

**BUFFERZONE APPROACH IN ECOTOURISM: A SURVEY STUDY OF
SHIVAPURI NAGARJUN NATIONAL PARK**

A Thesis

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Degree of Master of Arts
In
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By

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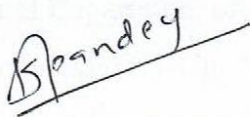
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December 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Bufferzone Approach in Ecotourism: A Survey Study of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park**" submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.



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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

The thesis entitled **“Bufferzone Approach in Ecotourism: A Survey Study of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park”** has been prepared by Khagendra Prasad Pandey under my guidance and super vision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.



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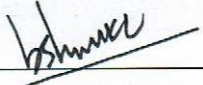
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APPROVAL LETTER


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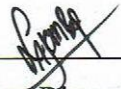
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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. Ecotourism, sometimes also called as nature tourism. A bufferzone is an area lying between two or more others and serving to reduce the possibility of damaging interactions between them. This approach is widely used in nature conservation. In these contexts, this study tried to analyse social-demographic situations of the respondents, examine visiting trend of inter/national guests, socio-economic and environmental impact of ecotourism. The research was conducted in bufferzone of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park. It occupying the part of the Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok and Dhading districts of central Nepal. Primary data were collected from 300 respondents through household survey questionnaires, and key informant interviews techniques. Secondary data were collected through national and international report related to tourism and ecotourism, bulletin of national parks and village level profiles.

The study found that, maximum 60% respondents were male and 40% were female. Similarly, respondents' age falls in between 20-40 years; most 152 respondents have 3-8 family members. In the case of Chhatre Deurali, Mulkhark, Kakani and Bhotechaur annual family earning from tourism sector and non- tourism sector were NRs.9466000, NRs.5325000, and NRs.31995000 & NRs.21278000 respectively. Similarly annual family expenditure of Chhatre Deurali, Mulkhark, Kakani and Bhotechaur NRs.3750200, NRs.6149700, NRs.13911546 & NRs.8105900 respectively. The direct beneficiaries respondents were 55, 32, 51 & 39 percent of respondents in Chhtre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The indirect beneficiaries' respondents were 23, 66, 30 & 49 percent of respondents in Chhtre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The non-beneficiaries respondents were 23, 2, 20 & 13 percent of respondents in Chhtre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Among working members outside home: 3,3,20 and 6 people's works own country in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Similarly, 6,9,25 and 11 peoples works outside country in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Eventually, this study has more potential to reproduce those results in a similar setting as this study can be a reference guide for the inexperienced author, tourism developers, policy makers and local development planners.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
BZ	Buffer Zone
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
GCA	Gaurishankar Conservation Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GON	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHs	Household Survey
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
INGOs	International Non-government Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDCs	Least Developing Countries
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTSP	National Tourism Strategic Plan
STN	Sustainable Tourism Network
SNNP	Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park
TIES	The International Ecotourism Society
UN	United Nation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Environment Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
WTO	World Tourism Organizatio

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small and beautiful country with snow-capped and green forest. It is situated in south-eastern Asia and between huge nation India and China. It is a country of numerous and diverse village having three different ecological regions running to south to north namely Terai, Hill and Mountain. It has a wide an area 1, 47,181 sq. km with 885 km east west and average of 193 km north to south. Its population is 2, 64, 94 and 504 (Central Bureau Statistics [CBS], 2011). Total 83 percent of people are living in rural area and 25.16 percent of people are under poverty line (NLSS, 2011).

SNNP was initially established as watershed conservation area for conservation and management of watershed of Holy Rivers Bagmati and Bishnumati. Rana royalties collected water from the foothill of Shivapuri Mountain is called Muhaan pokhari or Paanimuhan since 1950 B.S. (1893 AD). The Park signify high biological and cultural diversity. A bufferzone is an area lying between two or more others and serving to reduce the possibility of damaging interactions between them. This approach is widely used in nature conservation. The socio-conservationists see the bufferzone as a part of the socio-economic development of the entire area comprising conservation and non-conservation sub-areas.

From the Conservation point of view: (Wind & Prins, 1989) defined bufferzone is an areas outside the protected area that are designed to protect parks. A zone, peripheral to a national park or equivalent reserve, where restrictions are placed upon resource use or special development measures are undertaken to enhance the conservation value of the area (Sayer, 1991). Similarly, From the Conservation and Communities point of view: (Wild & Mutebi, 1996) defined bufferzone is any area, often peripheral to a protected area, inside or outside, in which activities are implemented or the area managed with the aim of enhancing the positive and reducing the negative impacts of conservation on neighbouring communities and of neighbouring communities on conservation.

In Nepal the Bufferzone Management Regulations (1996) define the bufferzone as an area outside the protected area under the warden (assisted by a bufferzone development council). The benefits of Bufferzone provide a variety of benefits,

depending on the type of bufferzone, natural conditions, investments made and other factors. These benefits can be categorized as biological, social, economic, institutional or policy-related benefits.

By definition ecotourism is a sustainable form of tourism. To be sustainable, the sets of goals: environment, economic and social must be fulfilled and balanced. The sustainable ecotourism values and principles model developed by Wight assists us to examine current ecotourism operations, critically, to determine those elements, which may be out of balance. Ecotourism presents a holistic, balanced, values-oriented, systems and policy framework that desired environmental, social and economic conditions as well as policy related benefits presented below.

Environmental Benefits

- Providing a filter or barrier against human access and undesirable use of the core zone or conservation area;
- Protecting the core zone or conservation area from invasion by exotic plant and animal species;
- Providing extra protection against storm damage, drought, erosion and other forms of damage;
- Extending the habitat and thus increasing the population of large, wide-ranging species in the protected areas;
- Enhancing environmental services provided by the reserve, e.g. watershed protection;

Social Benefits

- Providing a flexible mechanism for resolving conflicts between the interests of conservation and those of the inhabitants of adjacent lands;
- Improving the earning potential and quality of the environment of local people;
- Building local and regional support for conservation programmes,

Economic Benefits

- Compensation to people for loss of access to the strictly protected core zone or conservation area;
- Increased benefits from protected area for direct users such as: " - income from tourism
- income of local people employed in area;

- Increased value of protected area from indirect use: watershed effects

Institutional and Policy-related Benefits

- Establishment of local level monitoring mechanisms involving local population,
- Involvement of local population in management of conservation and bufferzones
- Increased responsibility with local government for regional planning and implementation that includes nature conservation components.

At present, the protected areas in Nepal include nine national parks, three wildlife reserves, one heritage reserve, three conservation areas, and 11 bufferzones covering a total area of 28,959.67 km². Altogether these areas constitute 19.67% of the country's land area (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development [ICIMOD, 2000]).

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than 12 consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes. It is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. It is also known as smokeless industry. Now a day's people are attracting towards tourism in worldwide and going other places and foreign countries from their home for few days and weeks. Specially, tourism has been famous after World War II. It is related with Socio-cultural, economic and political situation of any countries. But, tourists are interested to go there where peace, pleasure and save environment. Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payments of the country. According to the WTO, tourism is one of the most important economic, social, cultural and political phenomena of the 20th century (Nepal, 2002). In the words of our *Late king Birendra*, "Tourism, if cultivated properly, may help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land sees helping to forge link of mutual understanding and appreciation for a better world of tomorrow." Therefore, tourism sector plays significant role in this Himalayan Kingdom and it is the industry of tomorrow's Nepal (Upadhyay, 2005).

Ecotourism, sometimes also called as nature tourism is a travel of natural attractions that contributes to the conservation, respects the integrity of local communities, ethnic groups and enhances the tourists understanding of natural attractions, its conservation and local community (Wood, 2002). Ecotourism has become an important economic activity and it provides opportunities for visitors to experience powerful manifestations of nature, culture, and to learn about the importance of biodiversity conservation. Ecological-based tourism could benefit the community and rural livelihood. Ecotourism is environmentally friendly tourism where both host and guest are aware of environmental degradation as result of participation in tourist activities. Ecotourism as segment of tourism that involves the travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural area with the specific object of admiring, studying and enjoying the scenery and its wild plant and animals as well as any existing cultural features(Adhikari, 2005). Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing trends in the tourism industry. The term ecotourism is generally used to describe tourism activities that conducted in harmony with nature as opposed to more traditions 'mass tourism' activities. Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists insight into the impact of human beings on the environment, and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial (mass) tourism. Its purpose may be to educate the traveller, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights.

Since the 1980s ecotourism has been considered a critical endeavour by environmentalists, so that future generations may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention. Several university programs use this description as the working definition of ecotourism. Generally, ecotourism deals with living parts of the natural environments. Responsible ecotourism programs include those that minimize the

negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility. The ecotourism is also called sustainable tourism, green tourism, peace tourism and environment friendly tourism.

The concept of ecotourism is new to Nepal. Now, the popularity of this concept is increasing day-by-day so, Nepal Tourism Board (Nepal Tourism Board [NTB]) has put forwarded national ecotourism strategy. NTB has emphasized certain areas to promote ecotourism in the country. Annapurna, Manang, Jomsom, Sagarmatha region and Langtang are the prime sites for ecotourism in Nepal (Nepal Tourism Board [NTB], 2001). Tourism in Nepal Varies from less adventurous pleasurable activities such as village visits, home stay and half to full day tracking and hiking circulates for non-trekkers, to adventurous and challenging trekking, mountaineering and white-water rafting. This combination of spectacular and diverse tourism resources and a largely rural based population coupled with the pressing need to deliver development to the rural areas, have necessitated the development of ecotourism in Nepal (Pradhan et al., 2008).

There is 20 encompassing forest, agricultural land, settlement, village open space and many other land uses forms” (Banskota et.al, 1999). One of the main objectives of establishing Bufferzones is to meet the natural resource needs of local communities as well as minimizing human impact on protected areas. The other objectives are to improve the lives of these communities and to support them to organize themselves into strong, self-governed institutions capable of undertaking pro-consolation and pro-development activities in and around that they inhabit (Bajimaya, 2004).

Components of Ecotourism

The component of ecotourism is Eco-development, respect environment, encourage and promote the local people. Some of the component contribute to conservation of the biodiversity, sustain the well-being of local people, and include an interpretation or learning experiences. It involves responsible action on the part of tourist and tourism industries. It is delivers primarily to small groups by small scale business,

required lowest possible consumption of non-renewable resources, stress local participation, ownership and business opportunities, particularly for rural people.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries. Travel & Tourism is a truly global economic activity, one which takes place in destinations across the world, from leading capital cities and smaller towns and villages in rural and coastal areas, to some of the remotest points on the planet. It is one of the world's largest industries, or economic sectors, contributing trillions of dollars annually to the global economy, creating jobs and wealth, generating exports, boosting taxes and stimulating capital investment. Today more than 260 million people are supported by travel and tourism industry either directly or indirectly (World Tourism Organization [WTO], 2015).

Ecotourism is an important sector to generate revenue in one hand and employment on the other for the sustainable development in the national economy. Ecotourism is emerging as the most viable industry of Nepal which has been providing skilled and unskilled jobs to many unemployed people and has helped to reduce poverty in the country. Ecotourism not only brings foreign currency but also other things such as changes in attitude and behaviour of people. It also has some negative impacts in the society. They are forgetting their own culture and are copying the imported modern cultures and behaviours. In the present, the basic goals of ecotourism are minimizing negative impacts, and maximizing benefits for the local people and their natural environment, while providing positive experiences to visitors. In this background this study tried to analyse how local people living around bufferzone areas of Shivapuri Nagarjun national Park have been benefited from ecotourism activities and national park fund.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Ecotourism is an importance niche market in world tourism industry. The concept of ecotourism emerged to address the problem created by environmental damage associated with mass tourism. It is becoming increasing popular as an alternative to mass tourism. A network of protected area of 10 national park, three wildlife reserve, six conservation area, one hunting reserve and 12 bufferzone around the national park and wildlife reserve constitute the core of nature conservation activities. Among these SNNP

is one of the newly established national park near to Kathmandu valley with lots of ecological features, socio-economical features, and high tourism potential.

Ecotourism can play an important role in the ecological and economic development of a nation. It is necessary to explore the way, which can help to integrated with poverty reduction and natural resource management. Nepal is well placed for tourism development. This study will helpful for explore the impact of ecotourism around bufferzone. This study may be a good for to identifying social, economic and environmental factor on bufferzone. This study help to identify social and demographic characteristics of respondent living in study area.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- To examine social and demographic characteristics of the respondents living in the study areas.
- To assess livelihood impact of ecotourism around bufferzone areas.
- To analyse the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and livelihood impact of ecotourism.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Ecotourism” is used to describe ecotourism ventures that are characterized by high Environmental consideration, increased control and involvement of the local residents, as well as significant benefits for the host community around Shivapuri Nagarjun national park. This concept is clearly distinguished from other Ecotourism ventures that are largely or even totally planned and managed by outside operators and generate negligible benefits for local people.

Main significance of this study is to Develop appears to meet the majority of the targets established in the definition of sustainable tourism, since it constitutes a tool for both social empowerment and long-term economic development of the local communities. This is even more crucial for small, rural and remote communities that often suffer from the lack of governmental attention and assistance. Self-development through ecotourism is particularly important for these communities, since it gives people the Opportunity to utilize their own internal strengths and resources in order to become more self-sufficient. But also creating positive socio-cultural and environmental benefits to the poor. Therefore the findings of the study may be useful for the future researchers in

the very field. It can also be useful for decision makers. Development. It can be an eye opener to the local communities to more actively participate in tourism development in National park. The research may enhance the collaboration of public and private sector to efficiently design the ethnic tourism advancement around Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park.

1.6 Limitation and Delimitation of the Study

- No research work can encompass all aspects of the study area, due to the limited time and resources the study is carried out within the boundaries.
- The study is based on the field survey. Questionnaire sampling study was done as a representative of the households of the study area, hence the result of finding are based on response of sample household and field observation.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The brief introduction on organization of this dissertation is as follows. The first chapter gives background of the information on dissertation on different topics being related with dissertation title and objectives, along with statement of problem and rational of study. The chapter also includes the objective of study and limitation of study.

The second chapter includes summary of previous studies done about ecotourism, including findings which were reviewed during the entire dissertation work. Third chapter includes detail on working methodology and study sites. The chapter also provides general introduction of study area and its geographical backgrounds also with map of the study area including sampling point. The chapter also provide information about the methodology of study, study design and method of data collection, descriptive statistics of ecotourism sites.

Similarly, the fourth chapter includes the finding of research. It also includes the detail of the results as per the research objectives. Finally, fifth chapter provides conclusion, a brief summary of the dissertation work and along with sum recommendation to study sites for its better management and for further work on different aspect.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Thematic Review

2.1.1 Evolution of Ecotourism

The history of nature travel is traced back to Aristotle who is known to have travelled to the island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea where he spent time studying marine creatures. Nature travel during the 19th century was essentially a quest for spectacular and unique scenery. This was also the time when the concept of National Parks came in to being. The founders of National Parks wanted to protect the environment but it was the tourists inside the national parks who “provided the economic and political rationale needed to translate philosophy into accomplishment” Lamsal (1997).

The restoration of peace after the Second World War appealed and opened the world market for travel throughout the world and this was the reason for explosion of tourism. This opportunity not only helped to establish tourism as one of the most important industries but it also became cause for deterioration of the early image of tourism. During the fifties and sixties Americans who formed an important segment of the world tourists were known for their insensitive behaviour towards nature and culture of the destination they were visiting. They were recognized as ‘ugly tourist’. During the seventies, the Germans appeared as ‘ugly tourists’ followed by Japanese in the nineties. The ‘ugly tourist’ phenomenon does not come from actual personality traits. It is the feeling and experience brought about by the cultural and social invasion by visitors who are different from the host community. More recently, the ‘ugly tourism’ phenomenon continues with uncontrolled tourism development and variation in cultural and societal values in the destination areas where tourism thrives Butler (1992)

Butler (1992) defined the concept of eco-tourism is also rooted in the environmental concerns raised by industrial development in Europe during the sixties. The unprecedented industrial development essentially raised awareness regarding

environmental conservation and conservation organizations that came into being demanded that governments set aside a landmass not just for tourism purposes but for preservation of eco-system integrity. The whale conservation movement during the second half of the sixties was an example of such a campaign and this period marked the birth of ecotourism with the unprecedented development in transportation, even travel to most inaccessible areas is now feasible. Therefore, eco-tourism today is not confined to popular national Parks but has expanded to include even the most remote parts of the earth.

