

**THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM  
DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to the Central Department of Economics**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Tribhuvan University, Nepal**

**In the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of**

**MASTER OF ARTS**

**In**

**ECONOMICS**

**By**

**PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI**

**Roll No: 362/2067**

**Regd. No: 6-1-50-435-2002**

**Central Department of Economics**

**Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**July, 2024**

**THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT**

**PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI**

**2024**

**THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT**

**PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI**

**2024**

## DECLARATION

I, PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI, declare that this thesis entitled THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT submitted to Central Department of Economics is my own original work unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged in the thesis. The thesis does not contain materials which has been accepted or submitted for any other degree at the University or other institution. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged by reference to the author(s) or institution(s).

.....

PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI

Roll. No. 362/2067

Regd. No. 6-1-50-435-2002

Central Department of Economics

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

Date: 14 July, 2024

## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This thesis entitled THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT has been prepared by Mr. PHARSHU RAM BHANDARI under my guidance and supervision. I, hereby, recommend this thesis for final examination to thesis committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS.

.....

Dr. Dipak Bahadur Adhikari

Thesis Supervisor

Central Department of Economics

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

Date: 14 July, 2024

**APPROVAL SHEET**

We certify that this thesis entitled THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SYANGJA DISTRICT to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and social sciences, Tribhuvan University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICES has been found satisfactory in the scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

**Evaluation Committee:**

.....

Dr. Dipak Bahadur Adhikari  
Thesis Supervisor

.....

Prof. Krishna Raj Acharya, Ph. D.  
External Examiner

.....

Prof. Ram Prasad Gyanwaly, Ph. D.  
Head of Department  
Central Department of Economics

Date: 14 July, 2024

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor Dr. Dipak Bhadhur Adhikari, Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kirtipur. His patience, enthusiasm, co-operation and suggestion made me present this research work to produce in the present form. His skillful supervision enriched this study higher than my expectation. I could not remain and more without giving heartfelt thanks to Dr. Adhikari for his painstaking supervision throughout the study period. This research work would not be possible without his stimulation inspiration and cooperation. I am very much thankful to prof. Ram Prasad Gyanwaly, PhD, Head of department, who encourage me to think out of the box with his valuable recommendations. Further, yet important, sense of respect goes to my parents, for their strong support economically as well as regular encouragement in every step to make me in present stage. Similarly, other relatives are also subjects to special thanks for their inspiration and cooperation in my study.

The officials of the government and non-government and other concerned authorities are also thankful for their keen interest and great support while conducting the study distinguished personalities the locals and the other stakeholders contacted, interviewed and the source of information revealed are also thankful acknowledged. I would like thanks to all respected teacher in the center of Economics and all the other members of departments. My all friends who deserve my thanks who directly and indirect help me inspiration and valuable suggestions during the course of this time.

## **ABSTRACT**

Nepal, a compelling destination for many visitors, with tourist attractions in the form of snowcapped mountain peaks, excellent trekking and rafting opportunities, interesting wildlife, significant religious sites and unsurpassed historic and cultural places, is well placed for tourism development. Nepal, being one of the poorest countries of the world, is facing various problems such as rapidly rising population, fewer possibilities for developing industries, limited scope for increasing agricultural production, growing unemployment, social discrimination, poverty and so on. In this context, tourism has been regarded as a means of achieving social, economic and political development. In view of the promotion of tourism, this study examines the potentiality of tourism in Syangja. A case study of problems and prospects of tourism in Syangja District conducted to determine the problems and prospects of tourism there. Syangja has many tourist destinations, unique natural beauties and various cultural specialties of its own and the sustainable and vision-full exploitation of these destinations offer a wide range of comparative advantages for which suitable and effective plan is needed. Increase in business and increase in resident's income are most beneficial areas of tourism in Syangja. With the major attractive areas for tourists like Daru Shiruwari, Swarek Maidan, Bhalupahad, Kaligandaki Hydropower Project and Setibeni, Suntalabari and Cannoning, Panchase Dada, Rafting in Kaligandaki, Chiuri Bhir, Garhau kalika Temple, Bahunthan Hill, Chhangchhangdi Temple and others. Syangja demands visionful plan for adequately managed tourism and bring more positive benefit.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	ii
Letter of Recommendation	iii
Approval Letter	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Content	vii
List of Tables	xi
List of Acronyms	x
<b>CHAPTER: ONE INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-4</b>
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 Significance of the Study	3
1.5 Limitations of the Study	4
<b>CHAPTER: TWO LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>5-18</b>
2.1 Theoretical Literature Review	5
2.1.1 Declaration of Tourism Areas	5
2.1.2 Review of Three Years Plan (2019-2022)	6
2.1.3 Review of Tourism vision 2020	7
2.2 Empirical Literature Review	10
2.3 Research Gap	18
<b>CHAPTER: THREE METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>19-21</b>
3.1 Research Design	19
3.2 Selection of the study Area	19
3.3 Nature and Sources of Data	19
3.4 Sampling Procedure	19
3.5 Techniques of Data Collection	19
3.5.1 Primary sources of Data	20
3.5.2 Secondary sources of Data	20
3.5.3 Data Collection Tools and Techniques	20
3.6 Methods of Data Analysis	21

<b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>22- 53</b>
4.1 Introduction of the study Area	22
4.1.1 Demographic Situation of Syangja District	23
4.1.2 Condition of Basic Infrastructure in Syangja District	26
4.1.3 Forest Condition in Syangja District	26
4.1.4 Situation of Service Sector in Syangja District	27
4.2 Respondents views Findings	27
4.2.1 Educational Status of Respondent	27
4.2.2 Occupational Status of Respondent	28
4.2.3 Annual Income Level of Respondent	28
4.2.4 Annual Expenditure Level of Local People	29
4.2.5 Food Sufficiency	29
4.2.6 Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism	30
4.2.7 Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation	30
4.2.8 Knowledge of people about village Tourism	31
4.2.9 Willingness of people in Tourism Industry	31
4.2.10 Length of Tourists Staying in Syangja	31
4.2.11 Tourists Visiting by Purpose in Syangja	32
4.2.12 Tourists Arrival by age and sex Composition in Syangja	33
4.2.13 Means of Transportation used by Tourists to Reach Syangja	34
4.2.14 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality	34
4.2.15 Expenditure Patterns of Tourists	35
4.2.16 Respondents view about Homestay Tourism	36
4.2.17 Willingness of people in Homestay	36
4.3. Socio-economic Condition of the Study Area	36
4.4 Potential Area of Tourism	37
4.4.1 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area	38
4.5 Problems of Tourism Development in the Study Area	44
4.6 Major Tourism Activities of Nepal	48
4.6.1 Mountaineering	48
4.6.2 Trekking	49
4.6.3 Rafting	49
4.6.4 Skydiving	49
4.6.5 Paragliding	50

4.6.6 Rock Climbing	50
4.6.7 Mountain Biking	51
4.6.8 Bungee Jumping	51
4.6.9 Snow skiing	51
4.6.10 Whitewater Kayaking	52
4.6.11 Bird Watching	52
4.6.12 Jungle safari	53
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: MAJOR FINDING CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>54-59</b>
5.1 Major Findings	54
5.2 Conclusion	57
5.3 Recommendation	58
<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>APPENDIX -I</b>	
<b>APPENDIX-II</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

1. Population Distribution in Syangja District	23
2. Historical Populations in Syangja District	24
3. Religious Populations in Syangja District	24
4. Population Distributions by Ethnicity in Syangja District	25
5. Basic Health Services in Syangja District	26
6. Forest Condition in Syangja District	26
7. Situation of Services Sector	27
8. Educational Statuses of Respondent	27
9. Occupational Statuses of Respondent	28
10. Annual Income Levels of Respondent	28
11. Annual Expenditure Levels of Local People	29
12. Food Sufficiencies	29
13. Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism	30
14. Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation	30
15. Knowledge of people about village Tourism	31
16. Willingness of people in Tourism Industry	31
17. Length of Tourists Staying in Syangja	32
18. Tourists Visiting by Purpose in Syangja	33
19. Tourists Arrival by age and sex Composition in Syangja	33
20. Means of Transportation used by Tourists to Reach Syangja	34
21. Distributions of Tourists by Nationality	35
22. Expenditure Patterns of Tourists	35
23. Respondents view about Homestay Tourism	36
24. Willingness of people in Homestay	36
25. Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area	38
26. Problems of Tourism Development in the Study Area	44

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ACRONYMS**

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDMA	:	Code Division Multiple Access
DCC	:	District Coordination Committee
DDC	:	District Development Committee
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GSM	:	Global System of Mobile Communication
INGOS	:	International Non-Government Organizations
IUOTO	:	International Union of Official Travel Organization
M.A	:	Master of Arts
MOF	:	Ministry of Finance
MOTCA	:	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
NGOs	:	Non-government Organizations
NPS	:	Nepal Planning Commission
NRB	:	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
T. U	:	Tribhuvan University
U. S	:	United States
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WTO	:	World Trade Organization

## CHAPTER: ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General background

Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom. It is situated at between the two biggest economic powers of Asia China in the north and India East West and south with the open border. Nepal is a landlocked and geographically disadvantageously country. Nepal has reach biodiversity and unique socio-cultural identity. Nepal one of the most fascinating tourist destination all over the world, the mountainous landscapes of Nepal provide significant potential to use nature-based tourism. Nepal is one of the most important tourist destinations all over the world because of Nepal has eight over 8000 meters mountains with Mt. Everest, lord Buddha was born in Nepal lot of fascinating river and lake and rich of flora and fauna. Once is not enough to visit in Nepal.

Tourism is a multi-activity of modern age. Tourism is one of the important economic, social, cultural and political phenomena of the twenty first century. Tourism means the physical movement of human being from one place or country to another. Especially tourist means that people who are leave his permanent residential place at least 24 hours and not to involve in income earning activities. Tourism has been deriving from the French world Tourism which is a synonym for traveler, may sightseers, holiday makers, pilgrims who move to a new destination from one country to another. A journey made for pleasure during which several different towns countries etc. The business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure man always becomes eager to see and know something new in his life Now a days such travelers are called tourists. The tourism is one of the industries it creates large numbers of job opportunities. It has contributed to the economic development of various countries like Nepal. In Nepal the arrivals of tourists in an average 12, 47,830 every year and expected income of USD three trillion. Tourism is a source of earning foreign currency in Nepal, expected income of foreign currency 1663.6 million dollar every year and average staying of the tourist expended up to 12 days (Nepal tourism boards). The government of Nepal had celebrated the tourism year 1998 as the visit Nepal year in order to promote the tourists' industries and further enhance the image of Nepal as the special destination for the foreigner tourist. The program aimed at

hosting half a million tourist in Nepal during the year of 1998 in the year 463684 persons (sharma, 2061 Bs, p. 242). Again, the government of Nepal had celebrated the tourism year 2020 and targeted that there should be entered one million tourists in Nepal in this year to fulfill this target; there should be increases tourist volume different tourist destination in our country.

Nepal is one such country which is historically rich and naturally beauty, religious, cultural and natural heritage. therefore, it has become a dream destination all over the world Nepal has a lot of attractive sites like Everest region, Annapurna region, Langtang region, Mustang, Pokhara, Lumbini, Chitwan. Syangja is one district of Nepal it is situated at near by Pokhara, it one of the tourist destinations of Nepal. There are lots of tourist attractive site in Gandaki province. it is a hilly district it has many religious place and tourist sport like kali Gandaki, Andi khola, sirubari, Manakamana temple and garusur temple Waterfall, small beautifully pond and stream are the major attraction of syangja. The district tourism accounts for only a small proportion of economic and social growth. Tourism development is concentrated only sirubari, Mahapur, mirmi, syangja bazaar and wallying bazaar.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Tourism is a most important economical activity in modern age, to increase the flow of tourist in Nepal, the potential hidden tourist sports have to be identified and developed by Nepalese government. Syangja has huge of domestic and foreign tourists' attraction place and possibilities of tourism in Nepal. Sirubari is one of the most popular tourist destinations in syangja. Kali gandaki is flowing through the syangja it is one slow motion river, it has a huge possibility for rafting and kali gandaki is Holly River. The syangja district can be developing as the center destination of pilgrimage tourism for national and international visitor. In syangja, it could not so develop but there are various potential places for tourism. If we can publicity of various sport of syangja easily can get economic and social benefits from the tourism industries. Tourism sector has generated employment at different sectors like hotels and restaurant, trekking and tour guide and Transport Company the other hand the local communities get huge benefits from the tourism.

A country rich in Culture, history and natural resources, Nepal has much to offer and tourism remains one of the greatest incomes for the nation. While Nepal's natural

wonders continue to be a main tourism attraction, soft travel options are now emerging across the country. Many villages of syangja district can be offers home stays and cultural experience packages promoting local cultural and community life. Syangja is historically, culturally and economically is connected more with Pokhara than capital city Kathmandu. In Nepal there are many places which are different and huge potentials for tourism development. Among them syangja is such unique place where there are many natural, cultural and other attraction. It is reach in cultural religious and natural site. The increasing interest of foreign tourists in diverse rural lifestyles, diverse cultural and beautiful natural sight have made imperative to do something for the development of tourism in syangja district until now there are lack of research, infrastructure development and promotional activities from government and private sector.

Research questions are as follows:

1. What are the problems and prospects of tourism in Syangja district?
2. What is the socio-economic status of tourist visiting Syangja for tourism related activities?

