

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM
(A Case Study of Lumbini)

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Rakesh Kumar Yadaw has completed this thesis entitled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM (A Case Study of Lumbini)**” under my guidance; I therefore, recommend this thesis for the final approval and acceptance.

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APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM (A Case Study of Lumbini)**” submitted by Mr. Rakesh Kumar Yadaw has been accepted as fulfillment for the requirements of Master's Degree of Arts in Economics.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ACAP	:	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CAAN	:	Civil Aviation Authority Nepal
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDECON	:	Central Department of Economics
CRBT	:	Community Based Rural tourism
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HAN	:	Hotel Association of Nepal
IMM	:	International Mountain Museum
INGO	:	International Non- Government Organization
LDT	:	Lumbini Development Trust
LIRI	:	Lumbini International Research Institute
LMPA	:	Lumbini Master Plan Area
M.A.	:	Master of Arts
NATA	:	Nepal Associations of Tours and Travels
NGO	:	Non- Governmental Organization
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
NTY	:	Nepal Tourism Year 2011
TIC	:	Tourism Information Centre
TRPAP	:	Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program
TSC	:	Tourism Service Centre
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Program
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VLV	:	Visit Lumbini Year, 2012
WTO	:	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

In the modern world, tourism is one of the major human activities and it plays an important role for both developed and developing countries. The nature and character of economic development of a country is influenced by the geographical and social aspect. The topography of Nepal is favorable for development of tourism industries. Tourism has found to be important for Nepal not only for foreign exchange earning but also efficient for employment generation.

Nepal is small landlocked Himalayan country lies in between two big economic powers of Asia, China in the north and India in the east, west and south the open border. Nepal is a least developed and geographically disadvantageously placed country. Its location is in the northern, margin of south Asia. Nepal has many attraction places crying for proper attention. But lack of proper plan, policy and its implementation, those places are yet to be promoted. If vision works and resources mobilized in time these unique places may come in front. Few destinations in the world can match Nepal in the variety of adventure tourism as Nepalese its trekking mountain, biking, nature tours, culture tour, pilgrim tour, water rafting, fishing, gliding, water running, ultra light air craft, cable car etc.

Generally, tourism denotes the movement or journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it is within one's own country or other countries for various purposes (Shilu, 2011). Tourism is also mentioned in Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism, derived from the root 'atan' which means leaving home for some time to other places. The three terms are:

Paryatan: It means going out for pleasure and knowledge.

Deshatan: It means going out of the country primarily for economic gains.

Tirhatan: It means going out to place of religious merits.

The literal meaning of these Sanskrit terms is that tourism denotes going out from home for pleasure and knowledge, going out of the country for economic gain and going out to places for religious purposes.

Tourism has been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organizations and there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. Some of the clear as well as important definitions of tourism are specified here as follows: World tourism Organization (WTO) (1996:24) has defined ‘ tourist’ in precise terms as “ any person who travels to a country other than in which he/ she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of as a activity remunerated from within its country visited. This term includes people travelling for leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives; business and professional health treatment; religion/ pilgrimages and other purposes” (Shrestha, 2008).

Another definition of tourism was given by Edmond Picard, Professor of Economics at the University of Brussels. According to him,” The functions of tourism is to important currency from foreign resources into the country. Its impact is what tourist expenditures can do to the different sectors of the economy and in particular the hotel keepers” (Satyal, 1999).

According to Lickorich and Kershaw (1958), Tourism embraces all movements of people outside their community for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for example, attendance at conference and movement on sporadic or in frequent business purpose. Another tourism as voluntary temporary travelling with the expectation of pleasure the novelty and change experienced on a relatively on a relatively long and non-recurrent round-trip (Pandey, 2008).

In the field of tourism, there is great significance of motivation. Motivation relates with the desire of a person to travel. But various factors such as economics state, education, age travel. We can see that people travel to different destination in different time as their need.

Nepal has a great potentiality in the field of tourism. Many tourists are attracted towards the country because of its natural, cultural and geographical diversities such as various religious temples, different festivals celebrations by different religious or ethnic groups, beautiful rivers and lakes, lush terai jungles, the beautiful peaks of Himalayas, wildlife activities and rich culture and heritages etc. Therefore all kinds of tourist can know Nepal as their destinations for fulfilling their kind wishes or their desire.

Nepal's territory 1,47,181 sq.km is double the size of Sri-Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland and 6.7 times bigger than Israel on the one hand and 23 times smaller than India and 68 times less than the size of China on the other. It has an asset of about 23 million people, 6000 rivers and rivulets, 5000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, 850 species of birds and over of 6000 species of butterflies. Nepal's greatest advantage lies in its diverse ecological zones, the terai, hills and mountains. It has four major rivers system, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali that have been perennial source of civilization, nation state and economic development from times immemorial, (Upadhaya, 2006; 47). In Nepal trekking, rafting, mountaineering, paragliding, hiking, jungle safari, bird watching, rock climbing, Canyon, pilgrimage tour and many other educational, research, cultural visit is possible in Nepal.

Nepal is a country of amazing extremes and fascinating beauty. It is also the land of the brave Gurkhas and birth place of Lord Buddha (the apostle of peace). Here are the world's highest snow clad mountains including Mt. Everest (8,848 m) towering panoramically over green hills and terraced valleys. More than 19 percent of its protected areas consisting of national parks and reserves are home to some of the rarest wildlife including Bengal Tigers, One-horn rhinoceros and Asiantic elephants. Enhancement is everywhere, be it on the shoulder of high mountains, terraced

farmlands with meticulously carved stairways, hill ridges, on thundering mountain rivulets and rivers or in the forests full of wildlife or birds and beautiful flowers. Here is something for everybody, a trekker or wanderlust in search of a perfect Shangri-La (Upadhyaya, 2006).

Tourism can be classified into inter regional and intra regional according to the region. The regional tourism refers to the same region and intra regional means tourist between different regions. According to the purpose of travel, tourism can be classified into different categories such as, Recreational, Cultural, Sports and adventure, Health, Convention/ Conference, Incentive tourism etc. Similarly, on the basis of boundary and destination we can categorize tourism in two major types called;

- (a) International tourism
- (b) Domestic tourism.

International tourism related with international tourist. The person who travels outside the borders of his/her own country is known as international tourist. In terms of Domestic tourism it is related with domestic tourist. The person who travels within the borders of his/her own country is known as domestic tourist. In other words we can define domestic tourism as involving residents of the given country travelling only the boundary of their own country, various formalities or possessing need in domestic tourism. Several restrictions or barriers such as currency, exchange, language, passport, visa, health documents etc are not to be faced by a domestic tourist. They can use their own currency and their own language serves as a medium of communication (Shilu, 2011).

In Nepal people used to travel by walking in the absence of modern- day road transport facilities, from one part of the country to another mostly for different purposes. For their over- night shelter and some rest, open patis (rest house) and chautaras (platforms) were erected, mostly by philanthropists and other charity societies (local and private guthis), at different parts of the walking and trekking routes

of Nepal. Therefore, domestic tourism in Nepal is not a new concept, although it has remained unrecorded so far (Bajracharya, 1997).

From an economic point of view domestic tourism is more significant than international tourism. The National Tourism Resources Review Commission, which published its work in 1973, developed the following working definition of a domestic tourist.

A domestic tourist is one who travels away from his home for a distance of at least 50 miles (one way) for business, pleasure, professional affairs or any purpose except to commute to work, whether he stays overnight or returns the same day. Domestic tourism worldwide is often 10 to 25 times larger than the international tourism. The volume of domestic tourism may increase in large countries like USA, China and India because of their size and diversity, international tourism may remain a dominant factor in smaller countries like Austria, Netherlands, Switzerlands, Sweden, Srilanka, Maldives and Nepal (Upadhyay & Agrawal, 2006).

Now a day, domestic tourism has become an important phenomenon. It becomes a social need everywhere in developed as well as underdeveloped nations. Domestic tourism helps to mobilize resources from urban to rural and rich to poor areas. Through the promotion of domestic tourism, a nation can built up peace, unification, national integration and it helps to emerging “we feeling” among the nationals (Shilu, 2011).

Nepal has also developed aspect of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitors chance to observed hamlets in habited by different ethnic groups with exotic cultures. Visitors can stay typical village eat delicious local food and drink; enjoy comfortable accommodations provided by host family and get to their culture and tradition first hand.

1.2 Concept of Rural Tourism

Rural as a concept is connected with low population densities and open space and with small-scale settlements. The rural is characterized by population, density and size of settlements; use and economy. Generally rural economy is dominance by agriculture and forestry. In rural areas the social structure is traditional and issues of community, identity and heritage.

Rural tourism is nature based tourism in which tourist pleasure on peace environment on country side. In natural tourism the tourism products are basically depend on the unspoiled natural goods, rural culture, cultural heritage and village life.

Rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just form- based holidays but also comprises special interest nature holidays and eco-tourism walking climbing and riding adventure, sport and health, hunting and angling educational travel arts and heritage tourism and ethnic tourism (Upadhyaya, 2006).

Rural tourism exposes traditional village life, providing for sponsors interaction between the tourist and the local people. Rural tourism is another form of village tourism. Some rural areas were established as village tourism in some European countries after Second World War. These rural areas are situated at warm seaside in the region which often have certain facilities for tourist in certain countries those rural area are located in the regions, which are economically not develop, thereby helping the region (Kunwar, 1997).

The concept of rural tourism is ‘home stay’, ‘paying guest’ with an emphasis on interacting and living with the host community. It offers the visitors an opportunity to firsthand the culture, custom and daily life of the household and community.

1.3 Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) Model

This model has utilized the experiences and lessons learned from ACAP region and Sirubari along with other tourism practices in the country. It has emphasized on the very possible selling points of the community with one village one product concept, to bring maximum benefits from tourist, simultaneously helping mitigate pervasive poverty within the community. Its main focus was on the VDC's of the country. An address on the issues like gender equity, inclusiveness, the poor and marginalized section of a community was its strategy in the conduction of its various activities. TRPAP, as a model, tried to hit the depth and width of the tentacles of poverty with its large array of instruments like from soft infrastructure development, human resource development, microfinance, relevant policy improvement to marketing of its nascent products. In fact, TRPAP's effort was made in throes of national and international crisis bringing much difficulty to Nepalese tourism. But it has very effectively shown us how to form rural institutional mechanism and link it to upper level. But continuous marketing and promotion of the new products and effective incorporation of private sector and tourism intermediaries remain weaknesses of TRPAP.

No single model can be replicated in another place as the appropriateness of any kind of model depends upon the place, situation and the socio-cultural status of the village. The selection of model also depends on the objectives of tourism development in particular areas.

1.4 Introduction of Study Area

It is almost impossible to think of Nepalese as well as its neighboring tourism without Lumbini. It is one of the famous and charming and famous tourism places of our country. It is located in the Rupandehi district, southern corner of Lumbini zone near Indian boarder side, 300km southwest of capital Kathmandu and is 22 km from Bhairahwa city. It is situated in the foothills of the Siwalik range. It is known all over the world as the birth place of the Buddha. Lumbini has long been exalted as a great at centre of pilgrimage for both the Hindus and the Buddhists. It is incidentally the first and foremost site of pilgrimage among the Chatumahasthana. To most people

Lumbini is known as the birth place of Lord Buddha. It is recognized as a place of exceptional universal value to the global community as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Once a place is declared as World Heritage Site, the government and the public of that country have obligation to preserve the site and its surrounding in its best natural form so that global community can benefit from it. There is yet another important value that Lumbini has preserved is of global value; the rich heritage of bird and wildlife

The farmlands of Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Nawalparasi districts represent a unique form of bio-diversity, perhaps the richest and most important farmlands for birdlife in the entire country. For this reason the farmlands of Lumbini area in Rupandehi and Kailbastu districts is declared as an important Bird Area by wildlife International. Important bird areas are sites that are critical for conserving world's bird and biodiversity and warrant some recognition.

A number of perennial and seasonal rivers and streams including the Telar, Tinau, Sundi, Dano, Kothi, Danda and Banganga river systems flows through the area . The forest, scrub, wetlands and grasslands surrounding Lumbini Master Plan Area are especially important refuge for wildlife. By these rivers and streams one can observe shrubs, grasslands and isolated trees, remnant patches of what was once native vegetation in Lumbini looked like. There are also several privately-owned and community-owned ponds which make very good habitat for wetland birds such as: Khadara Phanta, a privately –owned property. Only 17 km north of Lumbini development trust lies, one of Nepal's most important wetlands Gaidahwa Lake is also famous for the bird aching in winter season (Lumbini Darpan, 2012).

This unique destination Lumbini is really blessed by God Buddha. The mother of Buddha is at the heart of all monuments. Several layer of construction works commensurate this complex. The main object of worship here is the nativity sculpture. The retorted Maya Devi temple was responded on May 16, 2003 on the 2547th birth anniversary of Lord Buddha. The marker stone is deeply buried in the sanctum sanatorium which pinpoints the exact location of the birth place of Lord Buddha. This

is now covered with a bulletproof glass. The Ashokan Pillar was now built by emperor Ashoka and is the first epigraphic evidence relating to the birth place of Lord Buddha.