The actual nature tourism began in Costa Rica in the early eighties. The word 'eco-tourism' was first coined by a Costa Rican tour operator while registering his business, which soon became a popular word and frequently appeared in the literatures in Costa Rica. But the 'eco-tourism' phenomenon became more prominent and came into a wide use after Hector Ceballos Lascurain published an article in 1987 with definition of eco-tourism. He described eco-tourism as nature based travel to relatively undisturbed areas with focus on education. It was then formally recognized by the 1989 Hague Declaration on Tourism that advocated rational management of tourism to contribute to the protection and preservation of the natural and cultural environment. Since then eco-tourism has increasingly become a popular word for academics, professionals and businessmen (Kunwar, 1997).

The decade of 1990s saw a remarkable growth in eco-tourism. Various countries adopted and started eco-tourism projects. In an attempt to emphasize the importance of eco-tourism, the United Nations declared 2002 as the 'International Year of Ecotourism' which with 18 preparatory meetings in Asia, Europe and Australia finally concluded in Quebec, Canada with a 15- point declaration.

2.1.2 Ecotourism Development in Nepal

Nepal has long experienced the need of ecotourism since there has been an increased flow of tourists and its adverse impacts started to be felt in different fields. So Nepal aims to develop ecotourism as a key vehicle supported by different national and international agencies focusing in environmental conservation and poverty alleviation. There are various national and international organizations such as Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and King

Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) mainly involved in developing ecotourism and other international agencies like World conservation Union/ International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development(ICIMOD) have also been persistently supporting the development of ecotourism in Nepal (Carlsson, 2001 & Thapa 2002).

Nepal enacted the Natural Park and Wildlife Conservation Act in 1973. DNPWC is an important agency, working with a network of 9 National Parks, 3 Wild life reserves, 3 conservation areas and one hunting reserve together with 11 buffer zones around National parks occupying a total area of 28,999 km² or 19.70 percent of the total land of the country (DNPWC, 2008). Nepal is a playground for tourists with different activities which are described briefly bellow:

Rural Tourism: Nepal is a rural village based country where majority of people are residing in remote, very remote villages with various ethnicities where tourists can get a real sense of the unique life style and culture. Also village tourism supports different significant activities such as forestation, transformation of agriculture, conservation, income generation, exchange of culture and knowledge etc. (NTB, 2008).

Mountain Climbing: Nepal is famous for its unique mountain landscape which is the reason that many tourists to visit Nepal. Out of 1792 mountain peaks, as many as 1310 are above 6000 metre high, but only 326 peaks are open for climbing (TAAN, 2008).

Trekking: Nepal also possesses wonderful trekking destinations with beautiful scenic vistas that attract tourists more and convince them to stay more days.

Visiting Religious and Cultural Sites: Nepal has many important religious and cultural sites with historic and artistic significance particularly in Hinduism and Buddhism. UNESCO has listed ten cultural and religious sites of Nepal as World Heritage Sites (NTB, 2008).

Rafting: In Nepal, there are numerous rivers, among which some are very fast flowing rivers which are excellent for rafting purposes. Through rafting tourists can also explore the natural and cultural beauty of the country.

Bungee Jumping: Nepal has many thrilling Bungee jumping sites that provide tourists with great adventurous experiences with fun in life. Bhoté Koshi site is the main site for these activities.

Besides these, there are so many other activities, such as rock climbing, mountain biking, jungle safaris, paragliding, hot air ballooning, mountain flights, visiting museums, shopping indigenous products, meditation, etc. These activities are more or less related with ecotourism in the form of nature, wildlife and culture based tourism. However the proper management of all activities is always remain major consideration for effective practice of ecotourism in Nepal.

Besides various benefits of tourism, tourism also has severe adverse effects such as unwanted pressure on natural resources, environmental pollution, loss of natural habitats and deterioration of natural vista, depletion of water resources, cultural erosion, and increases use of drugs and growth of criminal activities. So tourism needs to be developed while embracing the twin goals of local development and environmental conservation. In this point, ecotourism could be a tool to curb or check the adverse effects of the mass tourism. The tourism industry in Nepal also eventually has adopted the principles of ecotourism as its key issues in developing responsible and advantageous tourism in the country.

It is hard to say exactly when ecotourism had started. But it is generally believed that the importance and necessity of ecotourism was realized significantly with the enactment of the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act in 1973 and establishment of various natural Protected Areas in the hope of conservation of ecosystem and development in community and other sector in an integrated way. Furthermore the establishment of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), coordinating the networks of all protected areas with various ecotourism programmes, excels more for the promotion of ecotourism in Nepal. Later other many significant efforts such as establishment of Annapurna Conservation Area Project in 1986 and special focus on ecotourism in Ninth Five Year Plan (1997- 2002) also paved the way to flourish ecotourism in the Nepalese tourism industry. ACAP is one of the most successful ecotourism projects in South Asian region that support nature based ecotourism with other various conservation and development programmes efficiently (Thapa, 2004). The Industrial Enterprises Act, 1992 and Environmental Protection Act, 1996 also help to aware people about environmental protection and eco-friendly activities. Now ecotourism gets heightened every single tourism activities. However to achieve its objective

implementation, in the context of Nepalese tourism industry, much more has to be done in days to come.

2.1.3 Ecotourism Development Practices in Nepal Annapurna Conservation Area Project

This project is established in 1986 covering vast area of almost five district of western development region of the country. The project, supported by many national and international organizations, is well-known for its outstanding model for natural resource conservation and community development (MoCTCA, 2002). Its principal objectives are:

- Sustainable resource management
- Maximum participation of local people
- Promoting alternative energy to minimize the negative impacts of tourism
- Poverty alleviation
- Integrated agriculture and livestock development
- Environmental awareness for both host and guest communities.
- Agro- forestry and community development
- Heritage conservation with control tourism
- Self-sustaining tourism

Ghalegaon Sikles Ecotourism Project (GSEP)

It is also one of the successful ecotourism projects of the country, established in 1992, designed by KMTNC and ACAP, and funded by Asian Development Bank for tourism infrastructure development. The main aim of the project is to contribute conservation of natural resources and local community development through responsible tourism. The project has been doing various significant tasks in the field of nature conservation such as foot trail construction, forest zoning, river training, sustainable forest harvesting, promoting alternative energy device from solar, micro hydro projects and fuel efficient ovens.

The project also actively involves with other various activities like sustainable infrastructure development, school education, community toilets and drinking water programmes, various trainings related with tourism, vegetable production and leadership

training. It also focuses on capacity building of locals with maximum participation for promoting local cultures and environmental preservation. According to MoCTCA (2002), the project also support for various research works for identifying important and rare flora and fauna and non-timber forest items, socio-economic survey, and biodiversity conservation research with for utilization revenues collected from entry fee from the tourists

Kanchenjunga Community Based Ecotourism Project

The project initiated its major plan since 1998 with 84 tourists. However it facing overcrowd with trekkers whom leave out much garbage and rubbish. Thus the project has major duty to manage wastes and conserve natural environment with the help of maximum involvement of locals. In the area, there two major projects, the Kanchenjunga conservation project and Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation programme which are working together for sustainable development of infrastructure, nature and culture conservation, ecotourism development, agro-forestry, and capacity building for local people.

Manaslu Nature Based Ecotourism Project

The project was established 1999 with special purpose of conservation and community development. The area is now being managed by KMTNC to develop the area as Annapurna Conservation Area Project model to manage the area effectively for the promotion responsible tourism to provide the maximum benefit to local people through their genuine involvement . To conserve the area and develop ecotourism in the park, there is a project named Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme which is working for environmental conservation, participation of local people, supporting local economy, development of infrastructures, and supporting disadvantaged gender, ethnic groups.

Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation Project

It is established in 2000 with key aim of preserving biodiversity and cultural heritages through sustainable tourism management. The project also basically focuses on capacity building of local for their active participation in planning, management, and monitoring of the project which can enhance the lifestyle of local people and conservation of local

environment. The project was supported by ACAP in various aspects to gain the required success of the projects. The key achievements of the project are:

- Training for local people to enhance their skill in plantation, wildlife management, survey techniques and biodiversity database arrangement
- Conducting awareness about importance of ecosystem and cultural heritages and cleanliness
- Training for various aspects related with responsible tourism for generating income
- Encourage both tourist and locals to respect local environment and culture.
- Maximum local involvement of local people

Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program (TRPAP)

The project is funded by great international organizations such as UNDP, DFID, and SNV keeping major goal of alleviating poverty in Nepal through sustainable tourism development policy. Project major focus on basically disadvantageous and underprivileged men and women, lower castes, and marginalized ethnic groups. The programme also emphasizes for maximum participation of grassroots for decision making in policy making so that they can get maximum benefit. The programme is always aiming to design such remarkable tourism model in various touristic areas to promote sustainable development by enhancing local economy through promoting various ecotourism activities such as tour guide, local products, home – stay, cottage industry etc. the project has been successful in its objective in various tourism sites like Pokhara, Chitwan National Park where local people are more active in their income generation.

Simikot, Humla Development Package

The project mainly emphasizes on conserving Buddhist cultural and religious heritages and natural resources of north- western region of the country which comprises trekking route to Mt. Kailash and Mansarovar Lake a centre of pilgrimage. The package is getting financial support from Netherland Development Organization (SNV) and local networks in Humla to run various significant works such as paving the trails, management of waste, sanitation and drainage, improving different lodges and religious heritages. And it also conducts skill development training to village guides, porters, and local lodge owners to increase the involvement of locals.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Ecotourism

The principle of ecotourism focuses on minimizing the impact of tourism (TIES, 2003). Ecotourism helps to build the environmental and cultural awareness and respect so that it can be able to provide the positive experiences for both visitors and host. It provides direct financial benefits for conservation and helps in upliftment of society. Ecotourism rises sensitivity of the host countries "political, environmental and social issue". It supports international human rights and labour agreement.

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement, participate in and market ecotourism activities should adopt the following ecotourism principles (TIES, 2015).

- Minimize physical, social, behavioural, and psychological impacts.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry.
- Deliver memorable interpretative experiences to visitors that help raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climates.
- Design, construct and operate low-impact facilities.
- Recognize the rights and spiritual beliefs of the Indigenous People in your community and work in partnership with them to create empowerment.

The ecotourism contributes to the conservation and management of legally protected and other natural area, maximize the early and long term participation of the local people in the decision making process. It provided special opportunities for local people and nature tourism employ to utilize and visit natural area and learn more about ecosystem and biodiversity conservation. It direct revenue to the conservation and management of natural and protected areas, emphasize the need for regional tourism zoning and for visitor management plan designed for either regions or natural area that are slated to become eco-destination. It insure that tourism development does not exceed the social and environmental limits of acceptable change as determined by researcher in cooperation with local resident and rely on infrastructure that has been developed in

harmony with the environment , minimizing use of fossil fuel, conserving local plants and wildlife and blending with the natural and cultural environment.

Ecotourism differs from other forms of tourism particularly due to the opportunity for observation and learning it provides to tourists and its contribution to cultural conservation and long term sustainability of communities and natural resources. Therefore, it is form of sustainable tourism that benefits the community, environment and local economy. This may be achieved through various means such as employment for local people or programs where tourists contribute money or labor to community activities such as tree planting or conservation of local monuments or sites (SNV, 2003). Ecotourism is a response to the negative effect that mass tourism has had on the culture and geography of countries. In really, Ecotourism is a culturally and environmentally sensitive travel that contributes to conservation and management of natural areas for sustainable economic development (Gurung, 1997).

The term 'ecotourism' is defined as traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with specific objectives such as studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery with its flora and fauna, as well as any existing cultural manifestations (both past and present) found in these areas (Lascrain, 1987). In 1983, a tour operator in Costa Rica registered the word "ecotourism" for his tour operating business. Soon after the word was used in a few public articles in Costa Rica. The term Ecotourism became more known when Hector Ceballos Lescrain, in an article in the Mexico journal in 1987, defined the work 'ecotourism' as "Travelling to relatively undisturbed areas or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wildlife as well as any existing cultural manifestation found in those areas.

The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) defines ecotourism as- A form of tourism inspired primarily by the natural history of an area, including its indigenous cultures. The eco-tourist visits relatively undeveloped areas in the spirit of appreciation, participations and sensitivity. The Ecotourism practices a non-consumptive use of wildlife and natural resources and contributes to the visited area through labour of financial means aimed at directly benefitting the conservation issues in general, and to the specific needs to the locals. Ecotourism also implies a managed approach by the host

country or region which commits itself to establishing and maintaining the site with the participation of local residents, marketing them appropriately, enforcing regulations, and using the proceeds of the enterprise to fund the area's land management as well as community development. In short, travel with particular attention to Nature's wonders and leave them as you found them (Kunwar, 2006).

Ecotourism seems to be a catchword that means many things to many people. To some it means ecological sound tourism. To other, it is synonymous with nature tourism. Ecotourism is both those things but it must go a step further. It must be a force for sustaining natural resources. Ecotourism is nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development efforts. It seems that the development of the ecotourism has led to a concept based on the desire to have ideal tourism term like must be and should be in these definitions indicate this desire. There are however almost no indications on what ideal is and how the development of this ideal situation should be organized (Kunwar, 1997).

Limbu & karki (2003) identify the major conflict issues existing between reserve authorities and villagers in Paschim Kusaha VDC, adjoining area of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve from Jan1997 to Jan1998. Crop depredation and human harassment by wild animals were identified as a major problem to the villagers. Illegal activities of people in reserve area were the main problem for the management of reserve. The present study makes the recommendation to minimize the conflict, helps in the future planning programmes to the management policy and to the further research of this field.

2.2.2 Buffer Zone Management Approach

Lamichhane et al., (2019) studied the fund utilization pattern of bufferzone programs, mitigation measures practiced, and attitudes of residents in bufferzone programs of Chitwan National Park, Nepal. The bufferzone committees spent only a small portion (13.7%) of their budget in direct interventions to reduce wildlife impacts. Though there is a provision to invest 40 to 50 percent of park revenue for bufferzone management activities. People living in and around the park area have to adjust to the existing environmental conditions and they are unaware of the limitations of natural environment. Changes occur in the attitude towards the human needs with time. These changes disrupt the natural environment's status. As change in the behaviour of human

needs with the changing modern technologies irreversibly alter the natural environment. Although tourism has its share of negative environmental consequences, it also has some positive influences on natural resources (ADB, 2001).

The financial contributions and revenues from the tourism activity can be invested to protection and management of the local area and a park. Tourism activity also generates employment for the local people, which help to increase the status of local people (Shrestha, 2002). The revenues generated from tourism activity can significantly contribute to protection, conservation and restoration of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources and community development. The locals living in and around the park can get compensation for damage by wild animals to their agricultural field. The revenue from the entry fee and taxes may be utilized for the upholding of natural environment and to lift the status of the local people (Satyal, 1988). The negative impacts of tourism occur due to overcrowding, misuse of the natural resources and the construction of infrastructures. The negative impact may be categorized in two parts i.e., direct impact by the presence of tourists and indirect impact by building of infrastructures.

Use of the natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable in the prerequisite of tourist facilities is one of the most significant direct impacts of tourism to the surrounding area (Weaver, 1998). Change in the land use system and deforestation are other severe causes in degradation of natural resources

Human-wildlife conflicts were inversely related to investment in direct interventions for conflict prevention and mitigation. Peoples' attitudes towards wildlife conservation were largely positive. Most of the people were aware of bufferzone programs but were not satisfied with current practices. They recommend that bufferzone funds be concentrated into direct interventions (prevention and mitigation) to reduce wildlife conflicts. Their findings will be helpful in prioritizing distribution of funds in bufferzones of parks and reserves.

