

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Tourism

Tourism is a major growing industry in Nepal. Especially trekking tourism attracts many tourists to this Himalaya Kingdom. It is often assumed that tourism generates large revenues that it provides job opportunities. However, as was shown in this research, rural hill and mountain area attracts tourists, but they generate only few revenues. It is also major source of foreign exchange earning and employment for many developing countries and now a days it is increasingly focusing on natural environment. Tourism activity in an area offers the economic development and increase in other related social and environmental activities (Nepal, 2002).

To define tourism is a difficult job. There is no unanimous definition of tourism. Tourism has been defined in different way by different experts. Huniger and Krapt defines as "Tourism is a sum of relations and phenomena resulting from travel and stay on non-residents in so far as it does not lead to permanent residence and it is not connected with any permanent or temporary earning activities.' This definition was adopted by the association international d' express scientifique du tourisme (AIEST) and gained a wide acceptance (Bhatia 2000).

"Tourism may be defined as the some of phenomena and relationship arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments, origin governments and host communities, in the

process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors" (Upadhyay, 2008).

Nature tourism is supposed to attract foreign investment in the "smokeless" tourist industry bring national and international tourist to visit natural and cultural site; provide local employment for rural population; preserve ecosystem and cultures; and generally solve the ecological, economic, social and political woes that hinder sustainable rural development (Suyal, 2002).

1.1.2 Rural Tourism

Rural Tourism is a means of sustainable tourism development. It requires tourist staying in or near village often traditional village in remote area and learning about the village of life. This kind of tourism involves provision of local style accommodation locally produced food items on tourist means and the organization of tourist participation in village activities. There are three central contact between agriculture and tourism: labor market, land market and development of spatial infrastructures which are potential sources of tourism development, but keep it sustainability's gathering baseline information, create new opportunities for poverty alleviation, to manage the watershed, mountain forest and natural and cultural environment and assets (Ordematt, 2004).

Village tourism define small is comfortable and comfort in size. Tourism village and village tourism can be real tourism industry. This is the top business activity in the world (Pradhanang, 2002). Nepal, being the country of Everest Village can develop village tourism in its own designated style and originality. Agriculture is a part of every one's life, food we eat, clothes we wear, medicines we use, and homes we live all are gain from agriculture. But many more people becoming further

escaped their attention from agriculture. In this situation agriculture is effective tools for recreation and education to the public to show how agriculture affect our economy and society.

Three main function of mountain forest management considered as a key to development of upland (Ordermatt, 2004). The major four threats to highland are upland infrastructures to increase accessibility, mass tourism oriented development, construction of second home without legal basis, and festivals losing their traditional substance (Ozden, 2004) are problem of the sustainable development. For the sustainable development of any destination it should be well managed the natural and cultural assets that fulfill the needs of the future generation. Sustainable is that quality where all kinds of negative impact are controlled and making substance alive.

International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has described tourism as sustainable, if following characteristics holds in any destination:



Tourism contributes to maintenance and improves of biological resources and their diversity.



It ensures the preservation of culture and values of people and strength community identity.



A process is set in motion in which the benefits of tourism are broadly shared and in a wider participation in decision making related to development and management of natural resources is promoted.



Economically efficient, position backward and forward linkages among activities are increased to relieve the pressure on fragile resources and contribute to improvements in the quality of life of the population.



Resources are managed in ways which not only support present needs but also support the needs and aspiration of future generation then the presumption is that tourism is sustainable.

In case of planning of Nepal, rural tourism has included only Ninth Five Year Plan. However, in order to ensure the integrated and intensive community development through tourism by reducing the level of poverty to great extent which covering natural environment and culture in rural communities is still to come to each annual as well periodic plans. NPC has been included tourism from First Five Year Plan. Cultural and natural conservation tourism promotion related organization was given priority from the Seventh Five Year Plan. But Fifth Five Year Plan was predominant plan for tourism development in Nepal. In this period Tourism Master Plan was initiated in 1972 A.D. Then Seventh Five Year Plan emphasized on local production to reduce increasing imports. The Ninth Five Yearly Plans concentrated on the social natural and cultural environment of country and diversification of tourism including active involvement of private sector.

Tourism in Tenth Plan has focused on poverty alleviation by creating employment and enhancing income earning opportunities. The objectives laid down the plans are Mountain tourism in Nepal has brought both positive change in mountain areas where it is practiced these

changes manifested in nature and environment in the economy and in the social and cultural patterns of mountain people (Baskota and Sharma, 1998). Soil erosion and situation are also becoming serious problem owing to both natural process and man-made activities; Phewa Lake becomes important as provides the driving force for economic growth in the area. Social sustainability is social capital i.e. new relation between individual to facilitate collective action and mutual trust which is essential when common property resources involved (Ibid).

Tourism requires infrastructure, transportation and other facilities. Tourism activities such as trekking and camping have caused environmental pollution, cause of distortion, from unhygienic disposal of human waste, discharge of Sewerage influent into water resources and littering. On the other hand tourism has potential to create beneficial effect on the environment by contributing to environmental values, finance protection of nature and increase their economic importance then protection and conservation of natural assets. When it brings people into closer contact with nature and the environment, tourism can cause deforestation air emissions, noise, solid waste, littering, sewage, oil and chemical etc. Without strict regulation on appropriate land use high rise building such as tourist have resulted in congestion and spoiled much of the local, scenery as socio-cultural impacts traditional joint family changes into nuclear family, traditional houses replaced by modern housing; the agriculture which is being up season of traditional life is replaced by and become secondary. The higher standards of living in urban tourist destination have caused emigration from nearby rural neighbors resulting changes in the demographic structure.

Nepal has also developed another aspect of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitor chance to observe the rural hamlets

inhabited by different nature and culture visitors can stay in typical Nepali village eat delicious local food, drink and enjoy comfortable accommodation provided by host family and get to their cultural traditions first hand. NTB has purposed village like Ghalegaon, Ghandruk, Sirubari, Ilam, Bandipur, Tatopani and other places that have also been promoted as village rural tourism. In the context such as traditional rural village of Kadamandu also might be purposed for rural tourism.

To purpose rural tourism in Kadamandu has a possible from several perspective. This might be taken as a model of rural tourism. There area is land of vibrant cultural heritage as well as enchanting natural beauty and loving sight seeing. Kadamandu is a rich in natural and culture perspective. Cultural and natural diversities are major tourism properties in that area. Though rural tourism many tourists might be involved as their common destination lap of Khaptad National Park.

As a cultural heritage this region is home to a diverse range many castes like Bhramans, Chhetri, Baishhya and Sudra. The icon of the cultural heritage area Devi Malika, Mandu, Akhande Jyoti, Mutha and so on. Three hundred years ago, Ankhande Jyoti has been lighting by Amar Singh Thapa. In addition to, traditional farming practices are a way of life and festivals of these people living in harmony serve to make the native culture vibrant. The richness of cultural of Kadamandu is reflected in Hindu religion.

The natural heritage of this area is famous for its bio-diversity and flora and Fauna such as Buki and Mountain larch about 100 species of flowering plants can be found in that area. The area is also rich in wild animal which are rare in other places like Kasturi, Jungali Kukur, etc. .

Trekking, waterfalls, mountain, lakes and wetlands are every scenic attractions in the area. This is way of brief introduction of mountain eco region and traditional village is relevant matter for study. In this respect the proposal seek to undertake academic study in this area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the most important industries of Nepal. Unfortunately, key facilities like transportation. communication. accommodation, recreation and other facilities are not properly developed in new and prospective centre. As a result, the inhabitants of different places are not benefited from this sector, and Kadamandu is not totally different in this regard.

The promotional efforts of tourism are so ineffective that large chunk of probable tourist don't know about Nepal in international front. Unfortunately, all the benefit of tourism is taken by a few in Kathmandu valley and almost all tourism activities are limited to Kathmandu. Pokhara. Chitwan and Khaumbu region. But that types of places like Khaptad which is not in the access of tourists. So, it is necessary to make these places possible to be known for the domestic and international tourists.

In such a situation, we have to clearly understand the problems of Nepalese tourism and recommend some policy guide lines to the planners. Most of the tourism researchers in Nepal have been conducted their research in macro level. Thus the recommendations are of generalized nature.

We also need some specific type of recommendation. This is possible through a micro level study of problem. Hence this research is

based on micro level with a case study of Kadamandu. This has been given to the new concept of rural tourism having emphasis on community based tourism. Considering all these problems stated above, this study attempts at answer the following research questions.

1. Who have contributing for the promotion of the rural tourism in the Kadamandu region? What are the major problems faced by the people to develop the tourism destination in the study area? What kinds of the impacts of the rural tourism have been observing? Is there any role of the rural tourism for the reduction of poverty? How far the plans and policies of the Government are compatible for enhancement of rural tourism? Are the *mukhiya* and religious leaders influencing the management of rural tourism?
2. How the tourism industry is linked with economic development of the nation ? What kind of opportunities it has been created for the income and employment generation ? What kinds of traditional arrangement are (such as guthi, communal labor organization) fount at Kadamandu for the promotion of rural tourism ? What kind's roles and responsibilities of these organizations have been playing for the promotion of tourism ? Are there any possibilities to extend the business centre in the study area ? What was the role of NGOs/GOs to pare the way to promote of religious and cultural site ? How the people satisfied with government policies of conservation of the resources around the Kadamandu area ? Can they use the NTFP products of the Khaptad area for the business purpose ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study is to explore tourism potentiality in Kadamandu of Khapta region.

Specific objectives

- ◆ To explore the natural attractions.
- ◆ To identify the cultural attractions.
- ◆ To analyze the impact of rural tourism and its role in uplifting the socio-economic status of the study area.
- ◆ To recommend the suggestions for sustainability and accessibility of rural tourism of the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study of the subject is more significance. It attempts to highlight the potentiality of rural tourism especially in Khaptad region.

In spite of natural and cultural beauty. There is not development of tourism, people are not benefited in the area. It domain from the state so that choose this area for explore the potentialities area. In addition it, following points are clearing significance of the study.