The uniqueness of this peace tourism place is world Famous Maya Devi Temple, Marker stone, Ashokan Pillar, The Shrine of Maya Devi, Holy Pond Puskarini, Museum, research Institute, different temples of different countries (like China, Korea, India, Vietnam etc), beautiful villages inhabited by friendly smiling Muslims, Tharus, Yadavs, Gurungs, Newars and other ethnic groups. Since Lumbini is gradually developing as the field of tourism, it has to play a significant role in the development of tourism.

These days, Lumbini has become a popular destination not among international tourists but it has also become the greater choice among the domestic visitors. Domestic tourists choose Lumbini for spending their holidays, for visiting religious temples, for sightseeing its natural and cultural heritages etc.

According to Lumbini Development Trust it is to be informed by Rajan Basnet; now a day there is growth in domestic tourism. Major destination for domestic tourist are Kathmandu, Pokhara, Palpa, Makwanpur, Nagarkot and huge celebration of locals during Purnima tithi in the month of Baishakh. It is renowned as the day of Buddha's birth as well as his death. On this day the Buddhists worship Lord Buddha in every Chaitya and Bihar and give alms to the needy and then distribute the rice pudding as Prasad to all the visitors. On an average about 2-3 lakhs domestic tourist travel annually (2012-8-6).

In the context of domestic tourism in Lumbini, there is greater possibility of its development. Almost all the domestic tourists from various parts of our country choose Lumbini at first in their schedule.

1.5 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is an important sector to generate revenue as well as employment generation. Tourism is the most valuable industry of Nepal which provides direct and indirect jobs to many unemployment people and helped to reduce rampant poverty in the country.

Several plan, policies and programs have been made to develop this sector. Tourism in Nepal ranging from religious, cultural and natural tours to mountaineering has been growing continuously at the range of 10-20 percent per annum since the country opened door in 1950's. However, in spite of the country being rich in biodiversity, Nepal has still not been able to generate and distribute tourism to all the remote areas.

Tourism will be less arranging than most other economic expansion. Tourism plays vital role for the development of the most dynamic and important sector in the socio-economic field of Nepal. However the potentiality is vast facts such as limited our accesses poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy has resulted in one limited group.

We are in global economy. Our industry must be globally competitive and we must think globally. Tourism must address innovative transfer of technology, economic development and socio-cultural environment. We need not to do anything for boasting these areas with tourism except managing the resources and introducing innovative transfer of technology.

Community participation in this sector is necessary precondition for sustainable growth. Unless the local residents are not aware of their capacity we cannot achieve the desired goals capacity building and awareness program regarding multidimensional aspect of tourism is the lacking factor which needs to be prioritized in our long-term strategy.

Lumbini has wide prospects for the development of tourism. Being an old historical place but equally reflects the religious important for both Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims. There are huge natural and cultural resource get to be in Lumbini. It has basic infrastructure facilities also. But still there are many bottlenecks to attract tourist at large.

Although Lumbini has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there is need the micro and macro level study related to the tourism. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, that the recommendation is

generalized in nature. But these also need some specific type of recommendations in order to upgrade tourism in micro level study of the problem. Hence this study is based on micro-level with a case study of Lumbini which will be attempting to investigate the issues relating the rural tourism promotion at micro level. Thus, this study will be attempt to identify the problem and prospect and tourism and its socio-economic impact in and around Lumbini.

1.6 Objectives of the study

The basic objectives of this study are to examine and analyze the tourism activities initiated in Lumbini. The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) To analyze trend and pattern of tourist inflow in the study area.
- 2) To access the role of tourism in income and employment generation in the study area.
- 3) To examine problems and prospects associated with tourism in study area.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

This study has the following limitations:

-) The study covered only the selected area: Lumbini of Rupandehi district.
-) This study was based on time series data.
-) The study only covers the qualitative analysis based on percentage. Tables, graphs etc.
-) The interview has been made with selected Hotel owners, domestic tourists, and tourism experts.
-) Due to the limited time and financial constraints the study couldn't cover wide area for data collection.

Due to such limitation's finding of this study may not be applicable to all places of the country with regard to the socio-economic impact of tourism.

1.8 Organization of the Study

To provide standard framework this present study is organized into five different chapters. It begins with into introduction, the review of literature, methodology, data analysis and ends with the summary conclusion and recommendation. The first chapter deals with introduction that includes of general background, concept of rural tourism, introduction of the study area, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter is developed to the review of tourism, before and after unification and tourism after 1950. The third chapter consists of research methodology. The fourth chapter present about domestic tourism and its importance in Lumbini.

The chapter five presents the purpose arrivals data length of stay, tourist expenditure pattern impact of tourism in Lumbini. The last chapter consist summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The word 'tourism' is derived from the French word 'Tourism'. It literally means to travel and travel related jobs. The 'Tour' means journey from place to place.

The Oxford Dictionary defines tourist as person travelling or visiting places of interest. This definition implies tourist as a person travelling for recreation. This definition is not enough as a tourist he must be not residential not earning and he must generate economic activities.

Some might consider a person as a tourist who spends a day out, for example by the seaside. But word tourist organization the international body representing tourism defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stays there for at least one night before returning home. (The World Book Encyclopedia vol. 1911973:311)

Research must be based on past knowledge. The previous studies cannot be ignored because they provide foundation to the present study. Mainly this study has been made directly or indirectly regarding Domestic tourism in Nepal with special reference to Lumbini. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available books, research reports and articles on the relevant studies have been reviewed.

2.1 Tourism in Nepal

The history of tourism in Nepal is short compare to the history of world tourism. The studies of Nepalese tourism can be divided into three phases. These phases cover as:

2.1.1 Before Unification

This phase covers the period before 1846. The study of tourism of this period is important and essential not only for knowledge about tourism development but also gives the knowledge about ancient history of Nepal as well as ancient history of Kathmandu valley. Since, Nepal being the holly birth place of Lord Buddha, in 242 B.C. Emperor Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and married his daughter Charumati with the King named 'Devpal' from Nepal. A monastery entitled 'Charumati Bihar' was also erected by them. However four Buddhist stupas are still found in four corners of Paten city believed to be constructed by Ashok.

Afterward Lichhavis came into power and this period is known as golden age in the history of Nepal. During this period Tsrong Srang Gampo, the great emperor of Tibet came to visit Nepal and later married King Anshuverma's daughter Bhrikuti during this period other two famous Chinese travelers Fahuan and Huen-Tsang also visit Nepal.

2.1.2 Pre-democracy

This period covers 1846 to 1950. In this period Nepal was under Rana rular for 104 years. This time period is considered as dark period in of tourism history of Nepal. Rana restrict tourism to come in Nepal by legally and this time Nepal is known as 'Forbidden Land'.

In Rana period Nepal has diplomatically related only with Britain. Some British used to visit Nepal for the purpose of hunting in terai region at the invitation of Rana rulars. King George V of England visit Nepal during Rana period for some purpose.

By restriction of tourists to enter Nepal during Rana regime of 104 years adversely affected tourism in Nepal, as a result there was lack of foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the development of infrastructure of the country's development.

2.1.3 Post-democracy

This phase represents the period after 1950 to till now. A great political change took place in Nepal because of revolution of 1951. This political change was the end of the Rana rules and the people of Nepal were liberated.

After the revolution of 1950, the gates of Nepal were opened to all the foreigners. In 1952, a sufficient number of tourists were recorded to have visited Nepal. During that movement Tenzing Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hilary succeed climbing the world's highest peak the Mt. Everest (8848m) in 1953.

There was no plan and policy regarding tourism in Nepal till (1950's). For the first time the written study on tourism was made on the late 1950's. In Nepal "General Plan for the organization of Tourism in Nepal" prepared by French National George Lebrec in 1959, was the first tourism plan, which was prepared by the help of French government. In this plan, Lebrec has recommended to make brochures, posters, postage stamps depicting the the Himalayan peak and Flora and Fauna and to the case of films and documentaries prepared by the mountaineering expedition for promoting tourism in Nepal and the establishment of separate Nepal Tourism offices. Later George Lebrec visited Nepal in 1964 and 1966 and prepared two reports on tourism entitled "Report on Development of Tourism" and "Report on Tourism in Nepal" respectively. In these reports Lebrec has recommended that tourism in Nepal has started growing at a foster plane (Shrestha, 1999).

2.2 The General Review of the Related Studies

Tourism industry is rapidly growing industry in the world. That is why the field of tourism is become wider day by day not only in developed countries but also in developing countries like Nepal. So many studies have been conducted on tourism by different people in Nepal and also in foreign countries. In the view of tourism industry numerous books, article, bulletins are available written by foreigner as well as Nepalese writer. In the course of preparation period of this study, I have walked through the following literature in tourism sector.

Upadhyaya R. (2003) in his Ph. D. dissertation entitled “Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic development of Nepal” has highlighted the importance of tourism in economic development for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Nepal. Dr. Upadhyay’s suggestion is as under:

-) Various dimensions of tourism need to be highlighted from time to time.
-) For rapid and sustainable expansion of tourism sector quality and quantity of tourism infrastructure need to be constantly monitored.
-) Nepal should be able to attract tourism from diverse income groups by creating their respective needs and presenting Nepal as the destination for all types of tourists.
-) Government must define develop strategy to promote rural tourism to enhance employment and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.
-) Film shooting must be encouraged as it is in practice in Switzerland, Thailand, Maldives, which will be helpful in promoting Nepal’s tourism globally.
-) We have to open and develop new trekking routes that can be contributed to the employment of rural economy, help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and income obtained remained in the local community.
-) Legal framework must be made to facilitate the growth of tourism sector of the economy

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

Kunwar (2006) in “Tourists and Tourism; Science and Industry Interface” has focused on different theoretical aspect of tourism and has tried to conceptualize the theoretical background of tourism with few empirical evidences from various angles. In chapter seven he explained about domestic tourism. In his view, domestic tourism is that activity of tourist which takes place within his own country, without crossing the boundaries of the country. Similarly, a tourist is a person who travels beyond his normal domicile to certain other areas within the country. The basic difference

between the domestic and the international tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel. The domestic tourist does not need to fulfill various travel formalities which are necessary in international tourism. The barriers of passports and exchange of foreign currency, language and culture are not faced by a Domestic tourist.

There less negative impact of domestic tourism in the destination. The domestic tourist does not need to hire the tourist guides. The domestic tourists enjoy experiences, learn and share one's ideas with the natives. There will be no demonstration effect, nor will the native culture be in a process of cocacolisation, trinketisation, and revitalization. Rather it helps to integrate the people within the country. In this way Kunwar has defined and distinguished about domestic tourism in his book. Finally, the book is a very good documentation on tourism. The author has presented the book as principle of tourism to the academia.

Upadhayay and Agrawal (2006) in their book titled "Tourism and economic development of Nepal" have dealt with different aspects of tourism such as the concepts on tourism, features of Nepalese Economy, pattern of tourism development, impact of tourism on the economy and globalization etc. Also, a review of tourism policies and constitutional and legal framework for tourism including various suggestions have been presented. Divided into nine chapters, this book provides information to those who are interested in the topic of Nepalese economy and tourism.

Salient features of this book are as follows:

1. Analyzes economic impact of tourism growth on various aspects of the Nepalese economy.
2. Explore the role of tourism on globalization of this backward economy.
3. Attempts to incorporate important studies under taken in this context.
4. Incorporates opinions of leading experts on tourism promotion and economic development exclusively for this book.
5. Thoroughly reviews contours of changes in tourism policy document.
6. Well documented in terms of source of tourism information, institutions and chronological highlights, etc.

Upadhyay (2006) in their research paper entitled “Nepalese tourism as a Leading Economic Sector” has been presented the objective to create a vision of Nepal’s development based on tourism is also the factors of tourism development. According to them, Nepal has very few sectors for the foundation of Nepalese economy if it has given utmost priority can fuel sustainable economic development and effectively address issues of poverty and unemployment. According to their view, Tourism is a hen that lays golden eggs. Tourism is the only industry, because of its multiplier effect and capacity to influence all other sectors which can provide true leadership for rest of the industries including export business. Human welfare and human happiness is the main objectives of tourism it can’t help to address poverty at grass root level, and then tourism can bring little laurels to a country like Nepal. Tourism is the hospitality business, particularly in remote and rural areas; it’s the women who play pivot role. At the present paper the writers trying to prove that women could work on an equal footing with men. Women are capable enough to hold any responsibility like their male counterparts and there is no dearth of employment for capable women in tourism, if provided right training, education and support.

Satyal (1999) in his book “Tourism in Nepal a profile” has tried to provide a complete and straight forward analysis of international tourism in relation to tourism in Nepal. He explained all the elements that contribute to a complete understanding of the technique of the tourism. According to him, the history of the Domestic tourism began at the end of the 19th century. In the beginning, the people of European followed the practice of visiting their own country on foot, on bicycle or by train.

People attempted to travel their own country in order to familiarize themselves with their religious and cultural traditions and their own peculiar heritages. The first known and very illustrious example was the Swiss School Master Topper in his “voyages en Zigzag”. After this, nearly from 1857 tourism Associations sprang up everywhere and the British Touring club, the first of its kind, was also established to promote tourism. At present, domestic tourism has become a social need everywhere in developed countries. In America, Europe and other developed countries, people visit ‘seaside, resorts or mountains or country areas or the cultural centers’ during the holidays and

at weekends. Now this movement has become a habit of the people, and impetus is given in all countries to improve tourist facilities. But by the very nature of domestic tourism itself, it is very difficult to maintain statistics and so its value is often underestimated. In domestic Tourism people spend their nights in tents, caravan, living with their parents, friends, and relatives and so it is difficult to arrive at right conclusions.

