

CHAPTER -ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a small, independent, sovereign and land locked country in South Asia. It's situated in the south eastern part of Asia, just south of the great Himalayan ranges. It is located between 26° 22' - 30° 27' North latitude and 80° 4' - 88° 12' East longitude surrounded by two large countries China in the north and India in the south, east and west. Nepal's total area is 147,181 sq. km. The east west length is 885km and north to south width is non uniform having mean width of 193 km.

Nepal is a country of amazing extremes. Nepal is famous for Mt. Everest the highest peak in the world, which is 8848 meters. Gautam Buddha who preached the lesson of peace and non violence throughout the whole world was born in Lumbini. Pashupati Nath temple is one of the most revered holy shrines of Hindus. The rare flora and fauna, religious cultural, diversity and quite simple life style of here people are plus points to the attraction of Nepal as a tourist center. Nepal has many places, which are very important for tourism.

Topographically, Nepal is divided into three regions i.e. Mountains, Hills and Terai. Similarly, on the basis of rivers system it can be divided into three regions as Gandaki, Koshi, and Karnali. Eight of the world's ten highest peak lies at himalayna northern part, water falls, lakes of clean water, swift flowing rivers, unique flora and fauna, temple and beautiful durbar squares with so many attractive places are the specific features of Nepal. Administratively Nepal is divided into five developments regions, fourteen zones and seventy-five districts.

Nepal is multilingual, multiethnic and multi cultural country. Nepalese culture is a combination of northern and southern Asian representing no less than 60 ethnic groups, 11 major languages, and two major religions (Dhakal, 2003). It is also called country of non stop festivals; festivals are prominent aspects of Nepal society. About every week people celebrate a festival on local basis or national level in different parts of the country. The religious custom, life style, festivals, food habit and different language people differ as per geographical variation, religious and caste. One remarkable feature of Nepal culture is harmony among them.

In the economic area tourism play important role. In the recent years tourism is regarded as the biggest and fastest growing industry. It has been playing a vital role for the economic development. Tourism has been identified as the tool of the development. Tourism is the important source of foreign currency and industry catering biggest employment opportunity (Shrestha, 2002). Tourism is an important for Nepal not only as import sources of foreign exchange earning but also as generate of employment. Because of natural beauties and rich resources, tourism industry has the most essential sources of foreign exchange earnings. There is no need of foreign raw materials, as well as man power for this industry. Tourism is an important component in Nepal's socio-economic. Tourism is a highly complex phenomena and an important human activity of great significance. Tourism as smokeless industry has attracted throughout the world. Travel and tourism will be one of the world's highest growth sectors in the 21st century. Global experts, in fact, have predicated that in the 21st century the global economy will be driven by three major services industries - technology, telecommunications and tourism. Tourism, according to expert's world captures the global market

and became the largest industry in the world. Tourism has a wider implication encompassing not only economic benefit but also social and cultural benefits. It encompasses economic, social, cultural, environmental, educational, and political significance (Bhattia, 2000). According to the report from the world travel and tourism council (WTTC) in the year 1999 travel and tourism is expected to generate about 3.5 trillion US dollars of GDP and almost 200 million jobs across the world economy approximately. Nepal has varieties of tourism resources. Places of Natural beauty, historical and cultural movement, art, architecture, festivals, flora and fauna are the best attraction to the foreign visitors. Tourism is emerging as a good option for the rural development as well as for uplifting the living standard of the rural people in most of the developing countries including Nepal. Tourism in Nepal is heavily based on nature and natural resources. Most of the tourists coming to Nepal visit natural areas such as mountains, lakes, National parks and conservation areas.

Pokhara is the second most popular tourist destination in Nepal, after Kathmandu. Toni Hagen (1961) expressed his appreciation to Pokhara as, "If you haven't visited Pokhara then you haven't visited Nepal." Natural setting of the valleys is considered as a divine gift for tourism development.

Begnas Lake is located in the eastern part of the Pokhara valley. It lies Lekhnath Municipality Ward No.-9 and 11. There are seven lakes in Lekhnath Municipality. It is also called "Garden city of seven lakes". They are: Begnas (373ha.), Rupa (115 ha.), Khaste (13.57 ha.), Dipang (8.98 ha.), Gunde (4.98 ha.), Neureni (2.83 ha.) and Maidi (1.17ha.). The Begnas Lake is a unique natural attraction for visitors. The panoramic mountain view of Manaslu, Annapurna and Dhaulagiri Himalaya ranges

are the prime attraction of the area. The view of two lakes (Begnas & Rupa Lake) from Pachbhaiya and Sundari Danda is highly fascinating. The green forest around the Begnas Lake has offered the attraction of wildlife, bird watching, natural and pleasure walk. Begnas Lake provides special type of attraction to visitors such as fishing, boating, swimming and wind surfing. Pony trekking, temples, kot (place for sight seeing), royal trekking route, house boating are the major places for tourist attraction. There is a famous trekking route called prince charles - royal visit (Rupakot - Shyklung, Begnas, Majhathana, Kalika). This is a favourite and famous trekking route.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is economically poor country. But it is very rich in natural as well as cultural sceneries. In 21st century tourism is the important and major smokeless industry which is generates revenue for the national development. In our context it is one of the potential sectors for development of rural area. Tourism plays an important role in the economic development of a developing country through diversification of economic activities, the creation of new source of employment and by encouraging the establishment of the indigenous industries, thus tourism has a great potential in bringing prosperity and development in developing countries.

Tourism has played a significant role in changing socio-cultural, economic and environment condition of society. It brings modernization, civilization and improves the social infrastructure i.e. road, health, education, sanitation, water supply and electricity in rural area. An environmentally, tourism encourages ecological awareness, conservation

measures, measures to hold pollution and helps to maintain of scenic landscape. Tourist arrival and tourism activates are increasing.

Lekhnath Municipality has great potentiality for the development of tourism, but it is unknown in national and international level. There is shortage of infrastructure development for the tourism, which is considered a major problem for the development of tourism. Such infrastructures include tourist information center agencies, hotel and lodges for the tourists, transportation facilities, trained guide, proper conservation of tourist spots, etc. These are the major problems of tourism industry in this municipality.

The study has pursued to identify the both positive and negative impacts of tourism in study area.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The importance of tourism sector is increasing day by day as a basis of development because of its importance as a source of foreign exchange earning as well as its contribution to create employment opportunities. It has generated economic as well as social benefits to those directly or indirectly involved in tourism sector. In many countries, tourism has become the largest single earner of foreign exchange.

This study is concerned about the tourism impact of study area, which will give the real situation of this area and the study will be helpful for policy maker, planner, tourists, local people etc. Therefore, research work in this topic is more concerned with the subject matter of Rural Development. Lekhnath Municipality may be one of the main tourist attraction centres in western region, mainly Begnas Lake. Finding and

recommendation of this study may help in the promotion of tourism in Begnas lake area.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To analyze the socio-cultural impact of tourism in the study area.
- To analyze the economic impact of tourism in the study area.
- To analyze the environmental impact of tourism in the study area
- To make relevant recommendation.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study covers surrounded area of Begnas Lake of the Lekhnath Municipality ward no. 9 and 11 in Kaski district. Like many other researches, this research is not free from its limitations. The main limitations of the study are as follows:

- To study economic impact of tourism in Begnas Lake area.
- To study socio-culture impact of tourism in Begnas lake area.
- This research was based on the sample data collection in Begnas lake area.
- The research was conducted with in 20 local households, 10 hotels, 10 bote of Begnas lake area and 15 different types of visiting tourists in the study area.
- This study was mainly based on the data of field survey and secondary information was also used as and where needed.
- The research finds out the present situation of tourism in and around the Begnas lake area.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This thesis has divided into six chapters. Chapter one introduces introduction of the study, which mainly discusses the general background, statement of the problems, significance, objectives of the study, limitation and organization of the study. The second chapter discusses the relevant literature for the study. Chapter three presents the methodology adopted for the study in which includes selection of the study area, operational definition, research design, nature and source of data, techniques of data collection, nature and source of data, techniques of data collection, universe and sample size of the study, data presentation and analysis of the study. The chapter four deals about the introduction of the study area. Similarly, chapter five presents analysis and presentation. Finally, chapter six presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER –TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism has been studied by various researchers and scholars with various perspectives. In studying of tourism, most of the researchers and scholars are concentrated in economic impact. But the economic impact study cannot be sufficient. So this study focuses on socio-economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. To make the study more reliable some of the important available dissertations, books, articles, bulletins, annual reports and other studies about tourism have been reviewed to complete this thesis.

2.1 Concept and Definition of Tourism

The word tourism is derive form the French word “Tourisme” it literally means to travel and travel and travel related to jobs. The word ‘Tour’ mean journey from place to place. Tourism has been defined in different ways.

The oxford dictionary defines as “person traveling or visiting place of interest”. This definition implies tourist as a person traveling for recreation this definition is not enough as a tourist he must be non-residential not earning and he must generate economic activities.

Some might consider a person as a tourist who spends a day out, for example by the seaside but the world tourist organization. The international body representing tourism defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stay there for at least one night before returning home (The World Bank encyclopedia, 1973).

The word “tourism” consists of all those trades. That together satisfies the varied considered touristic if it satisfies the following conditions (Negi, 1990).

- a) Travel must be temporary.
- b) Travel must be voluntary.
- c) Travel should not have remunerative employment as its aim.

Tourism is not a new phenomenon for Hindus. In Sanskrit literature there are three terms for tourism derive from the root ‘atan’ which means going or leaving home for some other places. The three terms are (Upadhyay, 2003).

- Paryatan: it means going out for pleasure and knowledge.
- Desatan : it means going out of the country primarily for economic gain.
- Tirthatan: it means going out to places or religious merits.

According to William F. Theobald there are two different types of tourism definitions each with its own rational and intended usage.

- a) conceptual definitions and
- b) Technical definitions.

Conceptual definitions attempt to provide theoretical framework. Which identify the essential characters sties of Tourism similarly technical definition provided tourism information for statistical purpose. The various technical definitions of tourism provide meaning or clarification that can be applied in both international and domestic settings.

According to Swiss Professors Hunziker and Czap “tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity.”

The League of Nations did pioneering work in defining the tourist for the purpose of statistical measurement. Realizing the importance of collecting tourist statistics. The committee of statistical experts of League of Nations. In 1937 defined “foreign tourist” as any person visiting a country, other than that in which he usually resides, for a period of at least 24 hours.”

The following persons were to be considered tourist with this definitions.

- Persons traveling to meetings, or in representative capacity of any kind (Scientific, administrative diplomatic religious, athletic etc.).
- Persons traveling for pleasure for family reasons for health etc.
- Persons traveling for business purposes.
- Persons arriving in the course of sea cruise, even when they stay for less than 24 hours.

The above definition was confirmed by the United Nations in the year 1945 and it was stated that the ‘tourist’ was a person who stayed in a foreign country for more than 24 hours and less than 6 months for any non-immigrant purpose (Bhatia, 1994).

In Nepal Ministry of Culture and Civil Aviation (MOCTA) has adopted the definition recommended by the UN guidelines for tourism statistics. According to these recommendations, the non-general terms ‘visitor’ is derived into special categories. ‘Excursionist’ staying less than

24 hours and ‘tourist staying for 24 hours or at least one night’ (NTS, 1993).

World Tourism Organization (WTO) has defined tourist as “Any person who travel to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night not more than one year and where main purpose of visit other than the exercise of an activity remunerated for within the country visited. This includes purpose (WTO, 1996).

Also, according to the world tourism organization sustainable tourism development “meets the needs of the present tourists and hosts, while enhancing and protecting the opportunities for the future”.

In wide and comprehensive term tourist is a person who moves to learn; appreciate, nature, to relax and for change in and outside his country. Tourist is a person who travels for place to place-non-work reason.

2.2 Characteristics of Tourism

The tourism can be characterized with many component and function it incorporates. However the idea given by Cohen seems worth stating which is as follows.

- Tourism as commercialized hospitality.
- Tourism as democratic travel.
- Tourism as modern leisure activity.
- Tourism as variety of traditional pilgrimage tour.
- Tourism as expression of basic cultural theme.
- Tourism as an articulate process.

- Tourism as type of ethnic relationship.
- Tourism as a form of neo=colonism. (Cohen, 1984)

The definition of tourism identifies the several characteristics of tourism as mentioned below (Upadhyay 2003).

1. Tourism involves a complex set of interrelationship between people, places and products.
2. The interrelationships evolve through the transportation of people to various destinations outside of their normal place of residence and their stay at those destinations.
3. The duration of visit must generally be of a short-terms nature.
4. Tourism is essentially a pleasure activity in that it does not involve earning related travel.
5. It is a service and it intangible; it can not be seen or inspected before its purchase.
6. Tourism product is not homogenous. Tour package to a destination many vary in quality, depending upon the circumstances. For instance a delayed domestic flight could affect the image of the product.
7. The short-term supply of the product in fixed. The number of hotel room's ca not is increase overnight to meet the requirements of the season.
8. The tourism product is highly perishable. A hotel room or an airline seat not used today is total loss.
9. The tourism product cannot be stored for future use.
10. Its raw material is inexhaustible.
11. The tourism products do not diminish with constant use.

