributes to community and creates awareness among the local community. These are major factors in achieving sustainable development. Through the eco-tourism the tourism industry can conserve and preserve the environment in very high level. Agro tourism also helps to conserve the environment.

The study area has not been exploited exploitively environmentally through the tourism activities. However, it is better to be aware from the probable negative in the future the admirable aspect of the tourism programme's is the conceptual development of awareness on tourism and environment amongst community members. For the purpose of creating awareness the launched programme in the study area it has managed sack and bamboo basket for the waste management progress on Bajura trekking rout. We may hope, the study area will not be dominated by any negative impact in future due to its present practicing.

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tourism industry in its direct and service oriented sectors has been developed into a biggest and single most important sectoral industry in the world. It is one of the most important industries in Nepal too. Tourism has balanced economic, social cultural and environmental aspect of the destination area. The income earned form the tourism sector is limited to some place of the country such as Kathmandu valley, Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Khaptad, Rara, Annapurna region etc.

7.1 Summary

Tourism industry is regarded as world's biggest and fastest growing industry. Tourism is an important source of contributing the additional development of the country by providing foreign currency and additional employment generation. Tourism is recognized as an important industry for both developed and developing countries. Eco-tourism in Nepal has contributed on reducing the negative balance of payment by earning foreign currency.

Bajura is the last district of the far western development region. This natural beauty and eco-tourism lies in the study area. The study area is endowed with number of natural and cultural heritage, which makes the area a unique tourist destination.

Government of Nepal ministry of culture tourism and civil aviation under the financial support of UNDP, DFID and SNV-Nepal launched a five year programme with the objective of reducing poverty through the development of sustainable rural tourism. To sustain and enhance development activities in the eco-tourism related institution level by addressing to pro -poor, pro-environment and pro-women related sustainable eco-tourism destination.

The content of the study have been contained in all six chapters the chapters describe about tourism and its products. In this analysis sources of data information are taken in to accounts which were collected with the help of both primary and secondary methods of data collection. The methodology, introduction objectives have been described in the initial part of the study. The study contained general accounts about tourism and how tourism trend are growing in Nepal. The study has also introduced about development of tourism.

In very essence the study has focused on a brief introduction to Bajura district and general overview about eco-tourism in the historical and regional area of Bajura. The study area is culturally and naturally significant where ethnic groups, monument temples, floras and faunas are standing and surveying from long time.

The district has several aspects of eco-tourism products. The study had regarded highly potential for the promotion of eco-tourism because this district is rich in cultural and natural heritages.

The study has analyzed that major problems associated with the promotion the eco-tourism in this district and the impacts of eco-tourism from its positive point of view because this district is not receiving overflow of tourist. At last, the study has put forward strong arguments for there promotion of the eco-tourism. All the sectors will be enhanced if this district is establishes on the sustainable eco-tourism destination.

7.2 Conclusion

Eco-tourism has it own specific characteristics according to its typological nature. Tourism industry is a growing phenomenon of economic, social and cultural activities. Today tourism also becomes the means of development. Similarly the eco-tourism based programs focused a specific strategic planning of poverty alleviation. This study area is also good eco-tourism destination.

The study has also shown the high potentiality as an eco-tourism destination. The area boats on enormous products to promote eco-tourism. Such products are both cultural and natural heritage which signify the eco-tourism destination.

Anthropology of tourism is a way of tourism between the hosts and guest. The study has focused on indigenous culture of the hosts and guest. The study has focused on indigenous culture of Bajureli people. As tourism products the unique and rich cultural heritage of Bajureli can be taken prime source in the study area. So, the study has highlighted the Bajureli culture as a main part of the study. Thus the study can be regarded the norms. Values and principles of anthropological tourism besides these for the addition source nature products has described too.

Eco- tourism development with different tourism related programmes shall be better for the poverty reduction. In this way tourists and peoples both will be benefited. It also will help the local community to drive the tourism activities in

sustainable way. The development of eco-tourism has negative and positive impacts upon the community. But efforts should reduce the negative impacts of eco-tourism. The higher degree of conceptual development of eco-tourism will make this district as a complete eco-tourism destination.

The panoramic natural beauty can be found in the study area. This district boasts of different eco-regions and rich cultural and natural heritage which attract tourists in the district.

The conclusion has been drawn on the basis of the following factors.

-) Generate economic growth to rural population and local inhabitants.
-) Protect the natural and cultural heritage for both tourists and local inhabitants.
-) Provide incentives to local people to increase their production.
-) Raise the demand for locally produced goods and services.
-) Improve the condition and welfare of people creating off-farm employment and income through natural resource management.

7.3 Recommendations

For the development of an undeveloped country like Nepal, tourism may be a very effective approach for the effective utilization of the opportunities created by eco-tourism and for sustainability and promotion of eco-tourism in the study area, the researcher has put forth some recommendations on the basis of the study conducted.

Understanding the following issues and overcoming the related problems are needed for the management of a specific programme in this district. These are essential in materializing the policies, strategies, techniques, rules and regulations that should improve the study area. Eco-tourism development is not an isolated task. It is intergraded concerning different sectors. Being a high potentiality of eco-tourism in the study area is effectively lacking many things.

By analyzing the data sources of respondents' interviews, observations and discussions with different sectors, the research has explored the following major solutions. These issues may help in the promotion of eco-tourism in the study area.

-) Cultural heritage should be preserved.

-) The cultural integrity should be retained, which will be the main potential attraction for the tourist.
-) Special strategies actions should be need for the managed for the programmers.
-) The villages should retain its traditions appearances.
-) Strong management (Infrastructural, administrative and official) is necessary in case of organization.
-) Low and regulation of local governance should be adopted for the sustainable eco-tourism development.
-) Sound co-ordination should be needed among of the interdisciplinary agencies.
-) Effective and strong participation is needed among the organizations.
-) Guest and host relationship should be established and promoted.
-) Despite the growing awareness about the environment as well as needs, there is need for the cultural and natural heritage awareness through the different programmes.
-) Negative cultural environment, socio-economic impacts should be identified and made consciousness in local people.
-) Public and non-public, governmental and non government agencies and individuals should be dedicated to promote eco-tourism.
-) In high altitude, deforestation has increased, So, poaching forest clearing to cultivation, illegal logging, collecting of fuel wood, fodder and timber, animal grazing and construction activities should be reduced.
-) A strict and effective monitoring, evaluation and following of system/institutions has to be actively placed in the case of tourism organizations.
-) Concept of eco-tourism components/elements and value of carrying of capacities should be identified.

-) As a concept of sustainable eco-tourism development the local people should participate and benefited.
-) Agro based resources like bamboo and herbal plants should be given higher priority.
-) The degree of transparency is an essential matter in easy of service facilitator organizations.

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