Upadhyay (2008) in his edited book “Reading in rural tourism” has focused on several issues relating to rural tourism both theoretically and practically. This book includes ideas and writings of twenty scholars who have long, deep and insightful understanding on tourism of Nepal. Moreover, this book gives an insight into the inherent strengths and weakness of the tourism industry in Nepal. He states that rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm-based, tourism. It includes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing and tiding, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism and ethnic tourism. Further he states the main objectives of the rural tourism like; to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation and attainment millennium development goals. Further he expects that rural tourism is Nepal’s oil and key for poverty alleviation. Likewise, he has recommended to government, Tara Gaon Development Board, public, private and co-operative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal. Finally this book is a very useful document that contains several materials related to rural tourism in one volume.

2.2 Tourism Policies under Three Year Interim Plan (2007/08-2009/10); (Nepal Tourism Board)

Tourism policies under three year interim plan are:

- 1) By introducing new tourism area and tourism product, employment opportunities and economic activities will be promoted.
- 2) Information of physical and non-physical cultural heritage will be collected throughout the country.

- 3) Airport in remote areas will be constructed, expanded and reformed.
- 4) Construction of an international airport will be initiated. As per necessity; new airport will be developed and constructed.
- 5) Existing literature, art, language music and other cultural heritages will be preserved and promoted.
- 6) By increasing the volume of local people participation in tourism industry, poverty will be minimized.
- 7) Specific identification of Nepal will be preserved by promoting cultural, archeological and religious aspect.

2.3 Tourism Policy, 2065; (Nepal Tourism Board)

Tourism policy 2065 classified that to achieve the targets of Nepal Tourism Year 2011 it is necessary to develop overall tourism development. Since the campaign focus on overall tourism development, it aims to see at least 40 percent of the arrivals beyond the percent tourism sites. The other objectives of the campaign are: to improve and extend tourism related infrastructure in existing and new tourism sites, enhance the capacity of service providers, and build community capacity in the new areas cater to the need of the tourist. Broadly, the Policy 2065 came up with the following objectives:

- a) To develop the national economy through different and widen of tourism sector by creating the self-employment of citizen with eco-tourism and rural develop contact with poverty management and improving their life standard.
- b) To develop the Nepal as attractive and main destination as tourism view by searching, conservation, participation and developing the questing and abstract, natural, cultural, biological and manmade heritage of Nepal.
- c) To develop widen and preservation of tourism sector through secures definite and regular airlines and land transportation services.
- d) To use of such resource and means as long term in the process of tourism infrastructure development and building for using natural resources and means.

To achieve the above stated objectives explicit policies are set:

-) Regional plan and annual programmers are promoted making future planning along with regional development concept for the development and spreading of tourism industry.
-) Rural tourism will be promoted as a sub-sector of tourism business. The right structures will be made the excluding society in nation building like women, Madhesi, Aborigines will get bonus through inclusive and co-operative system.
-) International tourism will be promoted as sub-sector of tourism business.

-) Tourism industries will be divided on the basis of their facilities and service tourism industries will be classified as big, middle and small industries on the basis of facilities and capacity which they provide.
-) Investment will be opened on the basis of national investors in middle and small tourism industries and big tourism industries, public private partnership through the national and international investors. For the development of infrastructure program will run as legal system and concept of construction, ownership, mobilization and handover.
-) Air services will make secure regular and fix which played a great role for the development of infrastructure of tourism sector.
-) Private sector will be promoted as a facilitator, mobilizer and co-coordinator for the development and spreading of tourism services and goods and government for the infrastructural development.
-) For spreading to quantitative and qualitative tourism service human resource development and management, future Master Plan making and implementation, data collection and use like programmers are launched with co-ordination of private sector. Modern communication techniques and needed security services will be managed for tourists.
-) The sector of environmental conservation will be given priority and implementation will be made effective for development, construct and mobilization of tourism development.
-) United programs will be launched by co-operating with related ministry and its sectors for mobilization and infrastructural development and widen of various activities related with tourism business.
-) A high level tourism council and tourism development co-coordinating committee will be formed making co-ordination between inter-ministry and it's under sectors for the effective implementation of tourism policy.

2.4 Tourism Vision, 2020; (Nepal Tourism Board)

The main goals of vision 2020 is to increase annual international tourist arrivals to Nepal to two million and augment economic opportunities and increase employment in tourism sector to one million. The main objectives of this vision are:

- 1) To improve livelihoods of the people across the country by developing integrated tourism infrastructure, increasing tourism activities and products, generating employment other deprived community and spreading the benefits of tourism the grassroots level.
- 2) To expand and extend tourism products and services in new and potential areas of Nepal by enhancing community capacity to participate in tourism activities.
- 3) To publicize, promote and enhance the image of Nepal in international tourism source markets.
- 4) To enhance the flight safely and aviation security, extend air connectivity and improve capacity and facilities of national and international airports.
- 5) To attracts new investment in creating new tourism facilities, products and services.
- 6) To complete these objectives following intermediate and long term action are adopted.
 - a) Nepal tourism Year 2011 shall be observed with active involvement of people and participation from public and private sector.
 - b) Initiation for second international airport, regional airport, and regional airport and services improvements of existing international and domestic airports with needed security.
 - c) Enhancing air connectivity is urging international airlines including budget carries to operate flights to Nepal.

The long term actions are:

- a) Infrastructure development in tourism including construction of second international airport and developing airports in Pokhara and Bhairahwa into regional international airports.

- b) Development and promotion of home-stay and community based tourism products and domestic tourism activities.

2.5 Nepal Tourism Year, 2011; (Tourism Mirror)

Nepal Tourism Year 2011 is a grand fete throughout the year which was started to celebrate in Nepal in 2011. The concept of Nepal Tourism Year 2011 was emerged to manage and develop the tourism industry of Nepal by cashing the expertise view, experiences and commitment of government with public private venture. For that Nepal tourism board continuing in there promotional activity with public private venture internally and externally. The campaign will continue to promote Nepal in international arena through its line agencies such as Nepalese diplomatic missions abroad, INGO, airlines, and international media, NRN community and Nepal's friends and well-wishers.

After well historical revolution, Nepal is targeting to progress in country economy within this decade. The major concern of Nepal is to improve people living standards as soon as possible. For that Nepal can cash tourism industry to grow economy and eliminate poverty. That's why government has realized the potential of tourism industry in the development of nation. Knowing all these facts, government announced Nepal Tourism Year 2011. Objectives of the Tourism Year 2011 are as follows:

- a) Establish Nepal as a choice of premier holiday's destination with a definite brand image.
- b) Improve and extend tourism related infrastructures in existing new tourism sites.
- c) Enhance the capacity of service render.
- d) Build community capacity in the new areas to cater the need of the tourists and
- e) Promote domestic tourism for sustainability of the industry.

2.6 Lumbini Visit Years 2012 for World Peace and Prosperity; (Lumbini Darpan, 2012)

As Lumbini, holy birth place of Sakyamuni Buddha designated as “Foundation of World Peace” and “the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage”, millions of Buddhists and peace loving people of the world crave for visiting Lumbini at least once in life time. Pilgrimage to Lumbini has been a life time dream of many Buddhist. Visit Lumbini Year 2012 was declared by the government of Nepal on the special request and attempt of Lumbini Development Trust to encourage people world over to visit Lumbini and other sacred places in its periphery related to the Buddha and his life in order to feel live experience of Sambega (devotional emotion) and to gain Paramita (virtue or, religious merit). The Visit Year has aimed to achieve following objectives:

- a) To highlight historical, archaeological, cultural, religious and philosophical significances of Lumbini and other Buddhist sites lying in its peripheral of Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Nawalparasi districts.
- b) To firmly establish the fact world over that Lumbini, Nepal is the holy birth place of Sakyamuni Buddha.
- c) To promote spiritual tourism in a sustainable manner in Nepal.
- d) To create more employment opportunities in local level and contribute to the national economy.
- e) To increase publicity of Lumbini world over so that many will get opportunity to have life time experience of peace, tranquility and solace.

To meet the above objectives, the government of Nepal has formed various committees within the country and abroad and set various programmes to mark the very event and make the campaign a grand success. Various national and international Buddhist institutions and diplomatic missions are extending their helping hand to make the VLY 2012 a successful event for common benefit.

The VLY 2012 has accomplished following activities till the date in respect to the event:

- 1) Announcement of the visit Lumbini Year 2012.
- 2) Visit Lumbini Year 2012 Inaugurated.
- 3) Good Will Ambassadors of VLY 2012 Felicitated.
- 4) Distributing promotional materials marketing the event.
- 5) Conducting One Home-One Buddha photo campaign worldwide.
- 6) Erecting 108 milestones in different parts of Nepal.
- 7) Publicizing Lumbini through Good Will Ambassadors of the campaign.
- 8) Interaction with diplomats and Kathmandu based Embassies about success of VLY 2012.
- 9) Issuing postal ticket marketing VLY 2012.

2.7 Review of International Research Report and Papers

Berry (2003) in his survey entitled “Domestic Tourism Survey” has presented the major findings of national household survey of domestic tourism in India. The two broad objectives of the survey were to estimate the total number of domestic tourists by different purposes of travel; and next one was to estimate the total magnitude and pattern of tourist expenditures.

The survey design adopted three stages stratification, basically this report was based on primary data and it was collected from the same villages and urban blocks. Amongst its key finding domestic, the survey documents the large size of domestic tourism, with almost 549 million domestic tourists estimated in the country in 2002. Altogether, these tourists generated 229 million tourist trips in India in the same period. Some categories of domestic tourism, such as those related to travel for social purposes, are relatively uniformly spread across the country, across income classes.

Others, such as for leisure and holiday travel, show more heterogeneity across different parts of the country. This comprehensive survey of domestic tourism provides several details of tourism behavior, including expenditures on different types of trips by varying groups of travelers.

Finally these findings were generating strong interest in the government agencies, private- sector, and stake holders in tourism development, academics, and the media.

Tourism Industry Association Newzeland (2006), (www.TIA.com) discussion document domestic tourism promotion (September 2005), and to consider and recommended further actions to address the issues identified in that document. This paper was explained about issues behind the poor performance of domestic tourism. On the behalf of its members TIA recommends the following course of action to the Minister of Tourism.

- 1) The government convenes an interagency working group involving the tourism industry and central government representatives to consider the issues identified in this document and to agree on a work programmed to address the priority issues identified, in particular.
- 2) That the government ensures tourism is prominently featured in its domestic business initiatives such as Export Year 2007 and the Buy Kiwi made program.
And
- 3) That the government engage with sector interests to maximize yield, seasonal and regional spread and foster domestic tourism development, consistent with its 2005 election manifesto pledge.

The finding of this study that the industry contributes \$ 9.8 billion to Newzeland's economy. The tourism Industry directly and indirectly employs 1 in 10 Newzelanders in a diverse range of business. The majority of these are small and medium sized enterprises. Not only is tourism important because of its size, as well as being 9.4% of Newzeland's GDP.

-) Highly employment intensive; and
-) Regionally dispersed

The tourism industry in Newzeland consists of more than 8,000 small and medium sized businesses.

Of these businesses, more employ less than five people. Newzeland currently welcomes around 2.370 million overseas visitors to its shores every year. The domestic tourism industry is also important in helping to sustain a vibrant tourism industry.

2.8 Review of Masters Level Dissertations

Shilu (2011) in her M.A. thesis of “An Analysis of Domestic Tourism” in this study she took the case study of Pokhara valley and she focused mainly the natural tourism in Pokhara and its promotion. Some suggestion for the promotion of tourism in Pokhara is listed below:

- a) In Pokhara there is need to develop man made product such as Disney land or Disney world, Animal Zoo, Birds world, Botanical garden etc, Which help to increase length of stay of domestic tourist.
- b) To increase tourist’s expenditure, hoteliers of Pokhara should focus on the quality service and service charge should be made affordable for all categories of the tourists.
- c) There should be made special religious tour packages to target these tourists.
- d) There is need of sports activities for the youngsters such as Paragliding, Ultra light flight, Mountain biking, Rock climbing, Rafting etc.
- e) Pokhara Mahotsav should be organized in main city of our country.
- f) Transport services should be well managed and at fix affordable rate.

Paudel (2009) in his M.A. Thesis entitled “Scope of Domestic tourism in Chitwan” has focused on scope and prospect of domestic tourism in different part of Chitwan valley. This study has examined the potentiality and essentiality of domestic tourism in Chitwan valley. The objective of this study were to investigate prospect of domestic tourism in Chitwan and next one was to explore potential area of tourism in Chitwan and third one was to access external tourism activities. For the fulfillment of the objectives he used the primary as well as the secondary data.

