

CHAPTER : ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Today's world is characterized by dynamism and forcing societies towards unexpected changes to fulfill human aspirations, expectations and development. No matter, there have been disruptions but change is inevitable and likewise tourism has emerged as an essential factor affecting the policy, economy, society, culture and the moral life of the people from last hundreds of years. It is probably as old as the history of mankind.

Tourism is not merely a matter of moving around and observing what happens in other places freely disposing of ones time and money, but also meeting new people and exchanging the culture. Tourism, therefore, acts as a catalyst for states and individuals and as an instrument for integration and peace. It is a vital instrument for integration and peace. It is a vital and eminently desirable human activity and a means to achieve integration based on the 4 factors; freedom, interest, hospitality and environment. Tourism has traditionally been defined either in terms of the activities of tourist visitors or the activities of business supplying tourists i.e. either demand side or supply side. But at 1991, WTO, Ottawa Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, the demand side concept was accepted as the appropriate approach and tourism was defined as "The activities of a person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose."

Nepal is counted among the economically least developed countries in the world. Nepalese economy is agriculture based where about 85 percent of the populations are still dependent on agriculture. Nepal is a landlocked country sandwiched between two giant countries India and China and Nepal's foreign trade is heavily concentrated both commodity-wise and region-wise. With respect to region it is concentrated in India and China due to the landlocked nature of the country and with respect to exported commodities, it is mainly composed of primary goods like Jute, Jute parts and rice. Despite the scarcity and shortages, Nepal has tourism opportunities to satisfy everyone whether he/she is a holiday maker, adventurer,

researcher, pleasure hunter or pilgrim. For those who prefer to have more enduring trust with nature, Nepal is a paradise with its varied landscape, multiethnic composition, cultural heritage, varieties of flora and fauna, fascinating lakes and ponds, mountains, rivers and cascades, diverse groups of people and their dialect. The spectacular scenery of the worlds' highest mountain is reached only by the spiritual and artistic achievement of its population. Nepal is a country of God and Goddesses with number of heads equal to number of god and every other structure is a shrine. There are number of Stupas, Gumbas, Monastries, Temples, Palaces, Palace Squares, age-old sculptors and the legends that are the part of every brick and stones. The soothing climate of Nepal adds unique value for the trekkers, travelers and mountaineers who visit most of the parts of the country from subtropical flat lands and riveting forests to the trans Himalayan desert and arctic zone.

Being the birth place of Lord Buddha, Nepal attracts those who are interested in its rich culture and tradition but also those who want to hike through the country, appreciating its varied people and many unique customs, rite, rituals, norms and values.

Dulikhel lies in Kavre district in Bagmati zone and is located at 30 km east from Kathmandu valley connected to by Araniko Highway. Its altitude is about 1524m (5330 feet) above the sea level. The altitude of the land is declining from south towards north and from west towards east. Dhulikhel is a hilly area and the landform is not plain but undulating with many ups and downs. There is the presence of limited lowlands but also in the form of scatered patches. The climate of Dhulikhel is pleasant i.e. cold in winter but neither hot nor cold in summer and deciduous monsoon forest mostly covers the area. Dhulikhel is a strategic point to have a view of Himalays and Panchkhal valley and is regarded as a favourite picnic spot. Sometimes it used to have its own importance as a trade route to Tibet and China via Kodari. From tourism point of view, Dhulikhel has its own importance for sight seeing and day long hiking and trekking. Nevertheless, Dhulikhel has enough prospect in developing tourism and act as a socio-economic force for developing country like Nepal.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Population is increasing day by day but we have the limited resources and these resources are not only for the present populations. Those resources which we are

using have to be used by our future generations too. To maintain the check and balance relationship between present populations' aspirations and the carrying capacity of natural resources of certain area, Certain precautions and behavioral changes of us are very essential.

Tourism is the most sensitive industry and required awareness among the people for its future prospects. If we conserve the beautiful, naturally romantic places, then after we get socio-economic, environmental and ecological benefits in sustainable manner. Dhulikhel as a very potential destination for the tourists because of its unique characteristics like sightseeing, sustainable place for hiking, trekking, lap of magnificent Himalayan range, cool fresh air etc.

Tourism industry is smokeless and comparatively less polluted industry. This industry improves the economic status of local people and the entire nation. For the regulation of this industry and to maintain the natural beauty longer research studies are to be carried out as it is related to the protection and promotion practices. Thus, this study will be advantageous for the reduction of emerging problems of tourism industry and for the protection of natural environment of the study area.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to find out the possible problems and prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel. The specific objectives are:

- (i) To identify the prospects of tourism business in Dhulikhel.
- (ii) To access the problems of tourism business in Dhulikhel.
- (iii) To recommend the ways to mitigate problems and expansion of prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel.

1.4 Significance of the study

No doubt, tourism is much suitable business in Nepal. Nepal is a mountainous country where agriculture is one of the important professions of Nepalese people. Natural surroundings are the main features of Nepal which are also the key elements of tourism. Today, tourism being a major and important industry as a source of foreign exchange has an important role in economic development of the least developed countries like Nepal.

This study has found problems and prospects of tourism business in Dhulikhel and recommend the ways to mitigate problems and expansion of prospects. Many studies conducted on the problems and prospects of tourism had drawn the positive impacts on economy but paid less concern in possible problems of the area. This study is very important for investigating the changes in ecological environmental and human behaviours. The mitigation of the natural environmental problems and man-made environmental problems to grab the better benefits from tourism business is the current matter of concern. This study has also tried to fulfill the gap between actual problems of the particular spot and policy and the programs of policy makers.

1.5 Limitation of the study

This study is limited to the tourism area i.e. Dhulikhel municipality of Kavre District. This study as a case study, conclusions drawn from this study are mere indicative rather than conclusive. The conclusions might not be generalized for the whole. But the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas which have similar geographical and environmental settings.

Because of the limited time and human resource the study only fulfills academic purposes rather than other in detail.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, second literature review third research methodology, fourth with setting of the study area, fifth with data presentation and analysis and the sixth with summary, conclusion and recommendations respectively.

For the first chapter of introducing part which includes background of the study. Statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter includes literature review.

In the third chapter, rationale of the selection of study area, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling, data collection tools and techniques and data analysis are described.

In the fourth chapter, setting of the study area has been presented. This consists of geographical setting; institution and infrastructures and resource assets for tourism are presented respectively.

In the fifth chapter, presentation and analysis of data has been presented. This consists of general information of Nepal and prospects and problems of tourism in Dhulikhel. Structure of respondent such as age, education, land holding etc. are also mentioned in this chapter respectively.

In the sixth chapter, summary, conclusion and relevant recommendations are made. This chapter concludes the whole of thesis work in short.

CHAPTER : TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General Review of Tourism In Nepal

Situated In The Lap Of Himalaya, Nepal is Located between the Latitude $26^{\circ} 22'$ North to $30^{\circ} 27'$ North and $80^{\circ} 4'$ East to $88^{\circ} 12'$ East longitude and elevation ranges from 60 to 8848 meters. The average length being 885 km. east to west and average breadth is about 193 km North to South. The Country is bordering between two large and the more popular countries, India and China. Nepal is the land locked country and home place of natural beauty with traces and artifacts. The northern range (Himalaya) is covered with snow over the year where the highest peak of the world, Mt. Everest stands. The middle range (Hill) is captured by gorgeous mountains, high peaks, hills, valleys and lakes. The southern range (Tarai) is the gigantic plain of alluvial soil and consist of dense forest area, national parks, wildlife reserve and conservation areas. The temperature and rainfall differ from place to place. In the geographic diversity and varied climate condition 26 million people of more than 50 caste/ethnic groups are accommodated in the country. Nepal presents an example of being united in diversity over the history and has maintained it's proud to be an independent sovereign state (Nepal in figures -1999-HMG/N).

Nepal is round the year destination with a difference whether it is summer, monsoon, autumn or winter, One finds an unsurpassed splendor in all the seasons, depending upon one's mood and choice. Other nature has gifted this country with bountiful beauty in all the seasons and moderate summer if the valleys provides with the opportunity of strolling around the temples, monuments and shrines leisurely and an occasional opening up of the snow capped mountain peaks and the autumn and the winter offers among other things the snow capped peals all along the northern boarder. Summer or winter during the both extremes of the weather the climate is surprisingly moderate and soothing.

Tourism industry is not old in Nepal and tourist interest began after 1950. Development of tourism accelerated in Nepal after establishment of Nepal Tourism Committee in 1970 and Nepal tourism master plan was prepared in 1972 followed by

establishment of ministry of tourism by HMG in 1973, Today, tourism has taken the shape of smokeless industry in Nepal and there is an urgent need to improve and develop tourism supporting facilities and strategies. If properly planned tourism in general and ecotourism in particular cannot only boost the Nepalese economy but also help in nature conservation.

Earliest history showed us that Manjushree was the first traveler to Kathmandu . Around 5th Century. B. C Lord Buddha visited Kathmandu valley with his pupils in the period of Kirati's dynasty. In 249 B.C. Emperor Ashok of India had visited Kathmandu valley on his pilgrimage tour to holy shrines of Gautam Buddha and he created a massive stone pillar in Lumbini where Lord Buddha was born, which was later discovered by the archeologist Fisher in 1895 during Rana period.