2.3 Motivation to Travel

People travel from one place to another leaving their home with different motives. There are different factors that create the desire to travel and make them tourists. Different factors motivated them to travel to a place. An ancient travel motivation in records shows. The motives of travel were trade, commerce, religious etc, whereas the modern travel motives are curiosity, health, sports and pleasure. There is no uniformity between different writers about the motivational factor.

Melntosh has stated that basic travel motivators may be grouped into the following four categories.

- i) Physical motivators
- ii) Cultural motivators
- iii) Interpersonal motivators
- iv) Status and prestige motivators

Breaking down and elaborating these broad categories Bhattia gives us many more reasons of motivation.

- i) Pleasure
- ii) Relaxation; rest and recreation
- iii) Health
- iv) Participation in sports
- v) Curiosity and culture
- vi) Ethnic and family
- vii) Spiritual and religious
- viii) Status and prestige
- ix) Professional or business

2.4 Purpose and Types of Tourism

Tourism is a general term encompassing many types of travel and activities. There is almost impossible to make a comprehensive classification of tourism to solve all the purposes. However, different scholars have attempted in this direction.

According to Wide Range of Variables Whab (1975) five main types and eleven sub type of tourism (sex-masculine and feminine, means of transport-land sea and air, geographic locality-international and domestic price and social class-deluxe and middle class; and age-youth and adult tourism) MC INTOSH call those wide range of variables as a basic travel motivators and group and into four categories physical (related, relaxation, rest, sport medical treatment): cultural (connected with the desire to learn about people, cultural heritage, art, music, folklore, literature etc), interpersonal (visit to relatives and friends or simply scope from the routine of daily life); status and prestige (identified with needs of professional esteem and development, professional interests, business, travel education and pursuit of hobbies etc.

In broad sense, tourism divided into two parts, foreign and domestic tourism. However on the basis of purpose nature of the place intended to visit, duration of stay, tourism can be further divided as follows:

- Eco tourism/ Rural tourism
- Cultural and religious tourism
- Historical tourism
- Agro-tourism
- Adventure tourism

- Health tourism
- Sports tourism
- Conference tourism
- Business/Technical tourism
- Study tourism
- Space tourism

2.5 Review of Dissertations, Book, Report and Research

The research studies done in various topics in tourism industry by the researchers are studies and presented here.

Dr. Harka Gurung (1990) has studied on Environmental management of Mountain Tourism in Nepal. This study deals the pattern of tourism activities and environmental impact of tourism. This study has identified that poverty of people is basically responsible for the negative effect on environment in Nepal. Gurung has suggested to employ the local people to clean the disposal form human settlement and trekking route. He has suggested mainly three environmental protection measures to solve the problem of over crowded route. In his first suggestion, he has pointed out the need to increase the entry fee in over crowded routes. Furthermore, he put suggestion to increase the flow of trekkers in the less crowded route and to open new trekking route.

Veit Berger (1978) did the first doctoral study on “Economic impact of tourism in Nepal; and input and output Analysis”. The main objectives of the study were to analysis the impact to tourism on Nepalese economy and to present information to Nepal’s development planners. In this study he states that tourism in Nepal is of the rather recent origin. Before 1950 no foreigner were allowed to visit Nepal with out permission

of Rana Rulers. After the introduction of democracy in Nepal 1951 the flow of tourist has increased rapidly. He indicate that more than 10,000 tourist arrived in Nepal in 1976. Since 1962 the numbers of tourist arrivals has grown at an average rate of 20 percent per annum and more than 80 percent of total tourists arrived in the country by air and 20% arrived by land. He pointed out that the majority of tourist come for pleasure and sight-seeing (Berger, 1978).

The major finding of this study:

- Tourism in Nepal was shown to be an effective and promising instrument for foreign exchanging earnings.
- Only one out of six tourists who visited India also visits Nepal.

This study concluded with the view that although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown at astonishing rate it was pointed out that Europe had been the major tourist generator for Nepal in 1975 but the USA was the leading single country.

Bhattia A.K. (2004) wrote a book entitled 'International Tourism Management' is basic information in tourism industry. The book contributes to generate general concepts of tourism in international perspective. Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and an important human activity of great significance not only economic benefits but also social and cultural benefits. From a cultural point of view it provides an interaction between the cultural customs of the visitor and those of the most population. Cultural tourism makes enhance to accelerate the advancement of rich cultural civilization and benefit in destination area.

Surendra Bhakta Pradhanang has studied the tourism consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. The study significantly deal with the economic impact of tourism, he has observed that the multiplier was low due to high import rate. The import in tourism sector was 33.49% and 17.34% in tourism related sector of total import. This shows the higher dependency in import in tourism sector. He also depicts that higher the propensity in import higher would be leakage of foreign currency. For the raising the economic level of local and reducing the import dependency. He was suggested “Tourism agriculture linkage programme” to be initiated; minimize the import context, local resources should provided food, fruits meat, vegetables and dairy products in one hand and furnishings on the other. The study has focused on economic impact of tourism rather than other impact as social, religions, and cultural impacts. He concludes that linkage of foreign exchange earning, high import contents, and seasonal fluctuation on seasonality factor have been the major weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal.

Shrestha (1999) in her doctoral thesis tourism in Nepal: problem and prospect has identified the basic problem of tourism in Nepal. The study has also highlighted ‘tourism industry’ having great prospects in Nepal. The study has observed that the average growth rate of tourist arrivals in Nepal from 1975 to 1997 is 7.27 percent per annum’s regards that arrivals from SAARC countries. The highest number of visitor come from India, while arrivals for other SAARC countries is around one percent or even less than that. It reveals that Nepal has not been able to promote regional tourism and has relied heavily on only few countries. Nepal’s share in international arrivals rose from 0.4 percent in 1975 to 0.07 in 1997. On the other hand the share of Nepal in South Asia had increasing from 5.91 percent to 9.27 percent during the same period.

The most popular destinations in Nepal are Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and some popular trekking routes. The study found that the Americans and Europeans were found to spend more days in Nepal than tourist from other countries. According to survey result, the average per capita per day tourist expenditure was US \$ 53.8. The tourist from Asia and Pacific are the highest spender in Nepal (US \$ 73.9) followed by American's (US \$ 52.4) and European (US \$ 48.2). The per capita per day expenditure of Indian tourist was found to be only US \$ 39.5 during the study period. The comparative analysis of problem identified by the tourist and experts differ in the study. The tourist stressed pollution and environmental degradation as the main problem of tourism in Nepal. Among others, they have also stressed on inability to develop tourism products inefficient service delivery systems and inadequacy of existing infrastructure. On the other hand, the tourism experts held the view that biggest hurdle of tourism industry in Nepal is air accessibility followed by marketing and promotional activities.

Hari Prasad Shrestha (1998) in his doctoral thesis 'Tourism Marketing in Nepal' the main objective of this study is to assess and evaluate the existing tourism marketing and promotional efforts and its impact on tourism development in Nepal. The study has shown that despite recording growth and emerging it is one of the largest industries in the country, Nepal has not been able to manage and market tourism on a sound and professional basis. Lack of co-ordination among, the government and private sector is well pronounced. One of the major problems to tourism like adequacy of access to the country, growing environmental problem. Unless Nepal addresses these issues, sustained development of tourism will not be possible. Nepal must overcome its problem on a systematic and time bound basis and develop industry on

professional lines. The whole industry needs to be developed on professional basis since in this industry one has to compete at international level; strategies must be opted to inculcate state of art technologies.

Upadhaya (2003) in his doctoral thesis has studied Tourism as a leading sector in economic development of Nepal. He presented systematic method like the overall Nepalese economic situation, tourism development, and plan wise critical review of tourism policies, constitutional legal framework and deep investigation in the theatrical scheme. He depicted fact that the tourism sector has been improving its significance in the economy. It has been estimated that the activities related to tourism sector has strong inducement effect on other activities of the economy. It has been estimated that the activities related to tourism sector has strong inducement effect on other activities of the economy. Beside foreign currency earning it is equally important to employment. He further argued, Nepalese economy moving faster and faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential link to backward and forward linkage to be the Nepalese economy with the world economy.

He concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention it has the potential act to promote overall economic development of Nepal. This sector has an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry interm of growth potential.

Jhon B. Mc. Donald (1978) has conducted a study on recreation and tourism in Phewa lake catchments. This study deals about the historical background, geographical setting and future development of Phewa Lake in terms of tourism development. In his view, natural

originality of this area is being disturbed due to the construction of unplanned hotel, dwelling, unplanned land use, etc in Pokhara. He has recommended preserving natural beauty of Phewa like for the promotion of tourism in this area.

Pramila Palikhe (1994) has conducted a study on impact of tourism on trekking and traveling agencies in Pokhara. In her study, she tried to evaluate the economic impact of tourism in Pokhara. She made an attempt on the study of future prospects of tourism development in Pokhara. She identified that Phewa Lake; the main tourist spot is not given proper care of its conservation. So first of all priority is to be given to the preservation of lake and the surrounding area. Furthermore she suggested to show good and hospitable behavior with the tourist by the people of this area.

A study on the conservation and development plan of Lekhnath municipality was conducted by world conservation union (IUCN, 2000) pointed out the need to educate people of Lekhnath municipality about the economic and social effects and benefits of tourism development and teach them the skill they need. This study suggested to prepare a “Tourism Management Plan”, to promote eco-tourism programme as well as invest in training for tourism related skills.

The economy survey (2003/04) published by ministry of finance HMG of Nepal has reported that the tourism sector is one of the most important sources of foreign exchange earning for Nepal. According to this report, the total number of tourists inflow was 338132 in 2003 A.D. (275468 in 2002 A.D.) among them highest number of visitors were from Asia (59.2%), followed by Western Europe (28.1%), North America (6.8%), Australia and Pacific (2.8%) Eastern Europe (1.9%), south and

Center America (0.7%) and Africa (0.5%). The report related that the highest number of tourist visited Nepal with the miscellaneous purpose (330.1%) and least purpose of conference/convention (0.6%). The survey reported that the length of stay was 9.60 day in 2003. The report should the male visitors were 60.5% and 39.5 percent were female. According to this survey total foreign exchange earnings form tourism industry stood at US \$ 192.8 million, which represented as increased of 4.3% over the earning of 2002. Contribution to tourism to the GDP of the nation was 2.6 percent and it also provided 15.2 percent of total foreign exchange earning during fiscal year 2002/2003. The number of trekking and travel agencies recoredted in 2003 A.D. were 611 and 738 respectively.

Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) has established strong institutional and functional linkage with the Nepal tourism Board (NTB) which is a joint initiative of the MoCTCA, UNDP, DFID and SNV. Nepal has conceptualized with the policy of poverty alleviation. TRPAP also a well concepts and strong strategies planning towards a sustainable tourism development. The board is taking the program and carries out rural tourism as one of its major destination areas. The board has also agreed to develop a separate rural tourism development unit. The development unit objective of TRPAP is to contribute the goals of the government of poverty alleviation by review and formulation of policy and strategic planning for sustainable tourism development that is aimed at the welfare of village communities, poor, women, ethnic group and environmental protection.

2.6 Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

The tenth plan has accorded top priority to poverty alleviation. It is related that the potential and possibility of development of the country

through successful tourism development is immense. Thus HMG/N has various development strategies and number of programs in the next five years for development of tourism in the country the current plan has three main broad objectives for tourism development of the country:

- Sustainable development and qualitative promotion of the tourism sector.
- Conservation and preservation of historical, cultural, religious and archaeological heritages.
- To render air transportation services easily accessible, secure, standard and reliable.

In order to achieve, these objectives and to link tourism development with poverty alleviation, many programs were designed. Emphasis has been given to attract regional tourist. Regional tourism development program is designed to allure more tourists from neighboring countries especially china and India. Moreover focus would be on attracting more Hindu and Buddhist religious tourists to Nepal as a part of promoting religious to Nepal as a part of promoting religious tourism in the Country. Another important program of Tenth plan is to develop Nepal as the eco-tourism destination. The country's economy can be uplifted if we would develop every remote sector as tourist destination, there by helping the poverty alleviation effort of the Tenth plan.

2.7 Institutional Arrangement for Tourism Development

Following arrangements have been made during the various periods till now.

- Tourism Department Board-1951.

- International Airport-1954.
- Royal Nepal Airline Corporation -1958.
- Membership of IUOTO (Now WTO) – 1959.
- Member Of PATA – 1964.
- Tourism Development Board – 1957.
- Department of Tourism – 1962 (Replace The Tourism Development Board).
- Nepal Tourism Development Committee – 1970.
- Establishment of Tourist Information Centers in Different Part of the Country.
- Tourism Council – 1992.
- Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) – A Joint Venture with Private Sector – 1995.
- Visit Nepal Year 1998.
- Concept of Development of Village Tourism (Sirubari/Ghalegaun).
- Destination Nepal Year 2002/2003.