- ◆ It advertises or develop the tourism destination of the study area, particularly in Kadamandu.
- ◆ It attracts the eye sight of government, policy maker and developers.
- ◆ It explores the potentialities of rural tourism, particularly in Khaptad region.
- ◆ It explore the impact of rural tourism to uplift in the socio-economic status of study area.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Since this research was an academic and it has submitted to the university for awarding master degree. This is the academic research and it was conducted without any financial support from others.

This research has to be finished within certain time duration so this research faces time and financial constraints. But various issues which types needs optimum time can not be excavated from the study area. Since this research was conducted with in a short span of time the research is a cross sectional rather than longitudinal one.

Although tourism potentiality consist of the accessibility, attractions, accommodation and amenities etc. but only natural and cultural amenities of attractions attached in the study. The finding of the research is contextual with the social, cultural and geographical, domains of the study area, hence it was applicable only in those areas having simpler above conditions.

1.6 Operationalization of Variables

Concept	Indicators	Variables
Natural attractions	Animals variety	Mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibian, butterflies, moths.
	Plant variety	Major plant, flowering and non flowering plant, major crops.
	Landscape	Hill, forest, fountain ponds, river, wetland.
Cultural attractions	Dresses	Seasonable, caste, married, unmarried, festivals.
	Food	Rice, Dhido, Khole, Kodo, Phaper
	Folk dances	<i>Deuda</i> , Holi, Ropai, Bho, Chaitee
	Folk song	Thadi Bhaka, Maagal, Chaitee, Ropai, and Maghitihar
Socio-economic status	Basic needs	Food, clothes, shelter
	Additional needs	Education, health, social prestige, and security
Sustainability	Atmospheric trend	Carbon Emission, Global Warming
	Agriculture trend	Land, urbanization, fertilizer and pesticides use and livestock rearing.
	Economic trend	Economic growth, debt, trade, tourism, population
	Energy use trend	Fossil fuel, nuclear wind and solar energy
Accessibility	Distance	Geography or physical structure
	Transport	Railways and highway, airways water ways.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General Review of Tourism In Nepal

Situated In The Lap Of Himalaya, Nepal Is Located In Between the Latitude 26⁰ 22' north to 30 north to 30 north and 80⁰4 east 88⁰12 ' east and elevation ranges from 59 to 8848 meters. The average length being 885 km. east to west to and average breadth is about 193 km north to south. The Country is bordering between the two most popular countries of the world, India in the east, south .west and china in the north. Nepal is the land locked country and home place of natural beauty with traces of artifacts. The northern range (Himalaya) is covered with snow over the year where the highest peak of the world, the Mt. Everest stands. The middle range (Hill) is captured by gorgeous mountains, high peaks, hills, valleys and lakes. The southern range (Tarai) is the gigantic plain of alluvial soil and consist of dense forest area, national parks, wildlife reserve and conservation areas. The temperature and rainfall differ from place to place. In the geographic diversity and varied climate condition 22 million people of more the 50 caste/ethnic groups are accommodated in the country. Nepal presents an example of being united in diversity over the history and has maintained it's proud to be an independent sovereign state (CBS, 2001).

Tourism industry is not old in Nepal and tourist interest began after 1950. Development of tourism accelerated in Nepal after establishment of Nepal Tourism Committee in 1970 and Nepal tourism master plan was prepared in 1972 followed by establishment of ministry of tourism by HMG in 1973, Today, tourism has taken the shape of smokeless industry in Nepal and there is an urgent need to improve and

develop tourism supporting facilities and strategies. If properly planned tourism in general and ecotourism in particular cannot only boost the Nepalese economy but also help in nature conservation (MOCTCA, 2001).

After that Nepal Became the member of the various world Tourism Organization such as IUOTA, PATA, IATA etc. After being member of different organization of tourism, Nepal has secured an incremental growth rate up to the years 1966. In 1952, only 562 tourists visited Nepal. But in 1966,12567 tourists visited here. Tourists department has been separated from department of construction and communication in 1967, works and set up under the ministry of commerce and industry and recognized it as an industry. Nepal hd taken part many times in international tourism conferences, seminars, workshops etc and in travel fair and exhibitions. Due to these active participations, there was considerable increase in the number of foreign visitors in an upward trend which as predicted to gain momentum in the years ahead (Satyal, 2000).

On top of natural attractions of Nepal rest the majestic Himalayas including the highest peak in the world Mt. Everest and the verdant valleys under the shadow of many other parks and remarkable geological functions. Similarly the unique culture of Nepal has provided a constant source of information for the foreign visitors of all ages. Hinduism and Buddhism are both equally honored in Nepal and the blending of these two religions in one entirely have inspired and developed the distinct culture of its own. The picture of these uniqueness of Nepalese culture can be seen in everywhere in the country and all the year round religious festivals bring life and color around all temple and stupas (Satyal, Tourism Scene in Nepal, 2000, pp,9-29).

CEDA (1972) has studied on "Impact of development programmes in Pokhara Valley". The study states that, tourism performs three functions and they are:

- (i) Growth of tourism means an increase in the earning of foreign exchange.
- (ii) Tourism will give a push to economic activities in the region.
- (iii) Tourism can contribute substantially to the growth of understanding between people (CEDA, 1972).

Likewise, Pitambar Sharma in 2001, had presented a paper "Mountain Environment and Tourism: The Nepal Experience". This paper assesses the nexus of tourism mountain environments and livelihood of mountain people with reference to Nepal. The rapid growth of mountain tourism has impacted mountain environment through the increased demand for fuel wood and timber, through the generation of garbage, change in land use and growth of settlement. Tourism has also improved seasonal employment in pottering and lodges. The impact of tourism on society and culture has not all been positive. Key concerns related to mountain tourism in Nepal include broader sharing of tourism benefits and revenues, local institution building alternate energy, participatory planning, manpower development and diversification of tourism through supply side planning (Sharma, 2001).

Kurt Luger in a publication of Ecohimal "10 years and beyond" has written that building up of sustainable tourism requires a carefully planned, comprehensive, development of tourism strategies. He further added, the foremost priority is the implementation of measures for village development such as building up of a network of committed local inhabitants, literacy and education programmes for young and old, the

improvement of sanitary facilities and the introduction of alternative forms of energy. But even if gently phased in this way tourism inevitably brings cultural change (Ecohimal. 2002). Mark Mann, has defined community tourism as a tour owned and run completely by local communities. Community tours tend to be small group trips run by small specialist operators. these are holidays for the people who want to get away from the crowd not be part of it. Many of there tours and nature based.

2.2 Impact of Tourism in Rural Nepal

The impacts of tourism destination communities have been the subject of recent debate and concern. The impact of tourism as a community industry, i.e. one in which tourists are consumers of community resources and the community, itself is the commodity offers of community resources and the community itself is the commodity offers of perspective on the impacts. Murphy (1998) says tourism must become sensitive and responsive to the needs of the community, and that the support of the whole community and not just those who gain direct economic benefit, is necessary for the success of tourism at the local level. When tourists temporarily visit a destination, their physical presence, expenditures and use of local resources cause several desired and undesired impacts on the host environment. These impacts result from complex process of interchange between tourist host communities and the destination environment. As a whole, the impact of tourism can be classified into socio-cultural, economic and physical (Shrestha, 2003).

The bulk of tourism in Nepal is conducted in protected areas. Major socio-economic changes among the local people in the protected area have occurred as a result of tourism. Although local people have

made rational attempts to maximize opportunities introduced by tourism, the effects on conservation have not always been positive. In the case of Nepal, based on the literature, the impacts can be classified as related to (1) Land use (2) Litter (3) Pollution (4) Forest (5) Socio-cultural (6) Income (7) Employment and (8) Other impacts. Other impacts of tourism that do not fall under the above categories have literature in very minimal (ICIMOD, 1995).

A) Environmental

Developing and managing tourism so that it is compatible with environment and does not degrade, it is a major factor in achieving sustainable development. In order to plan, develop and manage an environmentally sound tourism, it is important to first understand the possible impacts of tourism on environment conservation. Inskip (1994), mentions that tourism can justify and pay for conservation of natural areas and wildlife and of archaeological and historical sites. Whilst this might not be of direct benefit to local poor, if this access to and control over natural resources is restricted, it may at times be indirectly beneficial, such as in the case of restoration of Gumpas for tourist purposes, when these are of religious importance to the local people as well. It might help to improve the environmental quality of areas, since tourists like to visit places that are attractive, clean, and not polluted. Tourism might provide incentive for keeping areas thus, and there awareness rising is an important factor.

In mountain areas, fertile lands are seldom available. Due to the long and harsh winter, cultivation practices are difficult, generally with one crop season per year and very low yields. The steady growth in tourism in mountain areas has affected agricultural practices and use.

Although impact of tourism on land use is not well recorded, studies have noted, land use changes in the crops cultivation or the cropping patterns, converting lands from forestry to agricultural use, conversion of agricultural land to built lodges or tea stalls, and leaving land follow to rent as camp grounds (ICIMOD, 1997).

B. Economic

Economic impact of tourism can be viewed in terms of how different aspects of the rural economy are affected by tourism expenditure and tourism development. The full impact of tourism on rural areas will depend on how strongly the tourism sector is linked with the rural economy (Baskota and Sharma, 1998).

According to Inskeep (1999) at national level, contribution to the gross domestic product, foreign exchange earnings and government revenue are important. At district level and community level, other economic impacts are of greater importance.

- ◆ Distribution and return on tourism revenue, from the centre to regional rural areas.
- ◆ Local employment generated by tourism.
- ◆ Direct employment such as owner of lodges and souvenir and shop, guides, porters, etc.
- ◆ Indirect employment such as jobs in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing etc.
- ◆ Induced employment, i.e. additional person supported by the spending of employee themselves.

- ◆ Construction employment such as jobs generated for the construction of lodges, trails, bridges etc.
- ◆ Multiplier, effect: The stimulus that an external source of income has on an economy. It is the number of rounds of spending in the local economy triggered by the initial tourist spending.