2.2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The term 'sustainable' means lasting or enduring. A sustainable livelihood provides lasting security to a person and keeps them free from tension through the management of different assets. Assets, are defined as: natural/biological (land, water,

common-property resources, flora, fauna); social (community, family, social networks); political (participation, empowerment-sometimes included in the social category); human (education, labour, health, nutrition); physical (roads, clinics, markets, schools, bridges); and economic (jobs, saving, credit). The sustainability of livelihoods becomes a function of how men and women utilize asset portfolios on both a short and a long-term basis. Sustainable livelihoods are those that are: able to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses such as drought, civil war, policy failure through adaptive and coping strategies. One can describe a 'livelihood' as a combination of the capabilities and resources people have (including social, human, financial, natural and material assets [Figure1]) and the activities they undertake in order to make a living and to attain their goals and aspirations (Chambers & Conway, 1992).

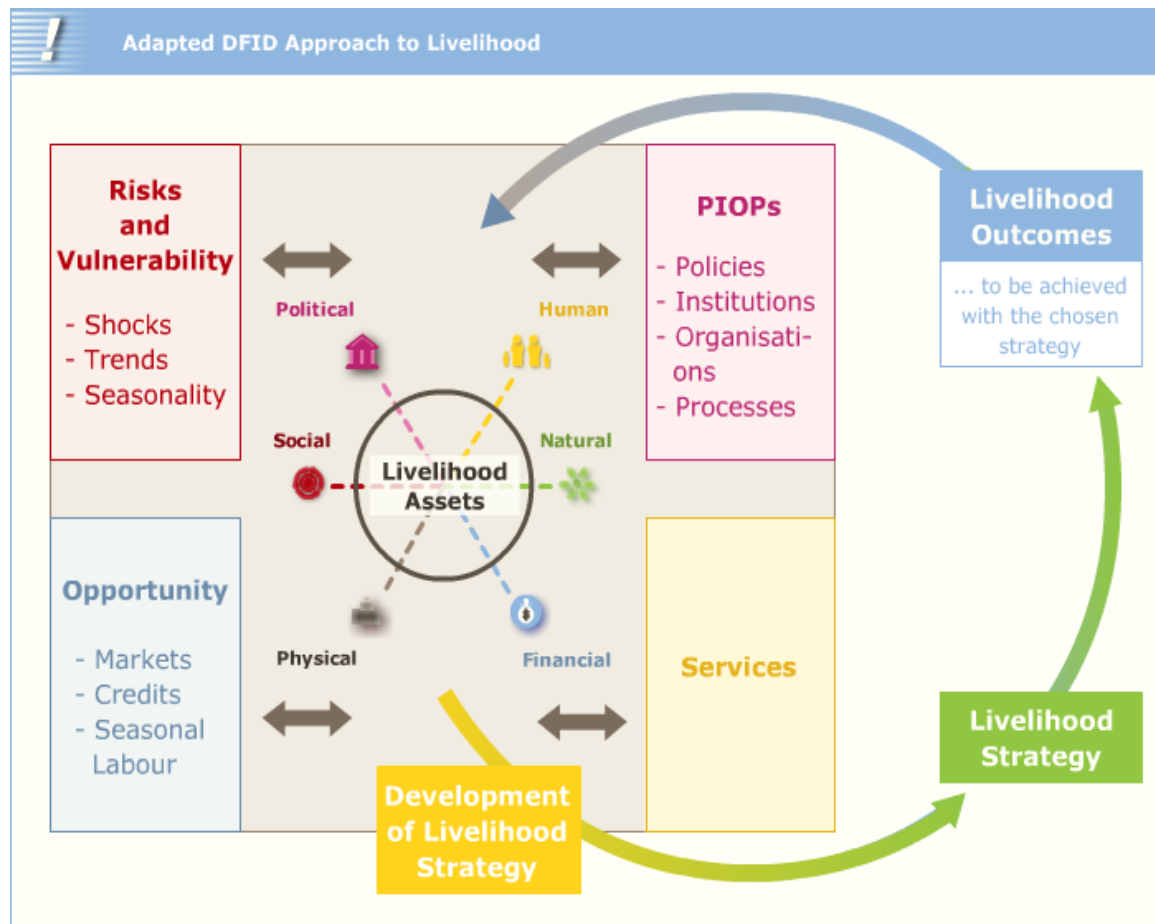


Figure 1. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach Presented by DFID

2.3 Policy Review

2.3.1 Nepal Tourism Policy (2005)

Nepal Tourism Policy (2005) emphasize the tourism industry is growing very rapidly and Nepal has tremendous potential for tourism development because of its unique natural and cultural heritage. In this context, this tourism policy has been formulated with the aims of: increasing national productivity and income; increasing foreign currency earnings; creating employment opportunities; improving regional imbalances and projecting the image of Nepal more assertively in the international arena; through the development and diversification of the travel and tourism industries.

Nepal Tourism Policies

- The participation of the private sector will be sought to the maximum extent for development and diversification of tourism products. The involvement of government will be primarily directed towards infrastructure development.
- Participation of the Nepalese people in the integrated manner will be carried out for environmental conservation programs which contribute to sustainable tourism development.
- Popular religious tourism sites will be improved and promoted in order to develop religious tourism.
- Nepal will be developed as a centre for adventure tourism.
- Tourist service and facilities will be encouraged to upgrade in quality. Special efforts will be made to make Nepal a secure place for tourists.
- Competitive tourism promotion and marketing will be launched in tourist originating markets to establish Nepal as a major tourist destination.
- Linkages will be established between tourism and agro-based as well as cottage industries.
- Local investment will be encouraged in service-oriented, travel and trekking agency businesses in which local investors have proven capability. Foreign investment, including joint ventures, will be promoted in areas which transfers skills and technology or in capital intensive industries like hotels and resorts.

- The national civil aviation policy will be implemented as an integral part of tourism policy.

2.3.2 The tourism Vision (2020)

The Visit Nepal (2020) focus on four main sector i.e., first one is Nepal is fifth among the Top 10 countries to visit in the world and number one in Best Valued Destination in the World. Second one is Nepal is for trekking and climbing mountains. They can climb to the top of the World by scaling and conquering the Everest, the highest peak in the World. Trekking comes with viewing the natural beauty of Himalayas and knowing the lifestyle of people living in altitudes above 4000 meters. Similarly, Nepal is also rich in culture and traditions. There are countless ethnic groups each following their distinct art and religions. This diverse traditions and lifestyle is a prominent feature of Nepalese people. Nepal boasts in cultural diversity, and this vast tradition showcases in the heritage and temples. In Kathmandu alone, there are 7 UNESCO World Heritage sites including Pashupatinath, Boudhanath and Durbar Squares, Patan Durbar Square. Lastly, Nepal is not only about trekking and mountain climbing. Nepal boasts a wide range of animals and plants, some found just in Nepal. Nepal has 852 species of birds and bird watching has evolved into a sought out activity of tourists. Nepal also homes several endangered species such as the Bengal Tiger, One Horned Rhinoceros, Bengal Fox, Red Panda and the elusive Snow Leopard.

2.3.3 Homestay Guideline for Tourism Services

A homestay is a cultural exchange in which a person visiting or temporarily staying in another country lives with a family in the host country. There are home stays for short periods (one night or a weekend) and for longer periods. The idea of homestay programs was floated so as to provide additional accommodation for the anticipated number of tourists visiting the country during Nepal Tourism Year 2011. However, the prime aim of homestay is to enhance rural people's participation in the tourism sector. Two modalities have been planned: community homestay and private homestay. It is also believed that such homestay programs in rural areas will provide additional income for the locals.

Private homes in urban areas are also encouraged to allocate two rooms with two beds each for homestay purposes. Under the homestay idea, anybody who has a home

with at least four rooms can use the empty rooms for tourists' homestay. At the same time, the household should be able to give a taste of the local culture and food. As per the government rules for homestay, any house owner who would like to provide homestay accommodation at his home should register at the Local Homestay Management Committee. The house owner must be able to provide food cooked hygienically and with good facilities rooms. Accommodation packages and other charges are determined by the management committee.

The basic criteria are that the houses are able to ensure cleanliness and a safe and secure environment besides of course, adequate toilet and bathroom facilities. A house in an urban area can serve a maximum of four tourists per night. This is so as to minimize the impact of homestays on the business of regular hotels. As per guidelines put forward by the concerned authorities, tourists are to be served the same food that the homeowners consume. The guidelines also include a code of conduct for tourists as well. It requires tourists to dress in appropriate manner and to accept their hosts' culture and traditions besides expecting them not to enter and leave homes after prescribed times. Further, they are advised to stay away from drugs and narcotics.

There was a fast response after the government brought regulations governing homestays in August 2010. Sirubari and Ghalegaon were the pioneer villages in this regard. Within the next six months, well over 50 commercial homestay homes had been registered with many more applications pouring in. Kathmandu too, has more than 10 community-based and two private homestay homes with a combined capacity to accommodate over 300 tourists. Kavrepalanchok has over 26 registered community-based homestay homes. Similarly, Chitwan, Makwanpur and Nuwakot have each about a dozen places to stay. Gorkha, Ilam, Palpa, Syangja, Kailali and Kalikot too are following close on their heels to register homestay homes.

2.3.4 Nepal Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025)

National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP) launch the 10-year along with a five-year action plan to boost the tourism sector of the country by conducting the required reforms in policies, institutional changes and infrastructure development. The five-year action plan is focused on achieving the targets of Tourism Vision 2020 that envisaged increasing annual international tourist arrivals to two million by 2020. The Ministry of

Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) had unveiled this document in 2009. As per the draft of the NTSP obtained by The Himalayan Times, the five-year action plan has set a target of increasing the tourism sector's contribution by six percent in gross domestic product (GDP) by the end of 2019, which is currently at around three per cent. Income from the tourism sector would stand at \$1.24 billion till the end of 2019. The government has planned to spend Rs 6.1 billion to implement the five-year action plan.

“Annual flow of tourists is expected to increase by 9.3 per cent per annum after the execution of the five-year action plan,” Shrestha said. It has been reported that arrival of two tourists generates employment for one individual and the tourism sector would be able to generate employment for 1,073,500 people by the end of 2024. Likewise, the country would generate income worth \$3.65 billion or equivalent to seven per cent of GDP by 2024.

2.3.5 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 13, 14 & 15)

Sustainable Development Goal 13 aim to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy". In May 2015, a report concluded that only a very ambitious climate deal in Paris in 2015 could enable countries to reach the sustainable development goals and targets. The report also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met. Further, economic development and climate change are inextricably linked, particularly around poverty, gender equality, and energy. The UN encourages the public sector to take initiative in this effort to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Sustainable Development Goal 14 aims “to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, "Effective strategies to mitigate adverse effects of increased ocean acidification are needed to advance the sustainable use of oceans. The deterioration of coastal waters has become a global occurrence, due to pollution and coastal eutrophication where similar contributing factors to climate change can affect oceans and negatively impact marine biodiversity. “Without concerted efforts, coastal eutrophication is expected to increase in 20 percent of large marine ecosystems by 2050”.

Sustainable Development Goal 15 aims to "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. This goal articulates targets for preserving biodiversity of forest, desert, and mountain eco-systems, as a percentage of total land mass. Achieving a "land degradation-neutral world" can be reached by restoring degraded forests and land lost to drought and flood. Goal 15 calls for more attention to preventing invasion of introduced species and more protection of endangered species. Forests have a prominent role to play in the success of Agenda 2030, notably in terms of ecosystem services, livelihoods, and the green economy; but this will require clear priorities to address key trade-offs and mobilize synergies with other SDGs.

2.3.6 Tourism Development in Nepal

Table 1. Tourism Development Program in Different Plan Periods

Plan	Functions
First Plan 1956-1961	Got membership of World Tourism Organization. National Tourism Board established in 1957. RNAC established in 1959.
Second Plan 1962-1965	Developed Tourism Act 1964. Tourism statistics initiated for planning purpose. Providing training for tourist guides.
Third Plan 1965-1970	Preparation of master plan for Lumbini Development. International standards hotels established in Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Biratnagar.
Fourth Plan 1970-1975	Focus on international tourism for economic benefits. Prepared Tourism Master Plan (TMP) in 1972.
Fifth Plan 1975-1980)	Achieving balanced development by establishing regional level tourist carters (camps).
Sixth Plan 1980-1985	Increase foreign exchange earnings. Increase the number of tourists and length of staying.
Seventh Plan 1985-1990	Increase earnings by attracting quality tourists. Increase length of staying by extending tourism activities.
Eighth Plan 1992-1997	Increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry. Improve the quality of tourism services.
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Promote Regional Tourism in SAARC. Launched “Visit Nepal Year 1998”.
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Sustainable development of tourism sector and promotion of tourism markets. Conservation of historical, cultural, religious, and archaeological heritage for economic benefits.
Three Years Interim Plan 2008-2010	Equal focus on national and international guests. Tourism Vision 2020. Develop New Tourism Policy, 2008.
Interim Plan 2010/11-2012/13	Prepared Homestay Guideline, 2011 Launched “Visit Nepal Year 2011”
Thirteenth Plan 2013/14-2015/16	Establish Nepal as a major tourist destination of the world. Expand domestic tourist destinations for diversification.
Fourteenth Plan 2016/17-18/19	Vision: Tourism for economic prosperity. Strategies: Develop new village tourism destinations. Prepared National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP).
Fifteenth Plan 2019/21	Giving more emphasis to the successful implementation of NTSP

(Developed by the Researcher, 2019)

2.4 Empirical Review

Mof (2011/12) had published economic survey in which tourism has been calculated as the main industry of Nepalese economy. It analyses that the number of tourist visiting Nepal, their growth trend and length of stay, the number of tourist has increased by 9.10 percent to 736215 during fiscal year 2011. The number of tourist in the calendar year 2012 totalled 803092 with a decline of 5 percent. In 2011, the average length of stay of a tourist was 13.12 days but this has come down to 12.16 days in the calendar year 2013 (NTB, 2013). A case study of Chitwan National Park, Nepal studied about the economic impact of Ecotourism in Protected Areas. The study aimed to identify the contribution of Ecotourism in local economy and trend of tourist flow in CNP for a decade (Gotame, 2009).

Ecotourism has become popular among academics, researchers and practitioners in different parts of the world ever since the concept was introduced in the early 1980s. A number of ecotourism projects came up in different countries in due course and with mixed results. Ecotourism could bring both direct and indirect economic benefits to local communities. It provides employment opportunities and spread benefits at the local level. Ecotourism, a travel whose foci is natural areas and the enjoyment of landscapes, animals and plants, is becoming increasingly popular and is one of the growth areas in the tourism industry internationally. There is a growing market for ecotourism across the world. Ecotourism comprise over 50% of total tourist business worldwide and growth in ecotourism shows an increasing trend (MOPE, 2004). Milke Danda has great potential for ecotourism development because of its natural beauty. This spot is equally attractive in terms of Rhododendron forests. Its chief attraction is however the trail that links Taplejung from Basantpur Bazaar (MoPE, 2004).

Tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world and it is said to be the third largest industry after oil and automobile. Direct employment through tourism industry in the world is believed to be 212 million. Every ninth person in the world is engaged in tourism and travel industry for livelihood (Sharma, 2000). The growing worldwide efforts on conservation have resulted in an ever growing number of protected areas. This has facilitated ever growing number of protected areas. This has facilitated the growth of ecotourism. Experience from other countries, particularly from the developing

world, suggests that ecotourism has grown with the growth in number of protected areas. While these protected areas provide a safe haven for flora and fauna, they also serve as catalyst for ecotourism.

The World Ecotourism Summit was the principal event to mark 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism. It was successfully held in Quebec City, Canada from 19 to 22 May, 2002. The main outcome of the summit is the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism, a document that was prepared through wide consultation at the summit and contains general guidelines as well as stakeholder specific recommendation for the sustainable development of ecotourism.