2.8 Visit Nepal Year 1998

It was planned as a year long event that was officially declared on April 1996 by HMG/N. This was taken up as national campaign and was first in the history of tourism of its kind. The central theme of the campaign has been “A sustainable habitat through sustainable tourism”. Similarly, its marketing slogan was “A world of its own” which reveals that there is a “world” in Nepal that needs to be discovered in its natural resources, living cultural heritage and friendly and hospitable host. Some of the important objective of the programme has been as under:

- To raise the image of Nepal throughout the works.
- To Protect and conserve the natural and cultural centre in integrated form.
- To diversify the tourism products.
- To develop Nepal as one of the important tourist destination.

- To raise the public awareness about tourism.
- To distribute the fruits of tourism unto the grass root.
- To increase the volume of domestic tourism.
- To increase the length of tourist stay to 13 days and their expenditure to USD 50.
- To improve the quality of tourism.
- To welcome 5 lakh tourists.

2.9 Destination Nepal Campaign 2002/2003

The tourism council with representation from the government as well as the travel trade sector, in its 5th meeting held on November 19, 1999 decided to launch 'Destination Nepal Campaign 2002/2003'. Destination Nepal Campaign starts from December 2002 and end December 2004 as a two-year program. For the over all up-liftment of the economy, tourism sector has to keep on growing in the year to come. But this growth should be associated with long-term planning and a coordinated vision for growth. The DNC has incorporated non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the local agencies to implement its program. A stronger partnership between the tourism industry and HMG/N has been plat-form for developing a performance based growth strategy for Nepal's tourism. The activities under this campaign the international year of mountain 2002, international year of eco-tourism 2002 and visit south Asia 2003 are also integrated.

Objective of the Campaign are:

- To encourage Nepal as a reliable, protective and attractive tourism destination through effective international dissemination and
- To encourage public awareness in tourism widely in the country.

CHAPTER -THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is one of the most important aspects of all types of research. The researcher has applied various tools and techniques of field work methods for collecting primary data in addition to securing any available secondary data whenever needed. The appropriate and correct methodology should be applied correctly on the processing time and the time of taking data and information. The following is a general outline the methods that the researcher has made use at various points of the study.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

This study is based on information collected from field survey in Lekhnath Municipality ward no: 9 and 11 of Kaski district. Information was collected through household survey, personal interview. Lekhnath Municipality is known as the Garden city of seven lakes. Begnas, Rupa, Mairi, Dipang, Khaste, Neureni and Gunde. It is located in the south-eastern part of Pokhara Valley. The layout of the Municipality is approximately triangular in shape. Lekhnath Municipality has great potentiality for the development of tourism, but it is unknown in national and international level. There is shortage of infrastructure development for the tourism, which is considered a major problem for the development of tourism.

Begnas lake area is a major tourist destination area of the Lekhnath Municipality. The view of two lakes (Begnas & Rupa Lake) from Pachbhैया and Sundari Danda is highly fascinating. The green forest around the Begnas Lake has offered the attraction of wildlife, bird watching, natural and pleasure walk. Begnas Lake provides special type of attraction to visitors such as fishing, boating, swimming and wind

surfing. Pony trekking, temples, kot (place for sight seeing), royal trekking route, house boating are the major places for tourist attraction.

3.2 Operational Definition

Tourist: A person who is traveling or visiting the place for pleasure.

Tourism: A business of providing services to the tourists. A phenomenon is arising from guest and host relationship.

Impact: Changes brought by tourism.

Positive Impacts: Positive changes brought by tourism.

Negative Impacts: Negative changes brought by tourism.

3.3 Research Design

This study is descriptive as well as an analytical in nature. Also, in this study both qualitative and quantitative research methods have been applied. For the fulfillment of the study probability sampling as well as non-probability sampling methods were adopted. Specifically, simple random sampling and purposive sampling method was used under the probability sampling and non-probability sampling methods respectively. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the qualitative and quantitative information.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

The present study has been completed mainly with the help of primary data and also supported by the secondary data. Primary data has been collected by field survey through different data collection tools and techniques. The secondary data was collect through different sources

like from Department of Tourism, CBS, MoCTCA Tourism Board, different books, articles, dissertation, booklets, bulletins, seminar reports, journal etc.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

The following techniques were used to collect the data.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

All the necessary information was collected through a structure questionnaire. The structured questionnaire was prepared intending to gather the information about tourism. Both open and close-ended types of questionnaire were prepared to get information from local residents, tourist, bote and local hotel owners. The structured questionnaire is given Appendix.

3.5.2 Interview

This method aims to take the information about tourism formal as well as informal interview was also taken with selected persons. Interview was also taken with local residents, local hoteliers, botes and tourists through the already prepared questionnaire.

3.5.3 Observation

This is also an essential instrument to recognize the situation clearly and deeply. To complete this dissertation field observation was also conducted. Condition of infrastructures, behavior of local people towards the visitors, status of hotels, cleanness of places and potential were directly observed during the field survey period through participant and semi-participant observation methods.

3.6 Universe and Sample Size of the Study

Khudiko Muhan, Sundari danda, libdi and piple has been taken as the universe for the study but due to various constraints whole universe cannot be studied. The respondents were selected by purposive sampling method in case of hotel survey and simple random sampling procedure has been used for survey of visiting tourists, hotel owner's botes and households. The sample size was selected 20 households, 10 botes, 10 hotels in Begnas region and 15 different types of visiting tourists.

3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data obtained from the field survey were coded and categorized according to the requirement. Then the coded data were converted into tables with numbers, average and percentages through computer office programs MS word and MS Excel. Simple statistical tool were used to analyze data. Bar diagrams, pie diagrams etc. were used for the visible analysis of the statistics. Important information was tabulated in the table. Qualitative information was analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER-FOUR

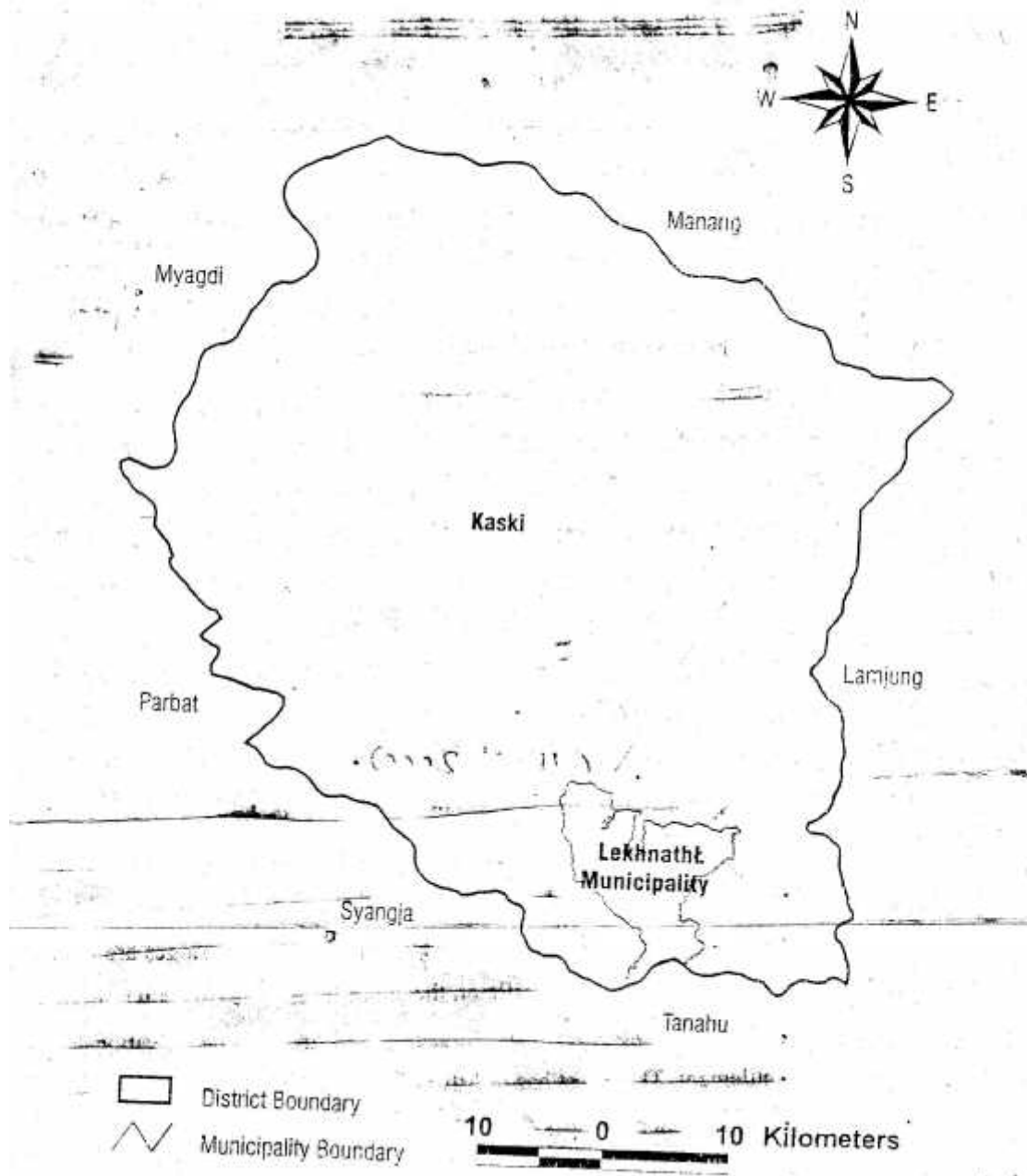
INTROCUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Geographic Situation

Lekhnath Municipality in Kaski district has been selected as the site of study. It is located in the south-eastern part of Pokhara valley (28⁰6' N to 28⁰11' N latitude and 84⁰6' E to 84⁰16' E longitude) of Nepal. The layout of the municipality is approximately triangular in shape. It covers an area of 78.93 km²(7,893 hectares) including seven lakes on the bulk break points of the edges of Pokhara valley floor out of total area 4.59 km² (459 hectares) is under the surface of the lake.

The elevation from the sea level ranges from 490 meters the (Kotre) to 1,217 meters (Kotbari or Sirandanda). This municipality shares its border with Hansapur and Rupakot VDCs in the east, Pokhara sub-metropolitan City in the west, Kalika and Majthan VDSs in the north and Bharatpokhari VDC in the south. It is 193.75 kms west of Kathmandu and 6.25 kms from Pokhara sub Metropolitan city (IUCN, 2000).



Map: 01: Map of Kaski district



Source: Lekhnath Municipality

Places, Names and Boundary

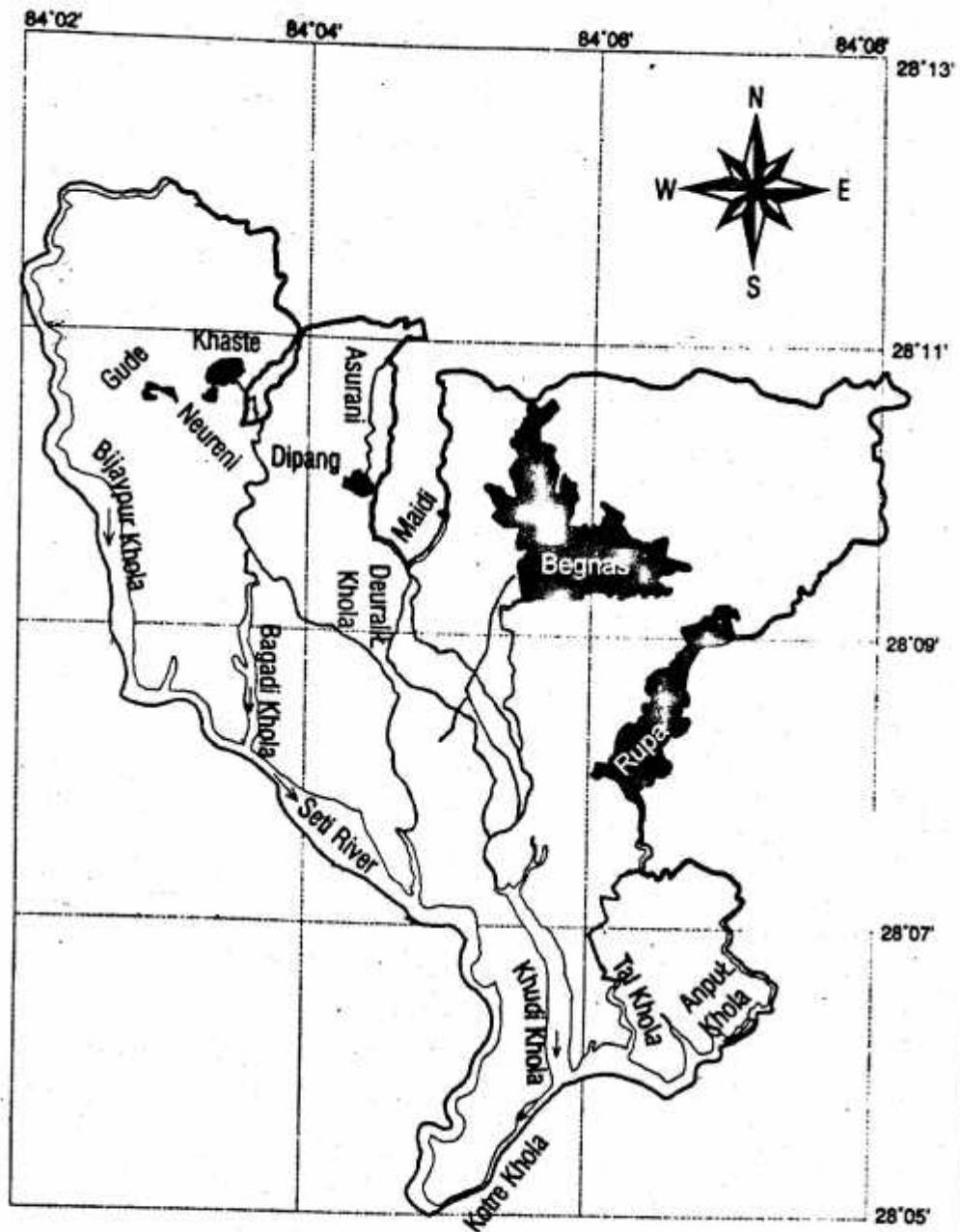


 Municipality Boundary
 Ward Boundary



Source: Municipality and Field Observation

Lakes, Rivers and Streams



- Lake
- ▭ River/Stream
- ∩ Municipality Boundary



Source: Cadastral Maps and Field Observation

4.2 Climate

The climate of Lekhnath Municipality area is humid upper tropical and lower sub-tropical with a monsoon rainfall pattern. The area is characterized by moderate temperatures between 13.2 and 25.5⁰c. The annual rainfall is 3710mm of which 80 percent falls between June and September. The peak mean monthly rainfall is in July (886mm) and the lowest rainfall is in November and December (13mm). Local convection hailstorms in autumn and strong winds during the dry spring are the occasional local climate phenomena. Occasionally ground fog appears on winter morning (IUCN, 2000).