C. Socio-cultural

Socio-cultural impacts have also been reported, however it is difficult to ascertain whether all impacts reported are due to tourism or other factors such as education, trade etc. Tourism has generated a great deal of publicity for Nepal and some many have negative. Additionally a great deal of research conducted in Nepal by foreigners has directly and indirectly been the off shoot of tourism.

A more serious socio-economic impact of tourism is revealed in the increasing social tensions between those benefiting from tourism and those not benefiting, social tensions, sometimes have aggravated to quite serious proportion along some trekking areas in Nepal. Rising inflation, limited academic opportunities for the mass of the poor and lack of mechanism to facilitate a better distribution of tourism benefits, discrimination in employment (Sherpa Vs. Non Sherpa) and even in providing lodging (Nepali Vs. foreign tourist) are some of the reasons for increasing social tension (Nepal, 1997). Other negative impacts such as prostitution, gambling, drinking, smoking, drug addiction, the entrance of hippies dumped tourists and sex tourist damages the socio-culture seriously. Rapidly a new generation influenced from it. Tourist gives a cultural shock to the society and proves an antithesis to its promotion. It could shock local people with its waves of inflation. It disturbers geology

e.g. the professional supplies of souvenir destroy rock, cravings, paintings etc (Pradhanga, 2002).

2.3 Tourism as a Development Strategy for Rural Areas`

Tourism can contribute to development and the reduction of poverty in number of ways. Economic benefits are generally the most important element, but there can be social, environmental and cultural benefit cost. Tourism contributes to poverty reduction by providing employment and diversified livelihood opportunities. This in turn provides additional income or contributes to a reduction in vulnerability of a poor by increasing a range of economic opportunities available to individual and households. Tourism also contributes to poverty alleviation through direct taxation and generation of taxable economy growth, taxes can be used to alleviate poverty through education, health and infrastructure development. It should not be forgotten that some tourism facilities also improves the recreational and leisure opportunities available for the poor themselves at the local level (WTO. 2002).

Despite an abundance of scholarly and professional literature to the contrary, the terms economic development and recruitment of manufacturing plans are often thought of as describing identical callings. Slowly and probably in part because so much attention has been given to the decline to manufacturing growth of services topic, other industries are gaining the attention of development professionals and citizen group concern with economic development issues. Tourism is currently at or at least near the top the list of popular alternatives. The benefits of tourism can be substantial, but the industry also has a down side. There is no escaping the fact those economic gains will come with costs; physical social and environment was affected. Much of the literature suggests that

the benefits of tourism outweigh the liabilities. Although some studies specially those dealing with tourism in third and fourth world settings indicate that the net effects of tourism can be negative.

Many of the benefits of tourism are easily appreciated whereas others are more obscured (Murphy, 1985). The more frequently mentioned of the potential direct benefits include:

1. Tourism is, by definition, an export industry. As such, it has the potential to improve the regional balance of payments by increasing the demands for goods and services in a number of different sectors. This can be significant in rural areas where the export base is limited.
2. Diversification is a frequent goal of local and regional development planning efforts. In rural areas especially, tourism offers a means of diversifying the economic base and reducing the seasonality in employment at the same time. For example, farmers or workers may find off farm employment when a tourism spots are developed.
3. Public officials are generally supportive of tourism development efforts because they hold potential for increasing public revenue. Both because of the direct investment in a region and personal income growth, local and state government can expect increased property and personal tax revenues.
4. Finally, tourism has the potential to use ideal or excess capacity in declining regions. As a result; employment can be reduced and the fixed cost of infrastructure and institutional capacity can be spread over more consuming units.

In addition to the above direct effects, there are significant indirect economic benefits. The principal indirect benefit is the multiplier type impacts initiated by tourist spending. In addition, identified six impacts than can be considered to be positive externalities or spin off benefits.

1. The tourist industry leads to the development of an infrastructure for visitors as well as local residents.
2. Jobs are made available for the relatively unskilled workers of the region.
3. Tourism can be the main component of a regional policy aimed at achieving an equitable balance between the industrialized and non industrialized area in a region.
4. The tourist industry may contribute to the development of other industries, such as leather goods, handicrafts, jewelry, textiles, glassware, food and beverage, specialty confectionary, recreational equipment and supplies and any other items consumed by tourist or by tourist serving firms.
5. Development of tourist industry may promote a better image of the region in the eyes of the nation and thereby enable to achieve other objective such as business recruitment and retention.
6. Tourism can build local self-esteem by demonstrating that the area is, indeed, desirable.

In sum, it is increasing to note that tourism has its greatest impact

(benefits and costs) on rural area and on the less industrialized countries like Nepal. In other way tourism is most impressive when the competition is not very stiff. The several reasons for these are discussed above, but clearly the fact that tourism is a relatively low wage pursuit is a key ingredient in explanation (Gibson, 1993).

2.4 Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is a key concept for sustainable tourism development. The concept refers to the maximum use which can be made of a site without causing detrimental effects on its resources diminishing tourist's satisfaction and generating socioeconomic problems for the local community. As mentioned above carrying capacity refers to the maximum use of any site without causing negative effects on the resources by reducing visitor's satisfaction or exerting adverse impact upon the society, economy and culture of the area. In another sense it can also be said that carrying capacity is a well established concept in the general field of resource management and in the particular subject. Kuwarm 1997 mentions four following types of carrying capacities.

- 1. *Physical carrying capacity*** - the limit of site beyond which wear and tear will start taking place or environmental problems will arise.
- 2. *Psychological carrying capacity*** - the lowest degrees of enjoying tourists are prepared to accept before they start seeking alternative destinations.

3. *Social carrying capacity* - the level of tolerance of the host population for the presence and behavior of tourists in the destination area, and the degree of crowding users are prepared to accept by others.
4. *Economic carrying capacity* - ability to absorb tourism activities without displacing or disrupting local activities.

It is important to acknowledge that tourism is an industry, firm and agent of development and change. It includes low use of resources and operates one of sustainable bases with proper control and management.

2.5 Community Based Tourism Model in Nepal

2.5.1 Sirubari Community Based on Tourism Model

It has a home stay concept and tourist is accommodation by Tourist Management Development Committee, a package is mode incorporating accommodation, foods, cultural programme, village tour etc. and tourist is charged accordance with the package consumed. It is the first of its kind in Nepal and become very popular. For some years after it's operation in 1999. Many villagers involved in home stay and cultural group/dance left the place in the period of conflict. The Suribari village has not yet made any initialization of solar power, nor biogas as Rotary International support them with cows. Still, the majority of depends on fire wood only about 40 percent of them are utilizing liquid petroleum gas (Upadhyay, 2008).

2.5.2 Ghandruk Rural Tourism Model

Tourism come in Ghandruk as a trekker or mountainer and make their stay over here mainly for a night whereas a tourist in Ghandruk has a objective of experiencing the home stay in the village. It has more than 30 lodges and a tourist here can options for any lodges whereas a home for stay in Ghandruk is selected turnwise by the Tourism Development Committee Solu, Mustang and other popular destinations are generally operating in this model.

2.5.3 Bandipur Model

Bandipur model comprises a beautiful amalgam of all possibilities of tourism creating to tourist through well developed resort to home stay facilities. Bandipur model serves the need of generating higher income from quality accommodation to tourists to attraction budget tourist for traditional Newari home stay.

The main attraction of Bandipur is its geographical location and its history and culture. The incredible views of Himalayan ranges, caves, temples, unspoiled, landscapes and the namely environment and local food are the unique features of Bandipur which are given:

- ◆ Siddha cave.
- ◆ Thani-mai Danda
- ◆ Khadga Devi Temple
- ◆ Martyrs' Memorial Parks
- ◆ Tudikhel/Mountain Resort

(Serchan, 1998)

2.5.4 TRPAP Model

This model emphasis on the every possible selling points of the community, with one village one product concept, to bring maximum

benefits from tourism, its main focus is on the sustainable development of tourism emphasizing sustainability incorporating four major concepts in its programme: pro-poor, pro-women, pro-community and pro-environment. The approaches of TRPAP to simultaneously hit multi-dimensional problems of a community help to better the condition of the community. But the experiences show that continuous marketing and promotion of the product being developed and identifying the level of receptiveness of the community are very essential for getting benefits from rural tourism (Ibid.).

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research study was carried out the basis of descriptive as well as exploratory. The main of descriptive as well as exploratory. The main objective of the present study is to explore the potentialities of rural tourism particularly Khaptad region of the Far Western Region of Nepal. This research has covered all aspects rural tourism and its role for the rural development in the areas. The research was explored the influence of VDC, DDC, NTB and NGOs/INGOs, particularly their role for the promotion in influence of tourism industry. In this research, qualitative data was used to present social, cultural and economic of effect on the beneficiary gmy's like politician, teachers, business man local people and so on.

3.2 Rationale for Selection of Study Area

In the process of rural development, there is great imbalance between Far Western Development Region and other development regions.

Tourism is smokeless industry which helps to alleviate the poverty through the income from the tourist. Khaptad is the one of the most beautiful and virgin spot of tourism of our country.

The study area becomes a trekking route from Silgudhi to Sanfebagar road to the Khaptad region. With the changing trend of tourism to new adventures destination the policy of government is to diversify tourism in remote and exotic destinations in order to alleviate

poverty of the people living the destination. The researcher, chose this area because it is naturally and culturally beautiful but backward in development. It is familiar, accessible and local area for the research. Similarly it is easy to visit the study area frequently by the researcher.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

3.3.1 On the Basis of Nature

The researcher has taken required qualitative data like photos, observation and interview data. And quantitative data like income no. of tourist, employment and social status was also collected.

3.3.2 On the Basis of Source

(a) Primary Data

Primary data has been taken through the field survey, observation, and informal interview.

(b) Secondary Data

Secondary data has been taken from the journals, magazines, articles, books, e-mail, internet and various dissertations is used to make the study which is more authentic.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

No.	Techniques	Tools
1	Observation	Observation guideline checklist
2	Interview	Interview guideline Questionnaire.
3	Focus Group Discussion	Checklist / FGHD guideline

3.4.1 Observation

During the period of observation, the researcher, has observed the natural and cultural part of tourism in the study area. Particularly, Jungle, wetlands, ponds, temples, flora and fauna, fountain and temple, dresses, foods, etc.