Changes in people's behaviour dress and lifestyle, family and social structure values and expectations, the decline in local support for local traditions and institutions, people's preference for tourist related jobs, over education, pollution of sacred place and changes in traditional architecture are generally cited as instances negative impact of tourism on culture (Banskota & Sharma, 1998).

In brief, ecotourism will have increasing significance in the third world in the years to come. It is the balanced role of three main players-tourists, tourism enterprises and destination areas that is important in achieving sustainable outcomes in international tourism (Cater, 1994). The notion of carrying capacity is not only the measure of how many individuals (tourist), a particular habitat can sustain at a given time but also the measure of optimum impact that a particular habitat can absorb or retain. Thus, critical levels of resource degradation stand out as a key element in discussing carrying capacity (Shrestha, 1995).

The study conducted a study on tourist resorts and its economic impacts. It deals with the need for the improving tourist resorts in Nepal. The major aim of developing tourist resort is to see that the tourists are able to spend as much as possible, which depend on the extent of opportunities, provided to them (Pradhan, 1997).

The declaration by Earth Summit held in June 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil compelled the mass tourism operators to think about their activities so that they become environmentally sustainable. Operators now realize that the environment is not an opportunity that comes twice and that the ecology of a place once destroyed cannot be recreated. This is core concept put forward to boost the idea of ecotourism. World

Tourism Organization expects that the number to increase to 937 million by the year 2010 (WTO, 1994) making the tourism one of the world's fastest growing industrial sectors (Prosser, 1994) and the world's biggest civil industries (Ceballos-Lascurain, 1991).

The previous literature cannot explain about socio-demographic condition of bufferzone area, it can't identify about how many tourism entrepreneurs are in bufferzone area and they can't explain about how utilize nation park fund on development activities on SNNP. Similarly, previous study can't explore about livelihood impact, economic condition, family expenditure, and family income of local people. Likewise previous study can't justify impact of climate change on livelihood, function of bufferzone committee, registered direct and indirect tourism services and export of indigenous product in national and international market. Based on above empirical review this study found following research or knowledge gaps that tried to address by this study.

Table 2. Literature or Knowledge Gaps

Category	Focus	Gaps
Knowledge	Ecotourism as a source of income and employment.	Sustainable tourism, Conservation and Development.
Methodology	Explanatory, qualitative method.	Descriptive, qualitative and source of data is primary and secondary.
Relationship	Tourism and Environment, National park and Bufferzone	Ecotourism, Bufferzone and Sustainable livelihood of local people
Analytical	Analysis among Environment conservation and changing technology, National park and Nepalese economy.	Bufferzone and its impact on local people, sustainable livelihood i.e. income generating from ecotourism, Vocational training, investment cost in Direct tourism services etc
Theoretical	Ecotourism and Bufferzone management theory.	Ecotourism, Bufferzone management Approach & Sustainable Livelihood Approach(DFID Framework)

(Developed by the Researcher, 2019)

2.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study

On the basis of thematic, theoretical and empirical review, the researcher planned for making this research study more constructive and straight forward from the viewpoints of raising research objectives and tracking whole research process in right methodological track. The conceptual framework presented below thus unpacked whole research process more specifically. In fact, this conceptual framework presents the complete picture of research and concrete roadmap for the researcher.

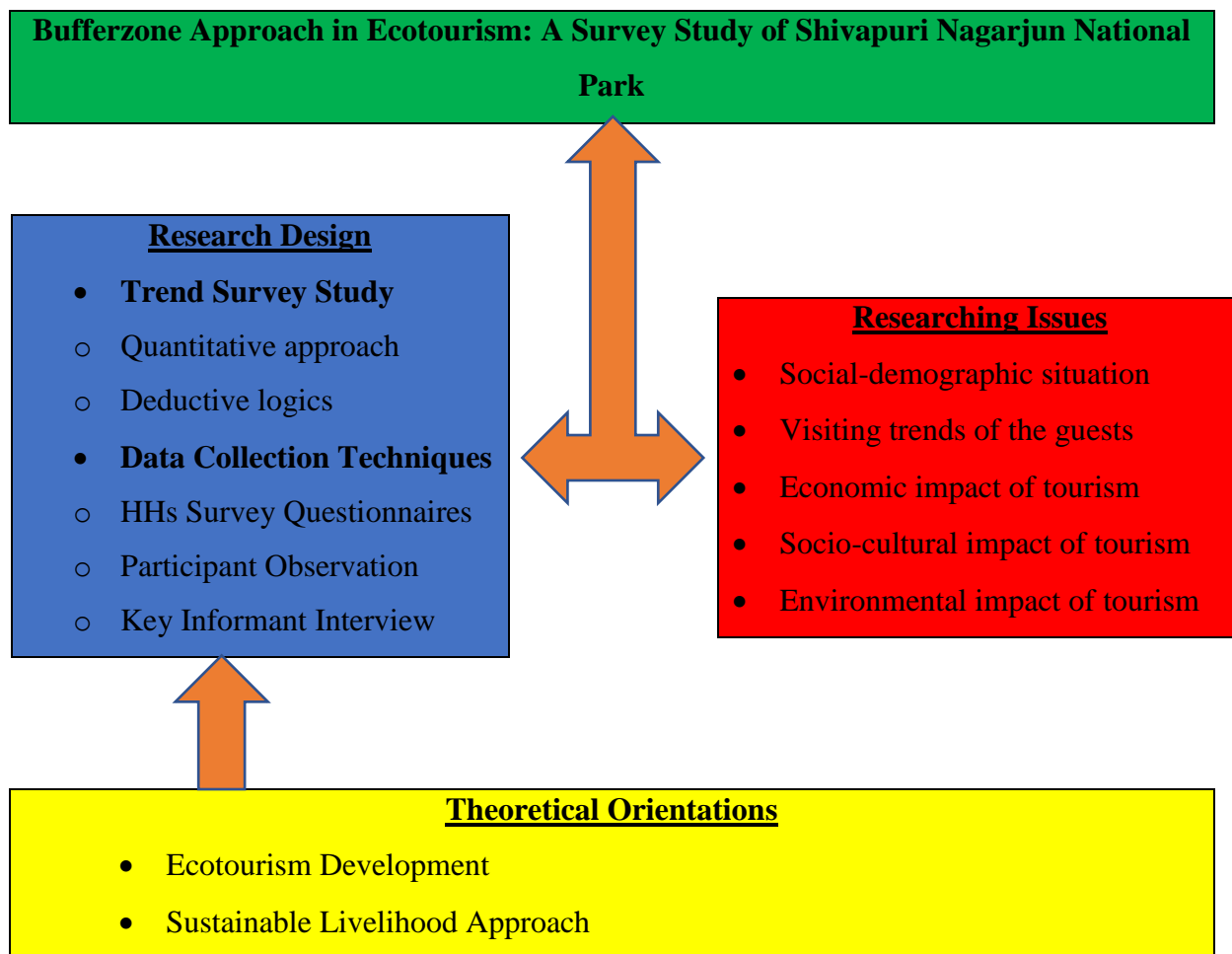


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study designed under quantitative research approach for analysing impact of cultural tourism. Hence, under quantitative approach, the researcher again chose survey as a research strategy. More specifically, the study applied sample survey method to collection the data from a large group of population to reduce the cost implication to go for the census. The information collected from the samples has been used to make inferences about the population as a whole. Survey research design describes the nature and features of existing conditions, identify standards against which existing conditions can be compared and determining the relationships that exist between specific events (Cohen, Menon & Morission, 2007). The essence of survey method is 'questioning individuals on a topic/s and then describing the responses'. Of the various forms of survey, the researcher will apply specialized survey that covers remittance and sustainable livelihood as major subjects in the field of study (UN, 2007).

3.2 Study Area

The research was conducted in bufferzone Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, which is the only protected area lying entirely within the Nepal's mid hills ecosystem. The park area is surrounded by heavy sub-urban population. The buffer zone (BZ) of SNNP was declared in the year (2016). It covers an area of 118.61 km² occupying the part of the Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok and Dhading districts of central Nepal. A total of 56,474 (female- 27,797, male- 28,677) population reside in total 12,352 household in the BZ (CBS, 2011).

The elevation ranges from 1350 to 2732 m and its boundary is demarcated by a 111 km long boundary wall and 95 km long ring road. It is the true representation of the mid-hills in the protected area system of Nepal. It is located on the northern fringe of Kathmandu valley and lies about 12 km away from the capital city between 27°45' to 27° 52' northern latitude and 85° 15' to 85° 30' eastern longitude. The park gazette as the country's ninth national park in 2002, covers an area of 159km². The upper slopes are covered with forest (Birch et al., 2012). SNNP has been managed by the Department of National Park and Wildlife conservation (DNPCW)/ Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC), with the support of army, who has six military posts around the park (Shrestha, 2012).

SNNP is primarily composed of Chirpine forests and mixed hardwood forests. The park is home to many endangered or threatened species, such as clouded leopards, orange-billed leaf birds and relict Himalayan dragonfly.

The land use pattern in and around SNNP is predominated by forest followed by shrub land, cultivated land and grass land respectively. The cover of forest land is 118.391 km² (74.45%), followed bush/shrub land 32.52 km² (20.45%), grassland 5.13 km² (3.22%), cultivated land 2.86 Km² (1.80 %) and other features such as cliffs, building, pond/ lakes cover holds 0.088 Km² (0.055 %) (SNNP, 2017).

Table 3. Area covering of SNNP

	Locality	Area(Square kilometer)				
		Sindhupalchok	Nuwakot	Dhading	Kathmandu	Total
1	Shivapuri	13	36	0	95	144
	%	9.03	25.00	0.00	65.97	100
2	Nagarjun	0	0	7.3	7.7	15
	%	0.00	0.00	48.67	51.33	100
	Grand total	13	36	7.3	102.7	159
	%(Both)	8.18	22.64	4.59	64.57	100.00

(Management Plan of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park)

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study was based on primary as well as secondary information. The primary information was collect through field survey using different data collection methods such as observation, questionnaire survey and interview. Similarly, the secondary data was collect from tourism related organizations, libraries; publication literature published and unpublished papers and articles.

3.4 Sampling and Population

There are all total 525 households in the study areas. They are directly and indirectly benefited from ecotourism. So, the 525 total households were regarded as a sample population of the study. Out of them 300 households which is generated with 95% confidence level and 5% marginal error by using sample size determination formula (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970). In so doing, the study was follow both purposive and stratified random sampling methods while selecting respondents (Baskota, 2015).

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = \frac{\chi^2 * N * (1-P)^2}{ME^2(N-1) + (\chi^2 * P * (1-P))}$$

Table 4. Sampling Determination Process

Categories	Settlements	Sample Population	Sample Numbers
Duty Bearers	Sindhupalchok: Bhotechaur	142	80
	Kathmandu: Mulkharka	68	44
In/direct Beneficiaries	Nuwakot: Kakani	243	132
	Dhading: Chhatre Deurali	72	44
Total		525	300

(Field Study, 2019)

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

3.5.1 Households Survey

The name list of the household held obtained from local government office and house to house survey were conducted. The questionnaire forms were filled up by the researcher interviewing with household heads. In the absence of household head, another senior person present at the home were taken as the respondent (Baskota, 2015).

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

To explore ecotourism related problems and prospects in the study area, interview method were conducted by researcher. General problem, advantage and disadvantages regarding ecotourism were ask with the respondents (local intellectuals, elective representatives, entrepreneur, tourist, and staffs of national park) in the study area. Data were collect through formal and informal interview using structured and open end questions (Baskota, 2015).

Table 5. Participants Details for KII

Name	Designation	Study Site	Age(year)
B.k. Singh	Member of national park	Mulkharka-01	38
G.B. Tamang	Member of National Park	Kakani	33
D. Tamang	Farmer	Mulkharka-01	30
D.B. Dhital	Farmer	Chhatre Deurali	38
S. Tamang	Hotel Entrepreneurs	mulkharka-01	39
R.B. Tamang	Member of ward committee	Mulkharka	44
P.K. Chaulagain	Business man	Bhotechaur	55
K.Dhami	Teacher	Bhotechaur-04	28
R.B. Shrestha	Representative	Mulkharka-01	46
D. Bantola	Teacher	Mulkharka-1	32
D.B. Sherpa	Employee	Mulkharka-01	40
S. Joshi	Domestic tourist	mulkharka-01	29

(Field Study, 2019)

3.6 Data Analysis

All the data were analysed systematically with the help of Excel 2013 program. All the quantitative results were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Similarly, researcher was apply description, analysis, and interpretation methods. Description of data information were to understand the meaning of the data. Analysis of data information were help to identify underlying meanings of my data to make a systematic description. Interpretation of data information were to understand processes and meanings in the theoretical context (Yin, 2013).

3.7 Ethical Consideration

Research is an ethical as well as moral process that holds the critical parts. The term ethics are the norms of standards for conduct which distinguished between right and wrong. It helps to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. For maintaining ethical consideration in the study, researcher reflected upon the issue of privacy and consent to ignore any kind of biasness (Creswell, 2012). Thereby, the researcher has followed different codes of conduct in the research process. The purpose of data collection explained to the respondents with fuller sense of honesty, integrity, objectivity, carefulness. Confidentiality is the matter of secrecy and anonymity that was followed. Simple and sweet language was applied while communicating this study and environment of trust. Privacy have been maintained for sensitive issues and personal matters of the respondents/participants.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Respondents

The topic socio- Demographic characteristics of respondents includes various variables which are discussed below. It includes, Sex of respondents, Age, Cast, Mother tongue, Religion, Marital status, Family occupation, Member working outside from home, Working place, Land holding pattern of respondents, Education status, Number of children living together with his/ his parents, Respondents children studying in different school and college.

Table 6. Sex of Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	36	82	24	55	67	51	53	66
Female	8	18	20	45	65	49	27	34
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about sex of respondents. There are four study areas and 300 respondents. In Chhatre Deurali, out of 44 respondents 82 percent male and 18 percent female were found. In Mulkharka, out of 44 respondents 55 percent male and 45 percent female were found. In Kakani, out of 132 respondents 51 percent male and 49 percent female were found and similarly in Bhotechaur, out of 80 respondents 66 percent male and 34 percent female were found (Table 6).

Table 7. Age Categories of Respondents in Different Study Area

Age Category	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-19	0	0	6	14	4	3	2	3
20-40	8	18	17	39	83	63	44	55
41-60	23	52	14	32	36	27	25	31
Above 61	13	30	7	16	9	7	9	11
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table tells about Age categories of respondents. It has a total 300 respondents and four study areas. In Chhatre Deurali, the age categories 0-19 belongs to 0 percent respondents, the age category 20-40 is 18 percent respondents, the age category 41-60 is 52 percent respondents and the age category belongs to above 61 is 30 percent. In Mulkharka, the age group 0-19 is 14 percent respondents, the group 20-40 is 39% respondents, the group 41-60 is 32% and above 61 is 16% respondents.

Kakani the age group 0-19 is 3% respondents, the age group 20-40 is 63% respondents, the age group 41-60 is 27% respondents and above 61 is 7 percent respondents. Similarly in Bhotechaur the age group 0-19 is 3%, 20-40 is 55%, 41-60 is 31% and above 61 is 11% respondents (Table 7).

Table 8. Cast Group of the Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brahaman	12	27	0	0	1	1	45	56
Kshetri	10	23	1	2	3	2	5	6
Tamang	17	39	34	78	81	61	22	28
Magar	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newar	0	0	4	9	4	3	2	3
Lama	0	0	5	11	42	32	3	4
Dalit	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gurung	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about cast of respondents. This study is divided into four study areas and total 300 respondents. In Chhatre Deurali, the Brahman respondents is 27%, Kshetre respondents is 23%, Tamang respondents is 39% and 7% are dalit respondents. In Mulkharka there is 2% kshetri respondents, 78% tamang respondents, 9% newar respondents and 11% respondents are lama. In kakani the Brahman respondents are 1%, the Kshetri respondents are 2%, Newar respondents are 3%, tamang is 61% lama respondents are 32% and dalit is 1 percent. Similarly in Bhotechaur, there is Brahman is 56%, kshetre respondents are 6%, tamang are 28%, newar is 3%, lama is 4% Dalit is 1% and Gurung is 3 percent (Table 8).