4.3 Physiographic

Lekhnath Municipality is formed by valley bottom and valley side sloping ridges and spurs. The valley bottom, ridges and spurs stand out as distinct land features in the Municipality's landscape. Geomorphologic features of the valley bottom appear in the form of river terraces carved by the Seti River. The Seti river terraces are mostly apparent in the southern portion of the valley bottom and are locally known as tars.

Topographically, about 39.72% (31.35km²) of the area is hilly where elevation ranges from 700 masl to 1217 masl. The valley bottom covers 60.28% (47.58km²) of the Municipality and extends up to narrow stream courses as well as lake sides. The ridges are steep on the north face and gentle on the south faces. The ridges with in the municipality are mostly south facing and are under cultivation and settlement. The forest has mostly covered the area under foothill cliffs and north facing slopes (IUCN, 2000).

4.4 Demographic Pattern

The total population of this Municipality is 41369 out of which 19475 male and 21894 female in the year 2001. The total number of house hold is 9362. Life expectancy is 59.7 years in average. Population growth rate is 2.9% and population density is 4.67 persons per sq.km. The major religious are Hindu, Buddhist, Christians and Muslims (CBS, 2003).

4.5 Ethnicity, Caste and Religion

There are mixed castes and ethnic groups in this Municipality. They have been categorized into seven ethnic groups. Brahmins Comprise 38%, Gurungs 13% scheduled caste 3.13%, Chhetries 9%, Magars 4%, Newars 3% and other castes 20%. Wards 1 and 2 have significant population of Kumals and ward 5 has a significant Bhat population.

The majority of the people are Hindu. Although there is not seem to be any large differences between Hinduism and Buddhism.

Table – 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Caste and Community Groups

Caste	Number	Percentage
Brahmins	15720	38
Gurung	5378	13
Scheduled caste	5378	13
Chhetries	3723	9
Magars	1655	4
Newars	1241	3
Other castes	8274	20
Total	41369	100

Source: Lekhnath Municipality Brochure, 2003.

4.6 Drainage

Syankhudi and Talbesi khola are the main feeder streams of lake Begnas and Rupa, respectively. Both of the lakes are fresh water lakes. The Rupa watershed has 180 stream segments in total having a bifurcation ratio of 3.592, where as the Begnas watershed has drainage density of Begnas watershed has a density of 5.546 Km/ Km² and Rupa watershed has a drainage density of 5.093 Km/ Km². Most of the stream segments are small seasonal torrents and feed sediment to the lake (Oli, 1997).

4.7 Land Types and Land Use

Khet, Bari, Khar Bari and the forest are the major system of land use in the municipality. Khet is the main indicator of wealth and prestige of the people in the society. Maize, rice, millet and Variety of lee juminous crops, seasonal vegetables are the commonly grown in this municipality.

4.8 Forest Resource:

Approximately 14.62% of the municipal area is covered by the forest. Particularly the rural area of the municipality serves a number of important functions in sustaining the local socio-economic environmental. It fulfils the demand for firewood, timber, fodder, valuable non-timber forestry products and provides grazing land and recreational sites.

With coverage of 1153.32 hectors of the forest area shows tremendous diversity in its types and species. Climatically the area falls under the sub-tropical region of Nepal and consists of the following forest types.

- a) Montana sal forests
- b) Khair-sissoo
- c) Chailaune-katus
- d) Grass lands

CHAPTER- FIVE

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATE

In this research descriptive as well as analytical method was used to analyze the data and information. The simple statistical tools and techniques were used to present the information and data. Necessary tables and diagram were used when ever appropriate in the presentation of the text.

5.1 The Present Condition of Tourism in the Study Area

Tourism is one of the fastest expanding human activities which change the socio-economic, cultural and environmental condition in every community of the world today.

Lekhnath Municipality is newly emerging urban centre in Nepal. It was establish in 1997. This Municipality has some special features such as it has large water bodies in the country, royal trek to Himalayan range passed through Lekhnath Municipality, seven lakes and their beautiful view, Nation's richest bio-diversity in form of wet land, greenery parks, herbs and birds and receives highest rain fall in Nepal.

Begnas lake area is natural beauty. It is situated about 16km from the main Pokhara town. The area receives less than 40 percent of the total visitors arrived in Pokhara.

5.2 Present Situation of Hotels in the Study Area

The hotel plays a vital role for the development of tourism in any tourist destination area. Existing hotels in this area are of different standard. Among them only a few hotels are fit and suitable for tourists. On the basis of service and facility provided by them, they are categorized into three major groups.

In first category hotel, They have separate bed room with attached bath room, hot and cold bathing facility, hot and cold drinks beautiful garden complex, own vehicle to receive the guest etc. Such types of hotels are kept under first category. Begnas Lake Resort (Sundari Danda) is under this category. Mostly the western tourists select these hotels for their accommodation.

In second category hotels, Begnas lodge and Restaurant, Day Break Hotel and Himshikher Hotel Fall under this group. These hotels can provide local food, double and common bedroom, common bathroom, garden, parking facility. Limited number of western, some Indian and domestic tourists choose these hotels for accommodation. These hotels are cheaper than the first category.

The third category hotels are least facilitated and not suitable for the tourists. They can provide local food. They have common room and common toilet and tap. These hotels cannot maintain the minimum standard for the tourist; therefore tourists are rarely seen in these hotels. Only domestic tourists take launch in these hotels.

In the study area there are 10 local level hotels are operating by their own resources. These hotels are providing lodging and fooding facilities at the study area to the visitors.

5.2.1 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers

Different ethnic group's people are operating hotels in the study area. The ethnic composition of hotel owners is presented in Table 02.

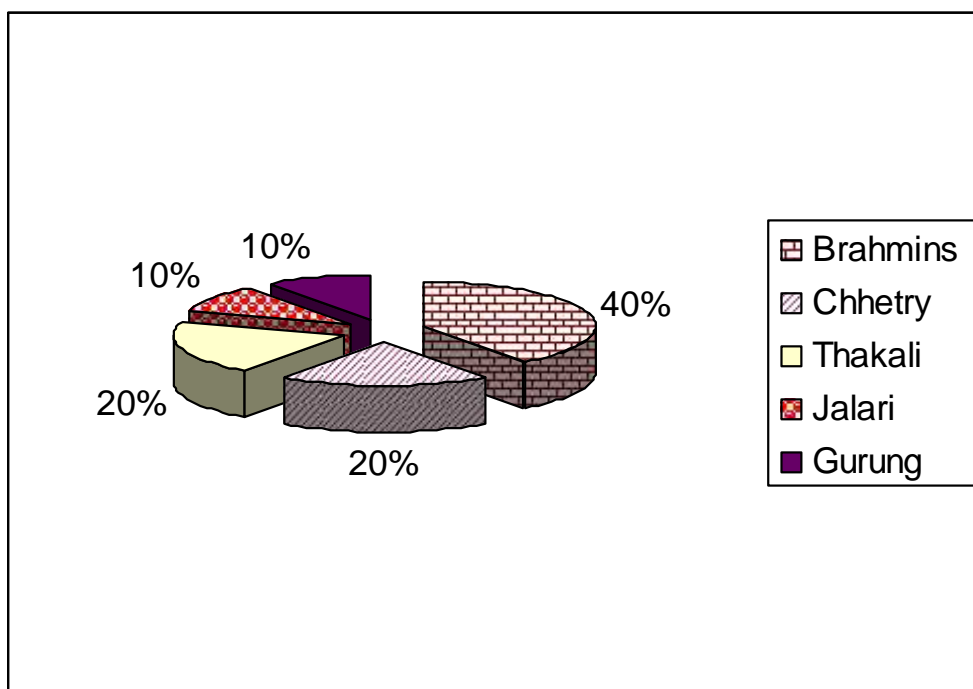
Table-5.1 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers

S.N.	Ethnic group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Brahmins	4	40
2.	Chhetry	2	20
3.	Thakali	2	20
4.	Jalari	1	10
5.	Gurung	1	10
Total		10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The table shows that 40 percent hoteliers are Brahmins. Chhetry and Thakali are 20 percent and 10 percent are Jalari and Gurung. This is also shown in the following diagram.

Fig.-5.1 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers



5.2.2 Age Difference of Hoteliers

Different age wise people are operating the hotels in the study area. The following table presents the age difference of hoteliers.

Table-5.2 Age Difference of Hoteliers

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 25 years	2	20
26 to 40 years	4	40
41 to 55 years	3	30
Above 56 years	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

In above table, 40 percent hoteliers are in 26 to 40 years age group. 30 percent hoteliers are in 41 to 55 years age group. Similarly, 20 percent are in below 25 years and 10 percent are in above 56 years age group.

5.2.3 Investment Pattern in Hotels

Investment pattern also shows the accommodation facilities available in hotels. If the investment is high in any hotels it may be the good accommodation services. The following table shows the investment pattern in hotels.

Table-5.3 Investment Pattern in Hotels

S.N.	Investment (in Rs.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 40,000	2	20
2.	41,000-2,00,000	3	30
3.	Above 2,00,000	5	50
Total		10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The above table shows that 50 percent respondent hoteliers are invested above Rs.2,00,000 in their hotel. Similarly, 30 percent are invested Rs.41,000-2,00,000 and other 20 percent are invested below Rs.40,000.

5.2.4 Annual Income Variation of Hotels

Hotel industry is one of the income generating sources in any tourism area. In October and November, the volumes of visitors are high. It effects on hotels income also. The following table shows the annual income variation of hotels in Begnas lake area.

Table-5.4 Annual Income Variation of Hotels

S.N.	Investment (in Rs.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 20,000	3	30
2.	20,000-50,000	4	40
3.	Above 50,000	3	30
Total		10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Above table shows the annual income variation of 10 hotels. 40 percent hotels earned Rs.20,000-50,000 annually. Other 30 percent hotels are earned below Rs.20,000 and also, 30 percent hotels are earned above 50,000 annually.

5.2.5 Employment Generated by Hotels

Employment generation is one of the main functions of hotels in any tourism area. In the field study period among 10 hotels in Begnas lake area eight hotel and 23 people is employee as a salary worker. Other two hotels are operating by their own family members. 2 to 4 person's family members are engaged in their hotels. Which helps to create employment opportunities for hoteliers family members also.

5.2.6 Benefit from Tourists

Hotels are benefited by national and international tourists. In their answer it is found that most of the visitors in this area are Nepali, then Indian and other countries.

Expenditure made by tourist depends on particularly their income level, interest and availability of the goods of tourist interest. Different tourist can have different pattern of expenditure.

5.3 Socio-economic Characteristics of Tourist

Present information related with tourist is presented in this topic. Mainly this topic reveals with the results of the survey of tourists. The outcomes are mainly based on questionnaires collected from 15 tourists who visited Begnas lake region.

5.3.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Different countries tourists are visited in different places of country. Begnas lake area is one of the most destination places of Lekhnath Municipality. But the number of tourist arrived in this area is found to be 40 percent of total tourist arrived in Pokhara. Domestic and international tourists visit in this area. The following table shows the distribution of tourist by nationality.