3.4.2 Interview

During the period of interview, the researcher has taken information about the special custom festivals, food, folk songs and natural parts of the study area by the help of guideline and questionnaire.

3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion was helpful to dig out exact date of field which helped to generalize the problems, constrains and conflicts; particularly role of the villagers for the conservation biodiversity. In the FGD eight people were participated including government forest user group teachers, local people and I/NGO representative.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The collected raw data and information was first categorized on the basis of major activities of the villagers related with rural tourism. The perception, vision, behaviour attitude, emotion and anger are all called quantitative data that were descriptively. To treat the quantitative data the research used simple table, graphical chart and pie-chart for presentation.

CHAPTER - IV

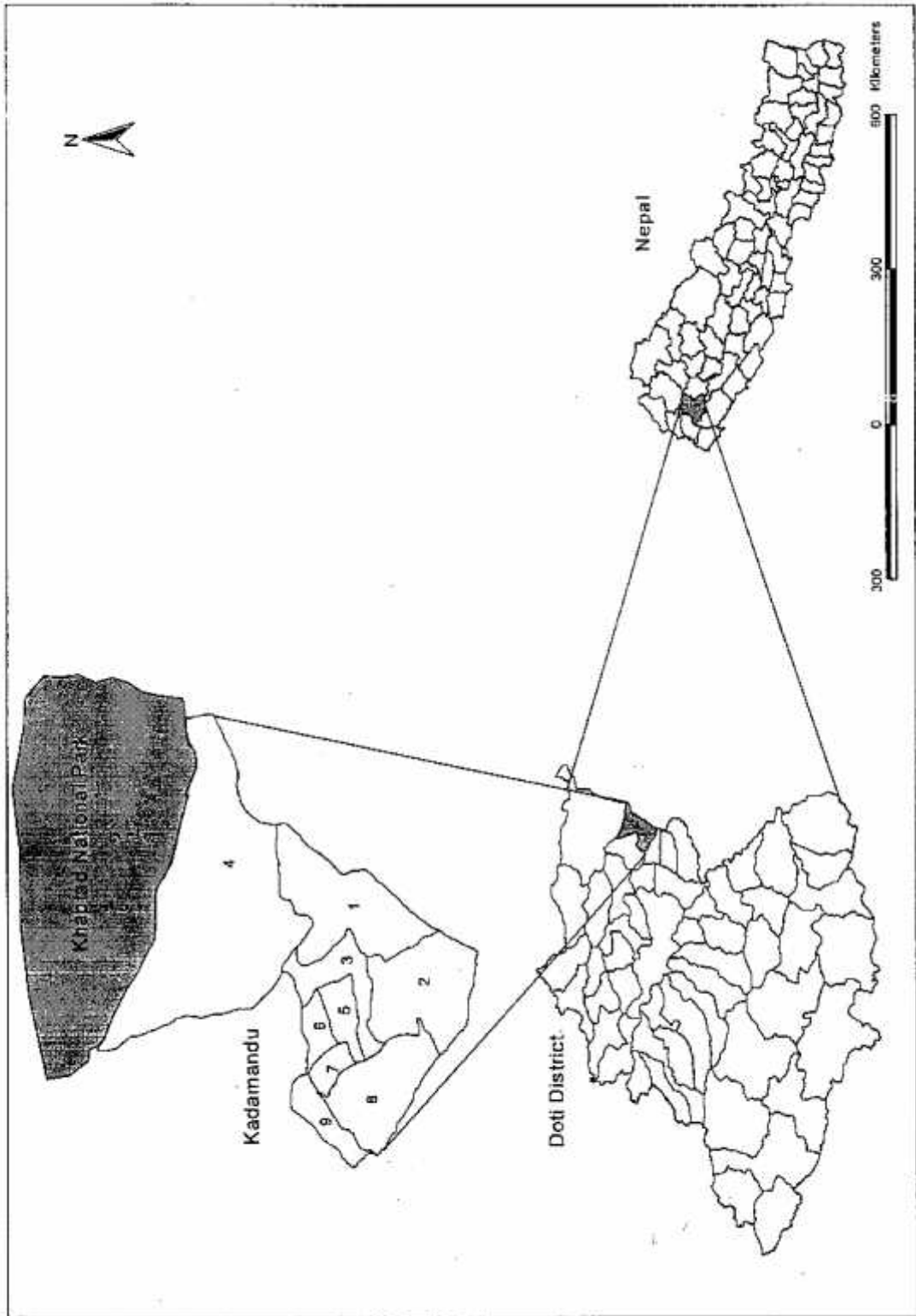
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section based on the overall analysis of the field that the researcher had acquired through the field study. In the process of the analysis, researcher highlights how the rural tourism playing crucial role for the economic development of the country. To justify the statements, the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data. Tourism is the leading sector for the development of Nepal. Tourism industry, being a comparative advantages industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. With its natural beauty and cultural heritages like Mt. Everest, snow peak mountains, birthplace of lord Buddha, a number of lakes and rivers etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourist from all over the world.

4.1 Geographic Setting

Doti is situated about 825 km. distance from capital. It stretches from 80⁰34' to 81⁰12' east longitude to 28⁰56' to 29⁰24' north latitude. Kadamandu VDC lies north east of Doti bounded by KNP from north Sanagaun of Doti from South Gairgaun of Doti from west and Achham district from east (CBS, 2001).

Location of Study Area



Prepared by Durka Man Maharjan

4.2 Demographic Situation

Demographic situation is key determination of the demand for the social services including health, education and communication. This chapter describes population structure, settlements, social aspect, economical aspects, institutional status of the study area.

4.2.1 Population and household

Demographically Kadamandu VDC is moderate densely in Doti districts. Most part of the study area covered by forest and pastureland on the western slope but, the settlement of the people found on the south-west. Khaptad national park lies in the northern part of the Kadamandu VDC. The population census 2001 shows that the total population of Doti districts is 205683, whereas the population of the study VDC is only 3806 among the total population of Kadamandu mate comprised 1877 (49.32%). The same data also shows the 711 households on the study area the average number of the population is 5.353. The population growth rate of the nation is 2.24 percent whereas the growth rate of the Kadamandu VDC has only 2.1 percent.

4.3 Socio-economic Importance of Study Area

The expenditure made by tourists makes direct and indirect effect. The initial income produced by spending of tourist is known as direct effect. For example, direct effect occurs when a tourist pays his/her hotel bill. Rounds of spending of the initial income bring about indirect effect. For example, the initial money received by the hotel management in the first instance will be used to pay various debts incurred or make outlays on behalf of the tourist such as in visitor's telephone, other goods and services. The recipients in turn use the money received to pay their bills.

The initial tourist's money in this way may be spent second time, spreading into different sectors of the economy each time giving rise to forest income with greater beneficial effect. In order to the money (particularly foreign exchange earned is to retained in the country or in the area of visit of the tourists, leakage such as in the form of payment for imports, foreign investment should be a minimized as far as possible.

Economic condition of Kadamandu as yet is purely agro-based. About 92 percent of the people till depend upon the agriculture. The major agriculture products are paddy, maize, wheat, barley and the cash crops are lentils and vegetables. Access of the paved (stone) roads, the prospect of tourism development projects should be local community owned and operated as far as possible. Developing smaller units of tourist facilities combined with the adoption of design drawn from the local culture and with the use of indigenously available construction materials will become cost effective and serve better to the taste of the visitors and lend themselves more readily to ownership and operation residents.

Considering the competitive power (with unique of the products available at Kadamandu and cost efficiency (with approach to smaller units development) tourism development at Kadamandu can be dependable source of economic activity. Furthermore, it could play a crucial role in generating income (including foreign exchanges through providing employment opportunity, ultimately, it could fulfill the social needs such as roads, sewage facilities and conservation and protection of nature and culture wealth.

It is interesting to note that the mainfeatures noted in the urban tourism where once thought to be vitally necessary for the successful development of tourism industry. They are not only important products

any more density populated resorts in an international style under multinational ownership and management may actually deter. Some types of client who want to be more free and casual. The country side's open space locally owned and sometimes professionally managed business and rural styled comfortable buildings may be a main selling point for peace seekers as long as the hygienic conditions are maintained.

4.4 Cultural Diversities of the Study Area

During the field study researcher has carried out interview among the local people, government officials, teachers, member of forest user group, and member of the political practices. Interview take 19th Aswin at Kadamandu, Doti. Researcher put few questions regarding the potentialities of rural tourism in Khaptad region. For the recording purpose of the information researcher the digital camera. In FGD people argued that, if the government constructs the road Kadamandu for the Khaptad destination it, saves the time of tourism and local people are benefited. The participants of interview, highly emphasized that Kadamandu is one of well know destination to observe the natural and cultural heritage of Khaptad region.

In addition to, they are involved in the different culture, which helps to make the well destination to the Kadamandu. For example, *Kadakijat* which is known of the *jatra*, it is normally held in the month of *Mangasir*. In this Jatra people have been observing this festival. In the day of *Kandakijat*, if the *deuro* itself healing and came out at least three step from the original place, in such condition the observer take towards the lake area which is a buffer zone of KNP when *Deuro* arrived in the appropriate area of Khaptad region then *Deuro* itself low its head with

other *Saktipit* of that lake, after that people take that *Deuro* back to the *mandu*.

In the time of healing *Deuro*, the observer used to play *Panchaybaja* including *damaha*, *tamkai*, *jhali*, *naurisga* and *bhokar*. In accordance with tune of *Panchaybaja*, *Deuro* start to heal. If *Deuro* itself would be heal with three steps; it is not compulsion to take it toward the jungle (lake). In such situation *Bharadi* takes the *deuro* and perform dance in the yard where it was fix. In that day all people of different caste and ethnic groups come to observe the festivals. During the period of this *Jant* local people open the temporary market. The local people purchasing and seeling their domestic products like *Jeuda* (rope), *Theki*, vegetables, groundnut and fruits.