Mother Tongue of Respondents in Different Study Area

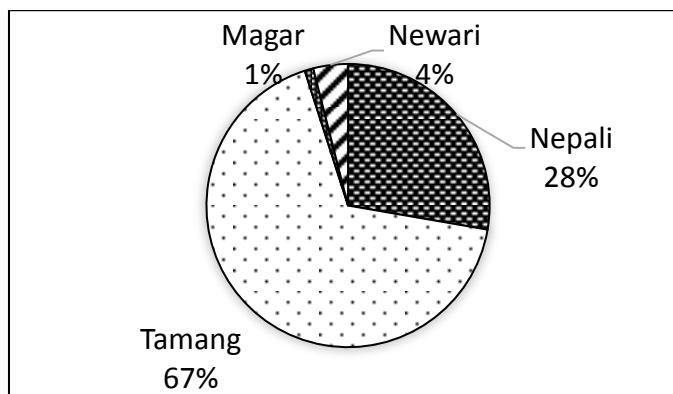


Figure 3. Mother Tongue of Respondents in Different Study Area

The above table gives the information about mother tongue of respondents. There were 300 respondents and four different study area. Among 300 respondents 28% respondents were speak Nepali language, 68% respondents were speak Tamang language, 1% respondents were speak Magar language and 4% respondents were speak Newari language.

Table 9. Religion of Respondents in Different Study Areas

Categories	Number	Percent (%)
Hindu	133	44
Buddhist	166	56
Christianity	1	0
Other	0	0
Total	300	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about religion of respondents in different study area. In this study the total number of respondents were 300 and four study area. There were 44% respondents believe in Hinduism, 56% respondents believed in Buddhism and only one respondent believed in Christianity (Table 9).

Table 10. Marital Status of Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Number	Percent (%)
Unmarried	50	17
Married	250	83
Total	300	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about marital status of respondents. There were 300 respondents and four study sites. Here the 17% respondents are unmarried in which 83% respondents are married. (Table 10)

Table 11. Family Occupation of Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotehour	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	20	45	20	45	55	42	47	59
Business	6	14	16	36	54	41	27	34
Foreign Employment	2	5	0	0	2	2	1	1
Government Job	2	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
Army Police	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Pension	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	13	30	7	16	19	14	5	6
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about Family occupation of respondents. There were four study area and 300 respondents. In chhatre Deurali 45% respondents gets agriculture. 14% respondents were involves in Business, 5% respondents involved in foreign employment, 2% respondents involved in pension and 30% respondents involved in other occupation. In Mulkarka, 45% respondents involved in agriculture, 36% respondents involved in Business, 2% respondent involved in army/police sector and 16% respondents involved in other sector. In kakani, 42% respondents involved in Agriculture, 41% respondents involved in Business, 2% foreign employment, 2% government gob and 14% respondents involved in other sector of occupation. Similarly in Bhotechaur, 59% respondents involved agriculture, 34% respondents involved in Business, 1% respondents involved in foreign employment and 6% respondents involved in other sector (Table 11). During formal interactions one of the participants expressed that

I am teacher of Bhotechaur. I am working this area about one year. The few number of tourist visited this area but not regularly. Majority of people of this area was based on agriculture, some hotel, resort and other sector (K. Dhami, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 12. The Status of Members Working Outside From Home

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Outside Village	9	20	12	27	45	34	17	21
Own Village	35	80	32	73	87	66	63	79
Total	44	100%	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about the status of members working outside from home in different study area. In Chhatre Deurali 20% of respondents said that their family member's works outside from village and remaining 80% respondents said that their family members working own villages. Similarly, in the case of Mulkhara, Kakani and Bhotechaur 27%, 34% and 21% respondents said that their family members working outside home respectively. Similarly, in the Mulkhara, Kakani and Bhotechaur remaining 32%, 73% and 66% respondents said that their family members working own villages respectively (Table 12).

Table 13. Members Working Place (where they are working) in Study Area

Catagories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
In Own Country	3	3	20	6
In Foreign Country	6	9	25	11
Total	9	12	45	17

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about family members working place of different respondents in different study area. Among working members outside home: 3,3,20 and 6 people's works own country in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Similarly, 6,9,25 and 11 peoples works outside country in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively (Table 13).

Table 14. Land Holding Capacity of Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkhark		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Landless	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Marginal Farmer	25	57	37	84	78	60	35	44
Small Farmer	15	34	6	14	40	30	34	43
Middle Farmer	4	9	0	0	11	8	10	13
Rich Farmer	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table tells about land holding capacity of respondents in different study area. In Chhatre Deurali 57, 34 and 9 percent of respondents were marginal, small and middle farmer respectively. In Mulkharka 2, 84 and 14 percent of respondents were landless, marginal and small farmer respectively. In Kakani; 1, 60, 30, 8 and 1 percent of respondents were landless, marginal, small, middle and rich farmer respectively. Similarly, in Bhotechaur; 1, 44, 43 and 13 percent were landless, marginal, small and middle farmer respectively (Table 14).

Table 15. Education Status Respondents in Different Study Area

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkhark		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	10	23	5	11	21	16	17	21
Literate	25	57	22	50	66	50	33	41
Under SLC	8	18	3	7	29	22	11	14
Intermediate	1	2	14	32	14	11	13	16
Graduated	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	8
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about education status respondents in different study area. In Chhatre Deurali 23, 57, 18 and 2 percent of respondents were illiterate, literate, under SLC, intermediate respectively. In Mulkharka 11, 50, 7 and 32 percent of respondents were illiterate, literate, under SLC, intermediate respectively. Similarly, in Kakani 16, 50, 22, 11 and 2 percent of respondents were

illiterate, literate, under SLC, intermediate and graduate respectively. Likewise, In Bhotechaur 21, 41, 14, 16 and 8 percent of respondents were illiterate, literate, under SLC, intermediate and graduate respectively (Table 15).

Table 16. Number of Children Living Together with Parents indifferent Study Area

Age group	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechure
<5 year	6	9	29	20
5-9 Year	9	29	41	15
10-18 Year	22	38	81	47
>18 Year	54	71	140	58
Total	91	147	291	140

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table represents number of children living together with his/her parents in different study area. In Chhatre Deurali among 91 children's, 6, 9, 22 and 54 children's were belonging to age group less than 5, 5-9, 10- 18 and above 18 respectively. Similarly, in Mulkharka out of 147 childrens; 9, 29, 38 and 71 children's were belonging to age group less than 5, 5-9, 10- 18 and above 18 respectively. Same in Kakani out of 291 childrens; 29, 41, 81 and 140 children's were belonging to age group less than 5, 5-9, 10- 18 and above 18 respectively. Likewise in Bhotechaur out of 140 childrens; 20, 15, 47 and 58 children's were belonging to age group less than 5, 5-9, 10- 18 and above 18 respectively (Table 16).

Table 17. Respondents Children's Studying in Different Types of School

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Government School	16	23	50	26
Boarding School	8	9	31	12
Not Studying	19	7	40	34
Total	43	39	121	72

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table present respondent's children's studying in different types of school in different study area. The children's which studying Government School were 16, 23, 50 & 26 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The children's which studying Boarding school were 8, 9, 31 & 12 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Similarly, the children's which not studying any School were 19, 7, 40 & 34 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively (Table 17).

Table 18. Respondents Children's Studying in Different Types of Collages

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Public collage	7	6	18	16
Private Collage	6	8	17	6
Not Studying	17	18	49	36
Abroad	5	1	11	2
Total	35	33	95	60

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table present respondent's children's studying in different types of collage in different study area. The children's which studying public collage were 7, 6, 18 & 16 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The children's which studying prive collage were 6, 8, 17 & 6 Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Similarly, the children's which not studying any collage were 17, 18, 49 & 36 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. Likewise, children's studying in abroad were 5, 1, 11 & 2 in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharka, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively (Table 18).

4.2 Tourism Related Variables

The tourism related variable consist of completed vocational training of respondent, types of beneficiaries from tourism, direct tourism services, indirect tourism services, respondents involve in tourism related profession, supplying local products and financial support from local government. And these variables are represented by table below.

Table 19. Completed Vocational Training of Respondents

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hospitality	12	27	5	11	0	0	14	18
Culinary Art	1	2	0	0	30	23	0	0
Trekking	0	0	2	5	4	3	0	0
Craft	4	9	6	14	14	11	8	10
Farming	10	23	6	14	22	17	12	15
Others	7	16	5	11	24	18	14	18
None	10	23	20	45	38	29	32	40
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about vocational training of respondents. In Chhatre Deurali 27, 2, 9, 23 & 16 percent respondents gets training about hospitality, culinary arts, craft, farming, other respectively and remaining 23% had not got any training. In Mulkharka 11, 5, 14, 14 and 11 percent respondents get training about hospitality, culinary arts, craft, farming, other respectively and remaining 45% did not get any training. Likewise, in Kakani 23, 3, 11, 17 & 18 percent respondents get training about culinary arts, craft, and farming and other respectively and remaining 29% did not get any training. Similarly, in Bhotechaur 18, 10, 15 and 18 percent respondents get training about hospitality, craft, farming and other respectively and remaining 40% did not get any training (Table 19). During formal interaction one of the research participants said that

The bufferzone committee provide the training to the local people about environment conservation and by making craft (G. B. Tamang, Tuesday 7, October, 2019 [KII]).

Table 20. Types of Beneficiary from Tourism Service

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkhark		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Direct Beneficiary	24	55	14	32	67	51	31	39
Indirect Beneficiary	10	23	29	66	39	30	39	49
Non- Beneficiary	10	23	1	2	26	20	10	13
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about types of beneficiary from tourism service. The direct beneficiaries' respondents were 55, 32, 51 & 39 percent of respondents in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The indirect beneficiaries respondents were 23, 66, 30 & 49 percent of respondents in Chhatre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively. The non-beneficiaries respondents were 23, 2, 20 & 13 percent of respondents in Chhtre Deurali, Mulkharak, Kakani and Bhotechaur respectively (Table 20). In the same theme my participants happily expressed that

Living in the bufferzone means the local people, these local people are both User and protector. They have benefited from tourism both directly and indirectly. The positive aspect of cultural tourism is our indigenous culture is to promote and protecting culture which is helps to improve economic status of local people (G. B. Tamang, Tuesday 7, October, 2019 [KII]).

The peoples of this area were directly and indirectly benefited from tourism sector (R.B. Shrestha, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 21. Direct Tourism Services of Respondent

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homestay	5	11	6	14	15	11	2	3
Guest House	1	2	0	0	4	3	0	0
Hotel	5	11	7	16	17	13	9	11
Resort	1	2	2	5	5	4	3	4
Teashop	4	9	8	18	16	12	12	15
Restaurant	1	2	1	2	3	2	0	0
Other	9	20	6	14	24	18	35	44
None	18	41	14	32	48	3	19	24
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about direct tourism services of respondent. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 11% respondents provided homestay services, 2% respondents provided guest house, 11% respondents provided hotel services, 2% respondents provided resorts, 9% respondents had teashop, 2% respondents had restaurant, 20% respondents provided other services and 41% of respondents was not any tourism related services.

In the case of Mulkharka 14% respondents provided homestay services, 0% respondents provided guest house, 16% respondents provided hotel services, 5% respondents provided resorts, 18% respondents had teashop, 2% respondents had restaurant, 14% respondents provided other services and 32% of respondents was not any tourism related services. In the case of Kakani 11% respondents provided homestay services, 3% respondents provided guest house, 13% respondents provided hotel services, 4% respondents provided resorts, 12% respondents had teashop, 2% respondents had restaurant, 18% respondents provided other services and 3% of respondents was not any tourism related services.

In the case of Bhotechaur 3% respondents provided homestay services, 0% respondents provided guest house, 11% respondents provided hotel services, 4% respondents provided resorts, 15% respondents had teashop, 0% respondents had restaurant, 44% respondents provided other services and 24% of respondents was not any tourism related services(Table 21).

Most of the peoples of this area engaged in hotel, restaurant, resort and tea shop and they are completed vocational training like as craft farming, hospitality and other. Majority of the business man didn't registered their farm (P. K. Chaulagain, Friday, 6 Sep, 2019 [KII]).

Table 22. Is Direct Tourism Services are registered

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Yes	10	6	24	16
No	10	20	48	35
On Plan	6	4	12	10
Total	26	30	84	61

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about tourism services are registered or not. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 10 respondent registered their direct tourism services, 10 respondents did not registered their services and 6 respondents was on plan. In Mulkharka 6 respondent registered their direct tourism services, 20

respondents did not registered their services and 4 respondents was on plan. In Kakani 24 respondent registered their direct tourism services, 48 respondents did not registered their services and 12 respondents was on plan. In Bhotechaur 16 respondent registered their direct tourism services, 35 respondents did not registered their services and 10 respondents was on plan (Table 22). Responding to same theme one of the research participants expressed that

Most of the peoples are involved in indirect tourism services i.e. farming. The government didn't help financial and technical support to sustain their occupation (D. B. Dhital, Sunday 12, Sep, 2019 [KII]).

Table 23. Did Your Parents Also Involved in DTS in Different Study Sites

Question	Response
Yes	51
No	150
Total	201

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about parents involved in direct tourism services. Out of 201 directly involved respondents, 51 respondent's parents also involved in tourism services and 150 respondent's parents did not involve (Table 23).

Table 24. Indirect Tourism Services of Respondents

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farming	28	64	25	57	85	64	55	69
Crafts making	5	11	5	11	14	11	6	8
Employment	2	5	1	2	4	3	0	0
Guide/porter	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Horse riders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	14	8	18	20	15	12	15
None	3	7	4	9	8	6	7	9
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table represents indirect tourism services of respondents. In Chhatre Deurali 64% respondents involved in farming, 11% craft making, 5% employment, 14% other and 7% none. In Mulkharka 57% respondents involved in farming, 11% craft making, 2% employment, 2% guide, 18% other and 9% none. In Kakani 64% respondents involved in farming, 11% craft making, 3% employment, 1% guide, 15% other and 6% none. In Bhotechaur 67% respondents involved in

farming, 8% craft making, 15% other and 9% none (Table 24). In same theme one of the research participants argued that

I involve in vegetable farming as well as goat farming. I have seven ropani land and 32 goats. The own product supplying on local market, hotel and resort. Sometimes these product also supplying in Kathmandu (D. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 25. Is this Registered (IDTS)

	Number	Percent
Yes	67	22
No	185	62
On plan	48	16
Total	300	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about indirect tourism services are registered or not. Total 22% respondents were registered their IDTS, 62% respondents did not registered IDTS and 16% was on plan (Table 25).

Table 26. Parents also involves in IDTS?

	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur	Total
Yes	20	7	52	24	103
No	24	37	80	56	197
Total	44	44	132	80	300

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about parents involved indirect tourism services. Out of 300 indirectly involved respondents, 103 respondent's parents involved in tourism services and 197 respondent's parents did not involve (Table 26). The above findings also can be justified by following remarks,

Most of the peoples are involved in agriculture in this village. To improve livelihood, local people grow vegetable and fruits. Our farming land also been protected due to the conservation of National Park (D. B. Dhital, Sunday 12, September, 2019 [KII]).

Table 27. Involve In Tourism Related Profession (Time Duration)

Starting time	Number	percent
Recent(<1year)	90	45
2-5 year	60	30
6-10 year	23	11
Above 11 year	28	14
Total	201	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about respondents professionally related to tourism services. Total 45% respondents recently engaged on tourism services, 30% respondents engaged during 2-5 year, 11% respondents engaged from 6-19 years and remaining 14% respondents were engaged from above 11 year (Table 27).