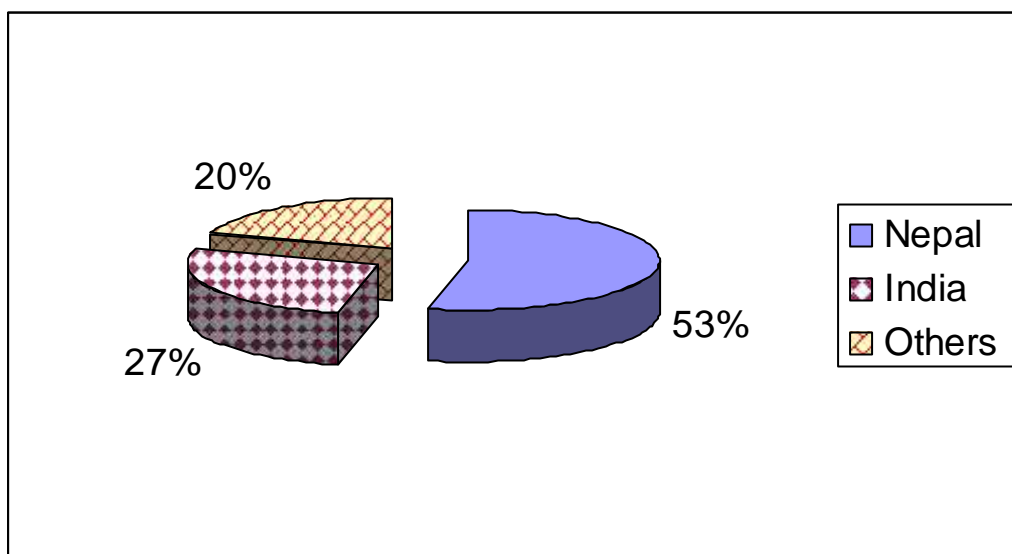
Table-5.5 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Countries	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nepal	8	53.33
India	4	26.67
Others	3	20.00
Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The above table clearly states that out of 15 tourist's survey 53.33 percent were from Nepal that means they are domestic tourist. Similarly, 26.67 percent were from India and 20 percent were from other countries from the field visit it is found that the numbers of visiting tourists are very few that may be the current political situation of Nepal.

Fig.-5.2 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality



5.3.2 Age and Sex Composition of Tourists

Age and sex is the important factors in tourism. It affects expenditure pattern, purpose of visit, length of stay etc. Mainly young and child visit a place for pleasure and relax and elders for pilgrimage and research activities. The age and sex composition of tourists visiting to Begnas lake area is presented in the below table 5.6.

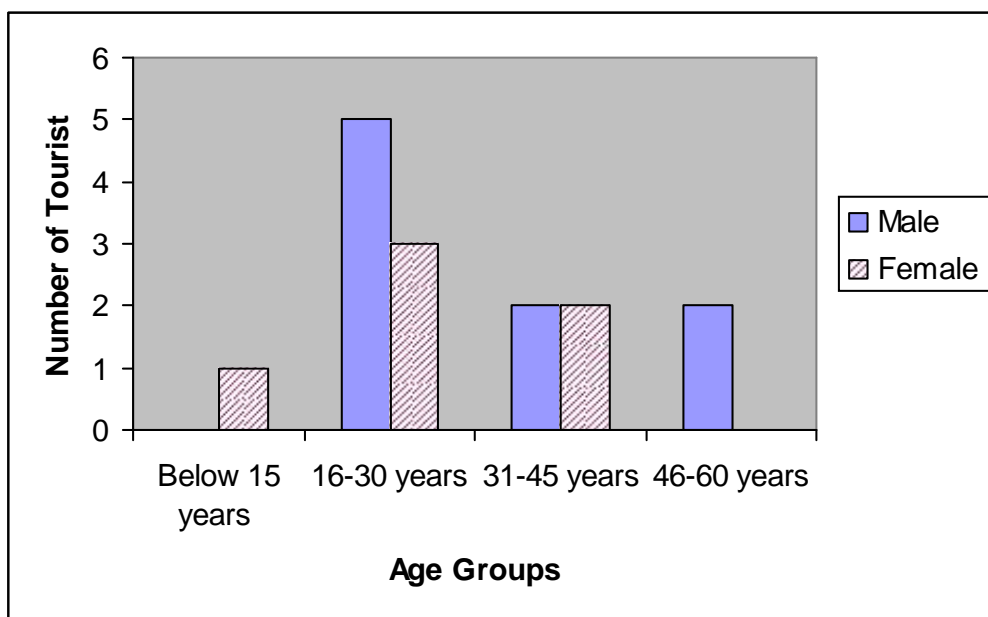
Table-5.6 Age and Sex Composition of Tourists

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Male	Female	Percentage
Below 15 years	1	-	1	6.67
16-30 years	8	5	3	53.33
31-45 years	4	2	2	26.67
46-60 years	2	2	-	13.33
Total	15	9	6	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Above table shows that the large volume of tourists are visiting this area in the age group of 16-30 years which is 53.33 percent. Similarly, 26.67 percent are in 31-45 years age group, 13.33 percent are 46.60 years age group and only 6.67 percent are in the age group of below 15 years on the other side, out of 15 tourist 60 percent are male and 40 percent are female tourists. Male tourists are higher than female tourists.

Fig.-5.3 Age and Sex Composition of Tourists



5.3.3 Tourists Purpose of Visit

Different type of tourists visits different places to fulfill their various interest and purposes. Some of the tourist visits a place for recreation, sightseeing, adventure etc. Purposes of visit are differ from place to place and visitors to visitors. It is found that most of the tourist visiting this area for sight seeing and recreation. The following table shows the tourists visiting purpose in Begnas lake area.

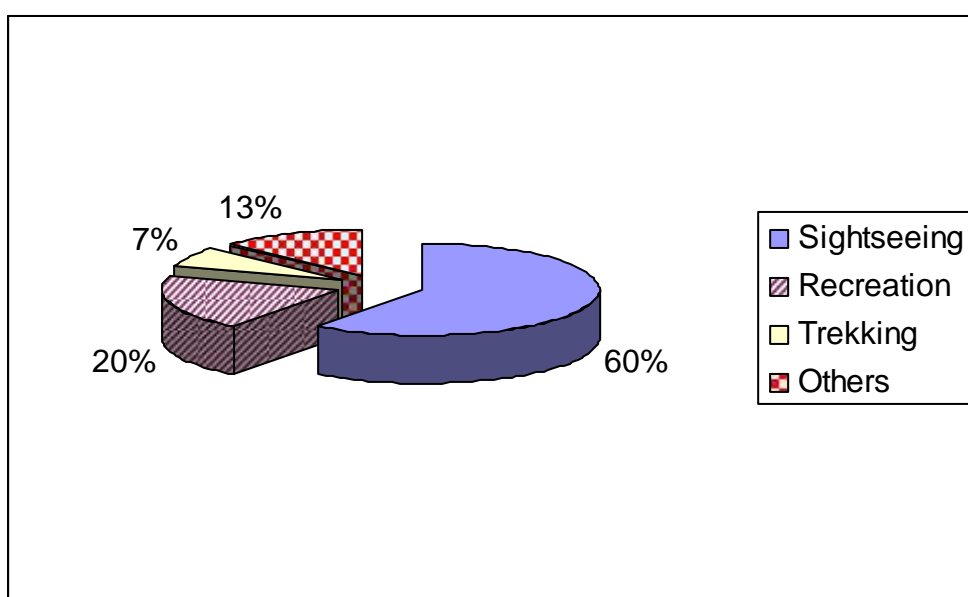
Table-5.7 Tourists Purpose of Visit

S.N.	Purpose of Visit	No. of Respondent Tourists	Percentage
1.	Sightseeing	9	60.00
2.	Recreation	3	20.00
3.	Trekking	1	6.67
4.	Others	2	13.33
Total		15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The table shows that majority of the tourists visited this area for the purpose of sightseeing i.e. 60 percent. 20 percent of tourists are found visiting this area for Recreation, 6.67 percent for trekking and 13.13 percent for other purpose. This refers that tourist in this area are attracted for sightseeing and recreation.

Fig.-5.4 Tourists Purpose of Visit



5.3.4 Tourists Duration of Stay

Tourist length of stay is the crucial factor for the tourism development in any tourist destination region. Growing trend of tourist flow is very much important symbol of future prospect of tourism development in any tourist centre. On the other hand, it is also essential to increase the length of the stay of tourist which further increases the expenditure of tourist. It is because expenditure made by tourist in various items is the source of their income which contributes the growth of tourism business. Thus, there is no doubt, arrival of tourist length of their stay and their expenditure levels are basic component for the development of tourism business. The following table shows the tourist length of stay in Begnas lake area.

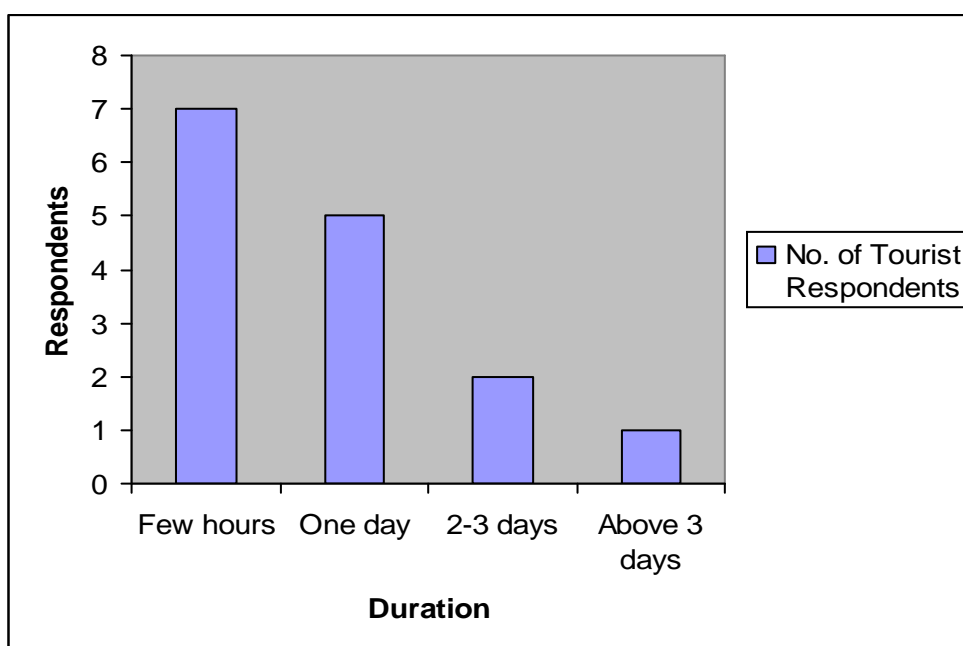
Table-5.8 Tourist Duration of Stay

Duration of Stay	No. of Tourist Respondents	Percentage
Few hours	7	46.67
One day	5	33.33
2-3 days	2	13.33
Above 3 days	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The table presents that the majority of tourists i.e. 46.67 percent are stay for few hours in this region. Tourist returns to Pokhara after visiting this area because of limited number of facilitated hotel in the research area. It is close proximity to Pokhara so that, tourist can easily return Pokhara after visit this area. 33.33 percent are staying one day, 13.33 percent are stay 2-3 day and only 6.67 percent are stay above 3 days.

Fig-5.5 Tourist Length of Stay



5.3.5 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

Tourist expenditure is one of the important sources for foreign exchange earning. Different tourist can have different pattern of expenditure according to their income level, demand, interest and available goods and services in a particular area. Some visitor may pay more for food, some for travel and some for other things. The following tables shows the tourist expenditure pattern in Begnas lake area.

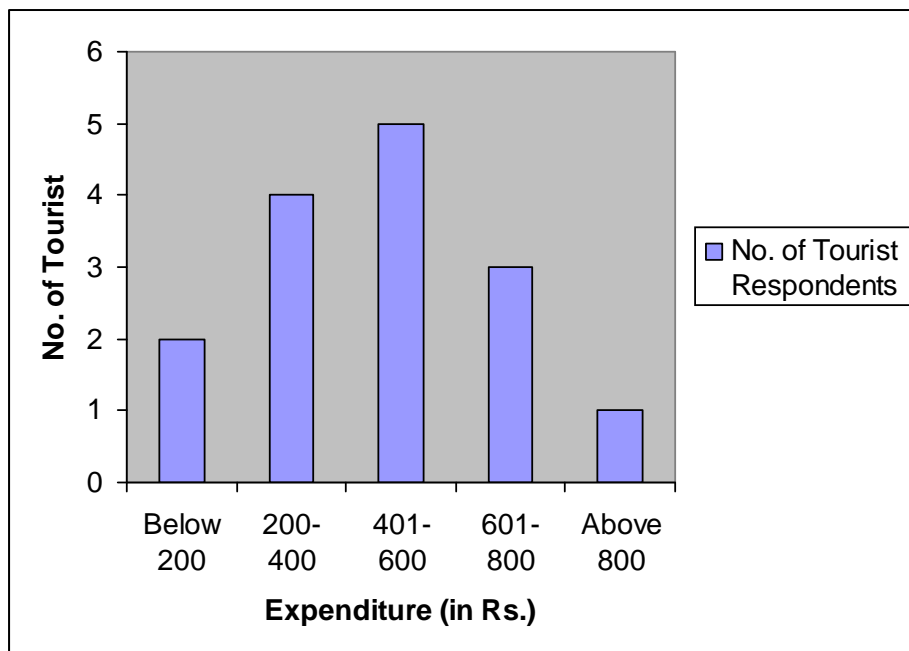
Table-5.9 Tourist Expenditure Pattern

S.N.	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of Tourist Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 200	2	13.33
2.	200-400	4	26.67
3.	401-600	5	33.33
4.	601-800	3	20.00
5.	Above 800	1	6.67
Total		15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table presents the tourist expenditure pattern where 33.33 percent tourists were spend in between Rs 401-600 and another 26.67 percent were spend Rs 200-400. Similarly, 20 percent were spend in between Rs. 601-800, 13.33 percent were spend below Rs 200 and remaining 6.67 percent tourists were spend above Rs. 800.