From results of this study shows, he made a conclusion that there is a great potentiality for domestic tourism in Chitwan. The study found that 60% respondents are selected for interview out of 520 in whole Chitwan about 12% of total number of Nepalese visited Chitwan national park out of 30100 in B.S. 2063/64 for jungle safari, bird watching and crocodile watching. So importance of domestic tourism is essential to apply in Chitwan to different part of people from Nepal.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is the most important aspect of research work and a way to systematically solve research problem. It facilitates the research a way to systematically solve research problems. It facilitates the research work and provides reliability and validity. Research methodology employed in this study is presented below.

3.2 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area

One of the crucial issues of fieldwork is the selection of study area because it is certainly a difficult task to select and appropriate site on the possible sector and place. Bhairahwa is the birth place of the researcher and is keen to know about Buddhism therefore Lumbini is chosen for the study area. Lumbini was situated in Siwalik range in Rupandehi, Bhairahawa city. It is nearly 300 km southeast of capital Kathmandu.

3.3 Research Design

This study attempts to identify the socio-economic impact of tourism in Lumbini area. For this study, data and information collected from field survey in Lumbini and analyzed to fulfill the objectives of this study. Thus the research has been descriptive as well as quantitative as well as qualitative.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

In this study both primary and secondary information have been used. Primary data have been collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations. Similarly, secondary data have been collected from various published and unpublished materials by related organizations like as Nepal tourism Board, Kantipur Dainik, The Himalayan Times, Lumbini Darpan, Hoteliers, Tourists and local peoples and other magazines.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

This study has been based on Lumbini area of Rupandehi district and random sampling method has been used. Sampling unit for this study is the tourist of universe, hotel owners of Lumbini, local people's & shopkeepers of Lumbini. The sampling size of this study is 30 tourist 10 hotel owners and 20 local people.

3.6 Data Analysis & Presentation

After collecting the qualitative and quantitative data from primary as well as secondary sources have been processed analyzed and separated into different groups. The qualitative data has been described in simple descriptive way. The qualitative data has been described using simple statistical tools such as tabulation, frequency and percentage.

CHAPTER FOUR

TOURISM IN LUMBINI

Lumbini, an attractive tourism destination in Nepal is situated in the foothills of the Churia range. It is one of the small towns in the Terai region, lies in the border region of the country. Terai is the granary of Nepal and also the home to Royal Chitwan Park. Lumbini is the most important site for the followers of Lord Buddha and those interested in Buddhism. Lumbini is now being developed as a major place of pilgrimage with the assistance of United Nations. More than 400,000 Buddhist and non Buddhist visit Lumbini every year. It is also a UNESCO world heritage site and holds immense archeological and religious importance. Lumbini is one of four magnets for pilgrimage that sprang up in places pivotal to the life of the Buddha, the other being at Kushinagar, Bodh Gaya and Sarnath. There are also green lawns and gardens around this pilgrimage site. The Muslims constitute almost half the population of Lumbini although their population in the whole of Nepal is negligible. It is 307 km west from Kathmandu and 27 km from Sunauli on the Indo-Nepal Southern border.

Lumbini the birth place of Lord Buddha, The messenger of peace, is one of the places of the earth. Lord Buddha mother Shakya Queen Mayawati, gave birth to prince Gautam inside the beautiful Lumbini garden in 623 B.C. The holy Lumbini is the most sacred pilgrimage site for the millions of Buddhist throughout the world. Most of the tourist arriving in Nepal visit Lumbini characterised by peaceful environment and the numerous temples and monasteries constructed by various countries. Lumbini is suitable place to understand the historic background of Buddhism as well as the life history of Lord Buddha. The temple dedicated to Mayadevi is the main attraction of Lumbini, located besides the temple are the holy Puskarini lake and the Ashok pillar, erected by the emperor Ashok of Magadh, India to mark the birth place of Lord Buddha. A couple of kilometers away, a complex of monasteries is constructed on a grand scale, Monasteries in the respective styles of Myanmar (Burma), China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam and Thailand are among those that are built. Also in the vicinity are the Lumbini Research Institute, which has an impressive collection of Buddhist

literature and a Museum. Both are open from Sunday to Saturday, 10 am to 5 pm. The other attraction of Lumbini is Bird watching, Ashokan pillar, Jagdishpur Tal, Temples of different countries, Kudan etc.

4.1 Means of Transportation

The various means of transportation as Air Service, Bus Service (local and tourist' standard), Helicopter service, car, Van service etc are available from Kathmandu and other major cities of our country to reach in Lumbini. Those are explained in below,

Air Service: - There are 4-5 regular flights everyday in Bhairahawa from Kathmandu used to fly from different airways such as Buddha air, Yeti air etc. Bhairahwa is the main gateway city to Lumbini. The official name of Bhairahwa airport is "Gautam Buddha Airport". It is the nearest airport to visit Lumbini. It is 35-45 minutes flight from Kathmandu to Bhairahwa depending upon the aeroplanes. There is about an hour comfortable drive from Bhairahwa airport to Lumbini. Taxi and cars are available between Bhairahwa airports to Lumbini. The airport is one of the nearest airports from Sunauli, India (U.P.) which is 6 km and 15 minutes drive.

Bus Services: - Lumbini can be reached from Kathmandu within about 7-8 hours. There are regular tourist buses moving from Kathmandu to Bhairahawa and also the regular buses moving from Pokhara, Kakadvitta, Birgunj, Mahendranagar and from many other major cities. Local bus, Micro Vans are easily found to reach Lumbini from several parts of our country such as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Butwal and so on.

Helicopter Service: - It takes 40-50 minutes landing in Lumbini from Kathmadu. Karnali air, Asian air, Simrik air, Dynesti air etc has provides their service on it. (Tourism mirror, 2008)

4.2 Natural Heritages of Lumbini

Lumbini is a world heritage site that attracts tourists from all over the world. It was inscribed on UNESCO'S list of world Heritage in 1997 as the birth place of Lord

Buddha in 623 B.C. The feelings of spiritual relief and satisfaction that one gets in such a calm and peaceful place is liberating and unforgettable. It is only one place of Nepal having amazing naturality and cultural value which attracts all Buddhist and non Buddhist from all over the world. Farmlands of Lumbini have been identified as an important Bird area having high biodiversity and unique ecosystem in Nepal. Bird Specialty includes; Sarus Crane, Lesser Adjutant, Indian spotted eagle, critically endangered two species of Gyps and several birds of prey, owls etc. Mammals include Nilgai, Asiatic Golden jackle, Jungle cat, Grey Mongoose etc. A two hour drive westward to Jagdishpur reservoir will be interesting for several water bird species. Lumbini is also important for its native culture like Birha Song, Lorikayan Song, Faruahi Nach, Dhakki handicrafts, Chapuri handicrafts etc. Hindus regard the Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu and thousands of Hindu pilgrims come here on the full moon; of the Nepali month of Baisakh to worship Maya Devi as Rupa Devi, the mother of Goddess of Lumbini. Many bird species visit this man made reservoir during the winter time. Some of the natural heritages of Lumbini are- The Rummendei pillar, The Mayadevi temple, Dharmaswami Maharaja Buddha Vihar, Kapilvastu, Aroarakot, Gotihawa, Kudan, Niglihawa, Sagarhawa, Devdaha, Ramagrama, Village tour etc.

4.3 Temples and Monuments of Lumbini

Lumbini has great potentiality to develop as religious tourism along with the natural and cultural heritages. It is the fourth largest tourist destination in Nepal. Nearly 300,000 to 400,000 (latest context) tourists visit the area every year (Lumbini Development Trust). It was the place where Buddha lived until the age of 29. Lumbini has a number of temples, including the Mayadevi temple and other under construction. There are also many monasteries which are constructed by other Asian countries like China, Japan and Thailand. The Maya Devi Shrine complex is the heart of all monuments at this holy site. The complex also bears the testimony of several layers of construction over the centuries. The main object of worship here is the nativity Sculpture. Many Nepalese from various parts of our country and Indian tourist as well as the tourist of all over the world are come regularly to worship the goddess

Mayadevi. The Marker stone, Nativity Sculpture and the Ashoka pillar are the three most emblematic monuments at the Mayadevi temple in Lumbini. Tiraulakot lies 28 km east of Lumbini, which is the capital of Sakyas and is 32 km east of Devadaha, the capital of the Koliyas. It was a beautiful pleasure garden collectively maintained by both the kingdoms during the lifetime of the lord Buddha.

Now days in Lumbini lot of pilgrims visiting from the world. One hand, it is pilgrims tour and other hand it displays the great archaeological triumph of mankind. There are 62 archaeological sites in Lumbini region exhibiting different events in Buddha's life. The 'Lumbini Buddhist circuit Tour' is a visual aid of Buddha's life and development of Buddhism.

4.4 Adventures in Lumbini

Lumbini is the heaven place for the entire Buddhist over the world like Makka and Madina for muslims, which they can achieve once upon their life-time. Pilgrimage to Lumbini has been a life time dream of many Buddhists. The present Lumbini is divided into a ratio of 1:3 which means it is 3 km long for every 1km wide. In total its 2 km by 6 km. The holy site of Lumbini is bordered by a large monastic zone in which only monasteries can be built, no shops, hotels or restaurants. It is separated into an eastern and western monastic zone, the eastern having the Theravadin monasteries, the western having Mahayana and Vajrayana monasteries. The holy site of Lumbini has ruins of ancient monasteries, a sacred Bodhi tree, an ancient bathing pond, the Ashokan pillar and the Mayadevi temple, where the precise place of birth of Buddha is located. From early morning to early evening, pilgrims from various countries perform chanting and meditation at the site.

Maya Devi Temple

It is largely regarded as the place where Queen Maya Devi gave birth to Siddhartha Gautam, Where the precise place of birth of Buddha is located. The nativity sculpture is the main object of worship here. The restored Mayadevi temple was reopened on May16, 2003 on the 2547th birth anniversary of Lord Buddha. Government of Nepal

and LDT jointly restored the temple. The ground floor consists of the remains of the foundations of the early Mayadevi Temple that dates back to 3rd century BC.

Marker Stone

This stone conglomerate located deeply buried in the Sanctorum pinpoints the exact birth spot of the Buddha, which was discovered after a meticulous excavation of the old Mayadevi Temple in 1996. The Marker stone was found in the same distance and direction as mentioned by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveler in his travel account. The size of the marker stone is 70cm×40cm×10cm.

The Nativity Sculpture

The image of Mayadevi, also known as the Nativity Sculpture dates back to 4th CE, which depicts the nativity scene. Mayadevi holding a branch of a tree with her right hand for support in the time of her deliver. Next to her Gautami Prajapati, her young sister, in supporting posture is standing. The newly born prince Siddhartha is standing upright on a lotus pedestal, with two celestial figures receiving him.

Puskarini, the Holy Pond

It is the pond where Mayadevi bathed just before giving birth to prince Siddhartha and the infant prince is believed to have given first purification bath. The pond has terraced steps and is riveted by beautifully layered bricks.

The Ashokan Pillar

The historical pillar was erected by Emperor Ashoka in 249 BC bears the first epigraphic evidence with reference to the birthplace of Lord Buddha. It is the most noteworthy monument and an authentic historic document of birthplace of Lord Buddha in Lumbini. The inscription engraved by Emperor Ashoka is still intact and testifies the authenticity of the birthplace. The text written in Brahmi script and pali language is translated as follows: “King Piyadasi (Ashoka), the beloved of the Gods, in the twentieth year of reign, himself made a royal visit. Sakyamuni Buddha was born here, therefore, the marker stone was worshiped and a stone pillar was erected. The lord having been born here, the tax of the village was reduced to the eight parts”.

Birdwatching

Lumbini is a paradise for bird lovers. A number of perennial and seasonal rivers and streams including the Telar, Tinau, Sundi, Dano, Kothi, Danda and Banganga rivers systems flows through the area. The forest, Scrub, wetlands and grasslands surrounding Lumbini Master Plan Area are especially important refuge for wildlife. By these rivers and streams one can observe Shrubs, Grasslands and isolated trees colorful birds etc (Lumbini Darpan, 2069).

4.5 Master Plan of Lumbini

In 1978, the Master Plan designed by Prof. Tange was finalized and approved by the government of Nepal and United Nations. In the meantime, government of Nepal was directly involved in the planning and development of Lumbini through formation of Lumbini Development committee. The committee acquired necessary land, relocated the villagers and commenced the development of basic infrastructures including

forestation program in the planned area. The master plan thus changed the face of Lumbini. In 1985, the Lumbini development trust act came into existence and Lumbini Development trust (LDT) was formed accordingly. Now the Trust is responsible for the implementation of the master plan and for the overall development of Lumbini, and other Buddhist sites of Kapilvastu, Devadaha and Ramagrama.

Concept of master plan

The master plan covers an area of 1*3 sq. miles, comprising three zones of a square mile each. The three zones are linked with walkways and a canal, these are:

-) Sacred Garden
-) Monastic zone
-) New Lumbini village

The focus of Tange's design is the sacred Garden located in the southern part. The ultimate objective of the design here is to create an atmosphere of spirituality, peace, universal brotherhood and nonviolence consistent with the time and Buddha's message to the world. The Sacred Garden shelters the ancient monuments at the center in a freshly restored atmosphere of serene and lush forest and water body surrounding the complex.