In the period of Anshuvarma, the king of Tibet (tourist of foreigners) who visited Nepal. Later well know Nepalese artist Arniko went to China in 13th Century. He Introduced Nepalese architecture of two great styles. The pagoda and the Chaitya to the world.

After unification too, there were only few tourist of foreigners who visited Nepal. The earliest published record on foreign visitor to Nepal can be found in 'Kercival London's Book Nepalvol.11, where there are limited 153 Europeans, mostly British who visited Ksthmandu during 44 years period of 1881-1925 (Gurung, 1991).

After the democracy, Importance of tourism sector in the world has been realized and survey of attracting tourists including hotel survey was made in the first plan period. After democracy the first tourists group (12 American and 2 Brazilians organized under the pioneer ship of Sir Thomas cook and sons arrived at the internationally famous mountaineering country Nepal in the autumn of 1956.

The new era of Nepalese Tourism began in Novembar 1957 when a tourist development board was organized under the chairmanship of ministry of trade and commerce in accordance with the relevant provision of the development act of 1956. this step was a foundation of Modern Nepalese Tourist Industry which was later transferred to work under the ministry of public work, transport and communication and a separate department of tourism was set up in 1962 under the ministry of public work transport and communication (Rogers, 1997).

After that Nepal became the member of the various world Tourism Organization such as IUOTA, PATA, IATA etc. After being member of different organization of tourism, Nepal has secured an incremental growth rate up to the years 1966. In 1952, only 562 tourists visited Nepal. But in 1966, 12567 tourists visited here. Tourism department has been separated from department of construction and communication in 1967, and set up under the ministry of commerce and industry and recognized it as an industry. Nepal had taken part many times in international tourism conferences, seminars, workshops etc and in travel fair and exhibitions. Due to these active participations, there was considerable increase in the number of foreign visitors in an upward trend which as predicted to gain momentum in the years ahead (Schmidhauser, 1989).

On top of natural attractions of Nepal rest the majestic Himalayas including the highest peak in the world Mt. Everest and the verdant valleys under the shadow of many other parks and remarkable geological functions. Similarly the unique culture of Nepal has provided a constant source of information for the foreign visitors of all ages. Hinduism and Buddhism are both equally honoured in Nepal and the blending of these two religions in one entirely have inspired and developed the distinct culture of its own. The picture of these uniqueness of Nepalese culture can be seen in everywhere in the country and all the year round religious festivals bring life and color around all temple and stupas (Ryan, 1995).

Nepal is a nascent developing country, struggling to proceed fastly towards achievement of its economic independence. The country's successive 5 years plan have made possible the realization of enormous development during the past decade, in which the people of Nepal with financial and technical assistance received from many friendly nations of the world have solidified a concrete foundations for social and economic development. The economic development program of Nepal strives at achieving the objects of expanding gross domestic output, reducing unemployment and upliftment of social and economic condition of the nation. Tourism is a major sector which promises to bring even greater contribution to Nepal's economic growth. Various survey have been carried out and are going to be carried out with the assistance of foreign and local experts to lay infrastructure of different types of tourism activities to attract tourists from all over the word and satisfy all needs (Satyal, Tourism in Nepal - A profile, pp. 9-113-114). There is one field study on the

geographical setting and future development of Phewatal in terms of development" states that originality of this area is disturbed due to unplanned hotel, land use, unattractive development of buildings and dwellings etc. Continuation of these types of development will badly affect the natural environment of the entire area. Therefore intensive area has to be taken for the protection of natural beauty of Phewatal area (McIntos, 1984).

John E.Y. Hawkees has studied on tourism planning in Palpa district. He mentions that the overall non-polluted environment and cultural character of the area is the basic attraction for tourists. He said that Tansen and the surrounding area can be developed as a hill resort for domestic and regional people. His study clearly shows that Tansen can be a good stopover for international tourists including those coming by land route from India, using the area as a base for trekking and rafting trips (Helms, 1984).

Tourism Master Plan 1972 has provided guidelines for tourism development in Nepal. Sightseeing tourism, trekking tourism, recreational tourism as well as internal pilgrims are the potential aspect of Nepalese tourism. This plan indicates tourism can be of the most important industries to achieve the aims like increasing foreign exchange earnings, develop a profitable sector of the private economy, creating an impulse towards the development of National regions. This plan shows that Nepal has been spending large amount of foreign exchange, this plan has formulated policies like reduction of imports, developing saving habits, strict control over foreign exchange and development of air services as well as travel agencies (Tourism Master Plan, 1972).

Beside these, J.C. Pollaco studied on "Development of cultural tourism in Nepal" in 1986. He states that historical Movements and cultures of Nepal are an important attraction to many tourists and better use of this sector helps more in promotion of tourism in Nepal. intensive care should therefore be taken for the protection of the cultural properties.

I.K. Pradhan conducted a study on " Developing Tourist resorts and its economic impact" in 1979. The study deals with the need for improving tourist resorts in Nepal. The major aim of developing tourist resort is to see that the tourists are able

to spend as much as possible which depends on the extent of opportunities provided to them. There are few tourist resorts which are not free from problems.

Alvar W. Carlson studied tourism under the topic " Geographical research on international and domestic tourism." He concludes that tourism is not only an economic activity but it largely does its impact upon the cultures and physical environment of the destination areas. Therefore the common goal should be the careful planning of future touristic developments (Cronin, 1992).

Burger in his study "Economic impact of tourism in Nepal" concludes that although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown at an astonishing rate. Europe was the major tourist generating market for Nepal in 1975 but USA was the leading single country in terms of number of visitor (Brotton, 1979).

Inger- Marie Bjonness also conducted a study on impact of tourism on a high-mountain ecosystem which suggests recommendations for action in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park. From an environmental point of view he states that the firewood consumption by tourists has the most critical impact. Tourism has become an attractive source of income for local people. He has examined trekking trend, pattern of tourist movement and economic impact of tourism (Bjonness, 1983).

J. Pravenfeld and G. Ott have conducted a study on "Tourism Promotion in Bhaktapur". This study is conducted with the economic benefit of tourism and its role on the further promotion of local arts and crafts. The study suggested to increase sightseeing excursionists so as to make them stay longer in Bhaktapur by offering restaurant facilities and more cultural attractions (Pravenfold and G. Ott, 1980).

Mr. C.G. Bruce in his famous book " In the land of Gurkha's" quoted "There is almost underlying this great center (of mountains) and town, which always attracted curiosity almost beyond the other towns in Nepal.....that it is on the bank of a great lake, and that it is an open valley and lie immediately at the foot of these magnificent giants (Annapurna himal)" . Phewa tal is the name of the lake and Pokhar that of town (Bruce,1937).

P.B Chettri an et.al (1993) has studied "The effects of tourism on Culture and Environment, A case study of Chitwan (Sauraha)". Their study analyzed that after the establishment of Rayal Chitwan National Park in 1973, there has been considerable activities on the social and economic fronts and around the village of Suraha which

has brought a lot of transformations in the socio-economic and the cultural life and the activities of the villagers. Most of the locals are employed as tourist guides, drivers, hotel keepers, cook etc. (Chettri ad et.al, 1993)

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

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

Adams, V (1992) studied on Hotel keeping industry in Pokhara. He Mentioned that hotel keeping industry is an important tourism industry in Pokhara valley. This industry was developed after 1960 in Pokhara. He further gave the details about the history of hotel keeping business, their establishment, no.of people employed, no of tourist arrivals, expenditure etc.(Adams, 1992).

Shrestha A.P. has studied on the potentiality of tourism in Tansen. He observed that pleasant climate and natural beauty of this area can attract more tourists in Tansen. After Siddhartha Highway was built, Tansen has become a good tourist destination with good accommodation facilities, so he, suggested to develop key tourist facilities such as guidance, booklets, maps and hotel facility (Shrestha A.P, 20031 B.S.).

Engma Consultants Pvt. Ltd. has studied on recreational tourism in Nepal. This study found out the climate, land forms, wildlife and sports are the important attraction for recreational facilities. It has also analyzed other recreational facilities such as sight seeing and bird watching in the central, western and eastern hills. It also shows the possibilities of backpacking and hiking, adventurous treks, rafting, etc. This study concluded that the benefit provided by the cultural tourism is highly important in relation to the drawbacks like sanitary problem around trails, cultural divergence etc. (HMG/N, 1980, Through Engma consultants Pvt. Ltd.).

Bernard Lane in 1993, has presented a paper in hat is rural tourism? This paper review the development of tourism in rural areas. It defines rural tourism as a discrete activity with distinct characteristics which may vary in intensity and by area.

It discusses the differences between agri-tourism and rural tourism and examines why there should be a special relationship between tourism in the countryside and the concept of sustainable tourism (Bernard Lane, 1993).

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

Leaders INC and BIPS Engineering Pt.Ltd. have studied on "Environmental impact of Tourism on Sagarmatha National Park". This study deals about the environmental and socio-economic Park". This study deals about the environmental and socio-economic impact of tourism in Sagarmatha National Park region. In the view of this study the interaction between Sherpas in their community is being limited in last few years. Study has identified that the male Sherpas move away from their homeland for tourism business. Study estimates that about 40 male sherpas have moved with foreign males. (Leaders IN and Bips engineering Pvt.ltd.).