### **1.3 Objectives of the studies**

The specific general objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To study the problems and prospects of tourism development in the study area.
- b) To find out the important and popular tourist sport of syangja district

### **1.4 Significance of the study:**

Nepal is a Himalayan kingdom it is one foreign tourist destination for culture and nature lovers. In Nepal major characters are the diversity, geography, ethnic communities and cultural heritages of Nepalese society. The major attraction of the country is the naturally beauty and culturally rich for the natural lovers.

The present study of this thesis to analyze the problems and prospects of tourism development in syangja district, the important of the study is that syangja, it has relatively small and rich in tourism resources but the foreigners do not know natural beauty and cultural diversities of the syangja. Tourism industries directly effective to the local people through the local employment and income generation, one the other hand another significance of the study is to recommend the effective's way of

management of the limited resources of the syangja district. This study provides information and general knowledge to the local people, tourist and other related agencies about the way to attain sustainable tourism development in syangja. This research will be important for the development of tourism in Syangja district. To fulfill the goal of visit Nepal year 2020 the tourism potentiality of this district has to be exploited and it will help to uplift the economic condition of the district and country.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study:**

This study has following limitations:

- a) This study concern only the limited area of syangja district because limited budget, time and small sample size as well the serious limitations of the study.
- b) This study limit to explore some important and famous potential tourist destination of syangja.

## **CHAPTER: TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Literature Review**

The word tourism comes from the French word *tourisme* which refers to all of these travel-related activities that teach people about one another's cultures. The word *tour* which literally translates to trip or travel to new places for pleasure is another synonym for tourism. Tourism refers to travel, pilgrimage, journeys and excursions.

In 1963, the United Nations organized the Tourism and International Travel Conference in Rome, which established the following definitions tourism, was to be viewed as an essential and desirable human activity, deserving the acclaim and support of all peoples and administrations.

To enhance the importance of tourism many writers have contributed a lot in this field of tourism. In this study has been attempted and made to some studies and findings.

Tourism and economic development in Nepal (2006) written by Rudra Prasad Upadhyay and Manoj Kumar Agrwal has been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be move faster on the path of globalization. It links the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics of the world. On the whole it can be argued that tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy.

#### **2.1.1 Declaration of Tourism Area**

In the current fiscal year 2022–2023, a total of 18 tourism areas covering all 77 districts of Nepal have been proclaimed with the goal of realizing the national tourism potential and identifying developing and promoting tourism resources in an equitable manner. These tourist destinations include.

- 1) Mechi Hill Tourism Area (Tapjung Panchthar Ilam)
- 2) Birat Tourism Area (Sunsari Morang Jhapa)
- 3) Arun Tourism Area (Shankhuwasabha Terhathum, Bhojpur, Dhankuta)
- 4) Salahas Hill Tourism Area (Udayapur, Siraha, Ramechhap)
- 5) Sagarmatha Tourism Sector (Solukhumbu, Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Ramechhap)

- 6) Bideha Mithila Tourism Sector (Sindhuli, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha)
- 7) Langtang Gaurishankar Tourism Sector (Rasuwa, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, dolakha)
- 8) Kathmandu Tourism Area (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, kavre)
- 9) Simraun Tourism Area (Chitwan, Makwanpur, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat)
- 10) Annapurna Manaslu Tourism Sector (Lamjung, Gorkha, Manang, Mustang)
- 11) Pokhara Tourism Sector (Tanahu, Syangja, Kaski, Parbat)
- 12) Lumbini Tourism Area (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu)
- 13) Ruru Resunga Tourism Sector (Gulmi, Arghakhachi, palpa)
- 14) Sisne Jaljala Dhorpatan Tourism Sector (Baglung, Myagdi, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan)
- 15) Bheri Kakrebhihar Tourism Area (Jajarkot, Dailekh, Surkhet)
- 16) Rara Karnali Tourism Sector (Dolpa, Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot)
- 17) Chisapani Thakurdwara Tourism Area (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur)
- 18) Khaptad Ramaroshan Tourism Area (Bajura, Achham, Bajhang, Doti, Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura)

### **2.1.2 Review of Three Years Plan (2019-2022)**

It has given the growth of the tourism industry top attention in an effort to turn it into a vital economic sector. It has placed a strong emphasis on diversifying the tourism industry in order to support the national balanced regional growth. To improve the quality of life for those living in rural areas the plan has prioritized homestay or rural tourism. It has presented the idea of integrated tourism infrastructure development which is supported by the ministries in charge of the relevant sectors. There is a policy in the plan. To motivate young people those from underprivileged backgrounds, women, indigenous people and those living in rural areas to take part in tourism-related awareness and employment-focused trainings as well as skill- and capacity-building initiatives.

The precise separation of the responsibilities of the public and private sectors is a praiseworthy aspect of the tourism policy. The government is tasked with serving as an organizer and catalyst for commercial and corporate endeavors leaving the actual work to be done by private investors. Some of the other major activities listed in the policy document are the development of the necessary facilities and infrastructure in rural areas improving the quality of services encouraging pilgrimages and developing adventure tourism but there have not been any real steps taken to support these initiatives. The initial brand Obviously Nepal Once is insufficient to further boost Nepali tourism. On the other hand, Nepal needs to be acknowledged as the top travel destination before air travel can be considered safe affordable and reliable.

### **2.1.3 Review of Tourism vision 2020**

The Nepali government has periodically reassessed its policies in an effort to fully capitalize on the potential of the tourism sector. Vision 2020 is one of the most recent innovations. The following are the goals of Tourism Vision 2020:

Creating integrated tourism infrastructure, boosting tourism-related activities and goods, creating jobs in rural areas promoting inclusivity for women and other marginalized communities and bringing the advantages of tourism to the local level are all steps toward improving people quality of life nationwide. To integrate tourism into Nepal's mainstream in order to grow the industry as a whole. Socioeconomic growth aided by a well-organized and supportive institutional framework. To increase community capacity to engage in tourism-related activities in order to expand, extend tourist products and services in new and promising areas of Nepal. To increase awareness of support for and improve Nepal's reputation in foreign travel source markets. To increase air connectivity boosts flight safety and aviation security and upgrade the infrastructure and capacity of both domestic and international airports, to entice fresh funding for the development of new tourist attractions goods and services.

The Covid-19 pandemic issue caused a decline in tourist visits of 80.78 percent from the previous year which was the largest year-over-year decline in arrivals since Nepal opened to foreign visitors in the 1950/60 tourists legally acknowledged as foreign tourists were brought to Nepal in 1955 by the renowned Thomas Cook and Sons. Since 1962 Nepal has maintained records on foreign visitors. Only 230,085 international visitors arrived in Nepal last year according to the department of

immigration statistics this number is comparable to that of 1986. And the majority of them arrived prior to the nation March 20 restrictions on tourist entry since less than 15,000 people traveled to Nepal from April through December.

On March 12, 2020 the government announced that it would no longer grant tourist visas upon arrival to citizens of any nation and would also cancel all spring climbing excursions including Everest expeditions. The World Health Organization called the Covid-19 outbreak a pandemic and advised nations to take preventative action the day before the decision was made. Almost seven months after enforcing a total lockdown Nepal began to allow hikers and mountaineers access on October 17. All visitors were permitted to enter the nation via air during the first week of December according to the authorities. However even now it is difficult to obtain on arrival visas a feature designed to draw tourists. Ninety percent of the tourism industry yearly foreign exchange profits of Rs75 billion have been lost in recent years due to the decline in visitor numbers. Tens of thousands of people are unemployed. With the exception of commuter services, the industries that produce economic activity include hotels, travel agencies, airlines and other providers of passenger transportation services are reflected in the foreign exchange earnings. It also covers for instance the operations of the hospitality and entertainment sectors that are directly financed by traveler spending.

One of the main industries that produce foreign exchange is mountaineering. The issue of climbing licenses brought in \$5.07 million or Rs 608 million in royalties for the government in 2019. Everest contributed \$4.05 million, or Rs486 million to the total revenue. Although the news of vaccine availability had cautiously encouraged travel industry operators the political unrest has now emerged as a fresh source of worry. According to Naresh Bhattarai a hotelier located in Pokhara there is political instability but the announcement of a possible vaccination does offer promise for travel in 2021. Travel and tourism have been most severely impacted by the virus which has brought the world to a complete halt. The general election this spring has thrown the troubled business into uncertainty once more. According to Bhattarai the proprietor of Mount Kailash Resort by the Pokhara Lake there aren't many expectations for 2021. The future of the hospitality sector is in jeopardy if domestic and international travel does not improve and if the government does not provide adequate assistance. The annual World Travel and Tourism Council research report

states that in 2018, Nepalese tourism industry supported over 1.05 million employments both directly and indirectly bringing in Rs 240.7 billion in revenue. According to the London-based organization, travel and tourism account for 7.9 percent of the national GDP overall.

The number of tourist visits for 2020 is significantly lower than the total of the 2015 earthquakes and the decline during the Maoist insurgency between 1996 and 2006. Arrivals of tourists in Nepal fell from 491,504 in 1999 to 275,468 at the height of the violence in 2002. The first time that Nepal welcomed 500,000 tourists were in 2007. After around 9,000 individuals were murdered in the 2015 earthquake the industry suffered once more. Arrivals fell by 32% to 538,970 at that time. With 1.17 million foreign visitors pouring into the nation in 2018, arrivals finally broke the coveted one-million milestones.

The country tourist promotional authority Nepal tourist Board chief executive officer Dhananjay Regmi stated that while news of a possible vaccine does offer promise for travel in 2021 the comeback in international travel will take time given the many reasons like the political climate. In the best-case scenario he said domestic tourism will pick up in March following the winter while overseas visitors should start to arrive in the fall.

For the past nine months, guest rooms at hotels and restaurants have remained unoccupied as they struggle to survive and several businesses have closed. Due to a significant loss of income resulting from the tourism business being completely destroyed by the coronavirus the renowned Annapurna hotel on Dubar Marg is permanently closing its doors. The Annapurna is one of Nepal's first five-star hotels having opened its doors in 1965. According to sources its closure underscores the serious issues facing the travel and tourism sector. Now everyone is waiting for the vaccination to become available on time.

I have a great deal of hope that once the vaccines are available people attitudes toward travel will shift. According to Joshi a former head of the Nepal Tourism Board they will travel. By the second quarter of 2021, according to our initial survey there is a sign of recovery however the government should take proactive measures to eliminate travel inconveniences. Travel for pleasure especially to see friends and family is predicted to recover more quickly than travel for business based on past crises.

## **2.2 Empirical Literature Review**

Shrestha (1999) in her doctoral thesis conducted research on the issue of tourism in Nepal and identified the fundamental issues with the industry. The survey also emphasizes Nepal's tourist industry promising future. The tourism sector which is multi-sectoral and labor-intensive has a significant potential for creating jobs. From an economic standpoint the tourism industry performance is likewise far from ideal. Due to low per capita tourism expenditure tourism earnings did not increase in US dollars. Nepal is regarded as one of the countries with the lowest daily per capita spending making it a popular choice for budget travelers.

Chand (2000) concentrated on his book *Uncensored Facts on Nepal Tourism*. He says that since tourism has boosted the national economy overall any policy that has a detrimental impact on the industry would have an impact on the national overall economic performance. The tourism industry sphere of influence has grown significantly and it can continue to grow provided the government continues to support it with stronger policies and increased investment.

Sharma (2001) made an effort to provide insight into the function and influence of tourism on Nepal's process of economic development in his doctoral dissertation *Tourism Development and Planning in Nepal*. Using data from 1974 to 1996 he conducted a thorough examination of how tourism affected Nepal's GDP, government revenue, exports and balance of payments. The results were extremely encouraging. According to his research there is a favorable relationship between the nation's gross savings and rising tourism receipts. Sharma also examined Nepal's hiking industry employment trends demonstrating that the western Development Region (WDR) alone produces 56% of the total with the Eastern Development Region (EDR) coming in second with 36% of views based on destinations. The highest employment rates per trekker are seen in Kanchanjanga and Manaslu, with 3.7 and 2.8 persons respectively. Conference culture and business travelers account for the majority of day-trippers. They discovered that according to per-visit expenditures of \$1,040 and \$860, respectively trekkers and cultural tourists are the most spenders. Trekking tourism is in fact one of Nepal's main sources of revenue from tourism.

Nepal Tourism Board (2006) in the Rural Nepal Guide Book Nepal is one of the world most naturally beautiful countries because of its unique geographic location and latitudinal variation. Within this breathtaking geography are some of the richest cultural legacies of the Himalayan heritage and the country has also invited tourists to meet and dine with the lovely people of rural Nepal stay with them as family guests sample their local drink and observe them going about their lives with grace. Along the route guests should anticipate to see some of the most breathtaking vistas of mountain scenery or historical sites as well as to experience the friendly hospitality.

Unique natural riches a vibrant living cultural legacy and warm and welcoming people are all connected through tourism. There is a lot of opportunity to use eco-friendly low-impact nature-based tourism as a means of promoting socioeconomic development. It is reasonable to conclude that the center gains a disproportionate amount from visitors. The majority of visitor spending stays in Kathmandu with little going to elsewhere sections of the nation, In a situation known as core periphery dependency the center controls a significant portion of the tourism industry distribution throughout Nepal keeping the majority of the money made planning most travel activities into pre-arranged packages and providing a large number of the center needs which limits the benefits that flow to towns and rural areas.