The Monastic Zone is situated in the middle with a forest area between the Sacred Garden and the New Lumbini Village. The zone is divided into two Monastic enclaves by a Centre Canal .There are 13 plots of land in the East Monastic Zone and 29 in the West Monastic Enclave, having 42 plots in total each allotted for the construction of new monasteries of Theravada and Mahayana school of Buddhism.

The cultural center lies between the Monastic Zone and the New Lumbini Village. A research center, a library, an auditorium and a museum provide information to the visitors and research and study facilities to the students and researchers.

The northern part of the master plan area is being developed as the New Lumbini Village .It is also a gateway to the outer world, where the visitors can find comfortable

hotels and restaurants offering necessary facilities .The World Peace Pagoda of Japan and the Crane Sanctuary are located here.

4.6 Museums in Lumbini

The Lumbini museum is located in Terai region. It is centered at the culturally rich zone and thus has Mauryan and Kushana coins, religious manuscripts, terra-cotta fragments as well as stone and metal sculptures. Stamp collection from worldwide is another interesting thing about this gallery.

In the opposite side of Lumbini museum, there is an institute that has been contributing to the study of Buddhism or any other religion. The institute is called Lumbini International Research Institute (LIRI) which runs in collaboration with Lumbini Development Trust and Reiyukai of Japan. It contains around 12,000 books related to religion, art, architecture and philosophy.

In the west of Lumbini village, 27 km far, is Kapilvastu Museum in the village of Tilaurakot. It has a wonderful collection of coins, pottery, jewelry, ornaments and toys of the history between seventh century B.C. and fourth century A.D.

4.7 Village Tourism Destinations

Rural tourism is a relatively new concept as well as integral part of the whole tourism scenario. The concept of rural tourism was started by club Mediterranean with the view that people who live and work in cities need holidays in totally different surrounding. The club Mediterranean started its first “Vacation Village” on the Spanish Island in Majroca in 1950 (Kunwar, 1997). Similarly, in Nepal community based rural tourism development in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus and Nagi. Rural tourism in Nepal as a new agenda in travel trade and tourism industry (Upadhyaya, 2005).

Rural tourism has been recognized as an important tool for poverty alleviation. Although it has been encouraged by incorporating rural tourism in government’s plan and policy, its progress is rather moving at a glacial pace. Since the Ninth plan (1997-

2002) till the Interim plan (2008-2010), Rural Tourism has been given utmost importance. Owing to village based structure, Nepal has many destinations where community based rural tourism can be promoted. (Upadhaya, 2008)

The concept of village tourism is one of 'home stay' 'paying guest' with an emphasis on interacting and living with the host community. It offers the visitors an opportunity to experience firsthand the culture, customs, and daily life of the household and the community. Lumbini is not only the gate way for pilgrims but also perfect destinations for all kinds of tourists. Many villages around Lumbini have their own cultures and traditions, there are no lodges and public houses, however tourists can bring tents to spend night or they can join home stay with villagers. Madhubani, Khudabagar, Bhagwanpur, Ardauli etc are the villages around the Lumbini. But Lumbini can't access the rural tourism till now.

Sirubari is an ideal model tourist village with rich Gurung culture. The accommodation is simple but comfortable with good bedding as well as clean toilet facilities. The food is delicious and tourists can have their meal as one of the family members. In night the community organizes various traditional Gurung and Nepali dancing and singing. (Upadhaya, 2008)

4.8 Natural Bio-diversity

Lumbini has not only the spiritual and religious significance but also it fascinates a large number of naturalists, botanists and zoologists. Visitors can see a wide variety of sub-tropical shrubs, herbs, flowers and plants, which serve as a habitat for hundred of birds and animal species. The habitat area of Lumbini Master Plan consists of 58% grassland, 40% secondary forest and 2% wetland that include rivers and ponds. Lumbini harbors indigenous plant species as well as plants associated with the Buddha's life: mango, jackfruit, Bodhi tree, bamboo, Arjuna, Ashoka and Zyzophus berry. The Telar River, in which the Buddha was bathed, is an important natural environment in natural Bio- conserving the ecosystem of the area. The Lumbini habitat harbors contain more than 250 species of birds. The Sarus Crane, Lesser

Adjutant, Indian spotted Eagle, White necked Stork, Black stork, purple Heron etc and different species of Egrets.

The area also harbors endangered animals and reptiles such as the blue Bull, Python and monitor Lizard and unique mammal families like the Bengal Fox, Asiatic Golden Jackal, jungle cat and Grey Mongoose, among others. In 1997, surveys of the wetlands and the renovated pond commenced to see how they could be recharged during and the monsoon. Wetland 'A' has a 130 m long dyke while Wetland 'B' has a 105 m dyke. The pond has witnessed the return of many birds' species. Aquatic vegetation includes the typha, hydrilla, pondweed and eleocharis.

4.9 Festivals in Lumbini

Festivals have a very important place in the life and culture of the people of Lumbini. Lumbini is the habitat of various cast and ethnic groups such as Brahmins, Chettri, Muslims, Yadavs, Kewats, Harijans etc. Buddha Jayanti, Dashain, Tihar, Teej, Krishnajanmastmi, Fagu, Rakshabandhan, BAKrid and eid are the main festivals of Hindus and muslims community which is celebrated in all part of the country.

Gai Jatra, festival of Newar community falls in the last August. Holi, festivals of colors celebrates in all community. Biraha song is a specialty of Lumbini. This song is performed by Yadav cast of Lumbini. Buddha Jayanti is celebrated in Lumbini in between huge mass of national and international community in the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha.

4.10 Accommodation

For successful tourism, accommodations must be available in sufficient quantity and quality to maintain the demand of the travelers who arrive at the destination. Hotels vary tremendously in their physical facilities, level of maintenance and cleanliness and services. Unless all of the factors are at satisfactory level, tourism cannot succeed. The Three star Buddha Maya Garden, Kasai, Hokke and Anand Hotels are the biggest and most beautifully located hotels in south Asia while the unique Bamboo Resort, New Crystal still remain the famous for the rich and the famous. Lumbini has a few

business and budget hotels like the Lumbini Garden, Yeti Hotel, Jambala Hotel, Nansc Hotel, and Hotel Asoka are those seeking to mix business and pleasure. All types of accommodations such as deluxe, medium and general standards are available. There are altogether 20-30 hotels of every class to accommodate about 10,000 visitors.

Luxurious European and Japanese hotel is facilitated for tourist and pilgrims in Lumbini. There are budget class hotel and guest houses in all foreign and Nepali monasteries. Best and luxurious hotels are also lies in gateway of Lumbini (Bhairahawa) which is 22 km east of birth place.

4.11 Travel agencies in Lumbini

According to Rupandehi Tourism Office there are more than 56 travel agencies in Lumbini who provide travel service for tourists. Some of them are Nepa International PVT. LTD accredited agencies. The tour and travel agencies in Lumbini are capable of providing domestic and international air tickets, train tickets to India, Deluxe tourist buses to Kathmandu and other destination.

4.12 Tourism Related Government offices

In order to facilitate tourism entrepreneurs and tourists in Lumbini, several offices and associations have established. They work as per their authorities. Nepal tourism Board, tourism office and Immigration office are directly related with government of Nepal and other offices such as Belahiya Paryatan Board, Lumbini, Lumbini Development Trust, Yeti Tours and Travels etc and some other institutions which are devoted to give services to the tourists.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The major objectives of this study are to explore the average length of stay of the domestic tourists and their average expenditures. Available information from secondary data included and analyzed them. The information on the number of tourist, purpose of visitors, tourist arrivals by major continents, tourist arrival by age and sex group, length of stay, foreign exchange earnings from tourist are analyzed in this chapter. This chapter also analyzed primary data and presents the graphical figure.

5.1 Total Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini

Foreign exchange earnings and employment generation from tourism depend upon the inflow of tourist expenditure pattern and their length of stay. Table below shows the total tourist arrivals in Lumbini and growth rate in different years since 2000 to 2012.

Table No. 1: Total Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini (2002-2012)

S. No.	Year	Number of tourist			Total	Remarks
		Passport holder*	Nepali	Indians		
1	2002	9,036	-	-	9,036	
2	2003	28,053	-	-	28,053	
3	2004	37,892	-	-	37,892	
4	2005	39,892	-	-	39,892	
5	2006	49,595	-	-	49,595	
6	2007	71,053	-	-	71,053	
7	2008	82,089	-	-	82,089	
8	2009	85,075	-	-	85,075	
9	2010	99,508	4,26,250	-	5,25,758	
10	2011	1,28,259	3,95,570	63,709	5,87,538	
11	2012	136,001	500,9073	113,195	525,8269	

Source: Field Survey 2013

*Passport holder means the tourist from USA, UK, Shrilanka, Thailand, Korea, China, Vietnam, Japan, France, Belgium etc.

The above table shows that the inflow of tourist in Lumbini is increasing after year by year. The rate of growth in foreign tourist in 2012 is higher than that of 2010 and 2011 but the growth rate of domestic tourist in 2011 is lower than that of 2010. Thus it can be analyzed that the number of tourists visiting Lumbini has increased by 29.09% in 2012 compared to 2011.

5.2 Means of Transportation Used by Tourist

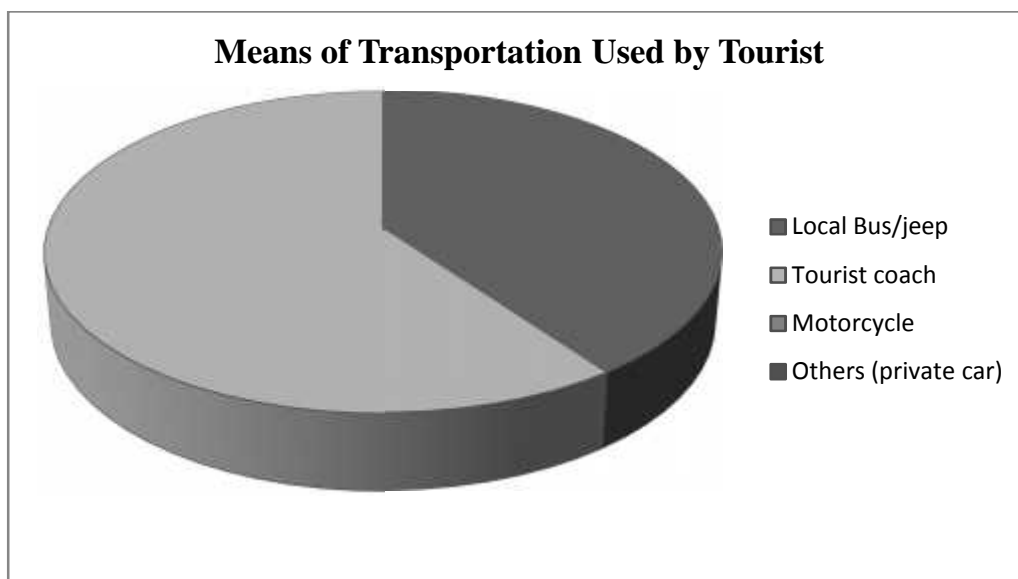
There are different means of transportations which can be used by tourist in Lumbini. Due to the excellent facility of road in Lumbini, they can easily use local bus, Jeep, tourist coach, motorcycle, Rickshaw, private car and others. There local bus available from Bhairahwa to Lumbini and Rickshaw is available 24 hours in Lumbini to make their tour romantic and comfortable. The different means of transportation used by tourist is present in table below.

Table No. 2: Means of Transportation Used by Tourist

Means of Transportation	Number of respondent	Percent (%)
Local Bus/jeep	12	40
Tourist coach	18	60
Motorcycle	-	-
Others (private car)	-	-
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that 60% of the tourists have used tourist coach and 40% tourists have used local bus but no any tourist have used motorcycle and other vehicles.



Source: Field Survey, 2013.

5.3 Tourist Arrivals in Lumbini By purpose of Visit

The tourists have been visiting to the Lumbini having different purpose such as pleasure peaceful environment, sightseeing, Bird watching. The arrival of tourist in Lumbini by the purpose of visit has been shown by the following table.

Table No. 3: Total Tourists Arrivals by purpose of Visit

Purpose of Visit	Number of Respondent	Percent (%)
Pleasure	8	27
Peaceful environment	5	20
Sight seeing	7	20
Worship	10	33
Others (Study/ Research)	-	-
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that 27% of sampled tourist has visited Lumbini for achieving entertain (pleasure). Similarly, 20% has visited for peaceful environment, 20% for Sightseeing and 33% for worship of Lord Buddha. From the field study, we can say that worship of Lord God is the most attractive factor of tourism attraction.

5.4 Length of stay of Tourist in Lumbini

The length stay is a crucial factor in tourism development. In order to develop the tourism industry, it is necessary not only to increase the number of tourist inflow but also has to increase their length of stay. Length of stay depends upon two things: one is expenditure habit of tourist and other is providing facilities for tourist in that area. There are no. of hotels and restaurants for tourists in Lumbini. The length of stay of tourist in Lumbini can be seen in the table below.

Table No. 4: Length of Stay of Tourist in Lumbini

Period of stay	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
One day	16	53
Two day	9	30
Three day	1	3
Above three day	4	14
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the survey result, about 53% of the tourists stayed only one day. Likewise, about 30% of them stayed in Lumbini for two day, 3% for three day and 14% of them stayed more than three days. From the field survey, we can say that most of tourists who have been visiting in Lumbini have not stayed so long time as we expect.