Dr. Harka Gurung has studied on environmental management of month tourism in Nepal. This study deals on the pattern of tourism activities environmental impact of tourism, carrying capacity of trekking routes etc. He further identified that the cause of deforestation in mountain region is due to over grazing by cattles, conservation to areable land and fuel wood extraction. He further added that poverty leads to negative effect on the environment. He has recommended over the pollution control and forest conservation (Gurung. 1990).

Nepal Rastra Bank has studied on "Income and Employment generation from tourism in Nepal". This study deals about the composition of tourist, duration of their stay, tourist expenditure and the impact of tourism industry on income and

employment generation. The study determines that tourism industry has provided jobs for 11,176 persons, added the tourist expenditure per day is less than Rs. 300 (Nepal Rastra Bank, 1989).

Kurt Luger in a publication of Ecohimal "10 years and beyond" has written that building up of sustainable tourism requires a carefully planned, comprehensive, development of tourism strategies. He further added, the foremost priority is the implementation of measures for village development such as building up of a network of committed local inhabitants, literacy and education programmes for young and old, the improvement of sanitary facilities and the introduction of alternative forms of energy. But even if gently phased in this way tourism inevitably brings cultural change (Ecohimal. 2002).

Mark Mann, has defined community tourism as a tour owned and run completely by local communities. Community tours tend to be small group trips run by small specialist operators. these are holidays for the people who want to get away from the crowd not be part of it. (Mark Mann, 2000).

2.2 Tourism Planning Experience

2.2.1 Policy under Different Plain Period

The Third Five-Year Plan (1965-70) emphasized on the need to protect and conserve cultural heritage, national museums and archives as resources for tourism development. Since then, tourism has gained the recognition of an industry with an enormous potential in terms of generating much needed foreign exchange income, employment opportunity; beside balancing regional disparity and upholding the image of Nepal in the world.

A high level Nepal Tourism Development Committee formed 1969 gave special thrust in tourism planning. The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-75) stressed the need to develop tourism with objective to help complement the national goals of social and economic policies. The tourism plan envisaged activities to generate employment, boost foreign exchange income and to provide impetus to other area of the economy, While emphasis was given to preserve and enhance the social, culture and historical values of Nepal.

The Fifth Five-year Plan (1975-80) spelled out objectives for the conservation and development of historical, culture and geographical centers. As

recommended by the Master plan, a separate Ministry of Tourism was established in 1977 and in 1978 a ten member tourism coordination committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism, for intersect oral coordination. This period witnessed significant development in private sector with the emergence of a number of tourist standard hotels, travel agencies, trekking agencies and restaurants. Capacity of international airport at Kathmandu was expanded and technology upgraded which brought the modern jet services in Nepal.

Sixth Five Year Plain (1980-85) emphasized the need to carry out feasible studies to identify new areas with a potential to attract tourists. The plain also emphasize on the preservation and protecting natural, cultural and historical sites for tourism purpose. It stressed on the establishment of basic infrastructure conducive of the promotion and expansion of tourism industry, facilitation of mountain tourism benefiting the remote regions skill and technology. The plan also felt the need to mark Nepal as an ideal holiday destination while focus was given to the development of skilled manpower through the establishment of training institutes.

Seventh plain (1985-90) added new dimension in streamlining investment in area where basis infrastructure exists, attempting for growth of intra regional tourism and providing special incentive to ancillary industries supporting tourism. In 1987 a comprehensive in house exercise within the Ministry of Tourism set tourism arrival target of one million by the year 2000. The number o fair seat production and hotel bed capacity were calculated accordingly. The exercise was further refined by a task Force report of 1988. It was during the seventh refined by a Task Force Report of 1988. It was during the seventh plan period that charter flights were granted permission to Nepal and the MOU signed with Tibetan Tourism Authorities (1985) making entry to Tibet from Nepal possible. It added attraction to long haul Tourists wanting to make combined trip to Nepal and Tibet.

The Eight Plan also recognized tourism as a major foreign currency earning industry (National planning commission: 1992, 436-461). It reviewed the progress during the Seventh plan. It also reviewed the progress during the fiscal Years 1990-91 and identified the existing problems.

The Eight plan aimed to develop Nepal as a final destination for tourists and to operate the tourism industry as a major source of employment generation by implementing the poly-wise activities in regard to the following:

- Tourism promotion and publicity
- Adventure tourism development
- Private sector mobilization and facilities
- New infrastructure development
- Administrative Reform
- Extension of services of the Nepal airlines corporation
- Developing Tribhuvan International Airport as a Focal point
- Standard domestic and international air services.
- Private sector encouragement in domestic air services
- Allowing of Nepal skies for international air services.
- Manpower for standard civil aviation services.

In Ninth Plan, The government has emphasized the social, Natural, Religious and cultural environment of the nation for tourism development during the Ninth Plan period. This plan also focused on construction and improvement of physical infrastructure and institutional policy adjustment. Government has also emphasized marketing the tourism industry through private sector. This Plan has focused to formulate and implementing the practical policies and measures and programs for tourism development. in the five year plan, the concept of model tourism village at five different areas such as Shree Antu Danda in Ilam Disteict, Basantapur in Tehrathum District, Dhanush Dham in Dhanusha Distric, Tansen in Palpa district, Khoptad area in Doti, Achham, Bajhang and Bajura districts have been clearly mentioned.

Following objectives have been adopted in Ninth plan:

- ↳ To establish backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy so as to develop it as an important sector for the overall economic development.

- ↪ To establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotion.
- ↪ To enhance employment opportunities, income generation and foreign currency Earning from the tourism sector and expand these benefits down to the village level.
- ↪ In ninth Plan, The activities of tourism and Culture sectors, when implemented effectively with prioritization not only contributes to national economy but also provides benefits to foreign tourists as well as increase the opportunities for income generation and employment. In view to this following objective have been set forth in the tenth plan.

Objectives of the Tenth Plan:

- ↪ Effective promotion of tourism sector achieving sustainable development by enhancing public participation thus contributing to poverty alleviation.
- ↪ To increase people participation in conservation of historical, cultural, religious and archaeological heritage and enhance their practical utilization.
- ↪ To establish and standard airport and aviation service with adequate infrastructure development for domestic and international flight.

Strategy of the Tenth plan

- ↪ In an effort to generate massive participation, organize and operate public awareness program regularly to notify the benefits of tourism sector.
- ↪ To increase tourism activities in recently opened (previously banned) and other possible sectors by maximum utilization of tourism resources and unifying the programs by establishing regional tourism hubs.
- ↪ To expand mountaineering, trekking, rafting another adventurous activities to other sectors through participation of local bodies and NGO's.
- ↪ To integrate eco-tourism concept while implementing programs in such a way that environment conservation and social values are not by passed.
- ↪ To re-establish Nepal as a beautiful and peaceful destination through clean environment, pollution control, polite behavior, security and safety guarantees.

- ↪ To run promotion programs at low risk tourist sites so as to prevent from obvious political and economic backlash worldwide.
- ↪ To change people's concept towards their culture and tourism by enhancing positive attitude and guarantee multiplicative advantage up to the lowest level with adequate from tourism.
- ↪ To help the tourism sector by preserving cultural richness and religious tradition.
- ↪ To encourage involvement of non-government sectors in management, preservation and utilization of cultural, religious, archaeological and nature heritage in accordance to decentralization policy.
- ↪ Make air travel easily accessible, safe, standard reliable.

Policy and Working Policy of the Tenth Plan

- ↪ To establish domestic tourism as economic alternative.
- ↪ To explore new possibilities besides incentives, sports and rural tourism, practically develop and maximize the available tourism resources.
- ↪ To increase employment opportunities, occupational use, and to conserve local skills and encourage the tourist to use locally produced good and services so that large amount of revenues generated by tourism be spent on those areas. To prioritize the involvement of local women and backward communities.
- ↪ To make mountaineering tourism more attractive by allowing to summit new or low usage mountains through the adoption of promotional subsidy, low price of free of cost. to establish pollution control and waste management works as an income generation alter native and implement it through the coordination with local bodies, private sector and non-government organizations.
- ↪ To form and implement code of conduct concerning parties which provide services in entry points, lodging, travel, entertainment. improve standards and easy accessibility of service sectors.
- ↪ To successfully implement "Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-03" as a highly prioritized program.
- ↪ To identify new tourist promising site in view to diversify tourism market.

- ↪ To use up to date promotional techniques while campaigning in neighboring countries as well as the region. In promotional activities involvement of HMG/n representing institution, private organization, individuals and business groups abroad will be sought.
- ↪ To promote cultural and religious tourism through conservation, maintenance and self sustained management of world heritage and other cultural, religious, and historical places.
- ↪ To conserve world heritage and protected sites by implementing specific standards.
- ↪ To implement development works of Pashupati, Lumbini and Janski Temple according to their master plan.
- ↪ To conserve and preserve the multicultural, multilingual as well as literature, art and cultural study.
- ↪ To survey, research and excavate archaeological sites of national importance.
- ↪ To improve and develop infrastructure of culturally related institutions
- ↪ To prioritize expansion of museum sectors, encourage private sectors to establish museums.
- ↪ To develop international network through cultural exchange and effective promotion.
- ↪ To ensure the development of necessary infrastructure (road communication, water supply, health services etc) in coordination with concerned ministries and organizations,
- ↪ Development and expansion of satellite aided communication that supports to aviation safety.
- ↪ To upgrade and construct necessary infrastructure for airports, construct hangars, install communication and other necessary technical equipment and produce skilled manpower for the same.
- ↪ To make the flights for remote areas regular and trustworthy by involving private airline and implementing accordingly.