Paudyal 2007 analysis tourism in Nepal is one of the few industries that have the potential to stimulate economic growth. By calculating the income multiplier using the Keynesian macroeconomic model the author has attempted to investigate how tourism and other relevant macroeconomic factors affect Nepalese economic growth. The methods used to estimate the value of the multiplier are three-stage least square and apparently on related regression. Based on the regression the estimated multiplier value was determined over a 36-year period. The expected duration between 1975 and 2010 is 1.21. Granger causality tests are also used to verify the direction of an impact from one variable on another indicating that there is a bidirectional influence on GDP and tourism receipts. It is also discovered that there is a bidirectional relationship between tourism receipts and a number of other variables including GNI, exports private consumption, impact and so forth. The Granger casualty tests and the tourism multiplier thereby demonstrated the critical role that tourism plays in Nepalese economic development.

Upadhyay (2008) report A Study of Rural Tourism in Nepal Measures to Minimize the Negative Impacts. Development of tourism in these areas can prove to be an effective vehicle for the sectors sustainable economic growth. Nevertheless, the residents in these locations do not receive the proper advantages. Additionally, he has emphasized the need to make a highly deliberate effort to the nation's rural areas where extreme poverty is the norm. According to his description since the majority of the resources required for economic development are found in rural regions it is the people right to raise their standard of living through the most efficient use of available resources. The growth of tourism in rural areas requires specific proactive planning as well as national and local government participation. Thus far the growth of the tourism industry has not had the desired effects on the economy, society, culture or environment. Anticipation of individuals According to his definition rural tourism is tourism that showcases rural life, art and legacy in rural areas. It helps the local community both socially and economically and allows visitors and residents to engage making for a more meaningful travel experience. He has categorized it using various models. The principal ones include the Ghalegaun Rural Tourism Model, the Ghandruk Rural Tourism Model, the Sirubari Community-Based Tourism Model and the Bandipur Village Tourism Model.

Pradhanang (2009) in his book The New Tourist Destination of Nepal, The book offers a financial strategy as well as creative, research-based ideas for emerging nations like Nepal's economic development. This idea of Nepalese social structure is a fresh approach to development that will connect and explore the digital economy to promote the growth of the global economy, bringing Nepal's village to national and worldwide levels. It establishes an engine of economic power in terms of earnings in both domestic and international currencies by starting with microeconomics and global economics. He has expertly examined a number of village tourism-related topics in both national and international contexts.

The flow of tourists to the countries that receive them rises in tandem with the industrialized countries' need for international travel. As a result, the nations' incomes have increased. Foreign exchange profits are essential for the economic development of developing nations. Indeed, village tourism is elastic in terms of income. Village tourism has a major positive economic impact by narrowing the wealth and poverty gaps. Local tea store proprietors, yak herders, porters, local guides, villagers, etc. have

benefited from the growth of village tourism. Low-income marginalized populations also benefit. For instance, the standard of life has increased and thousands of village households in Sirubari, Ghandruk, Ghalegaung, Muktinath, Namche bazaar, and other areas have benefited economically.

Prior to the introduction of the village tourism concept, he claims, locals were seen as commodities to be utilized by visitors and travel operators however, this has drastically changed the role of the villager as a host and their vocation. The tourist industry in villages is a national one. The idea is that if the village prospered, then the nation would as well. The discussion revolves around the idea that the globe is a global village and the village is a nation, and how tourism growth may boost the national economy. Without a question, tourism is a major global economic force today. Around the world, the tourism sector is being more recognized as a significant economic activity.

As a driver of economic growth, tourism generates greater foreign exchange profits that bolster the domestic economy. Primary resources and products were the main sources of income for emerging nations like Nepal, which has a comparatively high tourism industry. A number of revenue streams, both visible and invisible, were produced these are quite important, strongly supported and positively affect the country's economy. There are benefits and drawbacks to village tourism in terms of the nation's sociocultural structure. When discussing the drawbacks of village tourism, we list the following: a loss of calm and quiet surroundings deterioration of the natural environment a rise in crime, social disputes, a wave of materialism, an excessive reliance on money and a collapse in traditional norms and values. On developed and industrialized nations. The influence of tourism on the village may lead to a progressive erosion of the traditional values of the host countries. Losing the uniqueness of an indigenous village and its beautiful customs and ways of life is another significant issue. It is inevitable that similar cultural forms have spread to other areas as well. There is a risk that the unexplored area that has been located has also been severely exposed. By diminishing the village tourism product identity erosion poses a risk to specialty village tourism. Villages and its inhabitants will progressively lose their appeal. The worth and relationships within families and individuals have been unnaturally measured in monetary terms. Paying guests is not only against social regulations and religious traditions but it also irritates intransigent

peasants. By offering free lodging and delectable meals the host honors the guest as God. Village tourism is a detriment to traditional culture and a danger factor for its eventual collapse. It is unlikely to disrupt traditional practices. Threats include breaking human relationships and love in exchange for a certain amount of money from the guests. Religiously village tourism is at risk from the commercialization of human relationships. Intimacy in relationships is lost and harmed by financial matters. In the distinct village culture and village economy money severely damaged the traditional cultural values.

Phulara (2009) came to the conclusion that tourism is one of the major contributors to the Nepalese economy by using both primary and secondary sources of data collection. The author also came to the conclusion that despite the enormous potential for tourist growth in all development regions and their ecological zones Nepalese tourism industry is concentrated on its eastern and central regions. There has been significant environmental damage in various parts of the country including Kathmandu, Pokhara, Annapurna region, Mt. Everest region, Langtang region and other locations. This predicament has arisen in some of Nepal most sensitive and precious tourism resources as well as in the country natural and cultural landscape. As a result, the author final conclusion is that these areas potential as well as their ecological and cultural variety are in danger. As a result, tourism is one of Nepal's key businesses creating both foreign exchange and a variety of employment opportunities. It has significantly contributed to the national economic growth by raising the public standard of life.

Karki (2009) in his paper *Tourism in Nepal Prospects and Constraints* explains that there are a lot of unique tourism products in Nepal that set it apart from many other countries. The growth of Nepal's tourist industry is ascribed to its unique qualities as a tiny stunning nation with an abundance of natural wildlife and peace as well as the friendliness of its indigenous people who live in the world lowest to highest regions. Despite being declared secular by the state only Hindu the nation in question boasts religious harmony among diverse communities and is recognized as the birthplace of Lord Buddha the apostle of peace. Additionally, its location near Mount Everest the world highest peak serves as a major draw for tourists visiting the Himalayan Kingdom. Additionally, he said that the flow of tourists has regrettably shifted in recent years in a way that is harmful to the development of tourism with few lights in

the cloud. These years are recognized as being unsettling politically unstable and lacking in law and order. He highlights that Nepal two immediate alternatives for achieving all-around development and improving the standard of living for its people are to boost tourism and utilize the abundant water resources the country possesses. As a result, Nepal must strengthen its tourist sector as a means of addressing the demands of its expanding population and its adverse trade balances with its trading partners particularly its southern neighbor.

Ojha (2009) explored Nepal as a universal Shangri-la for the explosive expansion of international tourism in his paper Challenges of Tourism in Nepal. Nepal has all of the world climate zones from the cold tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above sea level. Its biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic, climatological and altitudinal changes. Nepal unique blend of top-notch natural and cultural tourism attractions such as the rich legacy of the Kathmandu Valley the area is well-suited for international tourism thanks to its many tourism attractions which include the stunning Himalayan scenery the rich heritage of the Kathmandu Valley Nepal diversified culture, excellent animal resources and friendly mountain people. Additionally, he said that despite Nepal status as a well-known travel destination World Heritage Site historical monument and natural beauty the country is not making the most of these assets. A few issues with the growth of tourism in Nepal include a lack of tourist information centers, infrastructure, health services, adequate water sanitation and infrastructure.

Accommodations in some locations, Ineffective national plan and policy fail to control over street vendors lack of public knowledge, lack of skilled tourist guide, inadequate PR campaign, absence of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-Nepali in tourism business. These are the relevant issues that require attention on the property. The only goal of the government and its authorities is to display the skewed graph. Data manipulation and interpretation that appears to be an improvement but actually falls short, Nowadays many in the government and the tourism industry are solely interested in quantity of travel but quality travel is mandated by the country. If high-quality travel is maintained a decline in quantity is unimportant. Only when high-quality travelers choose Nepal as their destination has Nepal been appreciative. Therefore, quality tourism must be considered sustainable

tourism by the government its authority, concerned ministries and concerned stakeholders.

There are ways to concurrently accomplish the dual goals of resource protection while maximizing the economic benefits of tourism to local residents as demonstrated by the Annapurna protection Area Project in Nepal (1997). According to this study the tourism industry aids in the preservation of the region natural and cultural resources, fosters socially and economically responsible growth and grows the industry with the least amount of adverse environmental effects. It stimulates the local economy generating significant revenue and job opportunities for the populace.

The topic of Nepal's tourism in the context of the SAARC region is covered by Paudyal (1997) in his work *Tourism Development in Nepal in the context of Regional Perspective*. He has made note of the numerous issues that are adversely hurting Nepalese tourist industry such as the country pollution crisis, traffic jams and subpar travel offerings. According to this analysis the government should establish a new airline as a joint venture between the public and private sectors and adopt an appropriate program for cleaning Kathmandu. The establishment of a few high-end international hotels has also been recommended by this study as a way to boost tourism in Nepal.

Bhusal (2010) local governments, the federal government and tourism stakeholders must preserve historical and cultural monuments in order to encourage sustainable tourist growth raise the standard of living for locals and cultural significance create a rural tourism destination and construct Nepalese-style lodging for rural tourism focused on the community.

Upadhyay (2011) demonstrated how the goals and tactics of Nepal tourism in 2011 were well defined and organized. Nevertheless, there were several difficulties with the campaign execution. A significant obstacle was the regular turnover of ministries, Secretaries and the CEO of the government of Nepal.

Thapa (2012) talked on how, following the peace accord reached in 2006 between Nepal's main political parties, the country's tourism industry saw tremendous growth in the first five years. However, the years 2001 to 2005 were particularly difficult for the industry due to the country civil war. Over the past four years the number of visits

has doubled and 10% of the increase has gone toward the economy of the country. Currently over 40% of jobs available in a country are produced by the tourism sector.

He says that there are few flights and few road connections; the growth of tourism is mostly focused on Kathmandu, Chitwan, Pokhara and Lumbini. However, the idea of a home stay is still developing today and requires extensive enhancement to achieve a balance in the regional tourism industry. Additional uniformity of Employment is provided by both the building of new infrastructure and the current tourism infrastructure. For young people and aids in maintaining the nation workforce. Being a key economic sector it creates jobs, contributes significantly to foreign exchange earnings and aids in the development of infrastructure.

Shah and Vllah (2014) the information and data used in primary secondary and informational sources are meant to give a general picture of various tourist destinations and offer suggestions for how the industry may grow. Therefore it can be concluded that the growth of the tourism industry serves as an engine for economic growth producing benefits such as foreign exchange gains job and income creation and stimulation of domestic consumption.

Giri (2015) demonstrated that Bandipur has rudimentary infrastructure that needs to be updated. It also demonstrates its potential to draw tourists in the future. The money received from tourism is now insufficient. The way in which revenue is distributed neither the jobs created by tourism is positive. If the vast majority of locals those who operate in this field are aware of the benefits of the tourism business can Boost tourism revenue and ensure its equitable distribution without a doubt.

In the end it is determined that tourism is regarded as one of the keystones of the economic development of many developing nations, especially the LDCs. Despite the limited resources of LDCs, the vast employment and growth of private sector will support the growth of the tourism industry as travel is the sole aid in the economic growth.

Joshi (2016) discussed the state of tourism in the studied areas and its future possibilities. She used the approach based on observation, questionnaires and interviews a list. Structured, semi-structured and unstructured research methods were

used Conversation to investigate data regarding issues and future potential of tourism, its effects on the national and local economies.

In her assessment Kanchanpur tourist industry is not acknowledged as a significant source of work. It cannot be completely developed due to a lack of publicity and advertising. As a tourist location grows and develops the typical length of stay for visitors Stay will raise. It will undoubtedly aid in guiding the country's economic progress or the condition.

Dhungel (2018) conducted research using a paradigm based on both supply and demand. The political-economic crises in the nation and the region, the study revealed, has an impact on the amount of visitors that travel to Nepal. Nation-wise it has been observed that the concentration of foreign visitors is declining. Factory seasonality has been discovered to be most well-known in Nepalese travel. Comparatively greater inverse correlation has been found to exist between the average per capita expenditure and the duration of stay.

Ghimire (2022) looked at the pattern of income spent and the quantity of tourists arriving in Dang District. She employed both primary and secondary data, using structured questioning to follow interview methods. She had wrapped up the political instability, inadequate infrastructure, improper communication and begging activities of Locals are a difficulty for tourist which prevents tourism from developing. Individuals in the tourism industry are far more conscious about health and education and nourishment food, as well as their economic independence. She suggests that a separate information center for tourists should be established in the village. Region and ought to preserve political stability across the nation from village to village.

### **2.3 Research Gap**

This study solely focused on one of the 77 districts in the nation as a result, it is unable to generalize to the entire nation. Thoughts serve to illustrate the overall state of affairs. Focusing solely on the issues and future potential of Syangja tourism industry, this research is primarily focused on tourism prospects, activities and places issues and effects in Syangja district, this study leaves space for additional research focusing on other elements associated with this industry development.

## **CHAPTER: THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design means an overall framework or plan for controlling the collection of data. This study is mainly based on the micro study of prospect and problem of tourism in syangja district. It has used both the qualitative and quantities techniques depending on the nature and sources of data information.

#### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

Syangja is a hilly area; it's far from capital city Kathmandu. Syangja is good destination for tourist to enjoy different type of culture and ethnic groups along with different places to watch. People of different caste and ethnicity lives here and practices different cultural, religious and historical rituals in Syangja district. Thus, to find out the further more necessities for the prospect, problems and impact of tourism over the local people, this area is rationality of the selection as the study area.

#### **3.3 Nature and sources of Data**

In this study have been use both primary and secondary data and information among them the primary data has collected through the questionnaire, interviews, information and observation. On the other hand, secondary data has collected from various published and unpublished materials by related organization and publication of Ministry of culture, Tourism and civil Aviation and District Development Committees reports have been the major sources of secondary data.

#### **3.4 Sampling procedure**

Sampling size of this study has 100 respondents that represent the universe. Similarly, the 100 respondents have been selected through purposive sampling.

#### **3.5 Methods of Data collection**

Data collection is a term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data. The purpose of data collection is to obtain information to keep on record, to make decision about important issues, to pass information on to others. Primarily, data is collected to provide information regarding a specific topic. Various techniques for data collection have been employed during the research study the data have been

gathered from schedule, observation, interview schedules and Key informant were interviewed.

### **3.5.1 Primary Sources of Data**

Primary data was collected through interview by structured questionnaire and observation of different groups of households and tourist who have visited Syangja.

### **3.5.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

Secondary data was obtained from various published and unpublished information sources i.e., relevant literature, library study, newspapers and journal of tourism, research report and annual report of DDC Profile, CBS and NTB.

### **3.5.3 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

To collect reliable and authentic data, the researches employed various research tools and techniques, which were dependent on the nature of the study the following tools and techniques were adopted to obtain primary data and information.

#### **1. Questionnaires Survey**

The study had undertaken the structure and unstructured questionnaire to explore the information on the problems and prospects of tourism. The researcher took 100 sample sizes among them the structured questionnaires for 100 tourists visited in Syangja district and 100 were local people of Syangja district. The data has been collected such as Income, expenditure, Personal identification, no. of the tourist, behavior of the tourists, tour of the destination and duration of stay etc. through the questionnaire.

#### **2. Key Informant Interview**

Structured questionnaires for local experts, development workers, hotel managers, teachers and entrepreneurs as well as business man were asking to collect the essential information related to existing scenario of tourism, problem and prospects of tourism and hindrances of the tourism profession. In order to get more information tourists were also interviewed, regarding the services, access, availability, behavior and views.

### **3. Field Visit and Observation**

It was done in imbedded from during accomplishing the other activities in destination area. It is recognized as major tool to sketch the condition of infrastructure, glance over the scenic beauty, sanitary situation of the area as well as prevailed culture and tradition tourist arrivals satisfying and interesting behavior of tourist were recorded indirectly.

#### **3.6 Methods of Data Analysis**

Data has represented in various units and forms depending on its nature to conduct through analysis on it to fulfill the set objectives. A number of mathematical tools such as tabulation percentage, mean and other graphical presentation have been employed as analytical tools. The data and information have also presented in table, pie chart, bar diagram etc. also other publications reports and studies performed by various organizations and scholars which are very supportive for the study has reviewed in details.

## CHAPTER: FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Introduction of the study Area.

Syangja District a part of Gandaki Province is one of the seventy-seven Districts of Nepal. The district, with Syangja bazaar as its district headquarters, It lies in the hilly region at an altitude ranging from about 300 meters along the banks of Kaligandaki river up to a couple of thousands of meters above the sea level. The district now has five municipalities Walying, Putalibazar, Chapakot, Bhirkot and Glayang and six rural municipalities Aandhikhola, Arjun chaupari, Biruwa, Phedikhola, Harinas and Kaligandaki.

Syangja in 1994 under the auspices of the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Program (SAPAP) of the UNDP received millions of dollars of international investment and has become a model for national development. Syangja's model has proved so successful that the Government of Nepal joined forces with the SAPAP to extend the project to other districts and make it a model for national development. It has been initiated or implemented in at least 200 Village Development Councils (VDC/s) of 45 districts of Nepal.

The headquarters of Syanga district lies at Syangja bazaar. Some places of historical interest in this district are Satahun Chandi, Manakamana, Bhirkot Durbar, Alamdevi, Gahraukalika, Nuwakot Durbar, Chhangchhangdi and Ridi Ruru Kshetra on the banks of Kaligandaki River. Chhangchhangdi is mentioned in the Swasthani Vrata-Katha, considered to be a part of the Skanda purana, as the place where the last organ of dead Satidevi fell when she was being carried by Lord Shiva. Among the three municipalities, Putalibazar municipality lies in the eastern side whereas Walying municipality in the western Syangja, the newly formed Chapakot municipality is on the east-south. Waling is a longitudinal valley along the banks of the Aandhikhola River. According to one folk legend, Aandhikhola River is believed to be originated from the tears of Shraavan of the Ramayana. The largest valley in Syangja is Ramkosh. There are places to hike including Chandithaan which is Devi temple and Hunikot a viewpoint over Putalibazar.

People of many ethnicities live in this district. The major groups are Brahmin, Chetri, Gurung and Magar. Kali Gandaki a Hydropower is the largest hydropower plant of

the nation located on the Kali Gandaki River in Kaligandaki Gaunpalika. It has the maximum plant capacity of 144 MW, Largest and developed city Waling.

#### 4.1.1 Demographic Situation of Syangja District

Many different ethnicities of people live in this district. The major groups consisting of Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar and others, Brahmin and Chhetri are renowned by their representation in the governmental jobs and Indian army respectively. Gurung and Magars are known for their involvement in British Army Gurkhas and Military of India. There is a popular saying that when you go to Syangja and hit randomly a house with a stone that house surely belongs to Section-Officer.

**Table 1**

*Population Distribution in Syangja Distric*

Populations	253024
Male	116678
Female	136346
Population growth rate	-1.28%
Population/sq km	217
Average family population	5.78%
Male female ratio	85.57

Source: Census 2021

The table 1 shows the demographic situation of syangja district. Syangja district contains 0.87 percent of total population. According to census 2021 female population of the total population exceeds the number of male population as it is in the case of national populations. Average population growth rate of the district is -1.28 percent which is significantly less than that of national average population growth rate 0.92 percent. Density of population in syangja district is 217sq k.m the table shows that average family population is 5.78 percent accordingly the male female ratio in the syangja district is 85.57 which is less in comparison to national average of 95.59 percent.

**Table 2***Historical Population in Syangja District*

Census Year	Population	Percent
1981	271824	-
1991	293526	+0.77
2001	317320	+0.78
2011	289148	-0.93
2021	253024	-1.28

Source: National Census, CBS

Table 2 shows that the historical population in syangja district. According to the national census year, censuses 1991 shows the population increase by 0.77 percent, censuses 2001 shows population increase by 0.78, censuses 2011 shows that the population decrease by -0.93 and censuses 2021 shows that population decrease by -1.28 percent in syangja district.

**Table 3***Religious Population in Syangja District*

Religious	Percent
Hinduism	90.2
Buddhism	7.4
Islam	1.3
Christianity	0.2
Other	0.2

Source: Census 2021,

The table 3 shows that religious population in syangja district. According to the censuses year 2021 Hinduism 90.2 percent, Buddhism 7.4 percent, Islam 1.3 percent, Christianity 0.2 percent and 0.2 other people live in syangja district.

**Table 4***Population Distribution by Ethnicity in Syangja District*

S.N.	Name of Indigenous	Number	Percentage
1	Brahmin	89346	30.9
2	Magar	62166	21.5
3	Chhetri	33252	11.5
4	Gurung	26023	9.0
5	Kami	23131	8.0
6	Sarki	11565	4.0
7	Damai	10698	3.7
8	Newar	9541	3.3
9	Thakuri	7228	2.5
10	Gharti	6939	2.4
11	Mosalman	2024	0.7
12	Kumal	1734	0.6
13	Sanyasi	1734	0.6
14	Majhi	867	0.3
15	Khawas	578	0.2
16	Badi	289	0.1
17	Bote	289	0.1
18	Tamang	289	0.1
19	Tharu	289	0.1
20	Other	867	0.3
Total		289148	100.00

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Table 4 depicts the name of various ethnic groups dwelling in syangja district. It has demonstrated that syangja is such a district where there is diversity in the composition of populations and culture. The same source reveals that populations of indigenous group constitute 50 percent of total population of the district.

#### 4.1.2 Condition of Basic Infrastructure in Syangja District

##### Basic Health Services in Syangja District

**Table 5**

*Basic Health Services in Syangja District*

S. N	Infrastructure Description	Number
1	Hospital	4
2	Primary Health Care Centers	6
3	Health post	128
4	Urban Health Centers	20
5	Community Health Unit	12
6	Non-public Health facilities	8

Source: Department of health services 2074/75

Analyzing the table 5 shown that what can be concluded that distribution of health services in the district were not well and properly developed. Most of the facilities headquarter centered.

#### 4.1.3 Forest Condition in Syangja District

**Table 6**

*Forest condition in syangja district*

S.N.	Kind of forest	Area(hector)
1	Kondhari	2065
2	Mixed forest	2533
3	Hard Timber Forest	13914
4	Soft Timber Forest	1489

Source: Syangja District Profile, 2079

Table 6 shows that the forest condition in syangja district. Kondhari forest has covered 2065 hector, mixed forest has covered 2533 hector of total land, hard timer forest has covered 13914 hector and soft timber forest has covered 1489 area of total land in syangja district.

#### 4.1.4 Situation of Service Sector in Syangja District

**Table 7**

*Situation of services sector*

S.N.	Description	Number
1	Hotel and Lodge	16
2	Small Hotel and Lodge	47
3	Restaurant	52
4	NGOs	9

Source: Syangja district profile, 2079

The table no. 7 depicts that service sector has yet many things to do to contribute significantly in the development of syangja district. It is key sector to develop the tourism there.

#### 4.2 Respondents Views Findings:

The collected raw data and information was first categorized in the basic of major activities of the villagers related with tourisms

##### 4.2.1 Educational status of the Respondents

**Table 8**

*Education levels of sample populations.*

S. N	Educational level	Number
1	Illiterate	19
2	Literate	42
3	SEE	23
4	Higher	16
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Above the table shows that educational level of the sample population from the interview taken to 100 samples response is shown in table. Table 8 shows that the majority of the populations are literate. Small size of the people has higher education.

So, it requires to aware people by education to develop syangja as village tourism destination. Education level and tourism industry are interconnected components. Therefore, the local people should be educated to improve the tourism industry in the district.

#### 4.2.2 Occupational Status of the Respondents

**Table 9**

*Occupational Status of the Respondents*

S. N	Occupation	Number
1	Students	9
2	Labor	2
3	Agriculture	52
4	Business	16
5	Job	21
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Table 9 shows that majority of the populations are engaged in agriculture on the other hand few numbers of people are engaged in job where as labor, business and students are respectively. The researcher found that none of the people involved in the tourism business. However few peoples are running small scale shop.

#### 4.2.3 Annual Income Level of the Respondents

**Table 10**

*Annual Income Level*

S. N	Income level	Percentage
1	Less than 25000	7
2	25000-50000	11
3	50000-100000	48
4	Above 100000	34
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Table 10 shows that majority of the people have been earning 50000-100000 which occupy the 48% out of the total populations. This figure indicates that majority of people are middle class. The people those who falls on the middle-class family have been adopting agriculture, animals' husbandry and small-scale business. This table also shows the disguised unemployment situation of the study area.

#### 4.2.4 Annual Expenditure of the Local Population

**Table 11**

*Annual Expenditure Pattern*

S. N	Expenditure level	Percentage
1	Less than 25000	3
2	25000-50000	5
3	50000-100000	32
4	Above 100000	60
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Table 10 reveals that just 34% of the study area's population can make more than Rs. 100,000 but Table No. 11 indicates that 57% of the locals spend more than Rs. 100,000. Nonetheless 23% of them also rely on remittances from both their home country and abroad to cover their expenses.

#### 4.2.5 Food Sufficiency

**Table 12**

*Food Sufficiency*

Food Sufficiency	Percentage
12 months	39
5-11 months	44
1-5 months	17
Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Table 12 indicates that 39% of all households surveyed are able to grow enough grain on their land to last a full year. While just 17% of households have enough food for

less than five months out of the year, 44% of households produce grain for five to eleven months. They are forced to purchase food from outside sources for the remainder of the year.

#### 4.2.6 Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism

**Table 13**

*Role of Organization*

S. N	View	Percentage
1	Government	56
2	Local Institution	7
3	NGO/INGO	5
4	All of above	32
	Total	100

*Source:* Field survey, 2024

The function of organizations in promoting tourism in Syangja is displayed in Table 13. Of those surveyed, 56% thought that government officials should have an effective role to perform. A total of 32% of the respondents discussed the significant role that both government and non-government agencies play in promoting tourism in the research area, with the remaining 12% of respondents discussing the significance of non-government agencies.

#### 4.2.7 Role of Rural Tourism in Poverty Alleviation

**Table 14**

*Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation*

S.N	View	Percentage
1	Positive Role	60
2	No Role	18
3	Unknown	22
	Total	100

*Source:* Field survey, 2024

Table 14 shows that the role of tourism helps to the poverty alleviation. 60 percent respondents reported that tourism can play positive role. 18 percent reported that there

is no role of tourist to reduce the poverty. 22 percent respondents do not have any idea about the role of tourism in poverty alleviation.

#### 4.2.8 Knowledge of People about Village Tourism

**Table 15**

*Knowledge of people about village Tourism*

S. N	View	Percentage
1	Known	85
2	Unknown	15
	Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2024

Table 15 shows that 85 percent of local population knows about village tourism and rest of 15 percent respondents do not have any idea about village tourism.