5.5 Tourist Expenditure pattern in Lumbini

The tourist expenditure pattern depends upon available facilities and their purpose of expenditure. It is directly related with length of stay of tourist. We can understand from the following table about the expenditure pattern of tourist in Lumbini.

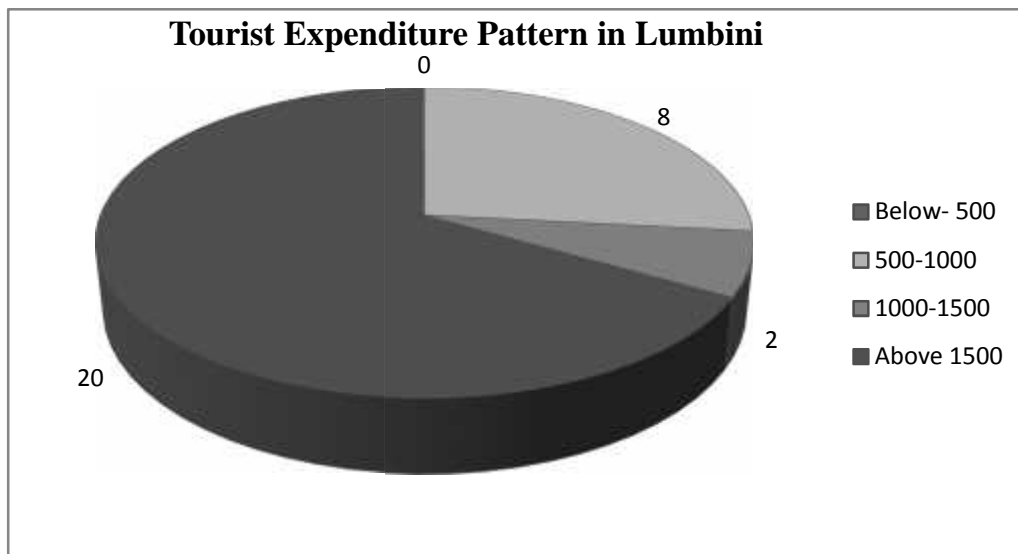
Table No. 5: Tourist Expenditure Pattern in Lumbini

Amount of daily expenditure by per tourist (NRs.)	Number of respondent	Percent (%)
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Below- 500	-	-
500-1000	8	27
1000-1500	2	7
Above 1500	20	66
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Out of 30 respondents, 27% of tourists expend more than Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 1000 per day. Similarly, 7 % of tourists expend more than 1000 and less than Rs.1500 and 66% of tourist expend more than Rs. 1500 per day. Above result shows that the expenditure pattern of tourist in Lumbini is very good. We can show the results from table 5 in chart below:



5.6 Hotel Facilities in Lumbini

In order to facilitate tourists, 24 major hotels and resort have established among them 6 hotels are of 3rd star rank and 4 hotels are under construction. Few, the local people also have managed home stay facility to the tourist in Lumbini. The hotel facilities in Lumbini can be analyzed below table.

Table No. 6: Hotel Facilities in Lumbini

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
1	Lumbini Guest House	6	12
2	Lumbini Garden Lodge	10	20
3	Rahul Guest House	7	15
4	Lumbini Village Lodge	11	25
5	Royal Guest House	8	16
6	Maya Devi Guest House	20	36
7	Lumbini Garden New Crystal Hotel	72	144
8	Hotel Ananda Inn Pvt Ltd	22	49
9	Buddha Bhumi Guest House	16	42
10	Siddhartha Guest House	20	40
11	Buddha Maya Garden	74	148
12	Gautam Buddha Lodge	8	16
13	Hotel Buddha Palace	10	23
14	Sunflower Travellers Lodge	11	27
15	Hotel Peaceland Pvt Ltd	22	47
16	Lumbini Bamboo Resort	54	162
17	Lumbini Jambala Hotel	30	54
18	Nepal Hokke Pvt. Ltd.	27	54
19	Lumbini Hotel Kasai	30	60

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows the hotel facilities in Lumbini. Buddha Maya Garden hotel has 74 rooms and 148 beds as the largest and the more facilitated hotel in Lumbini. Similarly, Lumbini Garden New Crystal Hotel has 72 rooms and 144 beds as the second large capacity hotel in Lumbini, Lumbini Bamboo Resort has 54 rooms and 162 beds, Lumbini Jambala Hotel has 30 rooms and 54 beds, Lumbini Hotel Kasai has 30 rooms and 60 beds, Nepal Hokke Pvt. Ltd. Hotel has 27 rooms and 54 beds, Hotel Ananda Inn Pvt Ltd has 22 rooms and 49 beds, Maya Devi Guest House has 20 rooms and 36 beds and Siddhartha Guest house provide 20 rooms and 40 beds for lodging and Fooding. On the time of field survey the behavior and facilities of all the hotels and hotelers are good and satisfactory.

5.7 Employment Generation in Lumbini

Employment generation has the major economic advantage from tourism. It means direct and indirect employment opportunities have been created through tourism. The table below shows the employment in hotels and restaurants in Lumbini.

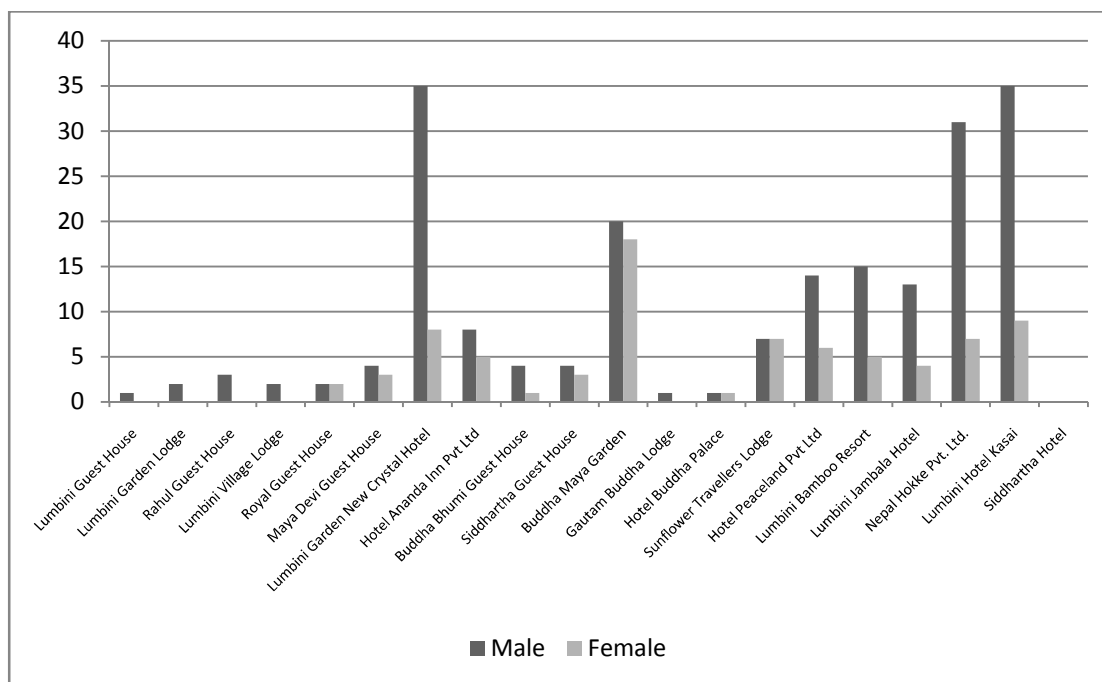
Table No. 7: Employment generation in Lumbini

S. No.	Name of the Hotels	No. of employment	Male	Male %	Female	Female %
1	Lumbini Guest House	1	1	100	0	0
2	Lumbini Garden Lodge	2	2	100	0	0
3	Rahul Guest House	3	3	100	0	0
4	Lumbini Village Lodge	2	2	100	0	0
5	Royal Guest House	4	2	50	2	50
6	Maya Devi Guest House	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
7	Lumbini Garden New Crystal Hotel	43	35	81.4	8	18.6
8	Hotel Ananda Inn Pvt Ltd	13	8	61.53	5	38.47
9	Buddha Bhumi Guest House	5	4	80	1	20
10	Siddhartha Guest House	7	4	57.14	3	42.86

11	Buddha Maya Garden	38	20	52.64	18	47.36
12	Gautam Buddha Lodge	01	1	100	0	0
13	Hotel Buddha Palace	2	1	50	1	50
14	Sunflower Travellers Lodge	14	7	50	7	50
15	Hotel Peaceland Pvt Ltd	20	14	70	6	30
16	Lumbini Bamboo Resort	20	15	75	5	25
17	Lumbini Jambala Hotel	17	13	76.47	4	23.53
18	Nepal Hokke Pvt. Ltd.	38	31	81.57	7	18.43
19	Lumbini Hotel Kasai	44	35	79.54	9	20.46
20	Siddhartha Hotel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Total	281	202	71.88%	79	28.12%

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table no. 7 shows that the direct employed people in Lumbini. According to above table, total no. of employed people in hotel at Lumbini is 281 among them male are 202 and female are 79. In other words 71.88% is male and 28.12% is female. On the view of employment Lumbini Hotel Kasai is the largest hotel that generates large employment for the people. The data has been presented in figure below:



Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.8 Impact of Tourism according to the Hotel Owner

During the field survey the hotel owners were also asked about the impact of tourism, what kinds of change they noticed with the increase of number of tourists visiting Lumbini.

Table No. 8 Impact of tourism according to Hotel Owner

S. No.	Impact description	Positive effect		Negative effect		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Development infrastructure	10	100	-	-	10	100
2	Conservation and promotion of Natural and cultural Heritage	10	100	-	-	10	100
3	Opportunity of employment and Service	9	90	1	10	10	100
4	Opportunity of local business	8	80	2	20	10	100
5	Community Welfare	6	60	4	40	10	100

6	Growth in moral and social assumption and values	4	40	6	60	10	100
7	Increase in living standard of people	5	50	5	50	10	100
8	Price rise in services and commodities	4	40	6	60	10	100
9	Establishment and promotion traditional cottage industry	9	90	1	10	10	100
10	Awareness in local people	8	80	2	20	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Since the history of tourism is very large in compare to other areas of tourist destination but the impact of tourism in Lumbini play the vital role on the living style of people in Lumbini.

The above table shows the impact of tourism in Lumbini through the eye of hotel owner. They do not agree that over all impacts of tourism were positive in their village. At the time of reply, the development of infrastructure, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural heritage and awareness in local people put the 100% positive impact. Whereas growth in moral value and social assumption and rules, price rise in services and commodities have negative impact. More than 60% respondents were agreeing the negative effect on price and social value.

5.9 Infrastructure Facilities Available in Lumbini

The development of infrastructure facilities is very much important for the development of tourism. At the time of field survey the hotel owner in Lumbini were asked to evaluate the different infrastructure facilities. The survey result about infrastructure facilities from the age of hotel owner are presented below table.

Table No. 9: Infrastructure Facilities available in Lumbini

S. No.	Facilities	Excellent		Good		Bad		Don't Know	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Water Supply	-	-	9	90	1	10	-	-
2	Communication	-	-	10	100	-	-	-	-
3	Transport	-	-	8	80	2	20	-	-
4	Health Service	-	-	7	70	3	30	-	-
5	Electricity	-	-	9	90	1	10	-	-
6	Security/ Peace	6	60	4	40	-	-	-	-
7	Financial Service	-	-	-	-	10	100	-	-
8	Waste collection and disposal system	-	-	6	60	4	40	-	-
9	Drainage System	-	-	8	80	2	20	-	-
10	Hotel	-	-	9	90	1	10	-	-
11	Restaurants	-	-	8	80	2	20	-	-
12	Sports Service	-	-	9	90	1	10	-	-
13	Behavior of local people	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Conservation of promotion of natural and cultural assets	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey 2013

The above table shows that perception to the current situation of infrastructure Facilities in Lumbini according to the hotel owner. Most of respondents are satisfied with available infrastructure in Lumbini except waste collection and disposal system in Lumbini. Moreover they satisfied with the behavior of local people and also the conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets. During field visit 100% in communication and hotel 90% in water supply. 80% in transport and restaurant service and they also recommend upgrade waste collection and disposal system.

5.10 Perception toward the Future Pattern of Tourism Development in Lumbini according to the Hotel Owner

During the field visit when hotel owners are asked about prospect at tourism development in Lumbini, 100% hotel owners are seen excellent. Though tourism activities are limited around the market area with a few active people most of local residents and hotel owners are aware of the fact that the future pattern of the tourism development in Lumbini should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class.

The future pattern to tourism development in Lumbini is shown in the table below.