Table 28. Supplying Local or Indigenous Product to the Guest

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkhark		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	19	44	8	18	55	42	36	46
No	20	47	31	70	61	47	32	41
On plan	4	9	5	11	14	11	11	14
Total	43	100	44	100	130	100	79	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about supplying local or indigenous products to the guest or not. In Chhatre Deurali, 44% respondents were supply local product to the guest, 47% did not supply any product and remaining 9% respondents were on plan. In Mulkhark, 18% respondents were supply local product to the guest, 70% did not supply any product and remaining 11% respondents were on plan. In Kakani, 42% respondents were supply local product to the guest, 47% did not supply any product and remaining 11% respondents were on plan. In Bhotechaur, 46% respondents were supply local product to the guest, 41% did not supply any product and remaining 14% respondents were on plan (Table 28). The findings also can be triangulated by following subjective remarks,

The hotel business man has to buy vegetables and other products from the local farmer. But it is costly for us because wildlife destroy the crops. The people here don't have access to leaders so that tourist were not came regularly. If the government gives priority for this sector it will become economic development (P. K. Chaulagain, Friday, 6 Sep, 2019 [KII]).

I want to attain training about tunnel or vegetable farming but I did not find this opportunities. Maximum people of Mulkharka were make handicraft but they did not get market and actual price. The large number of tourist visit this place but only big entrepreneur get benefit from this (D. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 29. Planning to Change Your Profession or Job

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkhark		Kakani		Bhotechur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	13	31	6	14	36	28	25	32
No	24	57	32	74	74	57	42	53
On plan	5	12	5	12	20	15	12	15
Total	42	100	43	100	130	100	79	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about planning to change your profession or job. In Chhatre Deurali, 31% respondents want to changed their profession, 57% did not want to change and remaining 12% respondents were on plan. In Mulkhark, 14% respondents want to change their profession, 74% did not want to change their profession and 12% respondents were on plan. In Kakani, 28% respondents want to change their profession, 57% did not want to change their profession and 15% respondents were on plan. Similarly,in Bhotechaur 32% respondents want to change their profession, 53% did not want to change their profession and 15% respondents were on plan (Table 29).

Table 30. Motivating Children to Start Their Career in Own Profession

	Number	Percent
Yes	108	36
No	159	53
On Plan	33	11
Total	300	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about motivating children to start their career in own profession. Out of 300 respondents 36% respondents motivating children to start their career in own profession, 53%respondents did not motivating children to start their career in own profession and 11% respondents on plan (Table 30).

Table 31. Financial Support of Local Government

Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	36	82	36	82	102	77	65	81
No	8	18	8	18	30	23	15	19
Total	44	100	44	100	132	100	80	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about financial support to the local government helps to sustain respondent profession. In Chhatre Deurali and Mulkharka 82% of respondents agree for financial support of local government and 18% of respondents disagree for financial support of local government. In Kakani, 77% of respondents agree for financial support of local government and 23% of respondents disagree for financial support of local government. Similarly, in Bhotechaur 81% of respondents agree for financial support of local government and 19% of respondents disagree for financial support of local government for sustain their occupation (Table 31). The following narrations of the participant presented below also justify this finding,

The national park authority and local government did not provide any financial and technical support (D. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

4.3 Impact of Ecotourism

Investment cost at beginning of business, bank account, annual income, annual expenditure, earning opportunities from ecotourism, focusing area of local government, women participation in tourism base services, relationship between politician and bureaucrats, impact of climate change, conduct training about climate change, SNNP and BZ committee investing physical infrastructure etc. are involved in ecotourism.

Table 32. "Do you have Bank Account?"(Four Study Area)

	Number	Percent
Yes	163	54%
No	137	46%
Total	300	100%

(Field Survey, 2019)

In study area 54% of respondents had their own bank account and remaining 46% of respondents had not their own bank account (Table 32).

Table 33. Investment Cost at Beginning of Business

Invest Cost	Number	Percent
<1 Lakh	162	68
1-2 Lakh	35	15
2-3 Lakh	10	4
3-4 Lakh	11	5
4-5 Lakh	10	4
>5 Lakh	12	5

Total	240	100
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(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table represents about investment cost at beginning of business. In the study area found there was 68% respondents had invest below 1 lakh, 15% had invest 1-2 lakh, 4% had invest 2-3 lakh and 4-5 lakh and remaining 5% respondents had invest 3-4 lakh and above five lakh for the beginning of the business (Table 33).

Table 34. The Annual Expenditure (NRs.) for Particular Tourism Services

	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%
Buying local product	429500	34	645000	36	2295000	4	1674500	3
Buying non-local product	775000	62	1120000	63	53352000	93	52582000	94
Salary to the staffs	15000	1	2000	1	531000	2	206000	2
Tax payment	29000	2	500	0	120000	1	68400	1
Total	1248500	100	1767500	100	56298000	100	54530900	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about annual expenditure for particular tourism services. In Chhatre Deurali; 34% annual expenditure buying local products, 62% annual expenditure for buying non-local products, 1% for salary to staff and 2% for tax payment. In Mulkharka; 36% annual expenditure buying local products, 63% annual expenditure for buying non-local products, 1% for salary to staff and 0% for tax payment. In Kakani; 4% annual expenditure buying local products, 93% annual expenditure for buying non-local products, 2% for salary to staff and 1% for tax payment. In Bhotechaur; 3% annual expenditure buying local products, 94% annual expenditure for buying non-local products, 2% for salary to staff and 1% for tax payment (Table 34). During formal interaction one of the research participants said that

The negative impact of cultural tourism may be local cultural can disappears and western culture become involved. For tourism promotion actives, there is no advertise, physical infrastructure, appropriate policy and training to local people (G. B. Tamang, Tuesday 7, October, 2019 [KII]).

Table 35. Annual Family Earning of Respondent

Categories	Annual Family Earning (NRs.)							
	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%
Tourism Sector	1699000	18	1565000	29	10283000	32	5215000	25
Non-tourism Sector	7767000	82	3760000	71	21712000	68	16063000	75

Total	9466000	100	5325000	100	31995000	100	21278000	100
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(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table represents the information about annual family earning of respondent. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 18% annual family earning from tourism sector and 82% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Mulkharka 29% annual family earning from tourism sector and 71% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Kakani 32% annual family earning from tourism sector and 68% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Bhotechaur 25% annual family earning from tourism sector and 75% annual family earning from non- tourism sector (Table 35). In same connection one of the research participants expressed that

For tourism development and management the local community participation. Local people participation by producing local product and conservation of environment. The economic status of local people improve by tourism activates (D. Bantola, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 36. Annual Family Expenditure of Respondents

Annual Family Expenditure (NRs.)								
Categories	Chhatre Deurali		Mulkharka		Kakani		Bhotechaur	
	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.	%
Food	1,534,400	41	1944000	32	4725400	34	3464000	43
Clothing	402,000	11	911000	15	1656500	12	1156000	14
Medicine	392200	10	707000	11	1320446	9	823000	10
Child Education	642100	17	1338500	22	3112200	22	897600	11
Worship & Travelling	366700	10	608200	10	1315400	9	937000	12
Electronic Accessories	227800	6	466000	8	967100	7	500300	6
Cosmetic & Jewelry	185000	5	175000	3	814500	6	328000	4
Total	3750200	100	6149700	100	13911546	100	8105900	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about annual family expenditure in study area. In Chhatre Deurali; 41% expenditure for food, 11% for cloth, 10% for medicine, 17% for child education, 10% for worship and travelling, 6% for electronic accessories and 5% for cosmetics and jewellery. Mulkharka; 32% expenditure for food, 15% for cloth, 11% for medicine, 22% for child education, 10% for worship and travelling, 8% for electronic accessories and 3% for cosmetics and jewellery. In Kakani; 34% expenditure for food, 12% for cloth, 9% for medicine, 22% for child education, 9% for worship and travelling, 7% for electronic accessories and 6% for

cosmetics and jewellery. In Bhotechaur; 43% expenditure for food, 14% for cloth, 10% for medicine, 11% for child education, 12% for worship and travelling, 6% for electronic accessories and 4% for cosmetics and jewellery (Table 36).

Relation between Occupation of Respondents and their Family Income

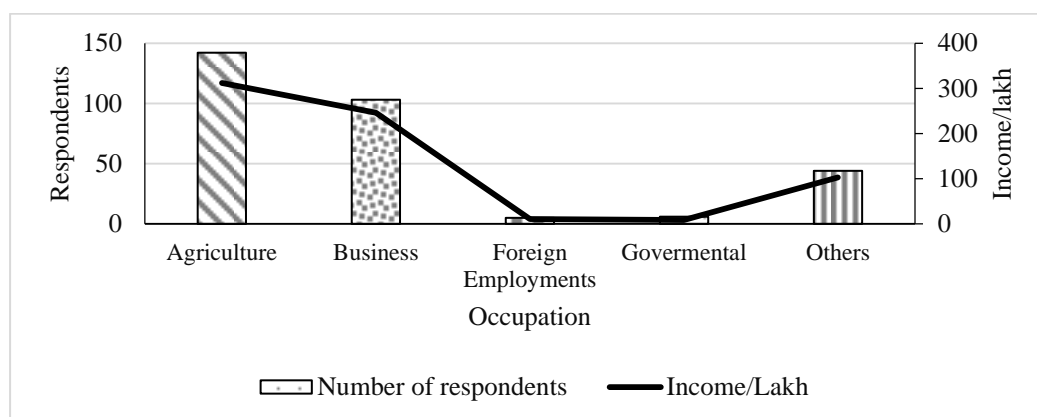


Figure 4. Relation between Occupation and their Family Income

The above figure represent the relationship between family occupation, family income and number of respondent by bar diagram and graph. From this figure there was maximum 140 respondents were involves in agriculture and their income was height i.e. 300 lakh, There was about 103 respondents were involved in business and their income was about 250 lakh, there was 5 respondents involves in foreign employment and 6 respondents were involved in government job which had below 50 lakh income per year and 44 respondents were work in other sector and income was about 100 lakh annually.

The relation between occupation of respondents and their family income were found to be statistically not significant ($\chi^2 = 1.317$, $df = 4$, $p\text{-value} = 0.85847$).

Relationship between Education and Members Working Outside from Country

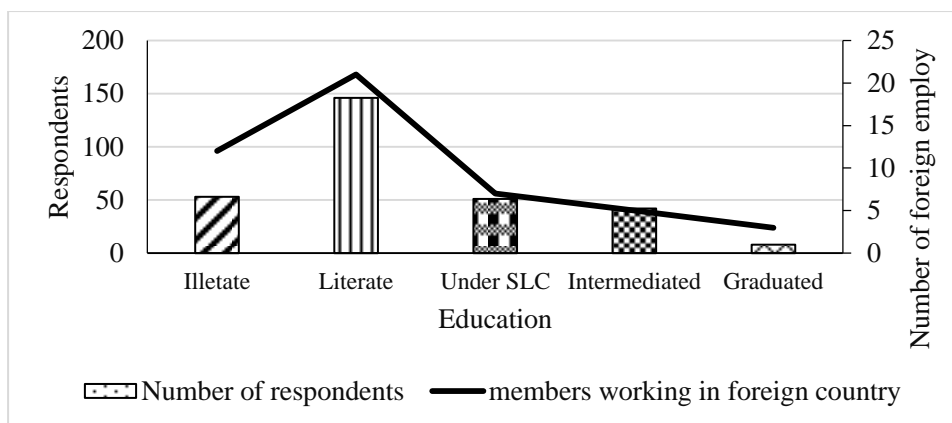


Figure 5. Relationship between Education and Members Working Abroad

The above figure shows the information about the relationship between the education of respondents and members working outside the country with the help of both bar diagrams and graphs. There were a maximum of 146 respondents who were literate, which had the maximum number of foreign employees from their family. The minimum number of respondents were graduates and had the minimum number of foreign employees from their family. This figure shows that when the level of education increases, then the number of foreign employees from their family decreases.

The relationship between the education of respondents and members working outside the country was not significant ($\chi^2 = 3.619$, $df = 4$, $p\text{-value} = 0.46$).

Table 37. Brought Any Fixed Assets (Like Land, House, Cattle)

	Respondent No.	If Yes	No.	If on plan	No.
Yes	100	Land	10	land	21
No	136	House	43	House	30
On plan	64	Cattle	47	Cattle	12

(Field Survey, 2019)

The entire table gives the information about brought any fixed assets like land, House, Cattle. Among 300 respondents, 100 respondents bought particular assets. Out of 100, 10 respondents brought land, 43 respondents brought house & 47 respondents brought cattle. Out of 300 respondents, 136 respondents did not bring any property. Similarly, out of 300 respondents, 64 respondents are on plan to buy some property. Among 64 respondents, 21 respondents planned to buy land, 30 respondents planned to buy house and 12 respondents are on plan to buy cattle (Table 37).

Table 38. Ecotourism is Creating Earning Opportunities to the Local People

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
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Strongly Agree	7	8	13	10
Agree	12	17	44	22
Disagree	9	8	41	25
Strongly Disagree	6	2	14	14
I cant's Say	10	9	20	9
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on ecotourism is creating earning opportunities to the local people. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 7, 12, 9, 6 & 10 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 8, 17, 8, 2 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 13, 44, 41, 14 & 20 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 10, 22, 25, 14 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 38). The findings also has been triangulated by the subjective expressions of the research participants,

I am teacher, I am engaged in teaching profession before two year. Here a large number of tourist visited because of ecotourism (D. Bantola, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Our role in tourism activates is to produce local product, helping to the tourist and protection to the National park. The animals of the National park destroy our farm, if the bufferzone committee and government provided compensation being easier to daily life (D. B. Dhital, Sunday 12, Sep, 2019 [KII]).

I involves in this sector before 5 year. I carry tourist bag or tourist materials from Sundarijal to Chisapani and weight nearly equal to 25-40 kg. Many peoples are involves in this sector and they get 2000- 3000 Rs. per tripe (D.B. Sherpa, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 39. Focusing Area of Local Government

Focusing Area	No.	%
Establish division office	14	5
Improved road accessibility	54	18
office off season package	63	21
promote organic farming	31	10
Establish hotel & resort	44	14

Establish agro based enterprises	32	11
Promote home stay	41	14
Upgrade banking & remittance	21	7
Total	300	100

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the information about focusing area of local government for tourism development in the study area. 5% of respondent's opinion to establish division office in local area, 18% respondent's opinion to improved road accessibility, 21% respondent's opinion to office off season package, 10% respondent's opinion to promote organic farming, 14% respondent's opinion to establish hotel & resort, 11% respondent's opinion to establish agro based enterprises, 14% respondent's opinion to promote home stay and remaining 7% respondent's opinion to upgrade banking & remittance (Table 39). In same theme the research participants shared that

Due to Chisapani tracking route, there is national and international tourist come and stay this place so the economic condition of the local people has improved somewhat. If the local government helps to financial and technical (R. B. Tamang, Monday 20, Sep, 2019 [KII]).

I visit this place for research work on bird watching and watershed conservation program. It was good place for bird conservation. The environment of this area is good and rich in naturally and culturally (S. Joshi, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 40. Women Participation in Tourism Based Services Products

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	6	9	16	9
Agree	14	14	44	26
Disagree	8	8	37	14
Strongly disagree	6	4	11	9
I can't say	10	9	24	22
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on women participation in tourism based services product has been increases. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 6, 14, 8, 6 & 10 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 9, 14, 8, 4 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 16, 44, 37, 11 & 24 respondents were

express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 9, 26, 14, 9 & 22 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 40).