#### 4.2.9 Willingness of people in Tourism Industry

**Table 16**

*Willingness of Respondents in Tourism Industry*

S. N	View	Percentage
1	Interested	45
2	Not interested	55
	Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2024

Table 16 shows the interest of people in tourism sector, below the table indicates that 45 percent of population are interested in tourism industry and rest of 55 percent are not interested in tourism industry.

#### 4.2.10 Length of Tourists staying in Syangja

Travelers arrive at their location for a variety of reasons, and the reason for their visit relies on those reasons. Table 17 indicates that the majority of visitors spend two days and one night in Syangja. According to the table, 42% of visitors stay in Syangja for two days and one night, 24% stay for three days and one night, 18% stay for one day,

and 16% stay for more than three days. It reveals that 42% of all tourists spend two days and one night, which is the greatest percentage.

**Table 17**

*Length of tourists staying in syangja*

Duration	Percentage
1 day	18
2days 1 night	42
3 days 2 night	24
Above 3 days	16
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2024

According to the Nepal tourism statistic 2022 published by the ministry of culture, tourism and civil aviation the average stay of tourists has dropped 13.1 days in 2022, the average length of stay in 2021 was 15.5 days.

#### **4.2.11 Tourists Visiting by Purpose in Syangja**

Tourists visit Syangja for different purposes which may be classified into adventure tour, trekking, rafting, jungle safari and pleasure, relax in natural beauty, wildlife, cultural dance and attraction, home stay, study and research and other purpose etc. The set of question were asked to 100 visitors who are going to visit Syangja to identify the purpose of visit.

From the table 18 show that most of the tourist visit in syangja for the adventure trekking and rafting, After than second position the tourist visits for enjoy with nature and relax, then study and research, after that pilgrim and cultural.

**Table 18***Tourists visiting by Purpose in Syangja*

Tourists visiting by purpose	Percentage
To enjoy nature and relax	17
Adventure Trekking and Rafting	44
Study and Research	16
Pilgrims and cultural	13
Others	10
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2024

According to the Nepal tourism statistic 2022 published by the ministry of culture, tourism and civil aviation 64.7% of tourists for holiday pleasure, 10% for trekking, 12.9% for pilgrims and 12.4% for other activities.

**4.2.12 Tourists Arrival by Age and Sex composition in Syangja**

Visitors to Syangja came in a variety of age and sex groups, as the table below illustrates. Table 19 indicates that the majority of tourists, or 45% of the total, are between the ages of 20-35. On the other hand, the table indicates that there are more men than women among the visitors.

**Table 19***Tourists Arrival by Age and Sex Composition*

Age Class	Male	Female	Percentage
20-35	28	17	45
35-45	9	6	15
45-55	21	14	35
55 Above	4	1	5
Total	52	38	100

Source: field survey, 2024

According to the Nepal tourism statistic 2022 published by the ministry of culture, tourism and civil aviation that statistic shows majority of tourist belong to 31-45

years, which consists 33.88% of total tourists. Male 58.3% and female 41.6% it shows male tourists is greater than female.

#### **4.2.13 Means of Transportation used by Tourists to Reach Syangja**

Tourists can travel to Syangja from various parts of Nepal using a variety of modes of transportation, including local buses, taxis, cars, airplanes, and private vehicles, among others. The table below shows the modes of transportation that visitors who have visited Syangja have used. According to Table No. 20, 22% of tourists and 78% of visitors to Syangja traveled by private vehicle. It suggests that the majority of visitors drove their own cars.

**Table 20**

*Means of Transportation used by Tourists to Reach Syangja*

Means of Transportation	Percentage
Local bus and Taxi	78
Airplane	-
Own Vehicles	22
Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

#### **4.2.14 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality**

The table demonstrates that travelers from many nations are drawn to Syangja. According to the data provided, the majority of tourists are domestic travelers, with 32% coming from India, 3% from the United States, 5% from the United Kingdom, and 12% from China. As a result, the number of tourist's arrivals Nepal in 2022 increased by 307% (reaching 614,869) compared to the previous year. Major country of tourist arrivals in 2022 was a bit different compared to previous year. The top five countries from which tourist arrived were India (34.05%), USA (12.54%), U.K. (7.33%), Australia (4.37%), and Bangladesh (4.13%), respectively.

**Table 21***Distribution of Tourists by Nationality*

S. N	Countries	Percentage
1	Nepali	48
2	Indian	32
3	American	3
4	U. K	5
5	China	12
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

**4.2.15 Expenditure Patterns of Tourists**

Each tourist has different spending habits based on their demand, interest, and income level. Some tourists may use their money for souvenirs or other purposes, while others may use it for lodging and artisan purchases. Table 22 displays the spending habits of visitors to Syangja.

According to the Nepal tourism statistic 2022 published by the ministry of culture, tourism and civil aviation shows that a foreign tourist spent an average of \$48 on a daily basis, in 2023 their expenditure is expected to rise between \$70-\$75.

**Table 22***Expenditure Patterns of Tourists*

Expenditure Rs	No of Tourist Respondents			
	Food	Accommodation	Transport	Marketing
Bellow 2000	67	62	59	64
2000-3000	12	10	14	13
3000-4000	9	13	11	10
4000-5000	7	8	6	4
5000-6000	3	5	7	5
Above 6000	2	2	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: field survey, 2024

#### 4.2.16 Respondents view about Homestay Tourism

Table 23 shows the respondents view about homestay tourism in study area. Out of 100 sample respondents 83% of sample population knows about homestay tourism and rest of 17% do not have any idea about homestay tourism.

**Table 23**

*Respondents view about homestay tourism*

S. N	View	Percentage	
1	Known	83	
2	Unknown	17	
	Total	100	

Source: field survey, 2024

#### 4.2.17 Willingness of people in Homestay

The following table shows the willingness of people in homestay, table 24 shows that 50% of sample respondents were interested to conduct homestay for rural tourism. While 41% of sample populations are not interested to conduct homestay and rest of 9% were unknown about homestay for rural tourism.

**Table 24**

*Willingness of people in Homestay*

S. N	View	Percentage
1	Interested	50
2	Not interested	41
3	Unknown	9
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

#### 4.3 Socio-economic Condition of the Study Area

Traveler spending has both direct and indirect effects. Direct effect is the term used to describe the first revenue generated by visitor expenditure. Direct effect for instance happens when a visitor settles his hotel bill. The initial income is spent in cycles which results in indirect effects. For instance the first funds collected by the hotel administration will be utilized to settle any debts that have been accrued or to cover

expenses made by the visitor such as purchasing a phone and other goods and services. The money obtained is then used by the receivers to settle their bills. In this approach the money received from the first tourist may be spent twice spreading into many economic sectors and generating new revenue each time that has a larger positive impact. Leakage such as paying for imports with foreign investments should be avoided as much as possible in order to keep the money gained in the nation or the tourist destination.

The majority of the population in the Syangja district roughly 70% is employed in agriculture. Vegetables are the cash crop but the main agricultural products include paddy, maize, wheat and barley. With the availability of concrete roads the potential for tourism growth is enabled. Development initiatives should to the greatest extent feasible be owned and run by local communities in order to promote the sustainable growth of the tourism sector. In addition to being more affordable smaller tourist facilities that are designed with inspiration from the local way of life and employ locally sourced building materials will also be more aesthetically pleasing to tourists and easier for locals to own and run. With its cost-effectiveness and competitiveness tourism development in Syangja has the potential to be a steady source of income. Additionally it might be extremely important in creating jobs and earning money which would eventually help people's social needs.

#### **4.4 Potential Area of Tourism**

Prospect of tourism development in any area has influenced by different geographical, cultural and religious elements. Syangja district holds many green Chure hills surrounding all part of the district. The Chure hills are also called Siwalik Mountain or Mahabharat range which has covered by green plants. Syangja district has its own scope for development and heading to be another tourists destination in the state. When a tourist decides to make his/her destinations to the Syangja he/she is likely to spend a minimum of 1 nights/2 days. The other fundamental attractions of tourism are historical rich and natural beauties, most popular hindu temples, trekking, rafting, paragliding, pleasant weather, wild animals, colorful different communities and their life styles with different language.

Bordering the capital of Gandaki Province Syangja has a district with a high potential for the tourism. Besides its scenic beautiful places the district is known for its

religious sites. The place is just an hour’s drive from Pokhara. Various places and religious sites in Syangja district attract both internal and external tourists. We have discussed some of the most popular destinations including religious attractions of Syangja.

#### 4.4.1 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

Table 25 shows that the prospect of tourism in the study area out of 100, 55 percent of respondents reported that prospect of tourism in syangja is highly sound. 23 percent of respondents mentioned that there is moderately sound. While 10 percent of respondents reported that prospect of tourism is not so good and rest of 12 percent respondents do not have any idea about prospect of tourism in syangja.

**Table 25**

*Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area*

S.N.	Views	Percentage
1	Highly Sound	55
2	Moderately Sound	23
3	Not so good	10
4	Unknown	12
	Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2024

#### **Daru shiruwari**

Daru Shiruwari the first home-stay in South Asia based on the concept of rural tourism is situated in syangja district southwest of Pokhara is a short drive from Pokhara followed by a comfortable walk. Adhikhola village in the northern part of Syangja bazaar Shiruwari famous for the Gurung Community, It is situated at an altitude of 1700 meters. We can drive towards Nagdanda, Setikhola, Badakhola and Helu on Siddhartha Highway. A warm welcome an organic clean food based on local product will please everyone who reaches Shirubari. We can observe beautiful green hill and snowcapped mountains like Dhaulagiri range and Annapurna range from here. Siruwari has been listed on the promotional tourism destination by the Ministry of Tourism.

### **Swarek Maidan**

Swarek Maidan is another major tourist attraction in the district. The Swarek maidan located in ward no 5 of Bheerkot Municipality is being developed. Open international paragliding competition and national aviation. Player selection competition has been completed for the first that's why the name of this place has been raised not only in Nepal but in the world. We can reach swarek maidan via Siddhartha Highway 9 km from Bhirakot Municipality -1 Bayarghari and around 11 km from Waling Bazar. The first paragliding school in South Asia has also been established at Swarek. Swarek Maidan has also been listed on a promotional list under the tourist destination announced by the Ministry of Tourism.

### **Bhalupahad**

From Pokhara 28 km drive on Siddhartha Highway leads to Bhalupahad. The rolling hills and cliffs on the main highway are eye pleasing. Anyone travelling this was found posting their pictures on social media. This place is more popular for music video and movie shootings. Bhalupahad is also known as Bhalupaharo. This place has become the most opted picnic spot for schools and various organizations, once home for bears and wild animals is now safe for locals as Siddhartha Highway.

### **Kaligandaki Hydropower Project and Setibeni**

The Kaligandaki hydropower project is about one hundred kilometers west of Pokhara. The Kaligandaki hydropower project is also Nepal's largest hydropower project. The hydroelectricity of this project is 100 MW. The Kaligandaki hydropower project extends to ward no 5, 7 of Kaligandaki village and ward no 2 of Galyang municipality. With the operation of water steamer in Kaligandaki the number of domestic and foreign tourists has increased dramatically. Tourist comes to observe and study the world's largest Shaligram at Setibeni the union of Parbat, Gulmi and Syangja. During the monsoon the flow of Kaligandaki increases so, it is closed from the end of May to the 1st of October. Indian tourists and pilgrims also visit the Shaligram since it is the world's largest and only found in Kaligandaki River.

### **Ramdi Ghat**

Ramdi Ghat is a famous religious place at the border of Syangja and Palpa district on the bank of the Kaligandaki River. We can observe various fair at the time of Baisakh Sankranti and Kattike Thulo Ekaadashi. This religious place is located 52 km south of

the headquarters. Death rituals are also performed here. There is also an old age home in Ramdighat where about one hundred elderly people live. There is a Shiddha cave near Ramdighat. There are various traditional beliefs about this cave.

### **Bahakot Kalika Temple**

The Bahakot Temple is also one of the most visited and religious destinations in Ward No 8 Putalibazar. It is believed that the then kings of 22 states and 24 states used to live there. One day they haunted sleeping tiger and tigress. The next day two sisters were born in the same place. They were named kushmawati and kanthawati. When two sisters were vanished the temple called Bahakot Kalika was built overthere. In this temple goddess Kushmavati and Kanthavati are worshipped during Nawami of Dashain and Ashtami of the Chaitya Dashain.

### **Kailash Gufa**

This cave is located in Putli Bazaar municipality ward no 8. It is believed that Lord Shiva has come to this cave. There are two entrances to this cave. Those entrances meet within about 300 meters and continuous as one route ahead. It is not quite sure where it ends. Local says that there is statue of God and goddess, images of cow and beautiful pond inside. Due to the repeated landslides and lack of cleanliness the cave is in the state of demolishment.

### **Satau Chandinath and Chandikalika**

Chandithan is another tourist destination of Syangja. It is located in Satau ward no 8 of putalibazar, about an hour and a half walking distance. We can go by bus as well. Because of the blacktopped road it is easier to reach nowadays. We can find devotees going to the temple on various dates. We can enjoy the panoramic views and beautiful nature from the temple. It has been listed on the list of one hundred new tourist destinations of the Government of Nepal. This place is also considered as the most powerful of the twenty-four states in the West during the twenty-four states. This is also the site where Kair Singh Basnet the commander of Prithvi Narayan Shah was killed. We can see the remaining of palace. There are two temples of Chandi and Kalika which are believed to be about six hundred years old. Devotees come from different parts of the country and neighboring India as well.