Table No. 10: Future Pattern of Tourism Development According to Hotel Owner

S. No.	Future Pattern	Absolutely		Desired		No Desired	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	To benefit rich and upper class only	-	-	-	-	10	100
2	To benefit poor and lower class only	2	20	8	80	-	-
3	To benefit only those who are professional	10	100	-	-	-	-
4	To benefit only who can invest	4	40	4	40	2	20

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that all the hotel owners are with the situation of the poor villages thus they put their emphasis upon the rational of equal and justifiable distribution of revenue generated from tourism in Lumbini among all the villagers that is why all the respondents (100%) replied against the sole benefit of rich and upper classes. Likewise, about 20% are against the benefit only for those who can invest. Similarly, they have also given preferences (100%) to those competent, efficient and

professional who can contribute their abilities for the development of tourism in Lumbini.

Survey of Local Resident

During the field visit 20 respondents were asked about the present situation and future prospect of tourism in Lumbini, and also analyzed the direct and indirect impacts of tourism in villagers. Since development of tourism in Lumbini has brought many changes in the lives of local residents. It is necessary to interact with local residents about tourism.

5.11 Classification of Respondents by Profession

The respondents are engaged in different professional for the live hood like business and trade, agriculture, services and other activities. Generally, Yadav's, Chaudhary, Muslims are found to engaged in agriculture and other government services, Gupta and Baniya are found to work in trade and business and the Brahman and Chhetries are found to engaged in government services. The classification and profession of respondents are shown in table below.

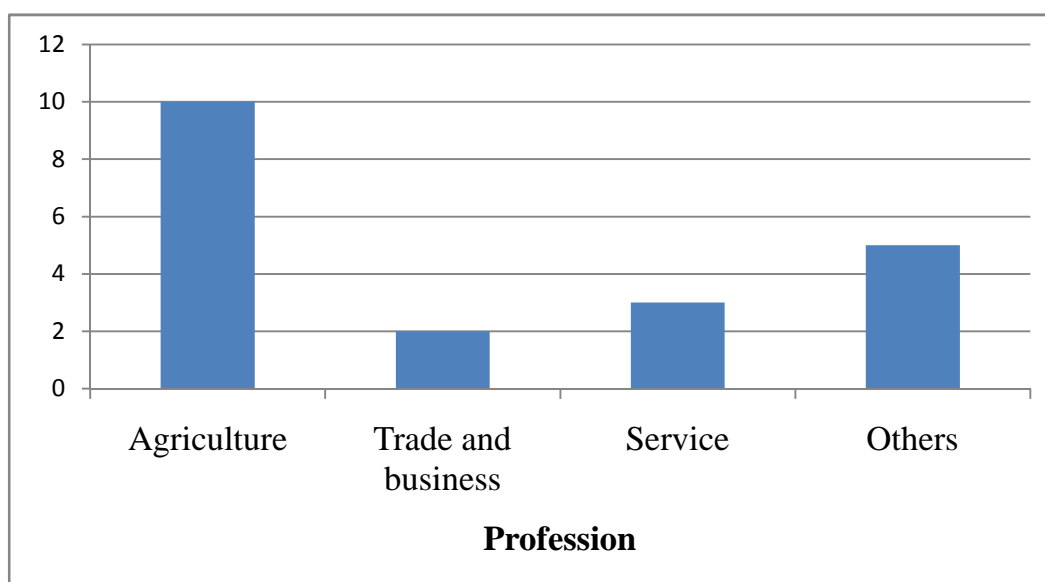
Table No. 11: Classification of Respondents by Profession

S. No.	Profession	Number	Percent
1	Agriculture	10	50
2	Trade and business	2	10
3	Service	3	15
4	Others	5	25
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The above table show that 50% percent respondents have engaged in agriculture development as the main source of income which considerably lower than the national average of income. Similarly, 10% are making their living in the professions of trade and business. Likewise 15% are dependent on the income of service rendered to educational, government and private institution and 25% are of students.

The classification of profession of local respondent is shown by following bar diagram.



5.12 Impact of Tourism Development According to Local People

During the field visit the respondent were asked about the kind of change they noticed with the increase in the number of tourist visiting Lumbini. Their view of change can be seen from the following table.

Table No. 12: Impact of Tourism Development according to the Local Respondent

S. No.	Impact Description	Positive effect		Negative effect		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Development of infrastructure	20	100	-	-	20	100
2	Conservation and promotion	20	100	-	-	20	100
3	Oppurtunity of employment	10	50	10	50	20	100
4	Oppurtuity of local business	15	75	5	25	20	100
5	Community welfare	15	75	5	20	20	100
6	Growth moral	8	40	12	60	20	100
7	Increase in living standard	12	60	8	40	20	100
8	Price rise in service	9	45	11	55	20	100
9	Establishment	18	90	2	10	20	100
10	Awareness	20	100	-	-	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that local resident of Lumbini accept that overall impact of tourism is positive. Hundred percent of the total respondents were agreed that development of infrastructure, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural asset and awareness of local people. Similarly, their view towards the impact on

employment opportunity increase in living standard of local people establishment and promotion of traditional cottage industry is also positive impact.

But around 55 percent respondents agree that tourism has negative effect on increase in price rise in service and growth in moral and social value.

Thus above discussion clearly shows that tourism in Lumbini has brought more positive impact on life style of people in Lumbini.

5.13 Major Tourism Product in Lumbini According to Local people

During the field survey respondent were asked what is the major tourism product in Lumbini. The respondent view of tourism product in Lumbini can be seen by table below.

Table No.13: Major Tourism Product in Lumbini According to Local Respondent

S. No.	Tourism Product	Preference					
		Excellent		Good		Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Sightseeing of monuments of market area and tribal village	15	75	5	25	-	-
2	Scenic beauty of Himalayas and river basin	-	-	-	-	20	100
3	Adventure of Trekking and gliding	-	-	-	-	20	100
4	Birds watching	18	90	2	10	-	-
5	Wildlife viewing	-	-	4	20	16	80
6	Colorful festivals	12	60	8	40	-	-
7	Quit and peaceful environment and gaining health	20	100	-	-	-	-
8	Cultural tourism	16	80	4	20	-	-
9	Sports tourism	-	-	2	10	18	90

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Excellent = excess supply of particular facility

Good = equilibrium supply of particular facility

Bad = lack of particular facility

The above table shows that the quiet and peaceful environment and gaining health in Lumbini is one of the most important ornaments of Lumbini. All the respondents are agreed with it and they suggest that it will become a better place for Bird watching and cultural tourism in future days as local cultural tourism supported by 80 percent of informants saying excellent and 20 percent good. Similarly, most of informants (75%) say sightseeing become another probability of tourism in Lumbini in near future.

5.14.1 Pleasant and Favorable climate

Climate is the basic element for the development of tourism in any destination. Lumbini has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year. Most of the months in a year have bright sunshine with cloudless and blue sky. There is hot summer and cold winter to provide satisfaction with fresh and healthy climate.

a) Wildlife

Red headed Vulture, 250 species of birds, the Sarus Crane, Lesser Adjutant, Indian spotted eagle, Black stork and some tourist birds are also visited Lumbini in their favorable season and some endangered animals like Python are the prime attraction for tourists in Lumbini.

5.14.2 Cultural Products

Some of the cultural products of Lumbini which always attracts the tourists towards its centre by different means are- The Mayadevi Temple, The Lumbini Garden, Puskarini Pool, Museums and Monasteries of different countries.

5.14.3 Colorful Festivals and Traditional Ceremonies

Festivals: There are numerous festivals in Lumbini. Here are some festivals, which is very specific than other parts of Nepal.

- a) Holi
- b) Krishnastami
- c) Shivratri
- d) Dashain
- e) Tihar
- f) Chhatha
- g) Eid
- h) Ramjan
- i) Lakhe Jatra
- j) Raksha Bandhan

Beside these festivals of national character like Bagh jatra, Gai Jatra etc are widely observed by the locals of Lumbini.

Ceremonies

Different type of traditional rites and rituals may be of great interest mainly for the foreign tourist as given below.

- a) Childhood ceremony: birth, naming, feeding
- b) Adulthood ceremony: bratabandha, Kurban
- c) Marriage Ceremony
- d) Old age ceremony
- e) Death Ceremony

All of these ceremonies are extremely private in nature. So, the locals may not be ready to let foreigners to watch and photograph the entire ceremonies. But it may be interesting for those foreigners, who may be astonished by seeing such type of totally new culturally shocking experience for them. Time is changing therefore, it will be

useful for the locals to widen the tourist's activities by allowing them to see and photograph such ceremonies.

5.14.4 Impact of Tourism Development in Lumbini

As with many other aspects of modern life, tourism has brought its benefits and costs, blessing and curses. Success in attracting tourists and tourism related investments have sometimes led to over-exploitation of tourism resources which has deteriorated the tourism experiences for visitors and the hosts alike. For tourists, the view is often summarized with the statement such as “the sued to be a nice place, but now it is ruined” because of over-crowding, over commercialization etc. A brief examination of what appear to be the major effects to tourism development include price-rise (in labor, goods, taxes, lands etc) changes in local attitudes and behavior, loss of recourses, access, pollution in various forms, lack of control over a destination's future and specific problems such as vandalism, litter, traffics, and low paid seasonal employment (Butler,1994). Now, we will discuss all these type of positive and negative impact of tourism in Lumbini as follows:

A] Social Impact

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Lumbini. The development of tourism industry in this area has bought a number of changes on the lives of the local people. Local people have benefitted from tourism in many ways. The discussion with the local resident revealed that their land value has increased tremendously, kept doubling every two to three years. Local people got many jobs to do modification occurred in tradition and life style, got wider horizon and so on. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists, some languages, something about technology that tourists generally carry with them. With the increase in the number of tourists visiting in Lumbini, investment in infrastructural activities like water, electricity, roads etc have also increased though the increase is not in direct proportion. The increase in these facilities has benefited not only the tourism sector but others sectors as well. The local residents feel that are some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them believe that villagers especially children and youngster might learn bad habits

from the tourists. Some villagers' life, customs, values, tradition became unsafe. Traditional patterns begin to erode under the influence of the more aggressively utilitarian culture of fashions, technical and material values over spiritual and immaterial culture. Though, some harms are associated with the development of tourism, they are insignificant as compared to benefits is properly handled.

B] Economic Impact

Tourism industry can bring a profound economic change of the tourist spot as well as if the whole nation. Tourism is a major economic earning sector of our country. If infrastructure, necessary for the tourism is developed, it can play the vital role for the poverty alleviation.

Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition in many tourist destinations. Tourist has change the local people economic status within the short period of time. Earnings from tourism occupy an important place in the national income of a country. In some case, the development of tourism may be the only means of promotion the economic advancement of less developed areas. The under developed areas of the country can greatly benefits from tourism development. Tourist expenditure at a particular tourist area greatly helps to remove regional imbalances in terms of employment, income and the development. Tourism provides jobs for a large number of skilled and unskilled man powers. Construction of new building, hotels, have been providing jobs to the locals. Impacts of tourism upon employment are very important and clear in Lumbini. Farmers of Lumbini have greatly benefitted with the development of tourism industry. They got opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels. Farmers have not to worry to go here and their farm products to the hotels. They are thus able to save their time and could be engaged in other productive activities. They are also getting a reasonable price for their products from the hotel-owners. The young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them. Likewise, the rental value of land and building has increased tremendously and has increased the opportunities to do business locally. The majority of the locals are or the opinion that the development of tourism would promoted cottage industries,

infrastructure development in and around the Lumbini, Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets of the village and so on. Thus it seems that with the development of the tourism industry, the various industries are likely to come up and flourish in Lumbini. Tourism industry in Lumbini can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry, which may bring economic well being of the local of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to coordinate the activities of the local people with the tourism activities. Here we must note that the most adverse effect of tourism in Lumbini is the spiraling price of various goods and services. It cannot be checked totally but the most important task will be increasing the income of local with the help of tourism activities and checking the vice of inflation.

C] Environmental Impact

The tourism has brought environmental impact also in some extent as well as the economic impact, social impact and cultural impact. The tourist spot was found to be clean as here is no dense population and is a small terai town the daily wastes and garbage is managed properly for which VDC has arranged its dumping site with its tractor and some sweepers. The people were also seemed to be clean and tidy.

It is well-known that tourism spoils natural environment. Natural hazard happen mainly due to the deforestation and pollution. The increasing deforestation in Lumbini is a matter to be worried about. It is due to partly by local people and partly by Lumbini Development Trust. But the major reasons responsible for deforestation are construction of roads, buildings, domestic and commercial use of the fuel wood, extension of agricultural areas, industrial area etc. These factors have affected the natural vegetation of this area very badly. The major attraction of Lumbini is cultural heritage and temples and monuments. Thus, it is necessary to preserve the temples of this area. To achieve it first of all, existing forest need to preserve and plantation should be done wherever possible.

D] Cultural Impact

Although tourism is one of the effective media to influence in local indigenous culture, in Lumbini, it does not have any such drastic or even remarkable impact; probably due to the less interact on with local people and tourist. But in clothing and bad habits due to being closer to capital city has been observed. There is no significant ground to say that tourism has its impact towards the change on local tradition patterns of family life style.

Besides these, tourism is also economically best for culture development as well as cultural revitalization in any part of the world. The renovation work of the temples monuments and other heritages that carry cultural values are the steps for cultural revitalization. Some respondents who were aligned with tourism in favor of positive impacts have presented their view as tourist of different nationalities and culture who reached their enjoyed with their culture to cross the country boarder in some extent.