Table 41. Identity of This Tourism Destination in Inter/Nation Market

Categories	Chhate Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	8	6	15	7
Agree	18	13	32	27
Disagree	10	13	44	20
Strongly disagree	4	5	16	9
I can't say	4	7	25	17
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Identity of this tourism Destination has been established in Inter/Nation market. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 8,18,10,4 & 4 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 6,13,13,5 & 7 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 15,32,44,16 & 25 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 7,27,20,9 & 17 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 41). The following remarks of the participants also justified above findings

I involve in this occupation before 6 year. I am direct benefited by tourism, I thing this area is the hub of tourism destination. It is historically, culturally and naturally rich for tourism activities. There is many national and international tourist were visited (S. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Thank you sir, you are come to this place to research. It helps to promotion of tourism in Shivapuri Nagarjun area. This is the most beautiful area nearest Kathmandu so many students, researcher and tourist visits this place (R.B. Shrestha, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 42. Host Have Good Relationships with Top Level Politician/Bureaucrats

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	7	8	18	10
Agree	13	15	42	25

Disagree	8	8	36	16
Strongly Disagree	5	5	12	8
I cant's Say	11	8	24	23
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Host have good relationships with top level politician and bureaucrats for tourism promotion. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 7,13,8,5 & 11 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 8,15,8,5 & 8 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 18,42,36,12 & 24 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 10,25,16,8 & 23 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 42). In same theme research participants expressed that

The tourism is the important sector of Nepalese economy. If we would manage properly then nation and international tourist will be increased then our income is increased and makes sustainable livelihood. This makes the contribution on national GDP (S. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

We also concern in policy level how attract more tourist and how to make this area is most famous for tourist destination. The peoples of this area was more familiar to tourist because of tourism. The local people learn altos of things from tourist (R.B. Shrestha, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 43. Community Fund is investing for Physical Infrastructure Projects

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	2	6	21	4
Agree	13	16	44	30
Disagree	16	14	29	27
Strongly Disagree	8	4	14	7
I cant's Say	5	4	24	12
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Community Fund generated from ecotourism is investing for Physical infrastructure. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 2,13,16,8 & 5 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 6,16,14,4 &

4respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 21,44,29,14 & 24 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 4,30,27,7 & 12 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 43). In same theme research participants expressed that

We are coordinate to bufferzone committee, Municipality and National park to build the infrastructure needed for tourism development. The local people complain that the tourist rarely visit this place because the fee to visit a national park is higher. We also discusses about this topic to the national park committee (R. B. Tamang, Monday 20, Sep, 2019 [KII]).

I spent many days in this route (Sundarijal to Chisapani). The government should be develop physical infrastructure and manage properly and national park invest on local people (S. Joshi, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 44. Most of Tourist Visit the Village During Winter Season:

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	6	7	17	9
Agree	12	16	43	25
Disagree	10	13	31	20
Strongly Disagree	3	5	11	7
I cant's Say	13	3	30	19
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Most of Tourist visit the village during winter season. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 6,12,10,3 & 13respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 7,16,13,5 & 3 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 17,43,31,11 & 30 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 9,25,20,7 & 19 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 44). The findings also can be triangulated by following remarks of the participant,

Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park is famous for bird conservation, watershed management and biodiversity conservation (B.K. Singh, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 45. You Believe That CBOS Are Preserving Cultural Norms/ Values

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	6	5	16	12
Agree	10	11	38	25
Disagree	10	20	44	25
Strongly disagree	6	3	15	9
I can't say	12	5	19	9
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on You Believe that CBOs are preserving cultural norms/ value for nation state. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 6,10,10,6 & 12 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 5,11,20,3 & 5 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 16,38,44,15 & 19 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 12,25,25,9 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 45). The findings also can be triangulated by the subjective expressions of the participant,

The cultural status of this area also high, many people of this area believe in Buddhism and their own culture. Through national and international tourist the culture of this society would be promoted (D. Bantola, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 46. Villagers Are Acquiring Reading/ Travelling Habits from Tourist

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechure
Strongly Agree	6	4	12	7
Agree	11	16	34	29
Disagree	15	13	43	27
Strongly Disagree	7	5	17	7
I cant's Say	5	6	26	10
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Villagers are acquiring reading/ travelling habits from tourist. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 6,11,15,7 & 5

respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 4,16,13,5 & 6 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 12,34,43,17 & 26 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 7,29,27,7 & 10 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 46). In same theme one of the participants shared that,

Number of tourist increases day by day with focus Nepal Tourism Vision 2020.

Here number of tourist increased with increasing average staying day (B. K.

Singh, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 47. Local Youth and Women Are Interactive

Catagories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	2	6	21	4
Agree	13	16	43	30
Disagree	16	14	29	27
Strongly disagree	8	4	14	7
I can't say	5	4	24	12
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on LC, Youth and Women are interactive. In the case of Chhatre Deurali 2,13,16,8 & 5 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 6,16,14,4 & 4 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 21,43,29,14,14 & 24 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 4,30,27,7 & 12 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 47).

Table 48. Negative Impact of Climate Change on Tourism

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	6	7	15	6
Agree	9	19	38	27
Disagree	11	8	36	26
Strongly Disagree	8	1	20	5
I cant's Say	10	9	23	16
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on negative impact of climate change on tourism. In the case of chhatre deurali 6,9,11,8 & 10 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 7,19,8,1 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 15,38,36,20 & 23 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 6,27,26,5 & 16 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. The findings also can be justified by following remarks,

This place is rich in bird conservation, many types of birds are found here. Climate change effect should minimize by providing climate change related training, workshop and awareness program. The government should provide subsidy and compensation to the local farmer for damaging crop (S. Joshi, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

The relation between negative impacts of climate change on tourism with gender of respondents in the study area was found to be statistically not significant ($\chi^2=2.0464$, $df = 5$, $p\text{-value} = 0.84268$) (Table 48).

Table 49. Climate Change Related Training Conducted in Local Level

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	7	9	12	12
Agree	10	15	48	29
Disagree	12	4	44	26
Strongly Disagree	6	3	11	7
I cant's Say	9	13	17	6
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on Climate change related training conducted in the local level is helping sustaining ecotourism. in the case of Chhatre Deurali 7, 10,12,6 & 9 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 9, 15, 4, 3 & 13 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 12, 48, 44, 11 & 17 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 12,29, 26, 7 & 6 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and can't say (Table 49).

Table 50. SNNP & BZ Committee Are Investing For Tourism Infrastructure

Categories	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	5	8	15	10
Agree	10	15	44	22
Disagree	16	12	45	25
Strongly Disagree	7	5	15	10
I cant's Say	6	4	13	13
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on SNNP & BZ Committee are Investing for tourism Infrastructure Development. In the case of chhatre deurali 5, 10, 16, 7 & 6 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 8, 15, 12, 5 & 4 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 15, 44, 45, 15 & 13 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 10,22, 25, 10 & 13 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 50). The following remarks of the participants also proved above findings,

Women participation in tourism services, the local product has been increased in this villages. In the Mulkharka and SNNP and bufferzone committee are investing tourism infrastructure development and skill development program (R. B. Tamang, Monday 20, Sep, 2019 [KII]).

The tourist who like tracking and enjoying with natural beauty visit this place. There is not well tracking route, the path is sloppy during rainy region. If the road and other physical infrastructure is properly managed then the number of tourist increases (D.B. Sherpa, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Table 51. SNNP and BZ Committee Investing for Local Community Development

Category	Chhatre Deurali	Mulkharka	Kakani	Bhotechaur
Strongly Agree	7	7	17	13
Agree	8	16	42	20
Disagree	16	13	45	24
Strongly Disagree	6	4	13	13
I cant's Say	7	4	15	10
Total	44	44	132	80

(Field Survey, 2019)

The above table gives the respondents opinion on SNNP and BZ Committee Investing for Local Community Development project. In the case of chhatre deurali 7, 8, 16, 6 & 7 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case Mulkharka 7,16,13,4 & 4

respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. In the case of Kakani 17, 42, 45, 13 & 15 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things. Similarly, In the case of Bhotechaur 13, 20, 24, 13 & 10 respondents were express strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and they can't say any things (Table 51). In the same theme the research participants shared that,

The income of national park were invest in different sector. For example: physical infrastructure development, community development by providing training, environment conservation with conducting various awareness programme, workshop, providing compensation to the local people for damage. Local people also benefited from direct and indirect tourism activities (B.K. Singh, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

Here the farmers are suffering from the human-wildlife conflict of national park. Compensation from the government not equally distributed on victim farmer. It distributed on the basis of political parties and their own person (P. K. Chaulagain, Friday, 6 Sep, 2019 [KII]).

If the national park and local government manage this area the flow of tourist will be increased. The government gives the first priority for accommodation and accessibilities (S. Tamang, Friday 6, December, 2019 [KII]).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSIONS OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5. 1 Summary of Findings

- The SNNP is relatively close to Kathmandu, yet the number of tourists visiting this area is less compared to other parks because of the poor condition of the road. The tourists still have to face a lot of troubles, like inadequate information of the area, communication in the area they visit.
- Tourism generates substantial revenue and employment opportunities and acts as a n important means of preserving history, traditions and the environment.
- Nepal harbors unprecedented tourism resources in all ecological regions ranging from the Terai lowland to the mountains and hills. Such geographical diversity gives shelter not only to the flora and fauna of global importance, but also to the hills and mountains that make up the ecosystem for the population with tremendous diversity.
- Kakani, Bhotechaur, Mulkharka and Chhatre Deurali are one of the villages that have been conducting Barhamin, Kshetri, Magar, Tamang & other.

- Till date lots of national and international tourists have visited this bufferzone. This village offer village lifestyle, natural beauties and cultural beauties to the tourists. It has got huge potentiality for tourism and has great chances of emerging as one of the major village destination among the tourists in near future.
- Study was done visiting this area, from where different primary data were collected using questionnaire, interviewing with key informant, different people have been selected as sample population for the study.
- Most of the respondents have relied on agriculture for their livelihood. Beside agriculture, livestock herding, tourism, service is the other occupations.
- Many families rely on livestock to provide cash income. Nearly 83% of the respondents have found raring at least one kind of livestock. Such families depend upon the nearby forest as grazing areas for their livestock. Although the local authorities have banned grazing inside the park boundary, the local people let free their cattle inside the park for grazing. A bulk of domestic animals is seen grazing openly in the study area.
- The selling of local products and fuel wood is another source of income. Due to the growing population in this area and lack of big industries there is lack of work and job opportunities so, young are found migrating to the foreign country. Environmental condition has studied under positive & negative impacts.
- After the research different findings were obtain which were analysed and presented in chapter IV whereas in this chapter, findings are summarized and presented in following paragraph: There are four study area and 300 respondents. In Chhatre Deurali, out of 44 respondents 82 percent male and 18 percent female were found. In Mulkharka, out of 44 respondents 55 percent male and 45 percent female were found. In Kakani, out of 132 respondents 51 percent male and 49 percent female were found and similarly in Bhotechaur, out of 80 respondents 66 percent male and 34 percent female were found.
- The Chhatre Deurali, the age categories 0-19 belongs to 0 percent respondents, the age category 20-40 is 18 percent respondents, the age category 41-60 is 52 percent respondents and the age category belongs to above 61 is 30 percent. In Mulkharka, the age group 0-19 is 14 percent respondents, the group 20-40 is 39% respondents, the group 41-60 is 32% and above 61 is 16% respondents. In Kakani the age group 0-19 is 3% respondents, the age group 20-40 is 63% respondents,

the age group 41-60 is 27% respondents and above 61 is 7 percent respondents. Similarly in Bhotechaur the age group 0-19 is 3%, 20-40 is 55%, 41-60 is 31% and above 61 is 11% respondents.

- In chhatre Deurali 45% respondents gets agriculture. 14% respondents were involves in Business, 5% respondents involved in foreign employment, 2% respondents involved in pension and 30% respondents involved in other occupation. In Mulkarka, 45% respondents involved in agriculture, 36% respondents involved in Business, 2% respondent involved in army/police sector and 16% respondents involved in other sector. In kakani, 42% respondents involved in Agriculture, 41% respondents involved in Business, 2% foreign employment, 2% government job and 14% respondents involved in other sector of occupation. Similarly in Bhotechaur, 59% respondents involved agriculture, 34% respondents involved in Business, 1% respondents involved in foreign employment and 6% respondents involved in other sector.
- In the case of Chhatre Deurali 18% annual family earning from tourism sector and 82% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Mulkharka 29% annual family earning from tourism sector and 71% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Kakani 32% annual family earning from tourism sector and 68% annual family earning from non- tourism sector. In the case of Bhotechaur 25% annual family earning from tourism sector and 75% annual family earning from non- tourism sector.
- The bufferzone of SNNP i.e. Kakani, Mulkharka, Bhotechaur and chhatre Deurali are most attractive for tourism destination. There is unique culture of different community. Most peoples are involved in agriculture, business, and homestay and producing local product. This National park is famous for water conservation, Bird diversity conservation, suitable for different types of flora and fauna. Economic status of Bufferzone peoples depending on two sector i.e. tourism and non- tourism sector.

5.2 Discussion of Finding

In the study area there was total of 300 respondents in which 60% male and 40% female. In Bhotechaur the highest 59% respondents were involve in agriculture and least 42% in Kakani. The ratio of farmer in all study sites seems to be nearly similar. In Chhatre Deurali the highest 55% respondents were direct benefited and

least 32% in Mulkharka. Similarly in Mulkharka the maximum 66% of respondents were indirect benefited from tourism services and least from Chhatre Deurali. The annual family earning was higher in Kakani i.e. 32% from tourism sector and least 18% in Chhatre Deurali and people of Bhotechaur had expand large no of money for food i.e. 43% and less in Mulkharka i.e. 32%.

The maximum 13 respondent of Kakani was strongly agreed by ecotourism is creating earning opportunities to the local people and minimum 7 respondents of Chhtre Deurali were strongly agreed. Through this research it was concluded that Kakani, Mulkhark, Bhotechaur and Chhatre Deurali villages are best sites for ecotourism. The most significant achievement was evaluating the possibilities of ecotourism within the study area. Tourism is an ever-growing industry of today's world. It has been considered as a major product of modernization and globalization. It is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in terms of nature and scope. Tourism is an economical stream in itself, but closely linked with culture and nature. Tourism is an importance means for community development and potential source of much needed employment and income. The natural and cultural resources of the regions offer a wide window of opportunities for verity of tourism project. The region is reach in natural and cultural resources with the possibilities of ecotourism. The current level of visitation and management is low compare to neighbouring national park.

The research addresses some of the environmental, economic and socio-cultural impact within the study area. The area offers opportunities for developing verities of tourism activies. But somewhere lacks sustainable tourism package and promotion. Hence Kakani, Mulkhark, Bhotechaur and Chhatre Deurali villages are favourable sites for responsible travel to natural area which will be able to conserve the environment and improves the well-being of local people having high potential of ecotourism.

5.3 Conclusions

Tourism is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. Ecotourism benefits for local societies and cultures, together with the provision for tourists of a positive, educative experience. Buffer zone is an areas outside the protected area that are designed to protect parks. Buffer zone provide a variety of benefits, depending on the type of buffer zone, natural conditions, investments made and other factors. These benefits can be categorized as biological, social, economic, institutional or policy-related benefits. At present, the protected areas in Nepal include nine national parks,

three wildlife reserves, one heritage reserve, three conservation areas and 11 buffer zones covering a total area of 28,959.67 km². In the study area maximum numbers of respondents were depends on agriculture and business. Majority of peoples in Kakani working outside from home at comparison to other study site and in Chhatre Deurali most peoples were working in own villages. In the study area majority of peoples were literate than other. Direct beneficiaries respondents were higher in Chhatre Deurali and least in Mulkharka. Similarly, indirect beneficiary were higher in Bhotechaur and least in Chhatre Deurali. In the study area majority of respondents were engaged in homestay, guest house and tea shop as direct tourism services. The maximum number respondents were engaged in agriculture and craft making as indirect tourism services. Annual family earning from tourism sector was higher in Kakani and least in Chhatre Deurali. Annual family earning from non-tourism sector was higher in Chhatre Deurali and least in Kakani. Annual Family Expenditure of Respondents was higher in Kakani and least in Chhatre Deurali. There was maximum 146 respondents were literate which had maximum number of foreign employee from their family. The livelihood impact of the tourism was clearly visible in the region, however majority of the people do not accept this fact. Out of the total surveyed respondents, three-quarters has primary occupation as tourism, while the rest also take tourism as their secondary livelihood options. The increased tourism activities have reduced the number of people going to abroad for working. They have begun some innovative ideas in the tourism sector at their place. Cent percent people engaged in the enterprises are at least literate, however, the involvement of the high school passed graduates is very less in the sector.