Fig.-5.6 Tourists Expenditure Pattern



5.4 Survey of Bote

Boating profession can be developed as an alternative job for the people of this area. It is also contribute to reduce unemployment problem of this area. Boating facility is available in Begnas Lake. The total number of boats in Begnas lake is 113. This boats managed by boating association. People involved in boating profession has adopted it is side job because of low income in average each boater earn Rs.600 per months. This income is actually not sufficient to maintain life from this job. This profession is largely dependent on the flow of tourist.

5.4.1 Boating Charge for Tourist

The following table shows the boating charge for tourist in Begnas lake.

Table- 5.10 Boating Charge of Tourist

Nationality of Tourists	Charge per hour (in Rs.)
Domestic Tourist	150
Indian Tourist	160
Foreigner excluding Indian Tourist	200

Source: Field survey, 2006

The boating charge collected from third country tourist is highest Rs. 200 per hours. They charge Rs. 160 for Indians and Rs. 150 for Nepalese tourists. Very low income form boating, lack of money for buying new boats are main problems regarding boating in Begnas lake.

5.4.2 Age and Sex Composition of Bote

The following table presents the age and sex composition of bote in Begnas lake.

Table 5.11 Age and Sex Composition of Bote

Age Group	No. of Respondents		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
15-20 years	1	1	2	20
20-30 years	2	1	3	30
30-40 years	2	-	2	20
40-50 years	-	2	2	20
Above 50 years	1	-	1	10
Total	6	4	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The above table shows that the age groups between 20-30 years i.e. 30 percent, age group 15-20 years i.e. 20 percent, age group 30-40 years i.e. also 20 percent and age group 40-50 years i.e. 20 percent. Similarly, 10 percent is above 50 years.

This table also reveals that out of 10 respondents. 60 percent are male and 40 percent are female.

5.5 Sociological Study of Local Respondents

This section revealed with the survey of local households. The answers of the sample households are based on questionnaire. The local people can play a vital role for the development of tourism in the area where they inhabit. This section mainly tries to find out the attitude of local people towards the development of tourism in Begnas lake area.

5.5.1 Age and Sex Composition of Sample Population

Age and sex of local residents are the crucial factor for the tourism development in any area. If there is higher economically active age populations (15 to 60 years), the place of development ratio of that place will also be higher. The following table presents the age and sex composition of sample population in Begnas lake area.

Table-5.12 Age and Sex Composition of Sample Population

Age group	No. of Respondents		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Below 20 years	2	1	3	15
20-40 years	8	3	11	55
41-60 years	3	2	5	25
Above 60 years	1	-	1	5
Total	14	6	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The above table shows that the age groups between 20-40 years i.e. 55 percent. Similarly, 25 percent are in 41-60 years age group, 15 percent are in below 20 years and only 5 percent are in above 60 years age group.

This table also reveals that out of 20 respondents only 6 respondents are female. The economically active age group populations are in higher number in the study area.

5.5.2 Occupational Structure of Sample Population

Occupation is the main factor that influences the people's economic status also. Most of the people in the study region depend on the agriculture as a primary activity. The following table shows the occupational structure of sample population.

Table-5.13 Occupational Structure of Sample Population

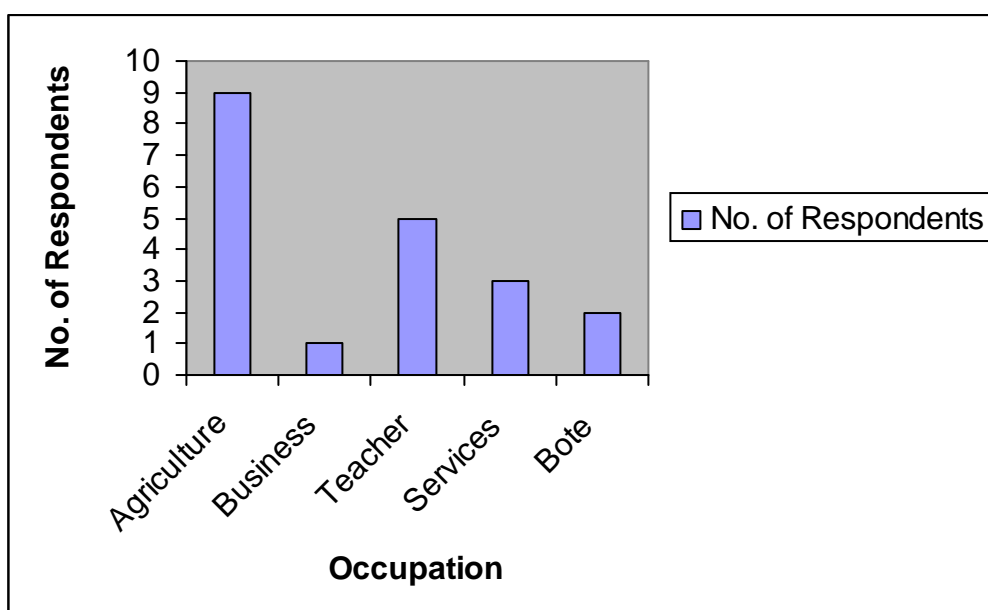
S.N.	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	9	45
2.	Business	1	5
3.	Teacher	5	25
4.	Service	3	15
5.	Bote	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The respondents are engaged in different profession for the livelihood like agriculture, business, teaching, services and Bote. Above table presents that 45 percent of the respondents are engaged in agriculture sector which is the main source of income.

Similarly, 25 percent are in teaching, 15 percent are in services including government and non-government. 10 percent are in Bote and 5 percent are in business. This table clears the highest number of people are involving in agricultural occupation in comparison to other occupations.

Fig.-5.7 Occupational Structural of Sample Population



5.5.3 Tourism Awareness in Local People

Awareness of local people about tourism is important for the sustainable development of tourism in any destination area. Without active participation and well awareness among local people tourism development cannot be successful in a sustainable manner. In the view of its potential for tourism development, the local community is seen to be active and aware about the development of this area jointly as a tourist destination. Awareness as a strategy, plays a vital role in the different aspects of tourism, just as existing products in a community such as culture monuments, natural scenic etc. and make seriousness about their conservation in a sustainable way.

During the field visit, local people were asked about participation in tourism activities. It was tested about the awareness level of local residents about tourism.

5.5.4 Perception Towards the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Begnas Lake Area According to Local Residents

The role of local residents is major things to operate tourism in a sustainable way. The roles of local residents are very important in the development of tourism at any destinations. During the field survey when asked to local residents about the prospect of tourism in the Begnas lake region 80 percent said excellent prospect while remaining 20 percent household respondents as good.

Respondents also agree with the income generated from tourism should be distributed equally and justifiable in order to avoid the future conflict among different stratum of the society. In the study period it was

asked to the local residents about the participation in tourism related activities then they are willing to take part actively in any tourism development activities. This response is good sign for the future tourism developments in that area.

5.6 The Impact of Tourism in the Study Area

Tourism industry does not only bring change in economic atmosphere but it brings a number of socio-cultural and environmental changes in the local community. Changes may be both positive and negative. Tourism in Begnas lake area has brought a number of remarkable changes. Number of impacts of tourism upon local society could be observed. Economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts observed during the field survey.

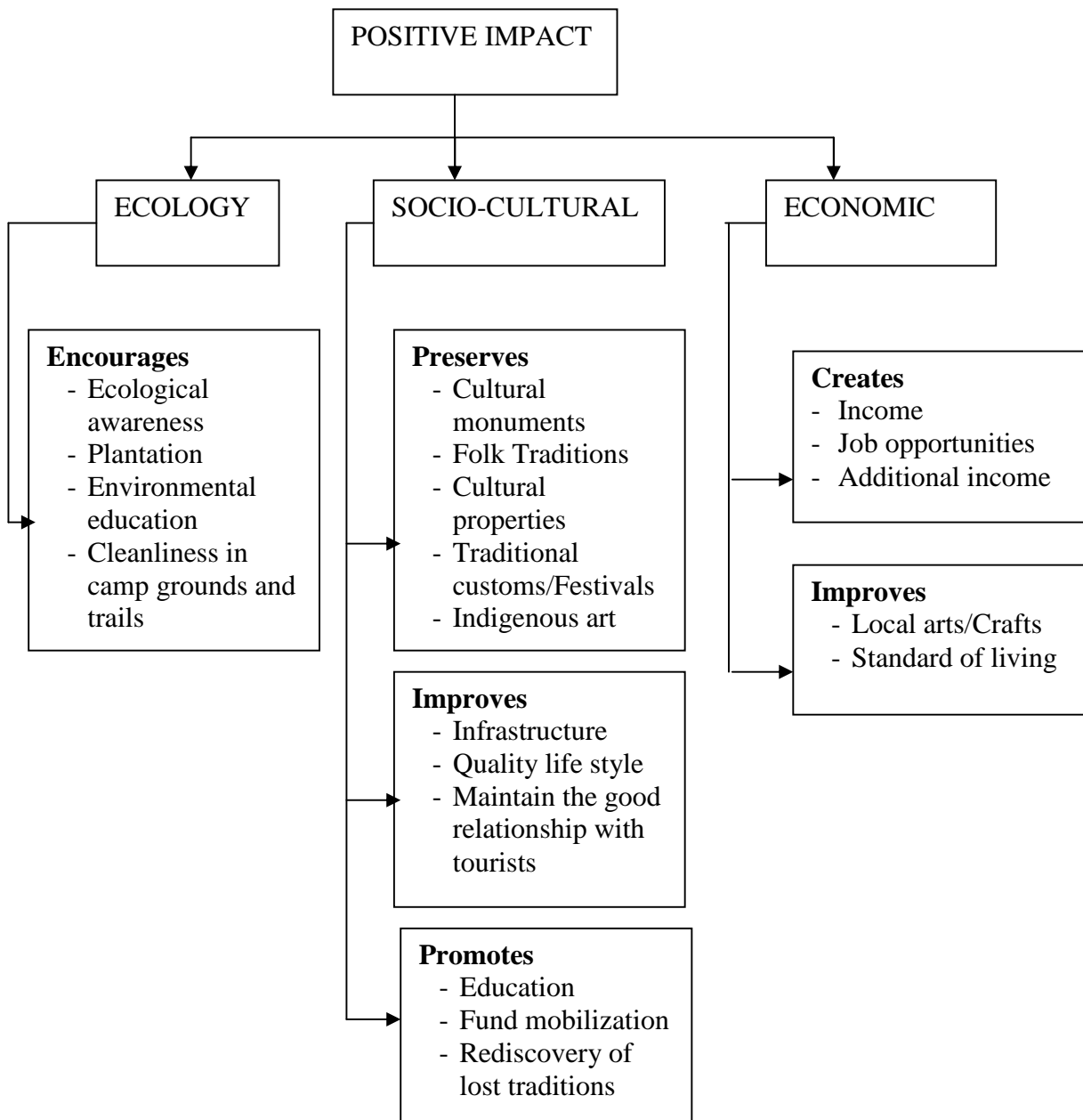
5.6.1. Positive Impact

In socio-cultural sector, it helps to develop the infrastructure like road electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of peoples, dress, life style, language and food habit. According to Sharma (1998), tourism brings changes in people's ideas, behavior pattern, lifestyle, social system, value and norms, expectations and other manifestation of material and non-material culture.

Economically, it helps to improve the economic condition of the local people in community directly and indirectly by providing the foreign exchange earning income generation, creation of employment. Tourism is the labour intensive industry, which brings the economic improvement of the local people in community giving the employment related tourism directly and indirectly. Also, Tourism encourages

ecological awareness, conservation measures and awareness of sanitation to the people. Hotel industry has become the most potential industry in the area. There is increasing investment in the hotel sector. Construction of new building and hotels have been providing job to local people. Some boys have taken up the jobs like guides, porters and postcard sellers. It is found that tourism is beneficial to the local people. They have benefited from the opportunities availed by tourism. The following diagrams show the positive effect of tourism in the study area.

Fig.-5.8 Positive Impact of Tourism in the Study Area



Source: Adopted Model from Singh, 1989.