The participation of the FGD said that without the preservation of such type of culture, there is non way to enhance of rural tourism in the *Khaptad* region, that will be more or less associated with people's identity and there income. The participant of the interview also gave the information of another festival which is called *Rango daudawne khel* (chasing the buffalo festival). One of the participant Mr. Gagan Singh Batala recite the mythical story of *Rango daudawne khel*, as he said, once upon a time, the Giant *Mahisasur* gave the torture to gods, which was in tolerable to the gods therefore goddess *Durga Mata* killed the *Giant Mahisasur*. Since that date people started to worship goddess *Durga* through the sacrificing the buffalo which is symbol of *Mahissaur*. People believe that, if you more give pain to the buffalo, *Durga Mata* become more happy. The observe scarifies the buffalos when it become fatigue. This festival is well-known for the entertainment, because in this festival all caste and ethnic groups are participate. In addition to, researcher, anthropologist, sociologist and other people are particularly involved.

In the same interview, the participant also gave an example *Bho* festival which is held in the month of Poush. This is the place where people demonstrate the weapons rather than participate in the battle. In the *Bho* people participated in the *Chaulo* along with sword and *Dhal* (safety). All the participant exhibit the different model of sword some of the imported from panjab. The performer or dancer exhibit the sword with different methods and techniques. The performance is only starts to perform after the sacrifice the cock and worshipping the *Talwar* (sword). It is a group dance. At the end of *Bho* people also perform another dance which is called *Sarani*. It indicate the separation of head throw the use of sword. Mainly two person performed there dance in the *Sarahi* one a time along with *Dhal* and *Talwar*. This is one of the continuation of their folk culture in the western Nepal. This many be well-known tools for the entertainment for both domestic as well as foreign tourist by which people can get different sort of benefits particularly in the area of livelihood.

4.5 Prospect for Tourism Development in Kadamandu

The main challenges are to change the behaviour of the people of Kadamandu to implement development projects. Through this, knowledge, talent and resources can be optimally utilized for common benefits. The tourism project should internalized and implement modern development goals in the community. Local people should be recognized as the main decision makers to tackle problems in Kadamandu should pay more attention to income generating activities of both short and long term nature while at same time ensuring people's right and privileges over the resources. Equally important is the task of installing right kind of value system and change attitudes to develop entrepreneurship and management skills. The prospects of tourism development is Kadamandu summarized below.

Natural Beauty

Natural beauty is one of the important aspects from the attraction of tourists in the study area. Kadamandu itself ornate by the natural resources therefore, there is high possibility to be a potentiality destination for the tourists. For example, the beautiful lake side seen from *Batala Gaun*, *Gandigad* (river) green forest, and flora and fauna makes the Kadamandu itself a beautiful place forever. Tourism statistics show that the development of natural tourism remained on the background till the decades of 1970's and even 80s, despite the positive publicity generated by ascent of Mt. Everest in 1953 (Zurick 1992 cited by Bhatta, 2006). Kadamandu is naturally virgin, so it is possible to attract the foreign as well as domestic nature lovers.

Religious and Cultural Heritage

It is another major prospect of rural tourism in Kadamandu. There is dominance of the Hindu religion where only few of the people adopted the Christianity people adopted diverse tangible and intangible culture which seems to be different in accordance caste and ethnicity. People of this region followed different kinds of festivals that preserve their identity through the generation. Mainly the people of this region have been followed different festivals like *Kadaki Jat*, *Rango Daudaune Khel* and *Deuda* dance in the special seasons. Along with the celebration of the different festivals they have been playing different musical instruments like *damaha* (beating drum), *narsinha* (flute) and *tamke* in order to entrain the observe in the particular day usually to perform the *hudke* dance, *sarani* dance and *chaulo* dance. Local Shaman also healing on the basis of the tune of the musical instruments and bless the people who have been suffering by the supernatural forces. People follows these kind

of practice on the basis of the Hindu principle which is uniquely survive even in the 21st century. The cultural heritage of this region itself a potential region for the researcher where the society have been constructing through the kinship network and Hindu Varna system. The cultural pluralism itself creates the diverse roles and responsibilities to the people which are the unique features of cultural diversity in the study region.

4.6 Respondents' Views Findings

Among the five hundred households, the researcher take the one hundred households, by the help of random sampling.

4.6.1 Educational status of the Local People

Following table shows the educational level of the sample population taken, as from interview taken 100 sample, the result is shown in the table below:

**Table No. 4.6.1
Education Level of Sample Population**

S.N.	Education level	Number	Remarks
1	Illiterate	49	
2	Literate	34	
3	SLC	11	
4	Higher	6	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table no. 4.6.1 shows that majority of the populations are illiterate. In the study area, the researcher found that literate people have sound knowledge on the tourism in comparison to the illiterate people. Very few

percentage of the population higher education. So, it is needed to aware the people in education to develop the Kadamandu as rural tourism destination. Education and tourism industry are interconnected components because education itself means of communication of the publicity of the tourism destination though out the world. Therefore, the local people should educate to improve the tourism industry of the country which may support the national in come.

4.6.2 Occupational Status of the Local People

Table No. 4.6.2
Occupational Status

S.N.	Occupation	Number	Remarks
1	Students	2	
2	Labour	21	
3	Agriculture	63	
4	Business	8	
5	Job (government)	6	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table no. 4.6.2 shows the majority of the people of the study area are engaged in agriculture (63), very less number of people are engaged in job (6), whereas labour business and students area 21, 8 and 2 respectively. The researcher found none of the people involved in tourism business. However, few people run the small scale shop in the especial occasion like in the Jatras.

4.6.3 Annual Income Level of the Local People

Table No. 4.6.3
Annual Income Level

S.N.	Income level	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1	Less than 20,000	8	8	
2	20,000-40,000	10	10	
3	40,000-60,000	52	52	
4	Above 60,000	30	30	
	Total	100		

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Above table no. 4.6.3 shows that majority of the people have been earning 40,000 - 60,000 which occupy the 52% out of the total population. the figure indicates that the occupied population falls on the middle class family. The people those who falls on the middle class family have been adopting the agriculture, animal husbandry and small scale business. This table also shows that without starting alternative income generating programs there is no possibilities to reduce the poverty from the study area and unable to break the vicious circle of poverty.

4.6.4 Annual Expenditure of the Local People

Table No. 4.6.4
Annual Expenditure

S.N.	Expenditure less	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1	Less than 20,000	2	2	
2	20,000-40,000	3	3	
3	40,000-60,000	33	33	
4	Above 60,000	60	60	
	Total	100		

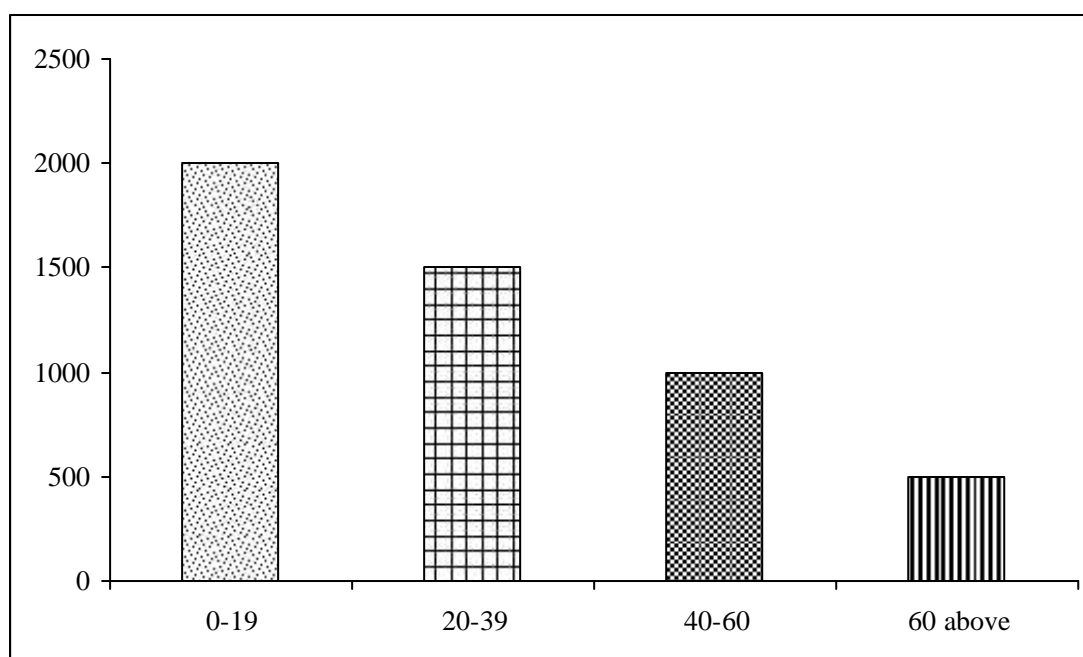
Source: Field Survey, 2009.

This table shows that 60 percentage squander more than Rs.60,000. Table no. 4.6.3 shows that only 30 percentage people of the study area are able to earn Rs.60,000, however remaining 30 percent of them maintain their expenditure through the remittance from Indian and gulf countries. It indicates, there is no combination of income and expenditure within the study area.

4.6.5 Population Structure by Age

Population composition of Kadamandu VDC shows that the proportion of female population was slightly higher than the male population. The highest proportion of Kadamandu was in age group (0-19). The population gradually decreases with least proportion of population in the age group (60 above) population structure of Kadamandu VDC by age were presented below:

Figure No. 1
Population Structure by the Age



Source: Table No. 4.6.5.

4.6.6 Food Sufficiency

The nature of food sufficiency in the Kadamandu is the them of figure. Out of the total respondent 30 percent of the households have enough grains produced from their farm land for 12 months. Where as 40 percent household have sufficient for 6-11 months and that of 30 percent household have food sufficient for less than 6 months of the year. For the rest of the year, they have to buy food stuffs from outside. Only 30 percent households said that they have food sufficient for a year. Food shortages are compensated by bringing grains from Chukhutte of Achham district and Sajghat bazar and Silgadhi (headquarter) of Doti districts. Food sufficiency in Kadamandu was presented in figure.