The study area Bhotechaur, Kakani, Sundarijal and Chhatredeurali located in the buffer zone area of Shivapuri-Nagarjuna National Park has high potentiality of tourism development in the region. Besides natural beauties, the study area has several social and cultural features to attract more number of tourists in the region. The study area comprises economically active working population in large number. Likewise, the participation of the female in tourism business is quite impressing. Similarly, the settlement comprises more number of ethnic residents like Tamang and Newar community. These indigenious groups have their own culture, traditions and local farm productions to impress the new people coming to the area. They have inborn good hospitability characters. Also, most of the people there have years of long experience. This unexplored sector has high potentiality to develop the tourism sector

in Nepal. Similarly a large number of people have land holding size more than 10 ropanis. This has possibility to promote organic farming, local breeds of crops, livestock rearing, horticulture, which could be the alternative source of income for the settlement dwellers. However, it needs massive planning in the agriculture transformation in the region.

5.4 Recommendations

Government with the help of local peoples should maintain the major trekking route, campsites along with the facilities like drinking water, toilet, electricity etc.

5.4.1 Bufferzone Management Committee

- Tourist information centre should be established in bufferzone of SNNP. Booklet, trekking route map, tourist map, brochures, visual journey books, etc. should be published to give necessary information from local and national level.
- Nepal's tourism has become as only the tourism of Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini and Kathmandu. So, other areas and places of Nepal should be developed for the sustainable tourism development of Nepal.
- Promotion and Publicity of SNNP should be done in the national and international market from the tourism point of view.
- Cultural heritage should be preserved and cultural programs should show to entertain tourists which also helps to generate funds for local development.

5.4.2 Local Government

- SNNP Tourism development Board should be established and local tourism plan, policy, strategies and programs should be formulated for tourism development.
- Emphasis should be given to develop infrastructure (transport, power supply, water supply, fuel, communication links, etc) and super structure (hotel, resorts, motels, clubs, entertainment centres, etc) to attract more than more tourists in in bufferzone of SNNP.
- Efforts should be made to develop trained and skilled manpower at local level in order to provide efficient services up to the satisfaction of tourists.

5.4.3 National Park Office

- Many donors have invested financial resources for the tourism development of Nepal but its utilization and effectiveness have not seen in proper way.
- Both the Government and NGOs, should actively take part to mobilize the local people to develop and promote ecotourism.

- The income generated by tourist should be invest for local communities.
- The National Park should provide vocational training, awareness programs and compensation to the local people to sustain their livelihood and protecting environment.

5.5 Future Direction

This study has been carried out in only four village to explore the prospect of bufferzone approach in ecotourism in SNNP. Time and financial constraint did not allow me to go in detail covering the important areas. A detail study about bufferzone of SNNP is highly recommended. This research can't cover all bufferzone of SNNP so that there is also necessarily needed to conducted scientific researches related to ecotourism in the study area. This will provide detailed information on impact of tourism, environment conservation and sustainable livelihood. Integrating program combining conservation education, compensation for livestock or human loss and local people participation in resource management is recommended. Seminar, rally, public advocacy program should be organized regularly.

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APPENDICES

BUFFERZONE APPROACH IN ECOTOURISM: A SURVEY STUDY OF SHIVAPURI NAGARJUN NATIONAL PARK

Appendix A: Permission Letter to the Local Institutions

Date.....

To The Chair Person.....

Address:

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Permission to conduct research work in your Organization

I am a Master Degree Candidate of Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science. Currently, I am preparing to write my thesis on given title “**Bufferzone Approach in Ecotourism: A Survey Study of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park**”. The purpose of the study is to analyse impact of cultural tourism in community development from rural development perspectives. In this regard, I am excited about the possibility of kind support from your organization during my study. The study is designed under case study methodology in which household survey questionnaires, key informant interview and observation techniques are applying for collecting reliable data from duty bearers, tourism service providers as well as local farmers. Finally, researcher values for the commitment of time, energy, and institutional efforts.

Regards,

Mr. Khagendra Prasad Pandey (The Researcher)

Cell Number: 9848752287

Email: khagendra2287@gmail.com

Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

This is completely a field study work. It does not carry any official record. You are requested to answer the question honestly. The importance of this study depends on your valuable answers. Your privacy will be secured and information you provide does not effect on it. So, please answer the following questions on your knowledge and practice as far as possible.

Name of the Respondent:

Contact Number:

Code Number:

Interview Date and Time:

Section A: General Information of the Respondents

Q. N.	Socio-Demography (Variables 1-21)	Response Categories and Possible Responses							
1	What is your Permanent address?	Address Details						Response	
		Rural Municipality						1	
		District							
2	How old are you?								
3	What is your sex group?	Female	Male	Others					
4	What is your caste and ethnicity?								
5	What is your mother tongue?								
6	What is your religion?	Hindu	Buddhist	Islam	Kirat	Christianity	Others		
7	What is your marital status?	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married and living with family		
8	What are your family occupations?	Agriculture	Business	Foreign Employment	Govt.job	Army/Police	Pension	Others	
9	How many members are working outside from the village?								
10	Where are they working?	In own District			In own Province			In Foreign Country	
11	What is land holding	Ropani →		Aana →		Paisa →			

	status of your family?	Bigha →		Kathha →		Dhur →	
12	What is the highest educational grade you completed?	Grade	Subject				
13	How many living children do you have?	<5 Years	5-9 Years	10-18 Years			
14	Where are your schools going children studying?	In public or community school		In private or boarding school		Not studying	
15	Where are your colleges going children studying?	In public/community college		In private college		Abroad	

	Tourism Related Variables (13-21)	Response Categories and Possible Responses						
16	Have you completed any vocational training?	Hospitality	Culinary art	Trekking	Crafts	Farming	Others	None
17	What is your category related to tourism?	Direct beneficiary		Indirect beneficiary		Non-beneficiary		
18	What is your direct tourism service (DTS)	Homestay	Paying guest	Guest house	Hotel	Resort	Teashop	Restaurant
19	Is this registered then?	Yes	No	On plan				
20	Did your parents also involved in DTS?	Yes	No					
21	What is your in direct tourism service (IDTS)	Farming	Craft making	Employment	Guide/Porter	Medical Healer	Horse riding	Others
22	Is this registered then?	Yes	No	On plan				
23	Did your parents also involved in IDTS?	Yes	No					
24	When did you involve in tourism related profession?	Year						
		Month						
25	Are you supplying local or indigenous products to the guests?	Yes	No	On Plan				
26	Are you supplying local indigenous products in inter/national markets?	Yes	No	On Plan				
27	Are you planning to change your profession or job?	Yes	No	On Plan				
28	Are you motivating your children to start their career in your profession?	Yes	No	On Plan				
29	Do you agree that technical support of local government helped to sustain your occupation/profession?	Yes	No	On Plan				

30	Do you agree that final support of local government helped to sustain your occupation/profession?	Yes	No	On Plan
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Section C: Impacts of Rural Tourism

.	Economic Benefits (Variables 46-55)	Response Categories and Responses		
31	Do you have your bank account?	Yes	No	On Plan
32	How much was your investment cost at the beginning?	Rs.		
33	How much is your annual expenditure for this particular tourism service?	Buying local products		Rs.
		Buying non-local products		Rs.
		Salary to the staffs		Rs.
		Tax payment		Rs.
34	How much is your annual family earning from tourism and other sector?	Earning from tourism sector		Rs.
		Earning from non-tourism sector		Rs.

35	How much is your annual family expenditure in different purposes?	Fooding		Rs.			
		Clothing		Rs.			
		Medicine		Rs.			
		Child education		Rs.			
		Worship and travelling		Rs.			
		Electronic accessories		Rs.			
		Cosmetic and jewellery		Rs.			
36	Did you bought any fixed assets like; land, house, cattle etc?	Yes		No		On Plan	
		Land				Land	
		House				House	
		Cattles				Cattles	
37	In your view, tourism is creating earning opportunities to the local people.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say	
38	What can be the focusing areas of local government for mounting economic benefit of rural tourism?	Establish division office			Improve road accessibility		
		Offer off season package			Promote organic farming		
		Establish hotel and resorts			Establish agro based enterprises		
		Promote homestay			Upgrade banking & remittance		
39	You believe that women participation in tourism based service products has been increased.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say	
40	You believe that identity of this tourism destination has been established in inter/national market.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say	
41	In your view, hosts have good	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say	

	relationships with top level politicians and bureaucrats for tourism promotion.	Agree			Disagree	
42	In your view believe, community fund generated from tourism is investing for physical infrastructure projects.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
43	What can be the focusing areas of local government for mounting social benefit of rural tourism?	Provide financial support to the local entrepreneurs			Peace and conflict management	
		Provide appreciation letters to the role model entrepreneurs			Foster social inclusion through tourism	
		Provide technical and financial supports to the non-beneficiaries of tourism			Motivate local youth and women to become direct beneficiaries of tourism	
		Provide technical/financial supports to community run homestay			Motivate local youth and women to become indirect beneficiaries of tourism	
44	In your view, most of the tourists visit the village during cultural festivals.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
45	You affirm that CBOs are preserving cultural norms/values for nation-state.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
46	In your view, villagers are acquiring reading/travelling habits from tourists.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
47	You believe that local children, youths and women are becoming interactive.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
48	What can be the focusing areas of local government for mounting cultural benefit of ecotourism?	Establish cultural museum			Focus on religious tourists	
		Conduct tourism trade fair			Shooting documentary	
		Conduct cultural ceremony			Focus on cultural tourists	
		Financial support to cultural institutions			Cultural code of conducts to the tourists	
49	You affirm that there is a negative impact of climate change on ecotourism.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
50	You believe that climate change related training conducted in the local level is helping for sustaining rural tourism.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
51	You affirm that Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park is investing for tourism infrastructure development projects	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
52	You affirm that Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park is investing in IGAs	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
53	You affirm that Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park is investing for local community development projects	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say
54	You believe that awareness level of villagers on good health and hygiene	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I can't say

	have been increased due to ecotourism.				
55	What can be the focusing areas of local government for mounting environmental benefit of ecotourism?	Ecotourism		Waste processing center	
		Park people harmony		Assess agricultural impact of climate c	
		Organic farming		Assess tourism impact of climate chan	
		Integrated farming		Focus on environment friendly tourist	

SUGGESTIONS.....

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<p><u>On behalf of Surveyor</u></p> <p>.....</p>	<p><u>On behalf of Respondent</u></p> <p>.....</p>
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Appendix C: Observation Guidelines for Tourism Activities

Date:	Time:
Venue:	Ward Number:

- **Tourism Components**
 - Accessibility (road networking and airport facility)
 - Accommodation (hotel, guest house, home stay and camping)
 - Attraction (natural, cultural and religious)
 - Amenities(cultural program, sports competition)
 - Actors (human resources for tourism management)
 - Activities (trekking, sight-seeing, religious tour and research)
 - Affinities (natural resources and environmental management)
 - Advertisement (websites, brochures, banner, articles, tour and travels)
- **Flow of Tourists and Visitors**
 - Types of international tourists
 - Types of domestic tourists
 - Student and researchers
- **Guest and Host Relationships**
 - Well come program and well come drink
 - Guest and host interactions during service delivery
 - Guest and host interactions during sight seeing
 - Marital relationship between gust and host
 - See off program
- **Impact of Village Tourism Activities**
 - Household earning and daily life activities of tourism service providers
 - Household earning and daily life activities of local farmers
 - Social support and cultural integration of local people
 - Health and hygiene of local people

Appendix D: Key Informant Interview Guidelines

Date:		Time:
Village:	Ward Number:	Participants:

1. What is the current status of cultural tourism in this village?
2. How local people are offering cultural tourism services?
3. Why community participation is essential for tourism development and management?
4. What are the positive impacts of cultural tourism in this village?
5. What are the negative impacts of cultural tourism in this village?
6. What are the major challenges for promoting tourism activities?
7. How local stakeholders are planning for sustaining tourism activities?
8. What are the changing economic structures of the village?
9. What are the changing cultural structures of the village?
10. How cultural tourism has been transforming livelihood of the local people?
11. Why local people are involving in environmental conservation practices?
12. Why institutional supports are essential for environment conservation?
13. How local stakeholders are mobilizing natural resources?
14. How local stakeholders are preserving traditional culture?
15. What are the environmental conservation practices in this village?

- Descriptive note:
- Reflective note:
- Thematic note

Appendix E: Map of National Park and Bufferzone

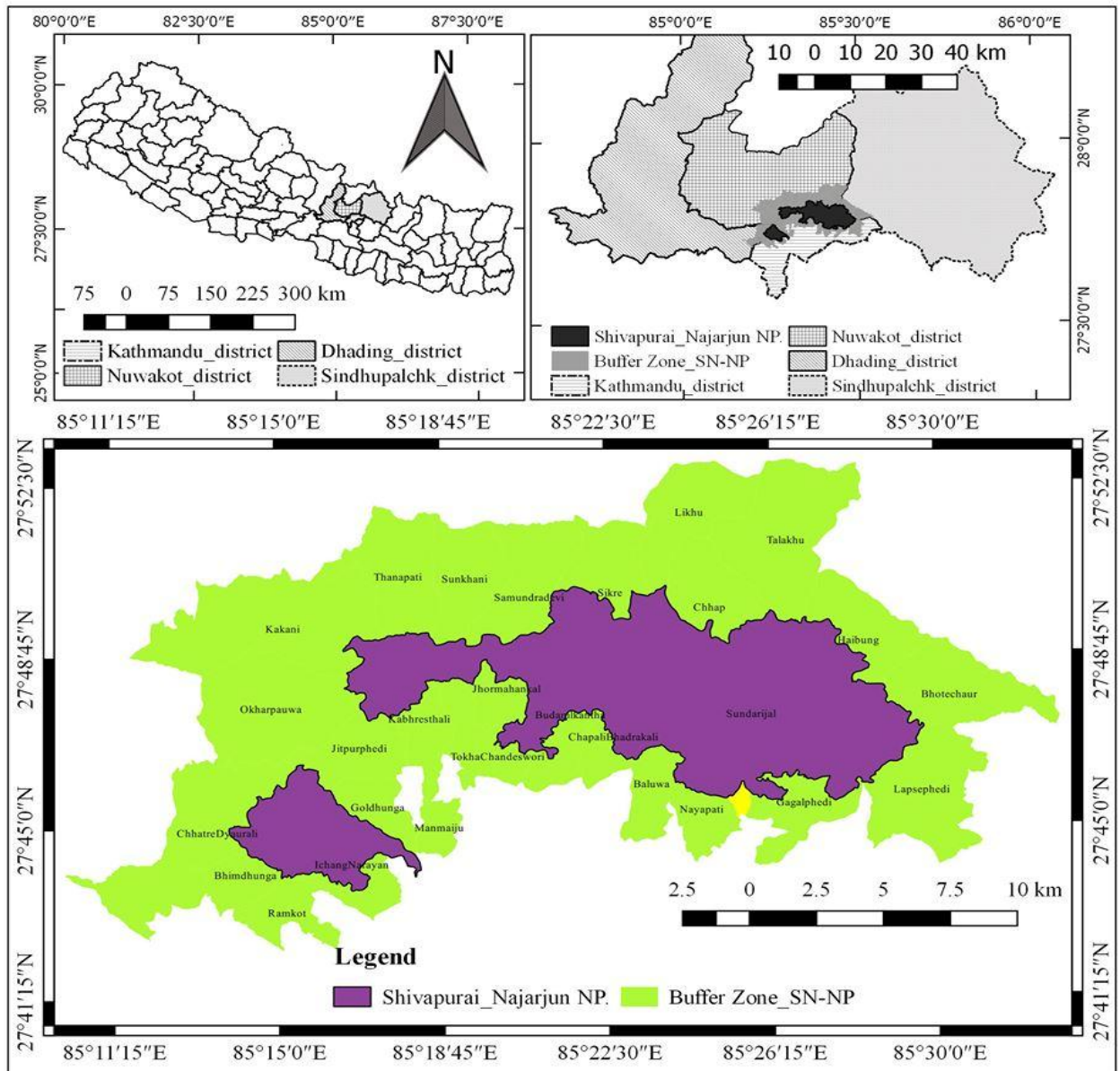


Fig: Map showing SNNP and their Bufferzone

PHOTO PLATES