- ↪ To conduct flights to neighboring countries from domestic airports.
- ↪ Maximum use of Nepalese air space.
- ↪ To start construction of second international airport in an appropriate Terai region considering industry, commerce and tourism, regional balance and aviation technology.
- ↪ To encourage scheduled and chartered flights and involve private sectors in operation of international flights.
- ↪ To renew existing air agreements and prioritize new ones.
- ↪ To arrange teaching and learning facilities covering all aspects of tourism and civil aviation sectors.
- ↪ To establish higher education facility in field of tourism, mountaineering training academy of international standard.
- ↪ To operate RNAC in joint venture with foreign and Nepalese institution participation of privatize totally.
- ↪ To make and implement master plan of tourism, culture and civil aviation sectors and amend rules related to regulation of institutional improvement.

2.5 Tourism Prospects

Tourism has become one of the foremost economic activities around the world. It is estimated that in 1991 there 449 million international arrivals in the world (WTO, 1992) in 1990, Even travel and tourism to a highly developed country generates more foreign exchange than does exports of automobiles agricultural goods or chemical products (WTO/UNEP-IE/PAC Technical report series no 13, 1994, p.1).

In a discussion paper published by WTO in 1990 "Tourism to the year 2000" states that total international tourist arrivals for 1989 are provisionally estimated by TWO at 405.3 million having grown at an average annual rate of just below 4 percent over previous decades. Receipts (excluding international transport) from international tourism reached an estimated US\$209.2 billion in 1989 having grown at an average annual rate in current terms of 8.2 percent during the 1980s. Each day in 1989 there were 1.1 m people traveling outside their home country and spending an average of US\$571m on accommodation, meals, entertainment and shopping. Domestic tourism

activity far exceeds International tourist Movements and expenditure ten folds in terms of arrival and 7times in expenditure levels including transport travel and tourism is the world's largest creator of jobs in most countries providing employment for a total of 101 people, or one in 16 workers, worldwide. WTO analysis indicate that travel for holiday purpose accounts for 60percent of world arrival and business trips for 30percent (Tourism to the year 2000,1990,p.3).

According to Mr. Georges To roman of the universal federation of travel agents association states that Europe accounts for 66 percent of world market, compared with America (19%),Asia. Southeast Asia and pacific Australia (11%) Africa(2.7%)and Middle East (2.3%) 70 percent of all tourists come from only 20 countries. All current forecast indicate that tourisms will increase by 70 percent over the next 10 years from 400million to 700 million arrivals. Air transport is expected to triple over the next 20 years. From 1.1 thousand million approximately 33 thousand million Even though it's share of the world market will decline. Europe, in absolute figures will receive the largest no. of additional arrivals and experience the fastest growth in traffic (Investing in Pre Emerging Markets opportunities of investment of Risk capital in the LDCs-1998. UN, New York and Genera).

According to UN, the least developing countries (LDCs) have recorded a higher growth rate of international tourism than the world average in recent years. This expansion of tourism development relates to the period between 1992 and 1996. It is clearly given in table below:

Regions	19880-1992	1992-1996
LDCs	+16.8	+32.0
Europe	+26.0	+15.1
Africa	+42.2	+15.1
East Asia and the pacific	+37.7	+38.7
South Asia	+28.5	+22.2
The Americas	+24.1	+11.7
The Middle East	+2.1	+44.7
The World	+27.3	+18.1

Source: WTO, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics 1997- Madrid.

According to Global tourism forecasts to the year 2000 and beyond, WTO, one quarter of all international tourist activity is in developing countries. However, whereas their share of arrivals is growing (1985:23.3%, 1992:24.2%). Developing countries lost ground recent years in tourism receipt (1985:28.4%, 1992:25.2%) (Global Tourism forecasts to the year 2000 and beyond- The World, WTO 1995, P. vii).

WTO also forecasted an average annual growth rate in international tourism arrivals for the 1990s of 3.8 percent growth rate in South Asia (1990-1995) 5.1 percent a year, expected growth rate for (1995-2000) was 7.2 percent a year and (2000-2010) 6.5% a year. International tourist arrivals expected for 2000 was 5.8 mn and for 2010-10.4 mn. Intraregional arrivals share will rise from 30 percent in 1990 to 32 percent in 2010 (id/bid).

In the light of the continuing economic uncertainty, the WTO concludes that the consensus growth rate for international tourist arrivals over the 1990s of 4 to 5 percent a year will only be achieved in the 2nd half of the decade, once prevailing economic troubles are resolved and global GDP growth of the order of 3 to 3.5 percent a year is resumed (Ibid).

With the size of the country (147,181 sq. kms area) Nepal possesses some of the most outstanding biodiversity in the world ranging from subtropical rain forests to alpine deserts, the worlds highest Himalayas, highest floral habitat, widest wildlife and endangered species, greatest concentration of world heritage sites (7 cultural sites within 2 kms radius plus 3 natural sites), highest human settlements deepest river gorges etc are some of the touristic treasure of Nepal. Known as the land of brave Gurkhas and of living Goddess, Nepal offers the great diversity of natural and cultural heritage for the visitors to explore and enjoy.

Nepal departing visitors survey 1997 reported that,

- Scenic beauty of mountains is the significant motivation factor for considering Nepal as holiday destination.
- Two third of respondents perceived Nepal as independent destination.
- Dissatisfaction expressed and improvements desired are in the areas of cleanliness and traffic transport system.

- Sightseeing, shopping and trekking are 3 major activities for tourists (Shrestha M.B., 20000, p. 111).

According to UN, Investing in pre-emerging markets opportunities for investment of Risk capital in the LDCs, Tourism Potential in Nepal are

- i. Environment, trekking and mountaineering- Gorkha.
- ii. National parks and wildlife- Chitwan
- iii. Business tourism- Kathmandu

The areas of improvement in Nepal are ecotourism development and trekking circuit. This component will provide a model for new trekking areas and for the improvement of existing routes. It combines the concept of short of "soft treks" to "sightseeing" tourists with controlled management of trekking resources. It will provide two 20-30 bed local style model tourist lodges, located fully serviced campsites, alternative energy sources including two mini-hydro schemes, community development projects and training for local, private entrepreneurs in conjunction with HMTTC (Hotel Management and Tourism Training centre). It further explains that tourism demand of Nepal in 1996 was 404,000 and tourist receipts (not including transport) was \$130 million and in 1995 accommodation capacity was of 11,124 rooms and 21,807 beds (UN, 1998, pp. 38-43).

Yanjna Rai Satyal, in "Tourism Monograph of Nepal identifies different categories of tourist attractions. They are:

- 1. Adventure Holiday in the mountains
 - a. Mountaineering
 - b. Trekking
- 2. Scenic and recreational areas
- 3. Cultural resources
- 4. Arts and crafts
- 5. Traditional activities
- 6. The people and their way of life (Satyal, Tourism Monograph of Nepal- 2000, pp. 234-244).

The writer has further included the objectives of Government of Nepal, ministry of Tourism department of tourism's promotional activities. They are

- Upholding Nepal's share in the principal markets in Europe.
- Attracting tourists from other markets with potential in Europe.
- Attaining a large scale marketing in North America, Australia and Japan.
- Promoting in the regional market including India and the other countries in South East Asia.
- Marketing efforts with a wider range of attractions designs, special internet and educational and pilgrimage tours, convention and special interest tours.
- Taming Nepal's spectacular landscape and to provide information about the tourist attractions of Nepal (Ibid; p. 256).

According to Sunil Shanker Shrestha, a prospect of tourism development in any destination is highly controlled by different geological and cultural elements and they are:

1. Natural Product
2. Scenic beauty
3. Himalayas
4. Blue Mountains
5. River basin
6. Jungles
7. Sunrise and Sunset
8. Pleasant climate
9. Wildlife
10. Caves
11. Rocky slope
12. Cultural products

13. Historical Movements
14. Colourful festivals
15. Traditional ceremonies
16. Tribal villages
17. Caste group
18. Economic activates

(Shrestha & T.B. Joshi R.M., 1996)

Harka Bahadur Gurung in his study, "Nature and Culture" has written that the diversity of tourist resources that Nepal has to offer includes both natural and cultural features. Tourism in Nepal has immense prospects as the beauty of unknown region or areas are revealed in phases (Gurung H., 1991).

CHAPTER : THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

During past five to six decades, tourism activities and tourism promotional activities were emphasizing in quantitative increase of tourists in Nepal but due to the increased number of tourists and haphazard use of natural resources, the place is turned into a problematic destination, in the view point of its sustainability. The study area was Dhulikhel of Kavre district. This particular area was chosen for the study because it is easily accessible and falls as a problematic area as well as heterogeneous geographical structure.