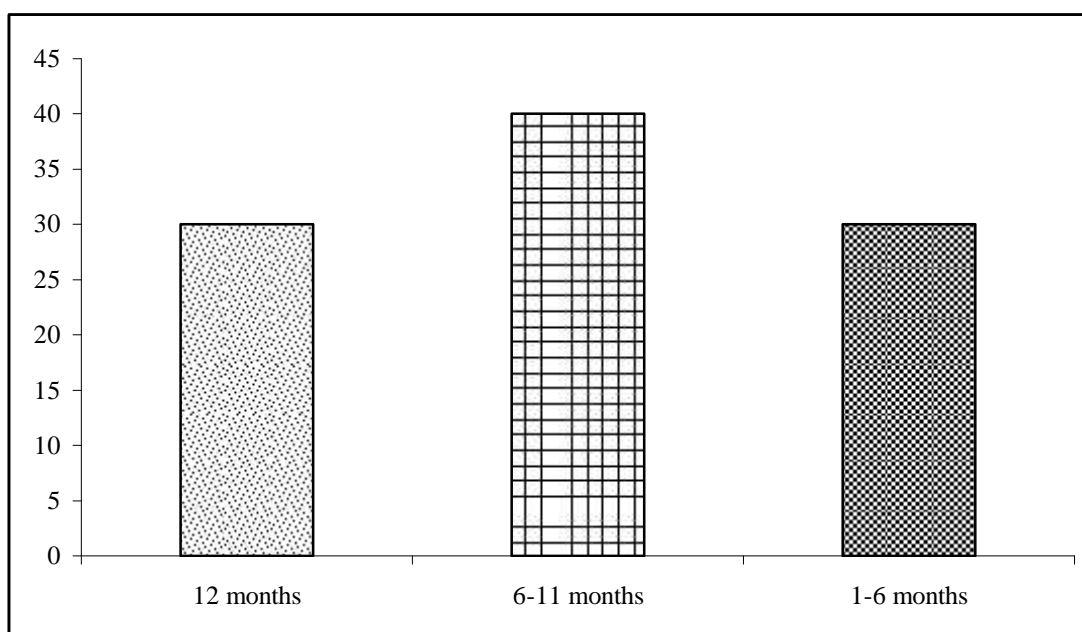
Table No. 4.6.6
Food Sufficiency

S.N.	Food sufficiency	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1	12 months	30	30	
2	6-11 months	40	40	
3	1-6 months	30	30	
	Total	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The above result of the food sufficiency also show in the graph figure.

Figure No. 2
Food Sufficiency



Source: Table No. 4. 6. 6.

4.6.7 Possible Area for Rural Tourism

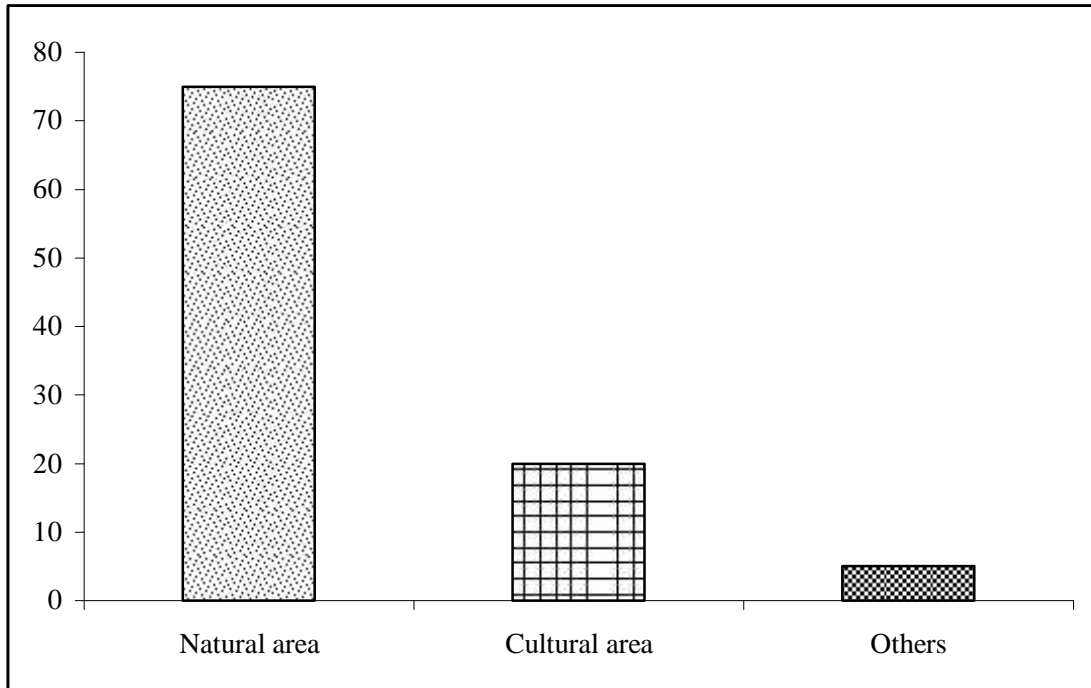
Table No. 4.6.7
Possible Area

S.N.	Possible area	Number	Remarks
1	Natural area	75	
2	Cultural area	20	
3	Others	5	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table no. 4.6.7 shows the main possible area for rural tourism is nature, which covers 75 percentage among the total possible area. In this way, cultural and others area covers 20 and 5 percentage respectively.

Figure 3
Possible Area



Source: Table No. 4.6.7.

4.6.8 Major Role in Rural Tourism Development

Table No. 4.6.8
Major Role in Rural Tourism Development

S.N.	Role	Percentage	Remarks
1	Government	35	
2	Local agencies	15	
3	I/NGOs	50	
	Total	100	

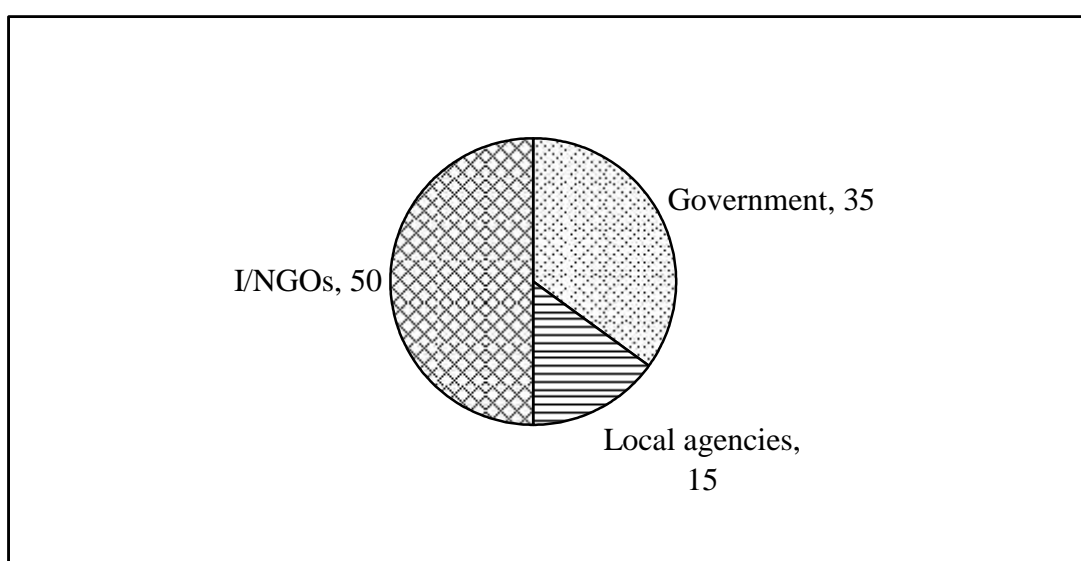
Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table no. 4.6.8 shows I/NGOs has covered the major role to develop the rural tourism in Kadamandu region, which covers the 50 percentage and government and local organization are covered 35 and

percentage respectively. Although above role is not sufficient for rural tourism development, so that to increase the positive role of all sectors which supports to develop the rural tourism.

The above result, we can also shown in the pie-chart which can support to analysis the result.

Figure No. 4
Major Role in Rural Tourism Development



Source: Table No. 4.6.8.

4.6.9 Investment Sectors of the Tourism Income

Table No. 4.6.9
Investment Sectors of the Tourism Income

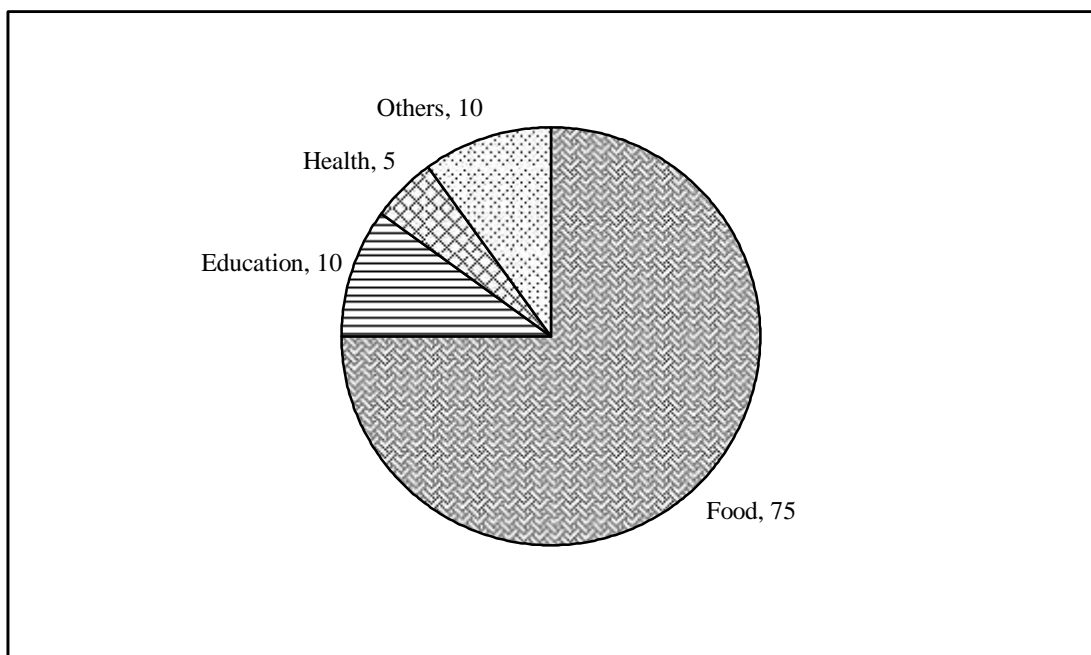
S.N.	Investment sector	Percentage	Remarks
1	Food	75	
2	Education	10	
3	Health	5	
4	Others	10	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

To analysis the investment sector, most of the people invest in there income in the food which covers 75 percent of the total income. In this way, education and others sector covers the 10/10 percent respectively. The research shows, to less investment in the education, although education is the motto of life. Lack of the awareness and income people are forced to invest the food. If people get the alternate income source they added to invest education and health sector which maintain the human development index.