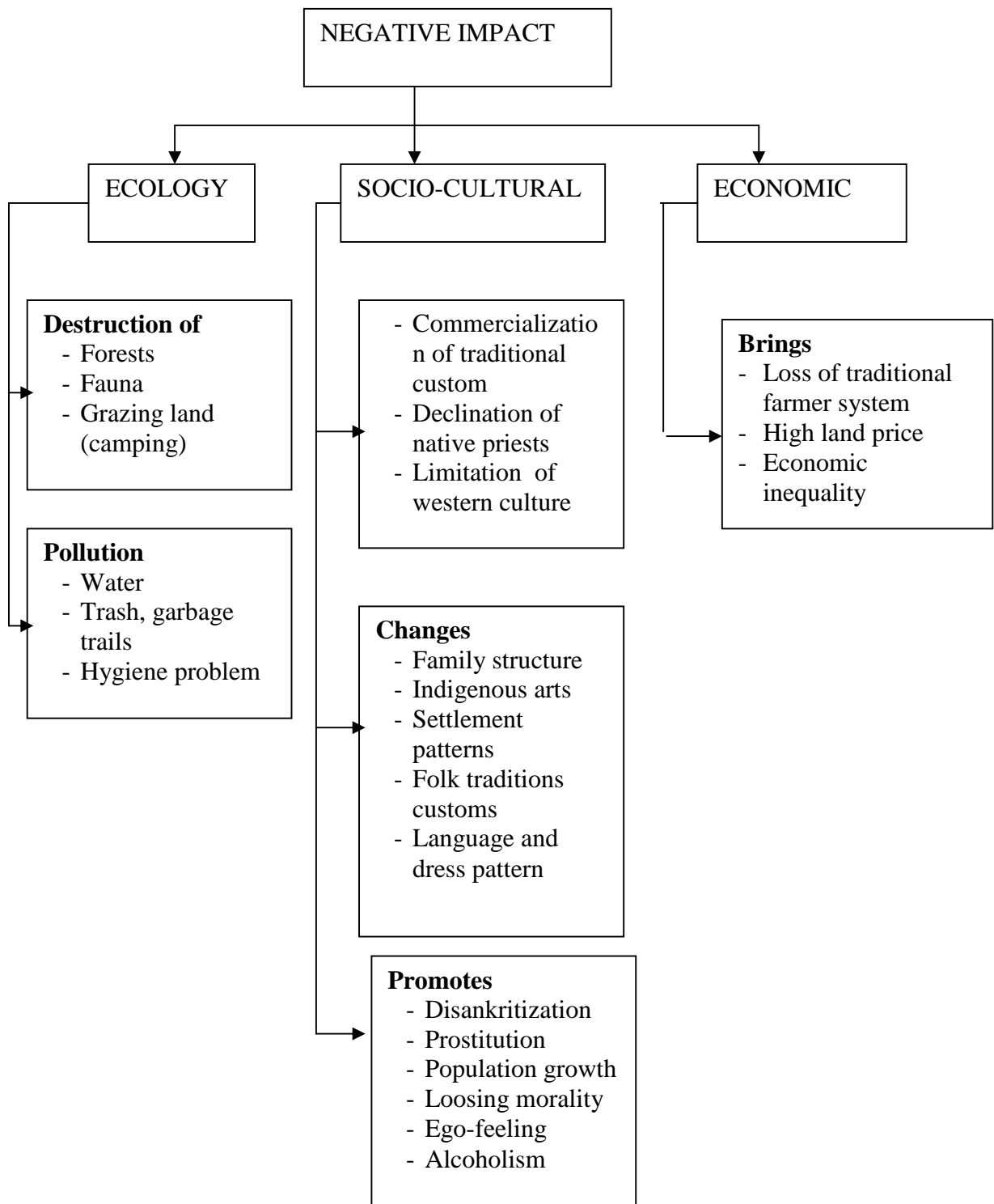
5.6.2 Negative Impact

Tourism has caused the gradual loss of land by the local population. Because of the price increase, local people are selling the land and going out leaving their original place. Agriculture land is converted into the resort area. Hotels are replacing the agriculture land.

Traditional system like *Parma* system (labour exchange system), *paincho* and *sapti* do not exist. They have been converted into financial system. Paid labours are increasing in agriculture. So, the price of labour is high. Cooperative labour between villager's farmers did not need much money, but now if a farmer is unable to pay a large amount of money he is forced to abandon agricultural land. Also people of high class and middle class status are getting more benefit from tourism where as the people of lower class have benefited very little.

Disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality-resentment within communities, decline in morality and value, acculturation, prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism and homosexuality are negative impacts of tourism. The decreasing of forest as fuel wood and wood for hotel building, effect on the natural habitats of flora and fauna tin, can, plastic bags and degradable materials left by tourists in roles have created serious environmental problem which has brought the problem in health and sanitation.

Fig.-5.9 Negative Impact of Tourism in the Study Area



Source: Adopted Model from Singh, 1989.

5.6.3 Impact on Society and Culture

Tourism helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of people, dress, life style, language and food habit. Tourism has impacted in two types of culture in the study area (a) materials form of culture e.g., dress arts, handicraft and architecture and (b) non-materials traditional customs and beliefs. As a part of cultural role of tourism, it encourages to promote and conserve which represent the local culture like folklore, norms and values, traditional ceremony, religion, art and language.

5.6.3.1 Contribution in Development Infrastructure and Improvement of Living Standard

Tourism is not only a source of earning money and foreign exchange it also play a key role in generation of infrastructure development like road, electricity, education, health and drinking water. In the study area, tourism also has played an important role to develop these infrastructures. The dress pattern, food habit, education and others things related to human beings are becoming quality and standard. It means that, the low standard lifestyles of local people are strong and visible.

5.6.3.2 Changes in Family Structure and Social Relation

In the past the people used to live in the big family, but the joint family system is now being declined. Agriculture is the main occupation of the joint family. But some joint families that are involved in tourism are now changed as the nuclear family. Tourism has maintained good

social relationship with the western people who provide the opportunity to know western society and culture. The local people of the study area have good friendship with different countries people like American, Japanese, Germanys and British. Due to friendships, some local people have got a chance to visit Europe, America. The marriage is the main backbone of the social relations. Love marriage and inter caste marriage is increasing. The nature of marriage ceremony has also changed.

Tourism has encouraged the intergenerational conflict particularly among youths who have attained economic independence. There is an increasing trend towards individualism, self determination and nuclear family.

5.6.3.3 Changes in the Settlement and Housing Pattern

Tourism has brought changes in the settlement pattern and helped to control migration in the study area. The settlement of people is closed where hotel and lodges are built. They are also changes in housing pattern. Most of houses are being constructed with modern style and use cement, stone, rods with facilities of the sleeping rooms, toilets and bathrooms newly constructed hotels, lodges, restaurant and residential house are constructed in the modern style. In terms of migration the people of the study area getting good opportunity to earn money due to tourism. So they don't want to leave their area.

5.6.3.4 Changes in Fooding Pattern

Due to the tourists and habituation of western food, the local people's foods habit and their traditional food preparation methods are being changed. Generally, paddy, maize and millet for food prepare traditional food items. But, now a day, they have started to produce

potato, wheat, and various types of vegetables. The people who are involved in hotel business have learned to prepare and eat various types of food items, such as fried potato, toast with jam and butter as breakfast and pizza for dinner etc.

5.6.3.5 Changes in Language and Dressing Pattern

Tourism has direct impact on education and language. Tourism has contributed to raise the income that allows families to send their children to schools. People's value towards education is found changed people intend to send their children to schools. The local people have got an opportunity to learn the language of the different countries like English, Japanese, Indian, and Germany etc. This has made easy to run hotels and to talk with tourists. In addition, it has made it easier to understand western culture and society.

These days dresses like T-shirt, shirt, coat, jacket, sweater etc. have become popular. Some local boys found feeling uncivilized if they were wearing traditional cloths. Many young ladies use cosmetics. Most of the villager I interviewed agreed that there are changes on dressing pattern in the area. Modern clothes easily catch the local people's eyes and it has an impression on the people to enjoy the new dressing style.

5.6.4 Economic Impact

Tourism industry can bring a profound economic change of the tourist spot as well as the whole nation. Tourism is a major revenue generation sector of Nepal. Income generation, employment, and the other occupation related to tourism are the economic sources of the study area. Therefore economically, tourism has helped to improve the economic condition of local people. If necessary infrastructure for the

tourism is developed it can play a vital role in poverty alleviation programme of the nation.

5.6.4.1 Income

In Begnas lake area a profound change in economic condition of the local people can be noticed. Tourism is not only income source of the study area, there are also other types of income sources such as agriculture, animal husbandry, government and foreign service etc. Among these, the income from tourism business has played more important role than other sources in terms of uplifting the economic condition of the study area.

In regard of the income of tourism, hotel business, land use as rent for camping site, handicraft business, boating, vegetable, fish and chicken are the sources of income. Among them, the hotel business has played a more crucial role than other sources of tourism income. The hotels which are attractive and can provide good facilities have high level of income rate and those hotels which do not have such facilities have low income level, because most of the tourists are attracted to high standards.

5.6.4.2 Employment

Tourism has provided the direct employment opportunities to the local people in various kinds of business such as travel agencies, hotel industries, trekking agencies, handicraft goods shop and boating in lakes. All these business activities depend upon tourism. It certainly generates employment opportunity and contributes to raise economic status of local people. The total employment of the study area is given below in the table.

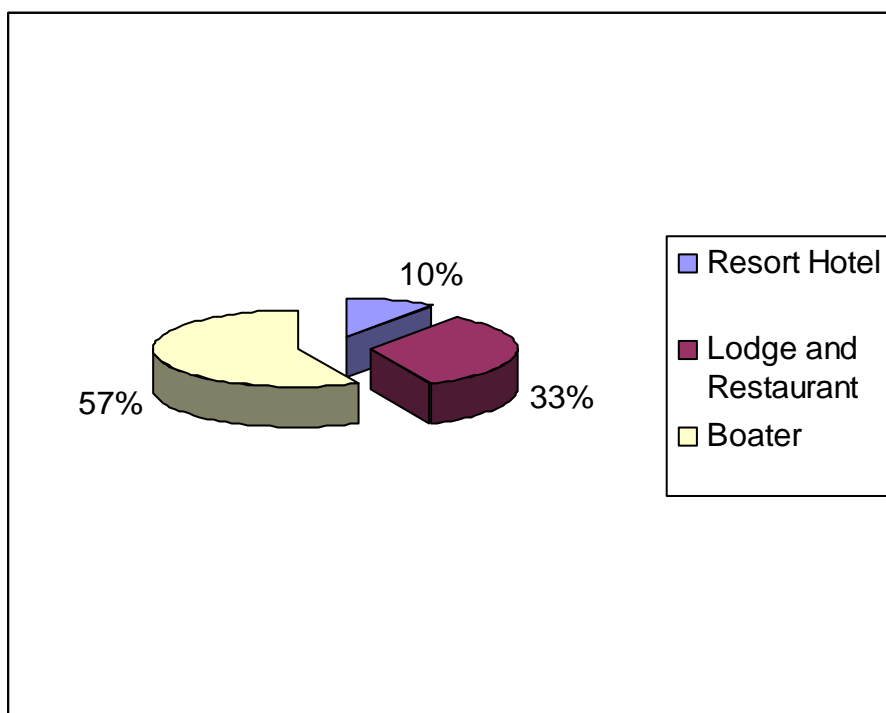
Table-5.14 Total Number of Employment in the Study Area

Employment Sector	Number of Employee	Percentage
Resort Hotel	9	10.00
Lodge and Restaurant	30	33.33
Boater	51	56.67
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Out of total employees, highest numbers (56.67%) are Boater, 33.33 percent are engaged in lodge and Restaurant and only 10 percent are engaged in resort hotel (Begnass Lake Resort). It is identified from the field survey that lodges and restaurant hotel owner are themselves working in their hotel and restaurant.

Fig.-5.10 Total Number of Employment of the Study Area



5.6.4.3 Traditional Land Use Pattern

In the study area, tourism has changed the traditional practices of land use. Now, the people of study area cultivate to potatoes, wheat and vegetables instead of traditional crops. On the one hand, these types of land use patterns have helped to decrease the production of the traditional crops and on the other hand, it has helped to increase the production of cash crops. Thus, the production system of agriculture in the study area has been changed from subsistence oriented to business oriented.

5.6.4.4 Impact on Cottage Industry

The impact of tourist upon cottage industry is nominal in the study area. Tourist desires some handicraft goods. Some stalls of handicraft goods are seen on the side of tourist centre. Since the length of duration of stay of tourist in this area is low, the impact of tourism on cottage industry is limited.

5.6.5 Environmental Impact

The tourism has not brought only social and economic changes in the area but also brought remarkable environmental changes. Tourism can leave adverse effect on environment but due to the short duration of tourists the effect of tourism on local environment is nominal. Some human activities encouraged by tourism such as wood cutting, constructional activities in sloppy area, throwing plastic bag and rubbish elsewhere cause pollution in environment.