3.2 Research Design

This study was carried out on the basis of descriptive research design because the study was focused on to investigate the problems and prospects of tourism in the area. Moreover, the study was found out the current trend of tourism activities and state of the surrounding environment. Besides, the study was made an attempt to describe the activities related to tourism and its promotion in sustainable manner. Thus, this study had been based on both of descriptive and exploratory pattern.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Both qualitative as well as quantitative nature of data was used in this study. This study was based on primary data through field survey. Primary data was collected by direct interview, structured questionnaire, observation and group discussion method and secondary data was collected from published and unpublished written documents from individuals, experts and organizations related to tourism.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

It is not possible to study whole universe of the study. Area due to high cost, time bound and complexities. The proposed research site for the study area is Dhulikhel Municipality of Kavre district. 50 respondents [20 tourists (accidental sampling), 20 Hotel owner (random sampling) and 10 local people (out of random)]

was sampled. The respondents had been selected on the basis of systematic random sampling method.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

The study was based on the data collection and analysis. Primary and secondary source of data was utilized in the research. This study follows descriptive research design.

Survey

A long list of questionnaire that covered almost all aspects of the objectives of the study was prepared and distributed to the tourism activists for filling them up. The sampled tourism activists including local people covered all aspects of the study. The structured questionnaire was used to fetch the required data from them.

3.5.1 Household Survey

The proposed research site for the study area is Dhulikhel has been selected. 50 households has been sampled.

3.5.2 Direct Observation

While interviewing with the respondents, the researcher had observed the activities of the respondents.

3.5.3 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was obtained through various Journals, Survey reports, related newspapers, dissertations, articles and other published and unpublished researches. The data was collected from the local people as well as the tourists visiting to this area.

Literature review was extensively done for this purpose. Various libraries in Kathmandu and Dhulikhel was visited. This included Tribhuvan University Central Library, NTB Library IUCN Library etc.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data obtained from the field survey was coded, edited and categorized according to the requirement. Then the edited data was converted into tables with numbers, averages and percentages. In the case of qualitative data, these was analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER : FOUR

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Geographical Setting

4.1.1 Physiography

Dhulikhel is located at the altitude of 1500m (3500-5500 ft) within an area of 1401 hectare (14 sq. km). In the east of Dhulikhel there is Kavre VDC and in the west Banepa Municipality. In the north Ravi Opi and Panchkhal VDC and in the south Panauti Municipality. The North latitude of Dhulikhel is 27°36'-99°2" whereas East longitude is 85°33'-43°2" usually read soil is found in Dhulikhel.

4.1.2 Climate/Temperature

The climate in Dhulikhel is subtropical. The minimum temperature is 0° maximum 26°C and 20°C in average. The climate in Dhulikhel is pleasant and good for human settlement (Adhikari, 2005)

4.1.3 Deciduous monsoon forest covers the Dhulikhel area

The forest covers 218 hectare area. The maximum range of precipitation is 2044 mm where as average yearly precipitation is 1500 mm.

4.1.4 Land Use

The land used for human settlement is 55 hectare. The agricultural land is 785 hectare. The market area is in 19.5 hectare and the remaining area is 9.5 hectare with rural area 1031 hectare and forest area 313.5 hectare.

4.2 Institution and Infrastructure

4.2.1 Physical Infrastructure

The physical infrastructure present in Dhulikhel areas are road (Black topped - 14.02 km, Gravelled - 3.00 km, main earthen - 17.00 km, Stone Paved - 2.00 km) Transportation facility (mainly buses to and from Dhulikhel to Kathmandu). Hospitals and clinics, schools and university, drinking water, electricity and communication etc.

4.2.2 Institution

There are 7 government, 2 private and 2 pre-primary community owned and primary schools. There are two government lower secondary schools, 3 government and 3 private secondary schools, 1 government higher secondary schools, 1 government college, 1 private university (Kathmandu University) and 2 private technical institutes (Dhulikhel Technical School and Dhulikhel Medical Institute) etc.

4.2.3 The settlement pattern of Dhulikhel

The settlement pattern of Dhulikhel area is compact settlement with 4 percent urban area, 73.6 percent rural area and 22.4 percent as forest area. 29 percent of the people of Dhulikhel are fully employed in agriculture. The availability of facilities in Dhulikhel are transportation, communication, drinking water, electricity, education, health and sanitation, industry, hotels, financial organizations, recreational parks etc.

4.2.4 Population

The total population of Dhulikhel municipality is 14388 with 7393 males and 6995 females. The household number is 2317 with average family member per household is 6. The population density is 103 per hectare and sex ratio is 1:0.98 (CBS, 2001).

4.2.5 Education

The total literacy rate of Dhulikhel is 88.81 percent in which male are 50.53 percent and female 49.7 percent literate. There are 24 educational institutions which includes pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, secondary, higher secondary school, college, university and technical institutes. (CBS, 2001)

4.2.6 Health and Sanitation

For the service of the people there is one Dhulikhel hospital. One health post, one Dhulikhel primary health center, one zonal Ayurvedic hospital and other local faith lealers.

There are 4 ambulances for emergency use along with other facilities like pharmacy, immunity (BCG, DPT, Polio, Titanus, Measles). From sanitation point of view, at present for waste management temporary sanitary landfill site is used,

There are 10 sweepers to clean the area and 2 tractors for waste collection. There are public toilet and 78 percent of household toilets. There is a well equipped drainage system available in Dhulikhel.

4.2.7 Drinking water

The facility of drinking water is provided to 88.1 percent of the people with pure drinking water supply to 64 percent of the people only. Other 36 percent are not facilitated with pure drinking water. There are 847 private tap and 224 public top to distribute water. 20 wells and 15 stone tap also saves the people of Dhulikhel from scarcity of water.

4.2.8 Agriculture

In an average only 77 percent of the population of Dhulikhel are dependent in agriculture whereas other 30 percent are Engaged in business and only 3 percent in private and government services. The surrounding area of Dhulikhel municipality is very good from agricultural point of view. Traditional farming is usually followed by the people mainly growing food crops like paddy, wheat, maize, barley etc. But now the people have become more conscious on growing cash crops and vegetables.

4.2.9 Forests

Monsoon deciduous forest mostly covers the Dhulikhel area. About 22.4 percent of the area from the total is covered by forest. The forest is managed by 8 users groups whereas 79% (from total of 313.5 hectare) municipality is in lease.

4.3 Resource Assets for Tourism

4.3.1 Biophysical Assets

The biophysical asset of Dhulikhel area is scenic landscape, mountains, greenery and clean environment. It is a best place for nature lovers who want to rest and relax in peace. The green forest covering the hills around Dhulikhel area adds more attraction for the tourists. The trekking trial to Nomobuddha is loved by every tourists. The view of sun and the mountains in fogless and cloudless days makes the nature lovers to forget the heaven. The clean air of the country side makes every people to repeat their visits in the area.

4.3.2 Socio-cultural Assets

Mostly compact settlements is seen in the market area whereas sparse settlement in and around the hilly areas. The main market sparse settlement in and around the hilly areas. The main market is usually settled by Newar whereas the surrounding area by Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Magar and others. 42.09 percent in Newari and rest in their own language. In Dhulikhel 82.81 percent of people are Hindu, 16.25 percent Buddhist and rest of them are Kirat, Christian and Islam. In this small area, we can meet different people sharing common tradition and culture. The main festivals which are celebrated with enthusiasm by every people of Dhulikhel are Dashain, Tihar, Navadurga Jatra, Maghe Sanskranti, Bisket Jatra, Hile Jatra (Ghintangmuni Jatra), Gai Jatra, Lakhe Dance, Krishna Astami Jatra, Hari Siddhi Trishakti Jatra and Bhagawati Jatra. Dhulikhel old bazaar, the art and architecture of the old houses, gallis and chowks are likely to see in Dhulikhel.

The friendliness and hospitality of the people of Dhulikhel has added more attractions in their assets. Namobuddha, religiously important for Buddhist is famous for trekkers. From every point of view Dhulikhel is a tourist area, full of natural and artificial attraction (like recreational parks) that proves the prospects of tourism is highly sound in Dhulikhel. (Source: Field Observation, 2009)

CHAPTER FIVE

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5. General Information of Study Area

Dhulikhel lies in Kavre district in Bagmati Zone and is located at 30 km east from Kathmandu valley connected to by Araniko Highway. Its attitude is about 1524m (5330 feet) above the sea level. The attitude of the land is declining from south towards north and from west towards east. Dhulikhel is a hilly area and the landform is not plain but undulating with many ups and downs. There is the presence of limited low lands but also in the form of scattered patches. The climate of Dhulikhel is pleasant i.e. cold in winter but neither hot nor cold in summer and deciduous monsoon forest mostly covers the area. Dhulikhel is a strategic point to have a view of Himalayas and Panchkhal valley and is regarded as a favourite picnic spot. Sometimes it used to have its own importance as a trade route to Tibet and China via Kodari from tourism point of view, Dhulikhel has its own importance for sight seeing and day long hiking and trekking. Nevertheless, Dhulikhel has enough prospect in developing tourism and act as a socio-economic force for developing country like Nepal.

5.1 General Information of Respondents

5.1.1 Age Structure

Respondents in the questionnaire survey are of different age groups. The table depicts that most of the respondents were taken from economically active age group. The classification of respondents according to age groups is shown in the following table.