The above table no. 4.6.9 has also shown in the pie chart.

Figure No. 5
Investment Sectors of the Tourism Income



Source: Table No. 4.6.9.

4.6.10 Attractive Sector of the Study Area

**Table No. 4.6.10
Attractive Sector of the Study Area**

S.N.	Role	Percentage	Remarks
1	Peaceful environment	25	
2	Natural and cultural	35	
3	Eco-tourism	30	
	Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table 4.6.10 shows, in the study area is the rich of the all sector. Among them natural and cultural sector is major attractive sector of the Kadamandu region, which covers the 35 percentage of the total percentage. So, ecotourism has covers the 30 percent. In this way, peaceful environment, recreation 25 percent and 10 percent respectively. In a nutshell, we can say, Khaptad region is the rich for rural tourism.

In this result has also shown in the graph which makes to easy to understand the result.

4.6.11 Community Tourism and Global Relation

All the respondents feel that they have learned about community tourism approach to alleviate poverty during the trek. The differences between program and non-program villages are clearly visual, the cooperation and support by the villagers and the need for better schooling medical and economic standards obvious. Therefore, the respondents are interested to work together in the further either through monitorial or material contributions, sharing expertise or helping with the marketing to support the tourism programme and crafts production. After being on the

village trek, nearly all the people are convinced that tourism in this form can contribute to the development of rural region in Nepal, e.g. by bringing the market to the village (for food, crafts etc.) offering villager accommodation and the mutual exchange between tourists and villagers.

After back to their countries, they have become thinker about Nepal and Nepali people. Inspiring from this approach, they have already formed formal institutions called CCODER-Germany to work together as sister organization aiming to bring supports from around the countries and around the world to support charitable endeavors in Nepal, raising funds and develop partnership to strengthen community development activities and increases the awareness on different problems of Nepal (CCODER-USA, 2004, cited by Dhital, 2005). Although are formed under initiation of ex-trekkers, other interested people who love Nepal and Nepali also can be part of it. This helps them to remain with the rural part of it. This helps to remain with the rural people innumerous ways. All members meet physically once or twice a year or more according to need convenient but remain in frequent contact. They talk about Nepal, share the experiences with other people and find the differences way to help rural people either by marketing to support community tourism or helping to promote community development activities like community schools, banks, health activities etc. or anything else. Inter cultural relations between east and west offers socio-economic development to the disadvantages in remote areas and formed friendships, share experience and wealth and finally, peace and promotes a global family.

4.6.12 Social Transformation at the Grassroots Level through Community Tourism

Community tourism program, initiates as an integral part of human development, was launched with self awakening meaningful

organization, and economic development which ultimately facilitated the transformation process of disadvantaged people at the grass root level. If the study area is developed as rural tourism destination the people of the study area directly benefited economically through paying guest and other indirect business like agro-product, handicrafts, NTFP etc. The poorest persons of the community are also benefited by doing different labour works for example porter etc. Educated persons of that community are also benefited doing different labour works for example porter etc. Educated persons of that community are also benefited if they become the tourist guide of that trekking route. If the grass route level is directly benefited through rural tourism it creates the multiplier effect which transformed the whole society.

4.6.13 Problem of Cultural Diversity in Kadamandu

Malika Mandir located at Ward No.3 in Kadamandu VDC. It was built by National Hero *Amar Sing Thapa* after the victory over the Doti state, the main purpose of establishment of temple was to get strength of *Malika Devi* in order to unified the remaining other states of western part. After the establishment of temple, he also formed *Guthi* for the regular religious function at *Malika* temple. Four different caste groups i.e. *Batala Bogati*, *Dhanuk*, *Kathayat*, were assigned look after the *Akhanda Jyoti* (nonstop burning lamp). Among them if any group don't followed their assigned duty, they should bear the punishment either bring the light from *Badi Malika* of Bajur or sacrifice the he goat to the goddess *Malika* to lit the *Akhanda Jyoti* again. People have religious sentiment with the *Malika Devi* and its power since the date of its establishment. In the time of the *Dashain* people gathered in the temple of the *Malika* to sacrifice the goats and buffalos this practice have been playing vital role for the people

solidarity and integrity. It is tragedy that the religious lamp of the *Malika Devi* had been lighting down by the Maoist since last 6 years. They also took away the precious monuments and idols of goddess *Malika*. They also gave the threat to the people not to lit the lamp again. Such "uncivilized" political activities in the study against the religious ethos and people's identity forever.

Kadamandu ornate by the nature of the interview rightly highlight some major issues like problems of endangered cultural. The penetration of modernization endangered cultural. The penetration of modernization directly and indirectly uprooted cultural practices existing in the Khaptad region. In one hand, they don't have accessibility of roads, drinking water and lodge and hotels for the tourists those who came to observe in the period of festival and came to visit the Khaptad region as pilgrimage tourists and trekkers. There is one of the potential area for the NTFP like *timur, sugandawala, laliguras, ritha, ohkhar, jatamasi, chiraito, amala, kuits, panchaule, chutro, harro, barro* and *titepati* which have been neglected by the state. Neither the people have knowledge of presentation of these NTF nor does the government take it as seriously. Most of tangible and intangible culture of this region arrives in the form of crisis die to invasion of political turmoil since last one and half decade. The participant informal interview blame that moist who lit down *Akhand Jyoti* and took the precious idols of god and goddess from *Malika Mandir* of Kadmandu. They considered this kind of activities as a great crime upon their life and identity. The participant of informal interview quite aware regarding the impact of Mega project like West Seti Hydro Electric Project. They would like to preserve their cultural heritage and cultural practices along with development of large scale project.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Population is emerging as an important development opportunity and pressing to be recognized as a priority development sector for least develop countries like Nepal. Although, the earnings from tourism is highly uncertain, fluctuated, due to social economic and political disturbances, within the country and within the world, for a country like Nepal where is no abundant resources, the tourism sector is expected to play an important role without any negative impacts. Nepal as a whole can receive more benefits from tourism than it is at present tourism can be a means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It helps the natural and cultural heritage for both tourists and local inhabitants. Linkages between rural areas and urban areas need to be established to create more possibilities for distribution the benefits of tourism. Altogether contribution of tourism for the development of National economy is significantly high, people of Nepal's rural area have yet not been able to create much benefit from it. Very little benefit from tourism is distributed in or returns to the population of rural communities. The study was carried out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community. the researcher aims at to identify and explore potentiality of rural tourism in Khaptad region particularly in Kadamandu VDC and analyze its role for economic development i.e. employment and business.

In addition, research also suggests the policy measures for poverty alleviation through rural tourism in the study area. In this research,

exploratory and descriptive research design are applied to meet above mentioned objectives, methodologies such as household survey using purposive sampling, field visit, and FGD were used in order to generating valid data and information. Both primary and secondary sources of data collected for the quantitative and qualitative analysis. Questionnaires were used for household survey. Checklist was used to ask question for FGD, for the reliability and validity of data cross questioning and field observation techniques were employed by the researcher.

5.2 Conclusion

Tourism is well known non-smoking industry which have been playing significant role to alleviate the poverty embedded in the society through the business, trekking guides and others. The Nepal Tourism Statistics 2009 shows that 4.4% of Foreign exchange and 0.9 percent GDP was contributed by tourism industry. The people of the Khaptad region are earning only few amount through the tourism particularly earn by seeing natural beauty diverse ethnic culture and performing their folk on the exploratory and descriptive research design. The information of the research drawn from the interview, survey, FGD and literature review to make it more reliable and authentic.

Majority of the people are illiterate in the study area. Therefore, there need to be initiated educational based programs by the government and non-governmental agencies. There is a connectedness tourism and education because the more number of educated people helps the development activities like in tourism because it plays significant role in its promotion and publicity within the short span of time. The people of the study have been adopting agriculture. About 63 percent of the sampled population involves in the agriculture services and remaining

other population adopts non-agricultural activities like population adopts non-agricultural activities like business, service and students. Non of sampled respondents found adopted tourism as their main occupation. There is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and the business of NTFP however they have lack of knowledge of its sustainable use and exploitation, if the government draws their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand in hand the income level of people will be increase immediately. The study data shows that 52 percent sampled population of the study area earns Rs.40,000 to 60,000 per year whereas 30% sampled population of the study area earns Rs.40,000 to 60,000 per year whereas 30% sampled population earns 60,000. This statistical figure shows that they have little amount of income which is far less then the people other tourism region like Sirubari, Ghandruk and Sagarmatha conservation areas. Similarly, 60% of the sampled populations spend above Rs.60,000 per year. It shows that there is no combination between expenditure and income. This study shows that without preservation cultural heritage, these is no possibilities to promote the tourism of the country like Nepal. Therefore, here, I emphasized that government should have make clear policies to conserve the religious ecological and cultural places found at that area. The NTFP might be potential part of business which can export to the tourists, however, it's sustainable use and exploitation should be necessary.

5.3 Recommendation

On the basis of conclusion suitable recommendations have been made in order to provide solution to the various problems of tourism. Kadamandu is the potential for the rural tourism. Kadamandu is the best option to develop as a model rural tourism as a trek, route for KNP. Kadamandu itself a beautiful place for the cultural experts and trekkers.