### **Suntalabari and Cannoning**

Another popular tourist destination in Syangja district is the Suntalabari homestay and canyoning in Waling Municipality 4 Eladi. After reaching Rambachchha one can reach the Suntalabari homestay after a journey of 7 km off road. Two canyoning sites have been constructed in Khalte about 25 minutes away from the homestay site. The slopes in Basanti and khalte pond are 55 and 35 meters high respectively. Visitors can enjoy canyoning along the fun of a homestay. The number of visitors has increased here after the canyoning was introduced.

### **Syangja Nuwakot**

Nuwakot is located in the central of high mountainous region. Nuwakot, the old headquarter of Syangja, is at a height of 1900 meters above sea level. Nuwakot, a powerful state among twentyfour state, is full natural of beauty. We can enjoy the beautiful mountain ranges like machhapuchre, Annapurna, Dhawalagiri and Manaslu.

### **Alam Devi**

Alam Devi Temple is a historic religious area located in ward no 3 of Kaligandaki Syangja. This temple is about 75 km west of Putali Bazaar. This is the famous temple of Syangja considered as the Kuldevi of Shah Dynasty. The temple was built by the locals themselves. Devotees come from neighboring districts on Shivaratri, Ramnavami and other festivals.

### **Panchase Dada**

Panchase Dada is popular tourist destination on the outskirts of syangja, Kaski and Parbat districts. The tallest place of the district situated at an altitude of 2512 meters above sea level. 30 km northwest of headquarter.

### **Kharsuko Lake**

Kursu Lake has been the center of attraction. This place was said to be visited by the sages who have been doing penance in ancient times. The remaining of the sages who have been doing penance as well as fascinating views is breathtaking. This is the tallest place in the Putalibazar municipality at a height of 2000 meters from sea level.

### **Setibeni Shaligram Shila**

At the intersection of three districts Syangja, Gulmi, and Parbat of three zones is a large black stone known as Shligram Shilla. The live god Bishnu is worshipped with this shila devotee's travel from all across the nation to worship it on the festivals of Ekadashi, Ausi and Sakranti. Additionally there is a Radhakrishna temple. There is wonderful food on festivals like Maghesakranti, Balachurdashi, and others. Rafting is an option for getting to this location from Mirmi where the Kalingandaki Hydroelectric Project is located.

### **Rafting in Kaligandaki**

Kaligandaki River is flowing near Waling Bazaar the Kaligandaki River is known for its scenic beauty and perfect for adventure enthusiasts. Enjoy a thrilling white-water rafting experience; simply take a peaceful riverside stroll.

With its natural beauty, cultural heritage and warm hospitality Waling Bazaar in Syangja, Nepal is a must-visit destination. Immerse yourself in its charm, explore the top attractions and create unforgettable memories. Kaligandaki is famous for rafting it is flowing throughout the syangja. Tourist comes for rafting in Kaligandaki from foreign countries. Tourist can enjoy other destinations in this course if these are advertised and facilitated for tourists. Syangja can earn large amount of foreign currency from rafting if it is managed properly.

### **Chiuri Bhir**

Chiuri Bhir is a viral place of Syangja District, Galyang Municipality Joining Ward No. 7 and 8 having a long suspension bridge along with natural scenic beauties for attracting tourist. The suspension bridge viral in social site Visitors increasing day by day to observe and to take a photo.

### **Naudanda Hill Point**

Naudanda Hill Point is a popular tourist attraction located in Syangja Nepal. Situated at an altitude of approximately 1,463 meters this hill point offers breathtaking views of the surrounding snow-capped mountains and lush green valleys. Visitors to Naudanda Hill Point can enjoy panoramic vistas of the Annapurna and Dhaulagiri Mountain ranges which are among the highest peaks in the world. The tranquil

atmosphere and stunning natural beauty make it a perfect spot for nature lovers and photography enthusiasts.

One of the highlights of Naudanda Hill Point is the magical sunrise and sunset views. The early morning sunrise paints the sky with vibrant hues creating a mesmerizing sight that is worth capturing. At sunset the golden rays of the sun cast a warm glow over the mountains providing a peaceful and serene experience.

### **Garhau Kalika Temple**

Kalika Temple located in Syangja district of Nepal is one of the top attractions in the area. This ancient Hindu temple holds great cultural and religious significance. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Kali, who is revered as a fierce manifestation of the goddess Durga. It is believed that the deity grants blessings and fulfills the desires of her devotees. The temple's architecture showcases traditional Newari style with intricate carvings and vibrant colors.

Located top on the green hill temple offers breathtaking views of the surrounding natural beauty and snowcapped mountains on the north side. Visitors can enjoy the serene atmosphere and take part in various rituals and prayers performed throughout the day. One of the highlights of a visit to Kalika Temple is the opportunity to witness unique cultural practices and religious ceremonies. Festivals and events are celebrated with great enthusiasm particularly during Dashain. The temple is easily accessible from major cities in Nepal with well-connected road networks. It is advisable to wear modest attire and observe local customs and traditions Overall; a visit to Garau Kalika Temple in Syangja is a fascinating experience that offers both spiritual devotion and cultural insight. Don't miss the chance to explore this iconic and historic site when in Syangja.

### **Bahunthan Hill**

Bhaunthan is a naturally gifted spot near our hometown Waling Syangja. Come visit this place to witnessing glorious sunrise and sunset you being above the clouds. It is located in North West of waling bazaar and religious mythology is connected to it. Nowadays it is popular for local visitors this on kind of view point above the top of the hill can see panoramic view of green hill and Annapurna region. On the other hand can see the waling valley just below.

## **Chhangchhangdi Temple**

The temple which is located in chhangchhangdi of Bhirkot municipality and religious mythology is connected to it. It is believed that lord Shiva while taking his deceased spouse Sati Devi's body around the world a part of her body is said to have dropped in this temple area. Linked to lord Shiva the temple is specially thronged with worshippers on the day of Maha Shivaratri. At that time Lord Shiva became tired and thirsty so he hit the hill with his arrow and drained water to drink it. Still today in Chhangchhangdi there is the waterfall produced by lord Shiva. Every year many Hindu people come to the temple at various occasions especially on Shivaratri and thulo-ekadeshi. So Chhangchhangdi is good place both as religious and tourism point of view. People are foreign workers in Arabian countries, farmers, businessmen, students, doctors, engineers, army in Nepal, India and United Kingdom.

### **4.5 Problems of Tourism Development in the Study Area**

Syangja is a stunning highland destination popular with pilgrims. However, there are other issues that have an impact on the growth of tourism. The promotion of rural tourism cannot go as planned unless these issues are resolved. The following are the main issues related to tourism in the Syangja district

**Table 26**

#### *Problems of Tourism Development*

S. N	Views	Percentage
1	Language	32
2	Transportation	38
3	Accommodation	14
4	Tourist Guide	10
5	Other	6
	Total	100

Source: field survey, 2024

Table 26 reveals that out of 100 respondents 6% had additional tourism-related issues while the remaining 94% mentioned problems with language, lodging, tourist guides and transportation. Which are major obstacles to the growth of tourism in Syangja,

Syangja is a stunning travel destination. However there are other issues that have an impact on the growth of tourism. The promotion of rural tourism cannot proceed as planned unless the issues are resolved.

### **Infrastructure Problems**

The expansion of tourism is hampered by inadequate physical infrastructure. It would be impossible to expect the growth of tourism without infrastructure. The primary issues with the area's infrastructure, lodging, amenities, accessibility and hospitality. The analysis demonstrates that these facilities could not be created properly. The districts main infrastructure issues that are related to promoting rural tourism are listed below

### **Transportation**

The foundation of the travel and tourist sectors is transportation. People can visit destinations thanks to it. Not all of the tourist attractions in Syangja are accessible by modern modes of transportation. While there are transportation amenities along the Pokhara-Butwal route in the district's center, there are none in the other areas. The district of Syangja will gain significantly from tourism if the majority of its tourist attractions are connected by transportation to the well-known tourist destination of Pokhara.

### **Accommodation**

Another highly effective element in the tourism sector is accommodation. All of the district's tourist attractions have inadequate or nonexistent lodging options. Only in syangja and Waling bazaar there is a few lodges and hotels those are now available. These amenities are absent from other districts.

### **Health Service Center**

While hospitals are located in the district headquarters of Syangja and Waling Bazaar, primary health services are the only ones offered in other VDCs. Both for regular health services and emergency preparedness they lack adequate resources. Both residents and visitors to the area are finding it to be quite inconvenient. Thus having enough health care facilities should be seen as a challenge to promoting rural tourism.

### **Electricity**

Another important element in the growth of tourism is electricity. The entire Syangja district lacks adequate electrical infrastructure. Not all areas in the district currently have access to electricity facilities. This issue has impeded the provision of other services such as phone and internet access and the cleaning of travel-related goods.

### **Skilled Human Resources**

The regions seeming benefit of having inexpensive labor in large quantities is deceptive as labor and skills are needed for the growth of tourism and social support are typically lacking. At least in the short- to medium-term there are significant constraints due to the lack of skilled workers. The 2008 Nepal Tourism Statistics show that there are 2458 tour guides and 5356 trekking guides in Nepal. This investigation was unable to locate any information regarding the tourist guide in the Syangja district.

### **Promotion and Marketing**

The main hindrance to the growth of tourism in Syangja is the inadequate promotion, marketing and advertising of tourist destinations.

### **Lack of proper Co-ordination**

Does the Syangja district work with the Nepal Tourism Board, foreign and domestic travel agencies, trekking and rafting companies, resorts, and lodges in Pokhara When one can attract tourists to Pokhara during syangja. However this was not the way that syangja could be activated. Similarly significant issue is the government ineffective administrative process for carrying out tourism policies.

### **Trained Guides**

To pique tourists interest in exploring new tourist destinations, trained guides are necessary. The way in which they guide and explain unique tourist items to tourists determines how best to use and benefit from the resources. But the Syangja District lacks qualified guides. A further challenge for the guide is language differences.

### **Recreational Facilities**

Enough bus parks, swimming pools, cultural events, museums, disco dance bars and other extra amenities that aren't in the Syangja neighborhood should be accessible.

### **Information Centre and the Advertisement**

Tourist destinations ought to have information desks. However Syangja does not have any information centers. Travelers do not always have easy access to tourist maps, information on tourist attractions and Syangja products.

### **Banking Facilities**

In tourist destinations, visitors require financial amenities. Thus, a bank needs to be built close to a popular tourist location. There should be a money exchange facility accessible to visitors. However the management of these facilities in the Syangja District is still unattainable.

### **Ample air Accessibility**

The roads are still in poor shape and getting to Syangja takes a long time. Nepal's foreign tourism industry primarily depends on air transportation. There is no way to go to Syangja by plane.

### **Political Disturbances**

Promoting the travel and tourist industry Due to this state of unpredictability, foreign tourists are reluctant to travel to Nepal as a result of these circumstances. Due to its remote location in Nepal Syangja has likewise had difficulty drawing tourists in this scenario.

### **Inadequate inter-sectorial linkages**

A contributing factor in the research region is the insufficient integration of tourism into the local economy, which results in a multiplicity of benefits such as increased revenue and job creation and an undue reliance on outside resources.

### **Market Limitation**

Considerable enhancement and investment in infrastructure facilities and services are necessary to draw a considerable number of foreign and Indian tourists. Investing in infrastructure development by private companies could not be possible given the low number of tourists visiting the study area.

### **Lack of Awareness among the people**

The majority of the district residents are illiterate and unaware of the role that tourism plays in the advancement of their own community.

## **Pollution**

In Nepal pollution is now rife. Everywhere you look in the air, on roadways; in space you can find pollution. In tourist areas solid trash is poorly handled and is dispersing everywhere. As a result travelers are growing hesitant to go.

## **Lack of Quality Hotels**

International travelers prefer to stay in high-quality hotels and resorts. However there aren't many hotels and lodges of this caliber in Syangja. The majority of these are limited to the Kathmandu Valley which restricts or eliminates foreign visitors to the area. Therefore, one of the major challenges facing Nepali tourism is the establishment of high-quality hotels and lodges in popular tourist destinations.

## **4.6 Major Tourism Activities of Nepal**

Some major tourism activities held in Nepal, specified by tourism board and other sector are as follows.

### **4.6.1 Mountaineering**

Mountaineering is a sport in which the primary goal is to reach high points in hilly areas, or to attempt to do so. The term is more appropriately limited to climbing in locations where the terrain and weather conditions present enough hazards that some prior experience will be deemed necessary for safety, even though it is frequently used loosely to refer to walking up low mountains with only moderate difficulties. Mountaineering is a perilous activity for the inexperienced.

Unlike other outdoor sports, mountaineering relies heavily on nature to supply the athlete with nearly all of the obstacles and the area of activity. The excitement of pushing one's bravery, resourcefulness, wit, strength, talent and stamina to the limit in a risky scenario is embodied in mountain climbing. Compared to other sports, mountaineering is primarily a collective activity in which each participant supports and is supported by the group's success at every turn. For the majority of climbers the joys of mountaineering are not limited to the physical and spiritual fulfillment that results from exerting great personal effort, becoming more skilled and coming into contact with the majesty of nature.

### **4.6.2 Trekking**

Trekking is a type of outdoor adventure in which you trek through forests, mountains and other wild regions to explore nature. It's like a journey when you carry your belongings and travel on difficult paths. There are various types of trekking such as day treks or overnight treks where you sleep outside. Trekking requires physical fitness and strength. You must prepare and exercise your physique. This page discusses the many forms of trekking and provides preparation recommendations for the trip. So, be ready to walk and explore the wonderful world around you.