Table 5.1.1: Age Structure of the Respondents

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percent
16-25	7	14
26-30	11	22
31-45	20	40
46-55	7	14
56 and above	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

5.1.2 Education

Respondents of different walk of their life were taken into consideration for the study purpose the following table shows different educational levels of the respondents.

Table 5.1.2: Education Level of the Respondents

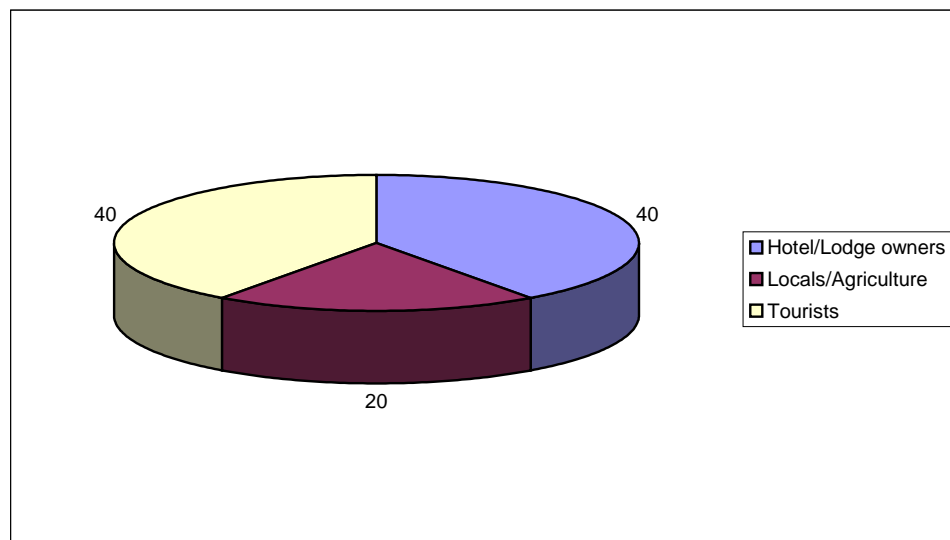
Education Level	Number of Respondents	Percent
Illiterate	6	12
Just Literate	8	16
SLC graduate	10	20
+2 graduates	13	26
Bachelor graduate	9	18
Masters and above	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

5.1.3 Occupation

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups Occupational distribution of the respondents was as follows:

Figure 5.1.3: Occupational Distributions of the Respondents



5.2 Prospects of Tourism in Dhulikhel

For any area to be potential for tourism development, it must consist of four As. Those four As are the basic components of tourism. They are:

1. Attraction
2. Accessibility
3. Accommodation
4. Amenities/comfort/facilities

Any tourist area to be popular and likeable above 4 As are the basic requirements. Regarding Dhulikhel more or less these 4 elements are present which acts as a motivating factor for tourists to visit the area.

5.2.1 Purpose of Visit of Tourists in Dhulikhel

The following table shows that the purpose of tourists of visiting Dhulikhel. The number of respondents agreed on purpose of visit in Dhulikhel of tourists is also presented in percentage.

Table No. 5.2.1: Purpose of Visit of Tourists in Dhulikhel

Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Sight seeing	18	36
Trekking	8	16
Sunrise	6	12
Pilgrimage	5	10
Peace/Relaxation	6	12
Others	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

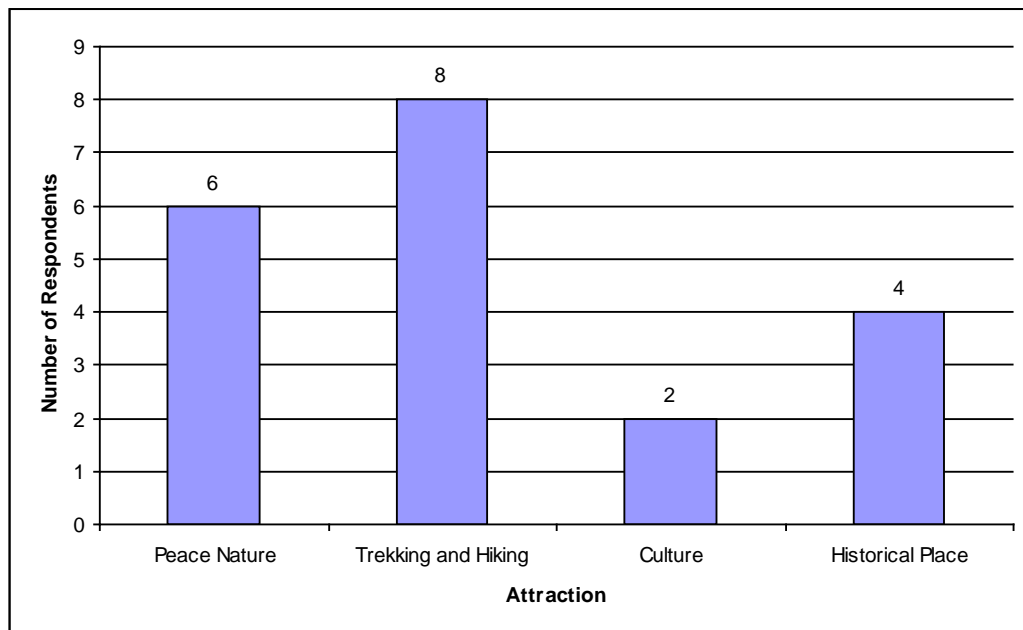
Every individual has its own motive to travel. There are different factors that create the desire to travel and make a man tourist. Table shows that purpose of visit of tourists in Dhulikhel. Sight seeing is the main attraction for tourists according to 36 percent of the respondent. The sun rising from the lap of Himalayas is one of the view

that tourists cannot ignore while they stay in Dhulikhel. Likewise, 16 percent respondents agreed that trekking has a good scope in Dhulikhel. The short trek to Namobuddha is usually loved by tourists the tourists in large number for pilgrimage and other purposes also tourists are is Dhulikhel.

5.2.2 Tourist Arrival by Major attractions in Dhulikhel

The following table shows that the tourist arrival in Dhulikhel by Major attractions:

Figure 5.2.2 : Tourist Arrival by Major attractions in Dhulikhel



Above table and figure shows that Trekking and hiking and peace Nature is most attractions in tourist view which represent trekking and hiking 40% and peace nature 24% culture/traditional 18%, Historical place 14% and Good environment 4%.

5.2.3 Transportation tourist used to travel in Dhulikhel

The following table shows transportation tourist used to travel in Dhulikhel.

Table No. 5.2.3 Transportations tourists used to travel in Dhulikhel

Transportation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Local bus	2	10
Taxi	3	15
Private car	2	10
Bicycle	2	10
Motorcycle	-	-
Travel coach	5	25
Office Vehicles	6	30
Total	20	100

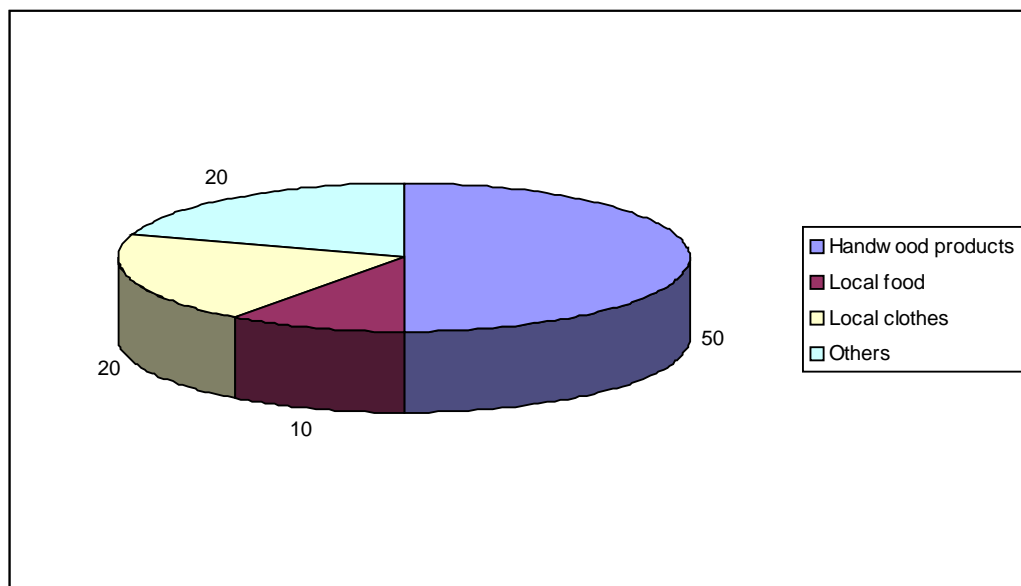
Source: Field Survey, 2015

30% tourist used to travel office vehicles, 25% tourist used travel coach, 15% used Taxi and 10% used local bus, 10% private car, 10% Bicycle used to travel in Dhulikhel.