Its natural setting has added much beauty on it. There is possibility of diverse product to sell to the tourists. However, that has not yet explored. Looking at the existing festivals like Kadaki Jat and Bho. This place can provide better products to the domestic as well as foreign tourist.

First and foremost Kadamandu should be developed externally and there should be advertisement and other attraction area should be preserved to attract the tourist. Depends upon my study the following recommendations should be followed:

-) Cultural beauty of Kadamandu should be preserved and protected its cultural heritage.
-) Government assistance should be needed for advertisement and other infrastructure development.
-) Priority should be given to the development of rural tourism destination in order to alleviate poverty.
-) Study area itself one of the potential area for the study of the eco-tourism therefore, further research is needed.
-) Awareness building : the aim of awareness building should be to communicate with household about tourism development and about the opportunities and resources of the area. This can be achieved through community communication programmes, non-formal education programmes and through motivational schemes.
-) Encouraging farmers to adopt high value crops and cash crops.

-) Increasing the value added from agriculture and agro-forestry producers through Nigalo (Bamboo), Allo (*Alnus nepalensis*) and Lokta (*Picanthus nepalensis*), potato chips etc.
-) Developments of minor forest products such as aromatic and medicinal herbs, ferns, orchids that are in high demand.
-) Formation of various users' groups for improving greater user management of resources on sustained basis of developing Kadamandu as a tourism destination.
-) Improving the user ability in identifying needs and in planning and managing resources, in particular of the women and the under privileged.
-) Curbing populations growth, including provision of basic social services such as health, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and nutrition to improve quality of life.
-) Education and training activities that encourage local skill enhancement and natural resources management capacity.
-) An integrated approach among government agencies, NGOs, INGOs, working in the Seti zone needed in order to make resources enhancement programe effective.
-) Development of basic infrastructure such as improve trek/mule routes, electricity, irrigation water by involving local people.

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List of Photos



Madhu Temple, The Researcher observing from the corner side



Muth (Local people Mr. Gagan Singh Batala is guiding the researcher) which is made by National Hero Mr. Amar Singh Thapa



The Traditional Linear System House made by Straw



Gandigad River which is emerged from the Khaptad Region



Kud, it is natural ponds



The Siligadi to Sanfe Bagar Highway which is the main path of Study Area

GLOSSARY

Mukhiya	=	Main person of the community.
Kada	=	Name of the study area.
Jat/Jatra	=	Festival
Deuro	=	One types of umbrella.
Saktipit	=	Power/truth
Lake	=	Jungle
Bhokar	=	One types of flute
Bharadi	=	Main person of the Jat
Jeuda	=	One types of rope
Bho	=	One types of festivals, in this festival people play to the talwar and safety.
Chaulo	=	One types of dance of the Bho.
Talwar	=	Sword
Dhal	=	Safety
Sarani	=	One types of dance, in this dance mainly two person performed their dance.
Theki	=	One types of pot, which is made by mud.
Gandigad	=	Name of the river
Deuda	=	Folk song
Damaha	=	Beating large drum
Narsinha	=	Flute
Tamke	=	Beating small drum
Hudke	=	One types of dance, mainly one people play this dance.
Malika Mandir	=	Name of temple.
Akhanda Jyoti	=	Not stop burning lamp.
Nigalo	=	Bamboo
Allo	=	Alnus nepalensis

ANNEX-I

स्थानीय बासिन्दाका लागि प्रश्नावली

(क) व्यक्तिगत विवरण

नाम:- उमेर:-
लिङ्ग:- पेशा:-
परिवार सदस्य संख्या:- धर्म: जात:
स्थान/टोल:-

(ख) प्रश्नावली

- (१) जीवन यापनका लागि कुन पेशा अंगाल्नु भएको छ ?
(क) कृषि (ख) नोकरी (ग) व्यापार (घ) अन्य
- (२) तपाईंको उत्पादनबाट कति समय खान पुग्छ ?
(क) १२ महिना (ख) ६-११ महिना (ग) ६ महिनाभन्दा कम
- (३) यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन विकासको सम्भावना कस्तो छ ?
(क) अत्यन्त राम्रो (ख) सामान्य (ग) नराम्रो (घ) थाहा छैन
- (४) ग्रामीण पर्यटनको बारेमा तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?
(क) छ (ख) छैन
- (५) यस गाउँमा पर्यटकको सबैभन्दा बढी सम्भावना भएको क्षेत्र कुन हो ?
(क) प्राकृतिक क्षेत्र (ख) साँस्कृतिक क्षेत्र (ग) अन्य क्षेत्र
- (६) यस गाउँमा ग्रामीण पर्यटकको विकासमा कसको भूमिका हुनु पर्दछ ?
(क) सरकार (ख) स्थानीय निकायहरु
(ग) गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरु (घ) माथिका सबै

- (७) खप्तड क्षेत्र पर्यटन विकास समितिले यहाँका ग्रामीण पर्यटनको विकासमा योगदान देला जस्तो लाग्छ ?
 (क) दिन्छ (ख) दिँदैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (८) यस क्षेत्रका प्राकृतिक तथा साँस्कृतिक क्षेत्रको संरक्षण हुन आवश्यक छ ?
 (क) छ (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (९) ग्रामीण पर्यटनको विकासबाट तपाईंलाई यस क्षेत्रको गरिबी निवारणमा योगदान पुग्छ जस्तो लाग्छ ?
 (क) पुग्छ (ख) पुग्दैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (१०) पर्यटन विकासका लागि तालिम लिन आवश्यक छ ?
 (क) छ (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (११) तपाईंको घरमा पर्यटकलाई सःशुल्क खान र बस्नको सुविधा दिन सक्नु हुन्छ ?
 (क) सकिन्छ (ख) सकिँदैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (१२) पर्यटकको समुचित विकासका लागि के सामुदायिक समिति आवश्यक छ ?
 (क) छ (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (१३) ग्रामीण पर्यटन विकासका लागि भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासको आवश्यक छ ?
 (क) छ (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन
- (१४) यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन विकासमा सबैभन्दा बढी पर्यटनका कुन तत्वले प्रभाव पार्दछ ?
 (क) पहुँचगम्यता (ख) सुविधा (ग) अतिथि सत्कार (घ) अन्य
- (१५) धर्म, जाति, वर्ग र राजनैतिक विश्वास भन्दा माथि उठेर गाउँका सबैको हित हुने गरी आधारभूत सुविधाहरु एवं साँस्कृतिक तथा प्राकृतिक सम्पदाहरुको संरक्षण र सम्बर्द्धनका लागि सक्रिय रूपले आफ्नो योगदान दिन चाहनु हुन्छ ?
 (क) चाहन्छु (ख) चाहन्न (ग) थाहा छैन
 यदि चाहानु हुन्छ भने के योगदान दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

(क) श्रमदान (ख) नगद (ग) दुवै

(१६) ग्रामीण पर्यटनले तपाईंको समुदायमा कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ ?

(क) सकारात्मक (ख) नकारात्मक (ग) अन्य

(१७) यहाँका बासिन्दाहरूको मुख्य भेषभुषा कुन हो ?

(क) दाउरा सुरुवाल (ख) भोटो (ग) चौबन्दी चोलो (घ) अन्य

(१८) यहाँका बासिन्दाको मुख्य खाना कुन हो ?

(क) दालभात तरकारी (ख) ढिडो (ग) फापर (घ) आलु (ङ) अन्य

(१९) तपाईंको समुदायमा मुख्य गरी कस्ता खालका गीतहरू गाइने गर्दछन् ?

(क) देउडा गीत (ख) लोकगीत (ग) छैटी गीत (घ) अन्य

(२०) ग्रामीण पर्यटनबाट कतिको लाभान्वित हुनुहुन्छ ?

(क) छु (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन

(२१) पर्यटनबाट प्राप्त लाभलाई मुख्य गरी कुन क्षेत्रमा प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?

(क) खाना (ख) शिक्षा (ग) स्वास्थ्य (घ) अन्य

(२२) ग्रामीण पर्यटनबाट रोजगारीमा प्रवर्द्धन भएको छ की छैन ?

(क) छ (ख) छैन (ग) थाहा छैन

(२३) रोजगारी प्रवर्द्धन भएको छ भने कस्तो खालको रोजगारी पाउनु भएको छ ?

(क) व्यवसायी (ख) गाइड (ग) अन्य

नोट: आफ्नो अमूल्य समय दिई सहयोग गर्नुभएकोमा धन्यवाद ।

Annex-II

Checklist Used for Observation and Interview

- | Types of jungle.
- | Variety of wild animal.
- | Nature of landscape.
- | Variety of flora and fauna.
- | Number of festivals celebrate during one year.
- | Mostly celebrated festival.
- | Special customs.
- | Major foods.
- | Major dressess.
- | Major songs.

Questionnaire for the Tourist

1. Genral characteristics of the respondents

Name: _____ Age: _____
Sex: _____ Nationality: _____
Occupation: _____ Prupose of Visit : _____

2. Where do you come from ?

.....

3. Is this your first visit to here ?

(a) Yes (b) No

4. What means of transportation and which route did you take to visit here ? State your preference for means of transportaiton/route ?

(a) Transportation / route used:

(b) Preferred transporation / route:

5. What attracted you to visit here ?

(a) Peaceful environment ()

(b) Nature and culture ()

(c) Eco-tourism ()

(e) Recreation ()

6. How many days do you plan to stay here ?

.....

7. What is your daily expenditure while at here ?

.....

8. What are the problem you have faced ?
 (a) Transportation (b) Accommodation
 (c) Behavior of local people (d) Others
9. Are you satisfied with the behaviour of local people, your services provider and government bodies ?

10. Which of the folowing make you more satisfied during visit ?
 (a) Available service () (b) Sightseeing ()
 (c) peaceful environment () (d) Others ()
11. Do you think to come back again ?
 (a) Yes () (b) No ()
12. What is your view about the future of Kadamandu ?
 (a) Highly sound () (b) Moderately sound ()
 (c) Peaceful () (d) Not so good ()
13. Have you any suggestion for the promotiono f tourism in Kadamandu ?