According to Singh (1989), tourism is responsible for the degradation of the environment. It destroys the forest, fauna, grazing land, fresh water, air, peace, trash, garbage trails and degrades landscape,

scenic appeal and hygienic problem. In the study area, the tourism has effected adversely the local environment. The forest degradation, pollution, sanitation and garbage problems are the adverse effects of tourism. But adverse impact of tourism upon environment is not a major problem in this area.

People throw wastage everywhere. Wrappers, beer and mineral water bottles, plastics etc. can be found thrown randomly on the lakeside, road and walking trails. Some respondents mentioned that walking and trekking trails used by tourists is causing disturbance to the wild animals and birds.

CHAPTER-SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tourism has become an important sector in the economy of Nepal. It is the faster growing and smokeless industry. It is the main source of foreign currency earning. Also, it has a big potentiality in the development of the country. Begnas is one of the popular tourist destination area of the Lekhnath Municipality.

6.1 Summary

Tourism has become one of the most important factors to bring in socio-cultural, economic and environment condition of the study area. Tourism has provided a variety of opportunities for employment to the local people. It has helped to develop the infrastructure, preserve the local culture and encourage the environmental awareness in the study area. The study reports that there are not only positive changes but also negative changes in the overall sector. The major positive and negative findings of this study (research) are summarized as follow:

- The total number of tourists arriving Pokhara is converted into 40 percent to determine the tourist visiting in the study area.
- The number of tourist visiting from India is the highest among all foreigners. They arrive directly in Begnas lake area by tourist bus from Pokhara with their guide. They spend few hours and return back to Pokhara.
- Ethnic and cultural diversity is the main feature of this region.
- Accommodation facilities are found to be insufficient to serve the visiting tourists demand.

- Investment patterns in hotels are found to be different from each other and their annual income variation seems to be smaller in amount. Hotels provide general to deluxe facilities to the tourists.
- Among 10 hotels in the study area eight hotels and 23 person is employee as a salary worker. Also 2 to 4 persons family members are engaged in their hotels.
- Hotels are benefited by National and International tourists. It is found that most of the visitors in this area are Nepali, then Indian and other countries.
- Tourists from different countries are found to visit Begnas lake area.
- The large volumes of tourists are visiting this area in the age group of 16-30 years which is 53.33 percent.
- Most of the tourist visiting this area for sight seeing i.e.60 percent, then recreation i.e.20 percent.
- The duration of tourist stay in this area ranges from few hours to 5 days. Majority of tourist i.e.46.67 percent are stay for few hours in this region, 33.33 percent are stay one day,13.33 percent are stay 2-3 day and only 6.67 percent are stay above 3 days. The length of stay may be the cause of the lack of sufficient tourism infrastructure.
- Expenditure made by tourist depends on the length of duration of their stay. Expenditure pattern where 33.33 percent tourists were spend in between Rs 401-600 and another 26.67 percent were spend Rs 200-400. Per capital expenditure of European tourist is found to be higher in comparison to tourist of other regions.
- The boating charge from foreigner (excluding India) tourist is highly Rs.200 per hours, Indian Rs.160 per hours and Rs.150 per hours for Nepalese tourists.

- Agriculture is the main occupation of the sampled population i.e.45 percent, 25 percent teacher, 15 percent services in different sectors, 10 percent Bote and only 5 percent Businessman.
- The total tourist's arrival varies according to the seasons. Autumn is the peak season followed by spring season. Tourist arrivals are limited in winter and summer.
- The survey found that the maximum expected employment opportunities can be generated by tourism in Bote, Hotels, Restaurants and Lodges.
- Local people, Bote, tourists and hoteliers seem to be very optimistic towards the development of tourism in near future.
- Lekhnath Municipality is proposed 'Garden city' of seven lakes and potential tourist destination of Nepal as it is rich in natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage. Boating, sightseeing, village walking, mountain biking are the main potential tourism at the study area.
- Tourism has brought both positive and negative changes in the area.
- Tourism helps to develop the infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, health, education and telecommunication and brings changes in living standard of people, behavior pattern of peoples, dress, lifestyle, language and food habit are positive impacts of tourism.
- Disruption of family and social relationship, hospitality, decline in morality and value, acculturation, drug abuse, alcoholism are negative impacts of tourism.
- Tourism has brought changes in family structure as the joint family structure is being changed into a nuclear family gradually.

- The local people of the study area have got opportunities to learn the language of the different countries.
- Hotel business, land use as rent for camping site, handicraft business, boating, vegetable, fish and chicken are the source of income. Among them, the hotel business has played a more crucial role than other sources of tourism income.
- Tourism has created the various types of employment opportunities for local people such as boater (56.67%), lodge and restaurant (33.33%) and resort hotel (10%).
- Traditional farming system in the study area is declining gradually. The production system of agriculture has been changed from subsistence oriented to business oriented.
- The length of duration of stay of tourist is low, so the impact of tourism on cottage industry is limited.
- Tourism has created serious environmental of forest water pollution, garbage, throwing plastic bag etc. These water pollution and garbage problems have affected the health condition of local people.
- Water pollution (Bathing, Washing in Begnas Lake) has become a serious problem in the study area.
- The role of tourism in terms of environment is not only negative but also positive. Because it has brought the awareness to the local people regarding environment at protection.

6.2 Conclusions

Begnas lake area has great potentialities to develop tourism. It is rich in natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage. Boating, sightseeing, village walking, mountain biking are the main potential tourism at the study area which attracts the domestic as well as foreign tourists.

Form the above finding of the study, it is concluded that both positive and negative changes in the study area. Tourism has brought positive impacts on economy, mixed impact on society and culture. The benefit of tourism is not equally distributed, few groups are able to take more advantage, and lower class people are not able to take more benefits. Negative impacts of tourism are found socio-cultural and environment. As the socio-cultural impact, it has caused a decline in the local traditional customs, dress patterns and indigenous arts. In environment, pollution, waste management and sanitation problems are increasing; negative impacts are not beyond control. They are manageable. They can be minimized by proper management of tourism activities and resources.

6.3 Recommendations

After analyzing the facts and figures obtained form the field study, some important findings and conclusion are made. On the basis of the conclusion and findings, the detail recommendations are presented below:

- Tourist information centre must be established in Begnas lake area to provide the information to the tourists.

- Accommodation facilities should be up graded in existing hotels and other hotel and lodge services should be extended in and around the Begnas lake area.
- Recreational activities such as boating, swimming, bird watching etc. should be increased and made available to the tourists.
- Registration of tourists visited in Begnas should be conducted at check post both domestic and foreigners. Record must be maintained by municipality.
- Proper record of tourist's expenditure should be maintained by hotels and resource.
- Tourism should be developed in such a way that it will not disturb social and cultural values.
- The local people should be given priority for job opportunities in tourism sector.
- The regular tourism training should be provided to the lodges, hotel owners and workers for good service to tourists.
- The awareness building programs should organize to make the local people aware and conscious about tourism and its products.
- Socio-economic negative impact can be reduced by educating and awaring the rural people about the socio-cultural aspect of our own.
- Sustainable environment protection major is to be taken urgently.
- Proper arrangement for litter dumping and waste disposal should be made.
- The area of lake has been found decreasing due to the sedimentation of soil carried by streams around the lake. Therefore, preventive measures must be adopted by concerned authority for the conservation of lake and their watersheds.
- Need to prepare Begnas tourism development plan and focus on pro-poor tourism should be given importance.

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Electronic Resources

www.tourism.gov.np

http://www.visit_nepal.com

APPENDIX - A

Questionnaire for Local People

A. Personal Information

Name Education

Age Profession

Sex Number of family

B. Questionnaire

1. Are you familiar with tourism?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are the tourists to visit here?
a) Sometimes b) Never c) Seldom d) Frequently
3. What is the probability of 'Domestic Tourism' in this area?
a) Good b) General
c) Worse d) Unknown
4. What are the professions that you apply for living?
a) Agriculture b) Business
c) Services d) Wages
e) (Others)
5. What are the impacts of tourist activities towards the environment?
a) Positive b) Negative c) (Others)
6. What are the main benefit from tourism?
a) Economic b) Knowledge/Information
c) Skill development d) Language development
e) (Others)
7. Is there any impact in your religion/culture by tourist activities?
a) Yes b) No

8. What are the main attractions of tourists in this area?
 - a) Sight seeing of Himalayans
 - b) Natural beauties
 - c) Picnic spots
 - d) Cultural goods
 - e) All of the above

9. What are the possibilities of tourism development in this area?

10. What are the impacts of tourism towards the environment, society, culture, physical and political sectors including you?
 - a) Good
 - b) General
 - c) Worse
 - d) Don't know

11. What are the problems to develop tourism in this area?

Data:

“Thank you for your help”

APPENDIX – B

Questionnaire for hotel owner

A. Personal information

Name Education

Age Other profession

Sex Name of hotel

B. Questionnaire

1. When was your hotel established?

.....

2. Is this your own house or have you taken it on rent?

a) Own house b) On rent

If it is on rent, how much do you pay per annum/month as rent?

Yearly Rs.

Monthly Rs.

3. How much income do you have from hotel?

Yearly Rs.

Monthly Rs.

Daily Rs.

4. What are the facilities available in your hotel?

.....

5. What is the name of country that the tourists visit most?

a) Nepal b) India c) South Asia d) Europe

e) America f) (Others).....

6. How long do they stay in your hotel?

a) Few hours b) 1-2 days

c) 3-5 days d) More than 5 days

7. What types of tourists are benefitable for you?

a) Nepali b) Indian

c) Western countries d) (Other)

8. What are the peak seasons of the tourist?
a) Summer b) Winter c) Autumn d) (Others).....

9. Do you see the possibilities of Domestic tourism in this area?
a) Yes b) No c) Don't know

If you have seen, what sorts of attempt you have done to promote and enhance domestic tourism?

.....

10. Is your business in profit at present (2062).
a) Yes (Profit) Rs.
b) No (Loss) Rs.

11. What is your plan about business?
a) To expand b) To leave it
c) Run as it is d) Don't know

12. What about local participations to develop tourism?
a) Maximum b) General c) No d) Don't know

13. How many employees are there in yours hotel?
.....

14. In which of the following area the tourism has great impact?
a) Social/Cultural b) Economic
c) Environmental d) All of these

15. Will you please tell me about the impacts of tourism in this area?
.....

Data:

“Thank you for your help”

APPENDIX – C

Questionnaire for Bote

A. Personal Information

Name Education

Age Number of family

Sex

B. Questionnaire

1. When did you begin the profession of boating?
.....
2. How many boats do you have?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) More than three
3. Is it your own boat or is it in fair?
a) Own b) Fair
4. If it is not yours, how much do you pay to the owner per month?
.....
5. If it is your own, how did you get ?
a) Loan from financial institution b) Self-investment
c) Loan from individual d) (Other)
6. How much income do you have from boat?
Daily Rs. Monthly Rs.
7. How much money do you save monthly ?
Rs.
8. Are you engage any other professions also ?
.....
9. How many tourists visit in this area?
.....
10. Generally, from which country's tourist visit here?
a) Nepali b) Indian
c) Western countries d) (Others)

11. What types of tourist are profitable to you ?
 - a) Nepali
 - b) Indian
 - c) Western countries
 - d) (Others).....
12. What are the options to increase number of tourist in this area?

13. Which is the peak seasons of the tourist ?
 - a) Summer
 - b) Winter
 - c) Autumn
 - d) (Others).....
14. What are the other benefits from tourism (besides money) ?
 - a) Knowledge/ Information
 - b) Skill development
 - c) Language development
 - d) (Others)
15. Are you satisfy from your profession ?
 - a) Satisfied
 - b) Not-satisfied
16. What is the possibility of tourism in future?
 - a) Good
 - b) Bad
 - c) Don't know

Data:

“Thank you for your help”

APPENDIX-D

Questionnaires for Tourist

A. Personal Information

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Country:

B. Questionnaire

1. What is your purpose to visit Begnas Lake?
 - a) Sight seeing
 - b) Entertainment
 - c) Eco-tourism
 - d) Culture and rural tourism
2. Is it your first visit to Begnas lake or how many times have you visited here?

.....
3. How many days do you stay here?

.....
4. What do you find the perception of the local people towards you?
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Not any
5. You have visited earlier, what differences did you find?
 - a) Socio-economic development
 - b) Awareness incensement
 - c) Environmental degradation
 - d) (Others).....
6. How much rupees do you spend here?

NRs.
7. What makes you more satisfied in this place?

.....
8. In your opinion, what are the attractions in Begnas lake that they are not available in other parts on Nepal?

.....

9. Do you think that local people are benefiting from tourism?
.....
10. What is the possibility of tourism in Begnas lake in future?
a) Very Good b) Good
c) Satisfactory d) Bad
11. What should be done to attract more tourists here?
.....
12. Do you think that tourist has left some negative impact in Begnas lake area?
a) Yes b) No c) Can't say
13. Do you think tourism support in the local economy?
a) Enough b) Satisfactory c) Very Little
14. Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the development of tourism in this area?
.....

Date:

"Thank you for your help"