5.2.4 The Major Products in Dhulikhel

The following table shows that the major products in Dhulikhel

Figure 5.2.4 : The Major Products in Dhulikhel

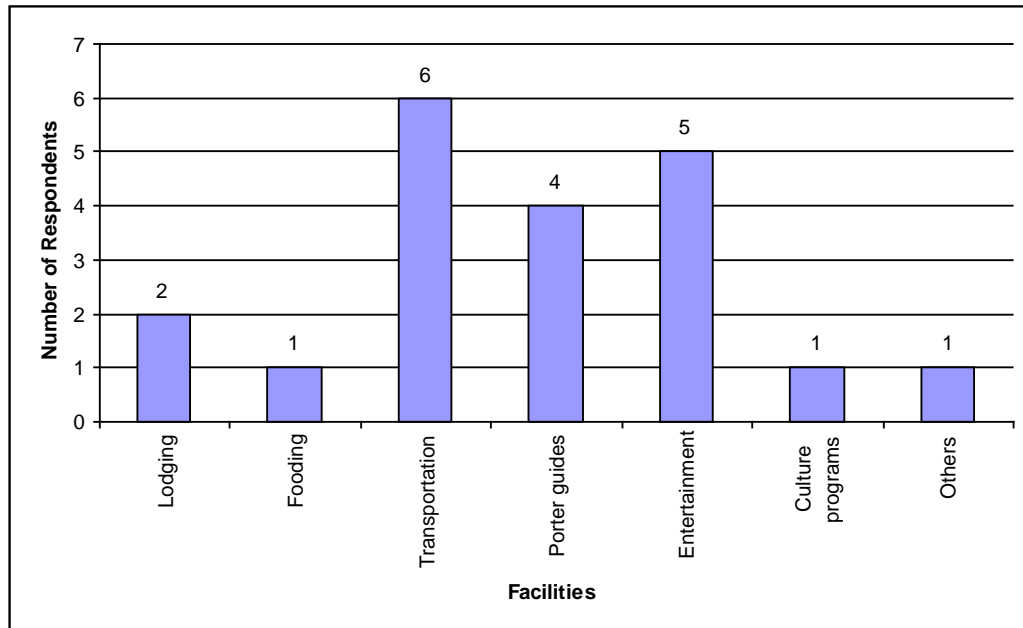


Regarding the major products 50% handwood products, 20% local clothes, 20% others and 10% local food are major products in Dhulikhel.

5.2.5 The facilities provided to tourist at Dhulikhel hotel/place

According to the view of Respondents the facilities provided to tourist at Dhulikhel hotel/place

Figure 5.2.5 : The facilities provided to tourist at Dhulikhel hotel/place



Regarding the facilities provided to tourist at Dhulikhel hotel/place. 30% respondents says transportation, 25% Entertainment, 20% porter guides, 10% lodging, 5% fooding, 5% culture programs and 5% others.

5.2.6 Peak season of Tourist Arrival in Dhulikhel

According to the view of respondents, the peak season of tourist arrival in Dhulikhel is presented in the following table.

Table No. 5.2.6: Peak season of tourist arrival in Dhulikhel

Season	No. of respondents	Percentage
Summer	1	5
Winter	9	45
Spring	7	35
Autumn	3	15
Total	20	100

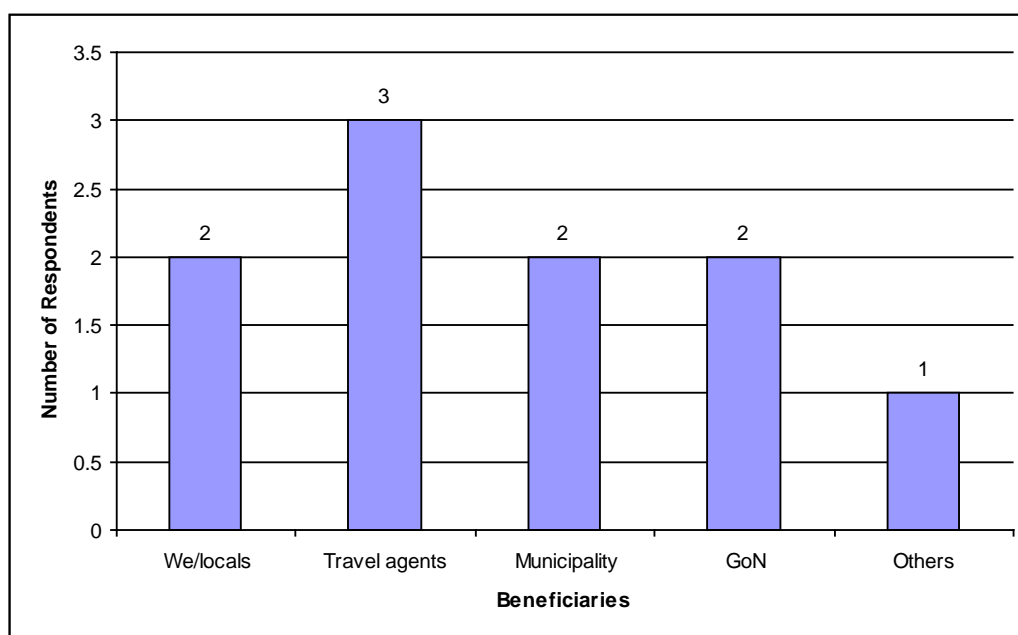
Source: Field Survey, 2015

For the tourist arrival season is one of the basic elements. Usually the tourists come to Nepal in their holidays. The table shows that the peak season of tourist arrival in Dhulikhel is winter season (October to December). 100 percent of the respondents agreed that in the winter season 45% there is highest inflow in tourists followed by spring 35%, Autumn 15% and lowest summer 5%.

5.2.7 The real beneficiaries of tourism

The below table shows the real beneficiaries of tourism

Figure 5.2.7 : The real beneficiaries of tourism



Above table and figure shows that most of respondents says 30% travel agents, we/local 20%, municipality 20%, GoN 20% and others 10% are the real beneficiaries of tourism.

Dhulikhel has its own scope in tourism sector. As this study is focused to define prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel, there are many points that prove Dhulikhel to be a tourist area. Dhulikhel has its own importance in many terms.

Any tourist area to be popular and likeable above 4 As are the basic requirements. Regarding Dhulikhel, more or less these 4 elements are present which acts as a motivating factor for tourists to visit the area. There are:

1. Attraction
2. Accessibility
3. Accommodation
4. Comfort/Amenities/Facilities

There are many points that prove Dhulikhel to be a tourist area these are.

1. Natural Resources
2. Pleasing whether
3. Short Trekking
4. Infrastructures
5. Superstructure
6. Hospitality Resources
7. Security

1. Natural Resources

Dhulikhel is an area gifted with natural resources. There are undulating hills, highlands and lowlands covered by green forest with foot trails for trekking. From Dhulikhel we can view snow peaked Himalayas all around and get lost in the lap of around the world for an overnight stay just to view the sunrise and sunset from the place where they accommodate. The terraced landform of Dhulikhel makes the area more attractive along with river basin in addition to increase the charm of the area.

2. Pleasing weather

The weather and climate in Dhulikhel is very pleasant. It's neither too hot nor too cold. For the view of snow covered Himalayas, October till March are the best months. The temperature is of subtropical type (i.e. maximum 26°C to minimum 0°C) and there are 4 well defined season i.e. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Dhulikhel has immense potentiality of cool fresh air and hot sunshine with panoramic Himalayan ranges.

3. Short Trekking

Dhulikhel is famous for short trekking. Trekking from Dhulikhel to Namobuddha is 3hrs trek which is not much difficult. From Dhulikhel we can also walk to Palanchowk to Helambu. In the month of November there is an interesting festival at Namobuddha which attracts more tourists to trek there.

4. Infrastructures

Dhulikhel is more or less facilitated by every infrastructure like drinking water, road, hospital and clinics, schools, colleges and universities, electricity, means of communication and transportation. For all these reasons Dhulikhel can attract more number of tourists from all over the world.

5. Superstructure

In Dhulikhel, there are good numbers of resorts, hotels to accommodate tourists. To entertain tourists there are snooker/pool houses and are gallery presenting the historical art and architecture of the area. There is no scarcity of local restaurants and motels to facilitate tourists.

6. Hospitality Resources

It includes all cultural wealth like fine arts, architecture, history, literature, historical monuments, old temples, wood carvings, Jatras, festivals, local tradition and culture, warm and welcoming spirit of the local people and friendliness sports and other recreational activities. In case of these hospitality resource Dhulikhel is very rich. Tourisms are highly attracted to these resources than others.

7. Security

Even though Dhulikhel is the smallest municipality of Nepal but contains district police office as well as army camp. Till now no serious problem has been recorded which has occurred due to lack of security (Field observation, 2009).

5.3 Problems of Tourism in Dhulikhel

The tragedy of commons constitutes perhaps the most powerful bias against environmental, economic and social sustainability and over time this can spread to larger areas. Government institutions capable of dealing with common property problems are often weak and subject the political influences. The ineffectiveness of the municipality in exercising its power to protect the environment is a case in point. The management of natural and environmental resources (i.e. the municipality) is subject to the decisions made by various sectors at various levels which in turn affect the quality and quantity of the area's environment.

In the case of Dhulikhel municipality, the problem is essentially institution related. There are too many owners and users who are seeking short-run profits from using the area's entertainment. There are many organizations established to protect the environment. Responsibilities overlap among all the authorities, and it appears the rules and regulations are neither enforced nor monitored.