No any remarkable negative impact of culture is observed in the area during the study.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Nepal, a small state, full of almost all types of climate from northern Himalayan region to southern, Terai region is famous for its endemic as well as common beautiful flora unique culture . It is also the birth place of Lord Buddha, Light of Asia, is renowned in the world as religious tolerance country. In Nepal, unique and beautiful arts and architectural values of medieval period are kept in the same condition as in ancient period in several places dozens of such culturally and naturally important place been recognized as the world heritage sites by UNESCO. Tourism industry is going to be most important in the world today. The large number of countries of the world given more priority to development of domestic tourism in their own country by allocating and investing more money in this sector. All the countries of the world have accepted tourism industry as a main sector of earning foreign currencies along with a generator of new employment opportunities

Lumbini is renowned tourist's destination which is as a heaven like place for the Buddhist pilgrims of all over the world. It is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi district lies in the foothills of Himalaya. Previously, Lumbini was a Kingdom of Nepal, rich in beautiful art and architecture of medieval period has been the centre of attraction for almost all tourists who come to visit Lumbini. Mayadevi temple, Marker stone, The nativity sculpture, Puskarni, The Ashokan pillar, Museum give one as an impression of alive city of that period at present. But a large number of tourists are found to have visited the area annually with different purposes. It has given employment to a few local people especially through hotels. To know more details about the tourism in the area and its impact upon the local society, the study has been decided to carry out in Lumbini, the historical & religious place.

The overall objectives of the study were to identify the brand of tourism and its socio-economic aspects in relation to tourism business and impacts of tourism in social, cultural and economic aspects of the local society.

Lumbini area and the historical places around it were taken as the universe of research study and the tourists visiting the area were selected as the respondents during the field survey, 30 tourist visiting the area, a few passport holder tourist, hotel employer and local people's were selected as respondents by using purpose com accidental sampling research tools. Secondary as well as primary data were collected to accomplish the study. Interview with structured open ended questionnaire, Semi participant observation tools for the collection of primary data during field survey were applied.

The data collected were rechecked, processed, classified, analyzed and presented by using simple statistical tools such as tabulation, percentage etc. Both descriptive as well as exploratory research design were used to present qualitative and quantitative data.

There are several paying guesthouse and a resort for accommodation. Everything is very cheap compared to other tourist destination. If the tourists are interested in sightseeing, it is also possible for them. The visitors would find Lumbini very interesting and exciting on their visit. All Lumbini people expect to develop their village as a best and fascinating tourism field to more and more tourists and are actively participating for the tourists and are actively participating for its growth. Though being a small village, Lumbini provides great deals for the tourists and visitors. Its natural beauty and beautiful panorama sin's everyone's heart. The survey of tourist visiting Lumbini has shown that domestic tourism in Lumbini is not developed yet but the scope of it is high. The purpose of visit is to get relax most of them are worshipping Lord Buddha purpose. Scenic beauty of place and picnic spot of the place is most charming product for them.

This survey of hotels in Lumbini has shown that the accommodation facilities are of high investment type and privately operated ventures except a resort. The hotels and

lodges are of medium and accommodation facilities to provide the budget tourists only. The survey of local residents has been taken from the all segment of the villager which shows that Lumbini represent national average of agricultural dependency. About 60% of the total populations were dependent on agriculture. It is very interesting to note that most of the locals were not profited from the tourism in Lumbini. That's why they are very doubtful with the present state of tourism activities. According to them, tourism has a great prospect and it shall be developed to benefit all the member of class of the society with a cent percent endorsement to them. The overall impact of tourism is positive except the negative impact of the price-rise decreasing level of moral and social values and the demonstrating effect of westernization among the youngsters. The locals have also endorsed to institutionalization the solid waste and drainage management system and the awareness programs on sanitation.

6.2 Findings

-) 27 percent tourist visit Lumbini for the purpose of pleasure. It means tourist arrived Lumbini to see and enjoy and 33 percent for worship.
-) 53 percent tourist spend one night at Lumbini, only 30 percent tourist spend two night and 14 percent tourist spend more than three days at Lumbini which implies that length of stay of tourist in Lumbini is very low.
-) The expenditure pattern of tourist in Lumbini is very high as 66% of tourist spends more than 1500 NRS in a single tour.
-) The Survey of hotels in Lumbini has showed that the accommodation facilities are medium-investment type. Accommodations facilities available in paying guest house are low cost and medium standard. Only six 3 star hotels maintains resorts and have standard accommodation facilities. Hotel Buddha Maya Garden and Hotel Lumbini Garden New Crystal Hotel are the largest hotels with excellent accommodation facilities.
-) 281 employees are directly employed in different hotel in Lumbini. Among them 202 are male and 79 are female employee.

6.3 Conclusion

Thus the study is able to show the Lumbini has basic infrastructure facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that has tourism products to attract tourist in future. At present, the income generated from tourism is not satisfactory. The distribution of income from tourism is not encouraging. Therefore, the futuristic way of tourism development shall be in village tourism way. This is turn, will increase tourist revenue and ascertains justifiable distribution of revenue. It also helps the local community to drive the tourism activities in a sustainable way.

The development of tourism has positive as well as negative effects upon the village but the local shall minimize the negative impact and maximize the positive impacts. Thus, we can say that Lumbini has wide and bright prospect of tourism development, which shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals. Mostly some activity must be done for the development of tourism in Lumbini. The Jungle area in and around Lumbini must be preserved and a collective effort must be visualized not only for the protection but also for the extension through extensive forestation program. Tourism as a new source of funding and employment, but in order to get involved with eco-tourism and keep the costs and benefits in balance, Lumbini area must be managed for eco-tourism. This will thus result in an official eco-tourism in the area. Repair and maintain all the historical and religious monuments and temples. As integrated package of infrastructure facilities shall be required for the development of tourism. Sufficient printing materials such as brochures, maps, booklets stickers and other materials facilities shall be required for the development of tourism.

The whole process of developing and eco-tourism strategy will be individualized. Therefore, the key ingredients will be creativity on the part of the planners. Another crucial piece on making this process work is adequate financing. As mentioned earlier, most of the area is facing enormous budget shortages. In order to create and implement on eco-tourism, planning, finding must be available for these activities. Hopefully government conservationist will recognize the important of eco-tourism and supports their development.

6.4 Recommendations

In fact Nepal has a few of development possibilities with comparative advantages. Among them tourism is one of important alternative. Therefore, tourism shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income shall be satisfactory in order to avoid the future conflict among the different statures of the Nepalese society. For this purpose the study of Lumbini provided us the following recommendation.

-) Regular supply of clean water and electricity should be maintained as for as possible.
-) Lumbini Master Plan Area (LMPA) should be implemented strictly as soon as possible.
-) Four ticket counters should be opened by the Lumbini Development Trust instead of one on the four corners.
-) Domestic tourism should be promoted by the awareness of local people.
-) Some gardens, parks, swimming pool if necessary should be constructed by hotels with beautiful flowers, scenario and wide space if present should be maintained well, so that tourist can take joy there.
-) In order to increase the expenditure pattern of tourists, tourism product must be diversified with the help of community and concerned agencies.
-) The hospitals should be upgrade to meet the local as well as the tourist demand. Medical equipment and trained manpower must be presenting the hospital round the dear.
-) Skilled manpower should be recruited in the tourism associated business so that there is no any difficulty to communicate with tourist and to serve them.
-) Transportation facility should be made available at any time for the departure of tourists from the spot if needed accidently.
-) Vegetable market seems to be established and managed properly so that formers could take advantage of it.
-) Proper management of footpath market should be needed in Lumbini.

-) Recreational facilities should be increased on the spot so that the stay of tourist can be extended and economic support is gained by the tourism associated business.
-) Health facility at this area should be promoted for the good health.
-) Lumbini development Trust should play a creative role for the development of domestic tourism.

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APPENDIX

List of Person Interviewed

S. No.	Name of person	Details
1	Dr. Gitu Giri	Associate professor of Bhairahwa Multiple Campus,Rupandehi
2	Mr. Khagendra Kafle	Co-ordinator of Lumbini Development Trust
3	Mr. suraj Gurung	Manager of Budha Maya Garden Hotel
4	Sanjay Bajmi	Manager of hotel owner
5	Bassara Lullao	Tourist of Thailand
6	Desh Bhakta Yadav	Local of Madhubani vdc-8; Teacher
7	Baburam Yadav	Local, vdc ex-President of Madhubani

Annex One
Questionnaire for Tourist

Name:Nationality:.....

Occupation:..... Sex: Age:.....

1) How do you come to know that Lumbini is a tourist place?

- a) Media
- b) Friends
- c) Guest house
- d) Guide

2) By which means of transportation you came to Lumbini?

- a) Local bus/jeep
- b) Travel coach
- c) Motorcycle
- d) By foot

3) How did you inspired to visit Lumbini?

- a) Friends
- b) Media
- c) Guest house

4) With whom you made this trip?

- a) Individual
- b) Partner
- c) Family
- d) Other

5) What is your main purpose to visit Lumbini?

- a) Worship
- b) Pleasure
- c) Peaceful environment
- d) Sight seeing

6) How many days are you thinking to stay here?

- a) One day
- b) Two days
- c) Three days
- d) More than three days

- 7) Which of the following made you're more satisfied during the visit?
- a) Sight seeing
 - b) Peaceful environment
 - c) Village & villagers and their cultures
 - d) Hotel service
- 8) How much do you think to spend here (Including Lodging, Fooding and Beverage)? (In Rupees)
- a) Below 1,000
 - b) 1,000-2,000
 - c) 2,000-3,000
 - d) Above 3,000
- 9) Are you satisfied with the service provided by the hotel of this area?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- 10) If no which service are defective?
- a) Lodging
 - b) Fooding
 - c) Guiding
 - d) Others.....
- 11) What Kind of food did you want in Lumbini?
- a) Nepalese
 - b) Newari
 - c) Own
 - d) Others.....
- 12) What do you think about the prices at Lumbini?
- a) Expensive
 - b) Mode rate
 - c) Cheap
- 13) Do you have any suggestion to make Lumbini attractive?
-
-
-

Thank You

Annex Two
Questionnaire for Hotel owner

Name of the Hotel:.....

Name of the Hotel owner:.....

Establishment Year:.....

1) Where is your permanent address?

.....

2) Is the present Hotel lodge is in your house or rent?

a) Own

b) Rent

c) Only field rent

3) If rent how much rent do you have to pay per month?

a) Below 5000

b) 5,000-10,000

c) More than 10,000

4) How many employers are there in your hotel/lodge?

Total:..... Male:..... Female:.....

5) How many visitors came to your hotel/Lodge annually?

.....

6) Which is the peak season of visiting tourist?

.....

7) How many rooms and beds are available in your hotel/Lodge?

.....

8) What is the rate of impact of “Visit Lumbini YEAR 2012”?

a) Very good

b) Good

c) Bad

d) Neither good nor bad

e) Very bad

9) What types of foods are available in your hotel?

- a) Newari
- b) Indian
- c) Nepali
- d) Others.....

10) Are you purchase needed good from the local market?

- a) Yes
- b) No

11) If yes what are they?

.....

12) What are the prime attractions in Lumbini? Please assign the numbers.

[1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Bad]

- a) Sightseeing of monuments market area and tribal village.
- b) Scenic beauty of Himalaya, mountain, Sunrise, Sunset and river Basin.
- c) Adventure of trekking rock climbing, caving and paragliding.
- d) Bird watching.
- e) Museum seeing.
- f) Colorful festival.
- g) Seminars and conference.
- h) Quiet and peaceful place for relaxing and gaining health.

13) How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Lumbini? Please write the proper numbers as follows.

[1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Bad 4 = Don't know]

- a) Water supply.
- b) Electricity.
- c) Health Service.
- d) Cleanliness of the place.
- e) Drainage system.
- f) Hotel facilities
- g) Toilet facilities.
- h) Conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets.

- i) Behavior of local people.
- j) Communication facilities.
- k) Road condition to Lumbini.
- l) Solid waste collection and disposal.
- m) Security management.
- n) Street lighting.
- o) Restaurant (food) facilities.
- p) Employees in tourism (service).

Thank You

Annex Third

Questionnaire for the local people

A. Personal Information

Name

Address Education

Profession Contact Number

B. Questionnaire

1) Do you see the prospects of tourism in Lumbini?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't know

2) If yes, what is the prime attraction in Lumbini please assigning the number?

[1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Bad]

- a) Sightseeing.
- b) Scenic beauty of Himalaya.
- c) Adventure of trekking, rock climbing, caving and Para gliding.
- d) Colorful festival.
- e) Quiet and peaceful environment.
- f) Sport tourism.

3) Are the local people aware of tourism?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't know

4) How the tourism should be developed in Lumbini, Please assign the number as follows:

[1 = absolutely desired 2 = desire 3 = not desired]

- a) To benefit rich and upper class only.
- b) To benefit all (irrespective of caste, creed and class) in a progressive and justifiable way having emphasis upon poor and lower class community.
.....

- c) To benefit only those who are competent efficient and professional.
.....
 - d) To benefit only those who can invest.
- 5) What are the problems and prospects of tourism in Lumbini?
- a) Problems:.....
 - b) Prospect:.....

Thank You !