

Submitted Abstract

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Abstract

With eight out of fourteen mountains above 8000 meter above sea level, Nepal is regarded as a dream destination for the mountain lovers. When the country officially started welcoming foreigners as tourists in its land in 1950s, Tourism has always made itself in the list of top five industries of the country. Government of Nepal states that approximately 16% of total tourists visit Nepal for Trekking and Mountaineering. Therefore, it can be said that the country is famous for trekking and mountaineering. Trekking is often considered as one of the most sustainable tourism modules as the tourists would not deteriorate environment in the extent to other tourists. Trekking tourism also brings economic and social development in its trail as it offers other many opportunities of development including employment, business, and other social infrastructures including education and health facilities. The research question was if the trekking tourism is a perfect eco-tourism model or not as trekkers leave solid waste (including plastics) not only their footprint after their trek. After key informant's interview and observation, the findings were in line with the theory of reasoned action as it was found that the longer the trekking days, it is more likely that the trekkers will leave more solid wastes.