An outdoor adventure sport, trekking involves walking or hiking across natural landscapes in untamed or isolated areas. Participants often carry their own supplies and equipment, such as backpacks and camping gear, in order to negotiate trails, mountains, forests, or other difficult terrains. In addition to experiencing long-distance outdoor adventures, trekking allows people to connect with nature explore a variety of habitats. While enjoying the outdoors natural beauty to the fullest, it fosters fitness, independence and a greater appreciation for the environment. There are many different sorts of trekking each with its own experiences and difficulties. Here are a few of the main benefits.

### **4.6.3 Rafting**

One of the principal components of river tourism in Nepal is canoeing, kayaking and rafting. Before the tourism sector took off, rivers were revered and most Nepalese people did not often associate having fun with the river. It is one of Nepal's fastest-growing sectors, having gone from having no clients in the early 1970s to having over 30,000 clients in 2000. All Read registered Himalayan River and Exploration the first commercial rafting company in 1976. This was the first rafting firm in Asia if not in Nepal. The company's headquarters were in Kathmandu and its staff consisted of both Americans and Nepalis. More than a hundred Nepalese were taught in 1976 to work as rafters. Later these trainees founded their own rafting businesses.

### **4.6.4 Skydiving**

One recent sport in Nepal is skydiving, an additional incentive to visit Nepal if it's not already on your travel wish list. The breathtaking 360-degree panorama of the Himalayas sets skydiving in Nepal apart from skydiving overseas. Everest skydiving is a thrillingly extreme aerial adventure that is remarkably unique in the world.

Skydiving takes place at Gorak Shep Kala Patthar the world's highest drop zone from an aircraft or helicopter. The world's tallest peak Mount Everest (8,848 m) is the backdrop for the skydiving experience and some of the highest mountain peaks are passed during the free fall. For a less strenuous experience visit Pokhara. Which is situated adjacent to the powerful Annapurna and the Fewa Lake below, the aircraft is flown by seasoned pilots with skydiving credentials so safety is assured. Skydiving can be done in tandem or alone.

#### **4.6.5 Paragliding**

Nothing compares to the exhilaration of being in the air soaring like a bird across thermals and taking in sights of snow-capped mountains, immaculate lakes and lush valleys that are unmatched anywhere else on the planet. It's an adventure of a lifetime with skilled pilots guiding you over the skies. You will never see the same breathtaking vistas even if you take flight again in the future. Select between fully certified paragliding and tandem flying. With its naturally rising thermals, Nepal offers some of the best paragliding experiences in the world. You may take classes, go alone, or even go paragliding with hawks in the low-lying valleys and high, freezing mountains. Since 1995 paragliding has gained popularity in Nepal and continues to grow. You can register as a novice and depart having accumulated a significant amount of flying time. Taking up breathtaking views of the Himalayas while soaring high above with the hawks, you will never forget seeing the Himalayan peaks from this vantage point. You can fly solo or in a tandem with experienced pilots, take use of the local knowledge when doing cross-country or Caro flying and even obtain your international license in Nepal. You can hire equipment in Nepal if you don't own any of it or decided not to carry it with you.

#### **4.6.6 Rock Climbing**

Climbing on indoor climbing walls or up, over, or through natural rock formations is the sport of rock climbing. The objective is to avoid falling and make it to the top of a formation or the destination of a typically pre-planned path. Rock climbing is a physically and psychologically taxing sport that frequently puts a climber's strength, endurance, balance, agility and mental toughness to the test. Completing climbing routes safely requires the application of specialized climbing equipment and knowledge of appropriate climbing techniques.

The vast array and diversity of rock formations found all over the world has led to the division of rock climbing into numerous sub-disciplines and styles, including sport climbing, trade climbing, bouldering and scrambling. The goal of a rock-climbing competition is to reach the farthest point on a route that gets harder and harder, finish the route in the fewest number of tries. Bouldering, lead climbing and top roping are the three main categories of indoor rock climbing.

#### **4.6.7 Mountain Biking**

Hurling down dirt roads through fresh mountain breeze is the ultimate thrill for mountain bikers and Nepal is the ideal destination for such daring adventurers. Bikers have a plethora of options starting from the trails in Kathmandu Valley. The dirt trails that run up and down the valley's edge led to remote settlements with breathtaking views of snowcapped mountains, verdant valleys and lush green terraced hillsides. The higher you climb the better the view and the fresh mountain air revitalizes your tired body. Cycling trails also lead through charming little hamlets, up and down hills, along riverbanks, around temples, past stray cattle, across suspension bridges and along highways.

#### **4.6.8 Bungee Jumping**

The breathtaking and heart-pounding excitement of jumping off a suspension bridge above a river canyon has been drawing thrill-seekers to Nepal for years. It's the ultimate excitement that few other hobbies can rival and if you have the bravery, it's an experience that will last a lifetime. You can experience the exhilaration of a bungee jump in two locations the beautiful city of Pokhara, The Last Resort which is located along the Arniko Highway. One of the top bungee consultants in New Zealand created the Last Resort's bungee jump, which is run by some of the industry's most seasoned jump masters. The jump is made from a 166-meter-wide steel suspension bridge that spans the rushing Bote Koshi River and connects two sides of a deep valley. The location boasts breathtaking landscape with thick trees enveloping the cliff's summit. This place offers camping as well as rafting and rock climbing.

#### **4.6.9 Snow skiing**

With eight of the world's highest mountains, Nepal truly brings out the best in skiing vacations. Awaiting your exploration are the regions of Everest, Dhaulagiri, Makalu, Cho Oyu, Annapurna, Dolpo and Kangchenjunga. You could never ski the same spot

twice in Nepal there are so many things to experience there. The optimum time to ski in Nepal is thought to be during the skiing season, which runs from October to December. Up until April, the weather is pleasant with mostly clear sky and no chance of rain to ruin your skiing. Since heli-skiing and skiing are relatively new in Nepal, it is not as established as it is in Kashmir, with lifts and resorts. Even so, cross-country skiing in Nepal's steep valleys and slopes may make the experience enjoyable. The regions surrounding Rara Lake, upper Langtang and the Khumbu Pass are less steep than other valleys in Nepal and are suitable for travel in late winter or early spring. In the last ten years skiing has become incredibly popular thanks to the Himalayas. It's a sport that draws attention these days.

#### **4.6.10 Whitewater Kayaking**

The greatest whitewater playground is Nepal. In addition to the excitement of racing rapids, kayaking in Nepal offers the chance to experience a distinctive river culture, have fun with newfound international friends, camp beside a river, discover real locations and cultures push one self and take in the beauty of nature deep within the Himalayas. Learn to kayak alongside members of Nepal's National Whitewater Team and experience the exhilaration of whitewater on your own. Our globally qualified instructors will help you fulfill your ambitions on some of the best rivers in the world. Regardless of your ability level, whether you are a novice seeking for an introduction to river kayaking or an experienced paddler looking to expand your skills. Our classes are held on rivers and lakes in the Himalayas, giving you the opportunity to fully experience Nepal and take in the variety of our landscape, rich culture and exceptional white water.

#### **4.6.11 Bird Watching**

Nepal with its unique blend of topographical features and climates creates an ideal environment for a wide variety of birds, making it an exciting destination for birdwatchers. From the lowland jungles to the high-altitude Himalayan regions, each area offers distinct bird species and birdwatching experiences. In this blog we'll explore birding in Nepal highlighting the best spots for bird watching the species you might encounter and tips for making the most of your birding adventure.

#### **4.6.12 Jungle safari**

There is a wide variety of flora and wildlife, including birds like the endangered great one-horned rhinoceros, several types of deer, bears, leopards, dolphins, crocodiles and tigers, living in Nepal's national parks, including Chitwan National Park, Bardia National Park and eleven other national parks. Elephant safaris, dugout canoeing, nature walks, bird viewing, jungle excursions and visits to the Tharu hamlet of the surrounding tribes are among the most well-liked activities in the parks.

Some of Asia's best locations for wildlife and nature watching are found in Bardia National Park in the western Terai and Chitwan National Park in the central Terai lowlands. Travel by boat, jeep and elephant back. You may explore the Himalayan parks and their animals from a variety of Jungle Lodges, Tented Camps and Guest Houses that we provide. Accommodations in a lodge or tented camp, park admission fees, all meals served throughout the package tour and sightseeing and excursions such as an elephant-back safari, a nature/bird walk, a boat ride and a jeep safari. Located in a forested area inside a region rich in the park's diverse biodiversity, this exclusive wildlife lodge offers the ideal jungle experience.

The draw of this resort is the recently built jungle lodge in an area well known for animal sightings as well as the old tented camp. The region is an island in the River Narayani that is home to hundreds of migratory birds and the two species of crocodiles present in Nepal.

## **CHAPTER: FIVE**

### **MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Major Findings of the Study**

The international tourist industry has made a substantial contribution to Nepal's national growth. The tourism industry in Nepal has not grown as anticipated. When the agricultural sector is underproductive and there are insufficient resources for industrial development, the tourism industry can be a highly productive sector that helps offset the unemployment and hidden unemployment that the nation faces. In rural areas that are already rich in natural and cultural resources, Nepal as a whole can serve as a tool of development. Its reduced opportunity cost is one of its comparative advantages over other industries. Low gestation periods result in returns; it can affect women and ethnic groups as well as the lower classes of people in every ecological zone. It has a direct impact on every aspect of existence, including nature, culture and human behavior.

Along with its direct and induced effects, tourism also significantly contributes to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government income and employment. On this foundation, tourism has the potential to be a major industry and socioeconomic driver in Nepal's economy. Despite tourism enormous contribution to the growth of the national economy, the rural residents of Nepal have not yet been able to reap the full benefits of it. The purpose of this study was to evaluate how rural tourism affects the growth of rural communities. The investigator seeks to ascertain and investigate Syangja district's tourism prospects and challenges. Exploratory and descriptive research designs are used in this study to achieve the aforementioned goals. To obtain generally reliable data and information, methodologies like questionnaire surveys with purposeful sampling, field visits and interviews were employed. Data was gathered from both primary and secondary sources for both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Syangja is a well-liked travel destination because of its abundant natural and cultural heritage treasures. The tourism business of Syangja is fueled by the area's natural beauty, abundant wildlife, serene surroundings, ethnic simplicity and rich and varied cultural heritage.

Syangja district tourism prospects and challenges, Exploratory and descriptive research designs are used in this study to achieve the aforementioned goals. To obtain generally reliable data and information, methodologies like questionnaire surveys with purposeful sampling, field visits and interviews were employed. Data was gathered from both primary and secondary sources for both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Syangja is a well-liked travel destination because of its abundant natural and cultural heritage treasures. The tourism attractions are the natural landscape the abundant flora and animals the tranquil atmosphere the ethnic simplicity and the rich and varied culture. Business of Syangja, Nearly every nation on the planet has prioritized the growth of tourism by increasing financial investment in this area. Every nation, including Nepal has acknowledged the tourism sector as a significant source of foreign exchange earnings and a creator of new job possibilities. Additionally, Syangja allowed tourists to visit, picturesque scenery, rich biodiversity of flora and wildlife, high green peaks, historical temples, stunning lakes, pleasant climate and varied cultures and traditions all contribute to the natural heritage. As a result, Syangja offers a wide range of tourist attractions, including sightseeing, climbing steep mountains, thrilling whitewater rafting, hiking, research, cultural and pilgrimage excursions and more.

The tourism sector teaches tourists about the customs, culture and wisdom of the region. Religion, lively customs, weaving, games, musical instruments, farming and other activities are all part of the culture. In a similar vein, the wisdom encompasses knowledge of traditional herbal remedies, local history, folktales and other indigenous methods of resource management. Traveling is for those who want to learn more about one another's traditions, cultures and ways of thinking by getting involved in and experiencing local's everyday lives. It offers a chance to educate visitors about the socioeconomic and cultural problems facing the places they are visiting. As a result, the plan eventually encourages the preservation of the destination culture, which is thought to be a key element of the local economy.

### **Major Findings are as Follows:**

In conclusion, the tourist sector has given the locals access to an extra source of income. Numerous benefits have resulted from it, including expanded chances for self-employment, stronger sense of community, improved living conditions, promotion of locally produced goods, raised awareness of home stays and tourism and more.

Furthermore, this has aided in maintaining and advancing the regional customs and culture. For the community, the tourism business raises sensitive social and cultural issues. It involves a shift in mindset from kindly providing lodging to uninvited guests or family members to abruptly demanding payment for the provided services. Social and cultural ties as well as hospitality cultures might deteriorate and become more focused on the economy.

The main reason tourists came to observe the cultural diversity because Syangja has the source of it and tourism has led to an increase in both traditional culture and cultural awareness and development. In addition to the preservation and advancement of traditional culture, both domestic and foreign tourists have caused certain cultural shifts for the local population.

The duration of stay of each of the 100 visitors included in the survey while they visited in Syangja, 18 people stay a day, 42 stay two days and one night, 24 stay three days and two nights and the remaining 16 stay more than three days.

Out of the 100 visitors they visited Syangja, 44 come for adventure, 10 for hiking and rafting, 17 come for study and research, 16 come for pilgrimage and cultural experiences and 13 come for other reasons.

Among the 100 tourists surveyed who visited Syangja, 27 were students, 44 were businessman, 18 were employed and the remaining 11 were involved in other occupations.

When a field study was conducted among 100 households, 45 of the respondents expressed interest in the tourist business, while the remaining 55 did not.

Out of the 100 tourists surveyed on the prospects for tourism in the study area, 55 gave very positive answers, 23 gave moderate answers, 10 gave poor answers and the

remaining 12 gave no answers at all. The information was gathered using a field survey.

When 100 tourists were asked about the issues related to tourism in the research region, 32 of them mentioned language issues, 38 said transportation issues, 14 mentioned lodging, 10 mentioned tour guides and the remaining 6 mentioned other issues in the Syangja district.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The analysis mentioned above demonstrates that the Syangja district has basic infrastructure which will be improved. It also indicates that it might draw tourists in the future. Currently, neither the distribution nor the jobs created by tourism are encouraging, nor is the revenue generated sufficient. Therefore, it is imperative that all local respondents actively participate in this industry. The majority of locals who work in this industry can boost tourism earnings and its equitable distribution. If they are aware of the benefits of the industry, it will support the locals in promoting tourism in an environmentally friendly manner.

Therefore conclude that the Syangja district has a promising future for tourism, which will materialize to raise local's standard of living. Given the data material that is now available the researcher's observations and the interpretations and debates in the parts that follow, it is clear that the Syangja district has a bright future for the growth of tourism. There will undoubtedly be a significant influx of both domestic and foreign tourists. If Syangja tourist attractions are developed by locals and carefully marketed, it is anticipated that the development of tourism infrastructure would boost the number of visitors to the area. It is anticipated that this will generate a variety of production options for the creation of jobs and revenue.

To increase its authenticity and dependability, the research's data is derived from questionnaire surveys, interviews and literature reviews. The proportion of people with higher education is quite small. Therefore, both governmental and non-governmental organizations must start implementing educationally focused programs. Eco-agrotourism and agro-based companies have a lot of promise. The government will pay more attention to the development of these industries and tourism, which will raise people's income levels. Majority of people in the studied population are middle-

class families and have hidden employment in the research area, according to an analysis of their income patterns.

In summary, Syangja district faces several obstacles, difficulties and limitations when it comes to the development of local tourism. The problems facing Syangja's tourism development include low infrastructural development, ignorance, entrepreneurship, investment and lack of promotion for earlier tourism items. All of these issues and obstacles can be resolved with concerted public-private collaboration initiatives.

The growth of tourism in the Syangja district will be successful if it is connected to other well-known tourist spots. This district has a lot of potential for developing a variety of tourism models, including commodity-based tourism, home stay tourism, farm tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism and more. Adventure tourism such as paragliding, rafting, bird watching and jungle safari has enormous potential. The study has concluded the following based on the analysis presented above.

In Syangja, tourism is not acknowledged as a significant employer. It cannot be completely developed due to a lack of publicity and advertising. Apart from its economic importance, it also holds socio-cultural, educational and political significance. The fact that there are a few more tourists visiting Syangja indicates the promising future of the tourism industry.

The flow of tourists in Syangja is completely seasonal. In addition to providing economic gains through the creation of jobs and foreign exchange, tourism also advances social and political awareness. Most tourists use the local buses, jeeps, vans and cars for their travels, which help the local economy. The average length of a visitor's stay rises with the growth and development of a tourist site and this increase in stay duration will undoubtedly spur locals' economic growth.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In order to foster sustainable tourism development and provide the most alternative employment opportunities for the district underemployed and unemployed residents, as well as to lower poverty, raise income levels and improve the district's quality of life, local residents and the local, federal and central governments must focus on the following issues:

Implement public awareness campaigns to foster an atmosphere that is favorable to the growth of tourism. Create a quick action plan to protect and maintain historically

and culturally significant locations. Infrastructure development and promotion require government support. Create connections with nearby regions, Palpa and the well-known tourist destination of Pokhara to create tourism packages. To reduce poverty, the development of rural tourism destinations should be prioritized. In the tourism sector, accommodations akin to those in Nepal should be constructed. Final destination significant tourist destinations satellite areas ought to promote organic farming, Developments of small forest goods such as highly sought-after ferns, orchids and fragrant and medicinal herbs. Reducing the rate of population increase and improving living standards by providing essential social services like nourishment, safe drinking water, health care and sanitation. Organize educational and training programs that support the development of local's natural resource management abilities and skill sets.

A coordinated strategy of governmental, non-governmental and international organizations in the tourist sector, province of Gandaki is required for the resource, augmentation initiative to be successful. Creation of essential infrastructure such as better roads, electricity and water for irrigation with the participation of the community, when it comes to tourism, biodiversity protection should be given the consideration and priority it deserves. From the tourism development and management committee of the Syangja district which encompasses all sectors.

If the aforementioned steps are adopted and put into action, there will be a notable increase in the number of tourists arriving and staying in the area, which will ultimately raise living standards and reduce poverty in the Syangja district.

## REFERENCES

- Agarwal, M. K., & Upadhyay, R. P. (2006). *Tourism and economic development in Nepal*. Northern Book Centre.
- Alauddin, M. D., Shah, G. H., & Ullah, H. (2014). *Tourism in Bangladesh: A prospects*. *Analysis Information and Knowledge Management*, 4, (5), 214.
- Aryal, D. (2005). *Economic impact of tourism in Nepal* (Unpublished Master's Thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University.
- Bhatia, A. K. (2002). *Tourism development: Principles and practices*. New Delhi (India): Sterling Publisher Private Limited.
- Bhusal, S. (2010). *Problems and prospects of tourism in Parbat District* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.
- Chand, D. (2000). *Nepal's tourism: Uncensored facts*. (No Title).
- Dhungel, P. (2018). *Economics impact of tourism in Nepal* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.
- Durga, R. (2012). *Barriers to community participation in tourism development: Empirical evidence from a rural destination*. New Delhi (India), School of Hospitality and Tourism Management and Business School, University of Jammu.
- Ghimire, S. (2022). *Problems and prospects of tourism in Dang District* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.
- Giri, R. C. (2015). *Study in tourism in Bandipur district* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.
- Joshi, L. (2016). *Problems and prospects of tourism in Kanchanpur districts* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, T.U., Kiritipur.
- Kayastha, N. (1989). *South Asian regional tourism* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.
- Kurmi, M. (2012). *Problems and prospects of Tourism in Kapilvastu District* (Unpublished master's thesis). Kathmandu, CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Kiritipur.

- Nepal Tourism Board (1972). *Master Plan for Tourism*. Kathmandu (Nepal): Nepal Tourism Board (NTB). Retrieved from [www.tourismdepartment.gov.np/](http://www.tourismdepartment.gov.np/)
- Nepal Tourism Board (2006) *Rural Nepal Guide Book*. Kathmandu Nepal Tourism Board.
- Nepal Tourism Board (2020). *Nepal Tourism Vision*. Kathmandu. Retrieved from [www.tourism.gov.np/NTB2020](http://www.tourism.gov.np/NTB2020).
- Nepal, S. K. (2001). *Mountain ecotourism and sustainable development ecology: Economics and ethics*. Mountain Research Development, 22, 104-109.
- NTB (2011). *Problems and prospects of tourism*. Kathmandu (Nepal): Nepal Tourism Board (NTB).
- Paudel, B.D (2007). *Emphasis on rural tourism*. Kathmandu: Rajdhani Daily Paper.
- Prasad, S. D., & Kumari, V. (2013, January). *An empirical study of emerging dimension of tourism in India*. SAJTH, 6,1. New Delhi.
- Puri, U. (2007). *Tourism and development*. Kathmandu (Nepal): Taleju Publication.
- Satyal, Y. R. (2002). *Essential of tourism*. New Delhi (India): Adroit Publisher.
- Shrestha Puspa (1991) *Tourism in Nepal problem and prospects*, (Ph.D Thesis), submitted in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- Shrestha, H. P. (2000). *Tourism in Nepal: Marketing challenges* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Kathmandu, Tribhuvan University.
- Shrestha, P. (1999). *Tourism in Nepal: Problems and prospects* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Varanasi, Banarus Hindu University, India.
- SIGA (2012). *Diverse beliefs: Tourism of faith religious tourism gains ground strategic initiatives and government advisory* (SIGA). Team Strategic Initiatives and Government Advisory.
- Thapa, M. B. (2012). *Tourism and sustainable community development in Nepal* (Unpublished master's thesis). Central Ostrobothnia, University of Applied Science.
- Tuladhar, G. (2008). *Vision and mission of village tourism. VITOF-Nepal, Kathmandu*.

Uapdhaya R.P., (2008), *Reading in rural tourism. Kathmandu: Sunlight Publication.*

Upadhyay, R. T., & Shah D. P. (2011). *Problems and prospects of tourism in Parbat District.* A Seminar Paper Presented in Parbat and Kathmandu Organized by Parbat Bikas Munch.

[www.himalayastrek.com](http://www.himalayastrek.com), Thamel Kathmandu Nepal

Retrieved from [www.ddcsyangja.gov.np/en/](http://www.ddcsyangja.gov.np/en/)

Retrieved from [www.tourism.gov.np](http://www.tourism.gov.np)

Retrieved from <https://cbs.gov.np>

Retrieved from [www.google.co](http://www.google.co)

## APPENDIX-I

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

#### Personal information

Name of Respondents:

Municipality:

Education:

Ward no.:

Age:

Family size:

Occupation:

Family structure:

Sex:

Marital status:

#### Questionnaire

1. Do you know about tourism?

- i. Yes      ii. No

2. What do you know about tourism?

- i. Main income source of country      iii. Employment generator  
ii. Just provide fund      IV. All of above

3. Do you think tourism has help to promote your occupational success?

- i. Yes      ii. No

4. Has tourism played a negative role in sustaining the traditional norms and values of your society?

- i. Yes      ii. No

5. Is there any effort made from the government and local people to establish Syangja as a tourism destination place?

- i. Yes      ii. No

6. What are the major challenges of tourism promotion in your locality?

- i. Lack of vision and proper planning  
ii. Lack of awareness of local people

- iii. Poor infrastructure facility
- iv. Lack of investment
- v. Lack of Interest of local government bodies

7. Do you think domestic tourism play a major role in the sustainable of home stay tourism?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

8. What kind of product do you supply?

- i. Vegetables
- ii. Fruits
- iii. Livestock
- IV. Handicraft

9. If there are available all infrastructure you want to engage on this business?

- i. Yes, I want
- ii. No, I don't want

10. Have you got any temporary/ permanent job for tourism industry?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

11. Do you agree for tourism is good for local government?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

12. How much is your annual income?

- I below 25,000
- iii 50,000-1, 00000
- II 25,000-50,000
- IV More than 1, 00000

13. How much is your annual expenditure?

- I Below 25,000
- iii 50,000-1, 00000
- II 25,000-50,000
- IV More than 1, 00000

14. How many tourists flow annually in this area?

- I below 10,000
- iii 20,000-30,000
- II 10,000-20,000
- IV More than 30,000

15. How many domestic tourists flow annually in this area?

- i. Below 5,000
- iii. 10,000-15,000

II 5,000-10,000                      IV More than 15,000

16. How many foreign tourists flow annually in this area?

I below 5,000                      iii 10,000-15,000

II 5,000-10,000                      IV More than 15,000

17. Average daily expenditure made by tourist in your locality?

i. Below Rs. 2000                      iii. Rs.5000- Rs. 8000

ii. Rs.2000-Rs.5000                      IV. More than Rs.8000

18. What type of tourist mostly flows in this area?

i. Cultural                      ii. Adventure

iii. Pilgrim                      IV. Research

19. Why does tourist arrive here?

i. Amuse and entertainment                      iii. Rafting and trekking

ii. Food and lodge                      IV. For other

20. What types of costumers/tourists do you serve?

i. Domestic tourist                      iii. International tourist

ii. Both of the above                      IV. Local tourist

21. Have you face any problem while servicing to those tourists?

i. Communication (languages) problems                      iii. Service system and training problem

ii. Lodgment problem                      IV. Cultural adjustment problem

22. What do you see your business development in this area in future?

i. Very good                      ii. Normal

iii. Poor                      IV. Uncertain and bad

23. Do you have interest in Tourism Industry?

a. Interested                      b. Not Interested                      c. Unknown

24. Does the community group should be formed for tourism development?

a. Yes                      b. No

## **APPENDIX-II**

### **The Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Syangja District**

Dear Visitors,

This questionnaire is prepared for an effort towards developing tourism in Syangja. It is conducted for a researcher in the partial fulfillment of thesis to be submitted for master degree in economics at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. Your valuable response idea and time will be very much fruit-able and helpful for getting relevant information for my thesis and also it will be very valuable for Syangja district itself to be developed as a tourism destination of Nepal.

With Regards

Pharshu Ram Bhandari

Central Department of Economics

Kritipur, Kathmandu, Nepal



9. What makes you more satisfied and why?

- a) Culture
- b) People
- c) Nature
- d) All

10. What is your level of satisfaction from Syangja?

- a) Full satisfaction
- b) Satisfied
- c) Little satisfied
- d) No

11. Why you arrive here?

- a) Amuse and entertainment
- b) Food and lodgment
- c) Trekking and Rafting
- d) For other

12. What are the problems of tourism in Syangja?

- a) Weak physical infrastructure development
- b) Weak service supply by the suppliers
- c) Security and social culture and problem
- d) Environment hazards
- e) Government incentive and policy weakness
- f) Others .....

13. What suggestion do you like to give for the tourism development in Syangja district? .....

14. Do you think rural tourism is important in this district?

- a) Yes
- b) No

15. Do you like buy any local thing as a souvenir? If yes, what is it?  
.....

16. Do you have any specific suggestions for tourism development in Syangja?  
.....

17. Which aspect to reform the sustainable tourism development in Syangja district?  
.....