The core problem of this area is the lack of responsibility and accountability on the part of various stakeholders like local people, tourists, governmental and non-governmental organizations, municipality etc. This seems to have come about largely due to the lack of institutions to plan and monitor the impacts and implications of the activities of different stakeholders on the environment of the area. People in this area wear foreign dress. They do not want to wear their traditional dress. They compare this area to another parts of the country it seems vulgar. At the same time young people use drug. Some of them learn by the tourists.

5.3.1 Problems faced by Tourist in Dhulikhel

The below table shows the problems faced by tourist in Dhulikhel

Table no. 5.3.1 Problems faced by tourist in Dhulikhel

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Highly expensive	1	5
Lack of Guides	5	25
Lack of transportation/Communication	4	20
Lack of good hotels/lodges	3	15
Stray dogs/beggars/pollutions/hookers	7	35
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

35% of the tourists in Dhulikhel are fed up of stray dogs, beggars, hookers and pollution. The beggars follow them wherever they go other 25% of tourist respondents claimed that there is the lack of guides 20% claimed that there is lack of transportation and communication. Rest of 5% tourist respondents claimed equally on the lack of good hotels/lodges and expensiveness of the place.

5.3.2 Local People in Dhulikhel

The following table show that in tourist view local people in Dhulikhel

Table No. 5.3.2: Local people in Dhulikhel

Local people	No. of respondents	Percentage
very friendly	6	30
friendly	12	60
not friendly	2	10
Total	20	100

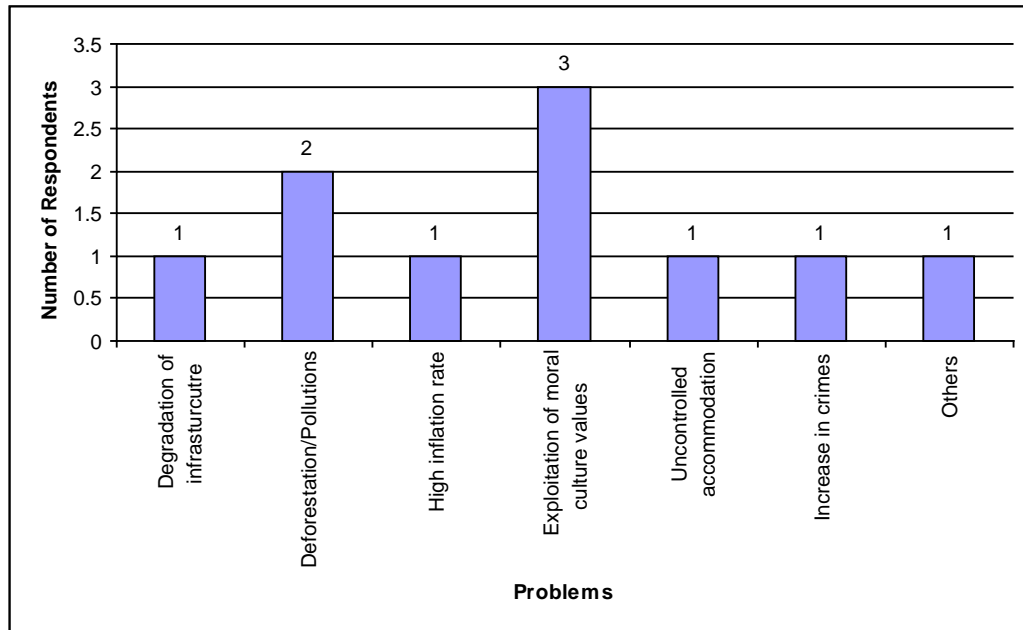
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Regarding the tourist respondents 60% friendly, 30% very friendly and 10% not friendly.

5.3.3 The problems local people facing by the increased tourists movement in Dhulikhel

The below table shows the problems local people facing by the increased tourists movement in Dhulikhel

Figure 5.3.3 : The problems local people facing by the increased tourists movement in Dhulikhel



If the population of certain place will increase for a certain time then it is obvious that problems will arise because of the scarcity of the goods and services; it is possible that the carrying capacity of the place is less. But in case of Dhulikhel, the people seem quite happy by the movement of tourism in their area. In table 30% exploitation of moral culture values 20% respondents says deforestation/pollutions, 10% degradation of infrastructure, 10% high inflation rate, 10% uncontrolled accommodation and 10% increase in crimes, 10% others.

5.3.4 Encouraged people to get involved in tourism

The following table shows that encouraged people to get involved in tourism.

Table No. 5.3.4: Encouraged people to get involved in tourism

Encourage	No. of respondents	Percentage
More money	-	-
means of employment	1	10
More fun	5	50
Time pass	3	30
Others	1	10
Total	10	100

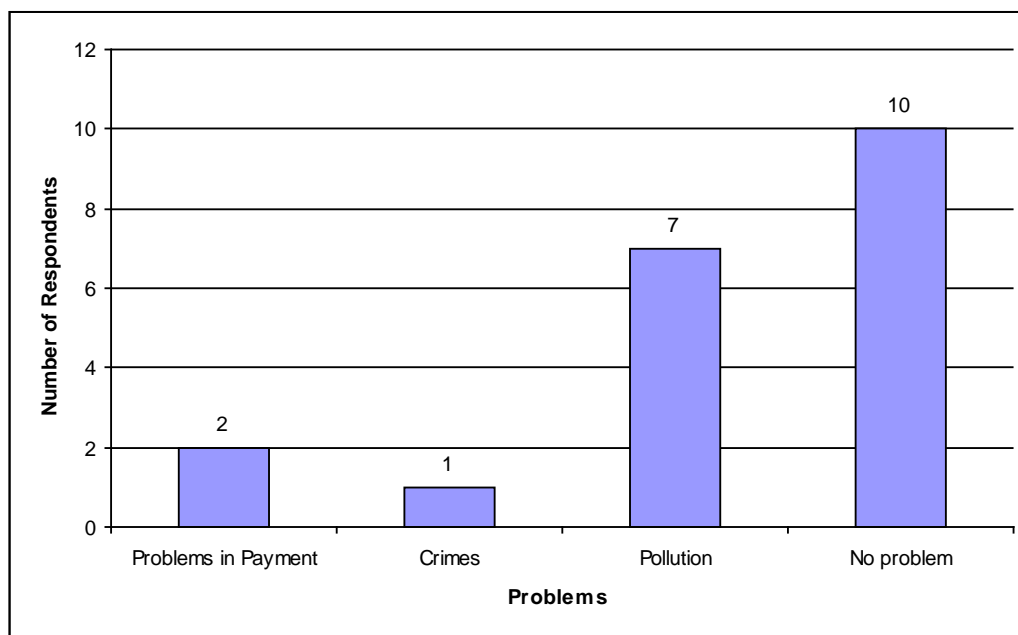
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Regarding the table and figure 50% more fun, 30% Time pass, 10% means of employment and 10% others.

5.3.5 Problems of Tourism in Dhulikhel

The main problems created in Dhulikhel regarding to tourism business are presented in the following table with number and percentage s of respondents on it.

Figure 5.3.5 : Problems of Tourism in Dhulikhel



From the above table and figure 50% respondents have no problem with the movement of tourist in their area, 35% respondents pollution, 10% respondents problems in payment and 5% crimes.

It is fact that every society has problems people in Dhulikhel have their own social rules and regulations followed from the ancient time. In the case of Dhulikhel municipality, the problem is essentially institution related. There are too many owners and users who are seeking short run profits from using the area's entertainment. There are many organizations established to protect the environment. Responsibilities overlap among all the authorities, and it appears the rules and regulations are neither enforced nor monitored.

And there are many problems in Dhulikhel. Some of are:

1. Cultural Problem
 2. Drinking water problem
 3. Environmental problem
 4. Accommodation problem
 5. Marketing Problem
- 1. Cultural problem**

It is fact that every society has its own culture. Similarly, people in Dhulikhel have their own social rules and regulations followed from the ancient time. But now there has been gradual change in the society regarding the daily life style influenced by foreigners. On one hand it is good as in terms of progress but on the other hand it is not a good one as the young generation is eager to imitate western culture like rough languages, dresses, lifestyle, which is against our social norms-values and Further, western music has suppressed our own music, which is odd. People are losing their identity by imitating foreigners. So it is necessary to follow our cultural values, as it is for their identity for that the tourists come to visit Dhulikhel.

2. Drinking water problem

There is lack of drinking water problem in this area. All the hotel owners have managed their water to fulfill the growing demand for their visitors. The existing sources of water like stone tap, kuwa are being dried out rapidly and water supply has

been inadequate for fulfilling the growing water demand of dense city Dhulikhel. Due to the lack of sufficient water supply, most of the people are unable to fulfill the demand of pure drinking water, which is causing various diseases too.

3. Environmental problem

An environmental problem is the main issue than others in Dhulikhel. Now, unhealthy things like noise pollution, air pollution and water pollution are common in Dhulikhel. Likewise traffic problem is another issue, which is reluctant to serve the local people because tourists hire the vehicles in high price which is unaffordable to the locals. The historical Dhulikhel is being polluted due to the negligence of local people as well as tourists. There is no proper system to use the area of attraction. All the rubbish produced in municipality is on the road side, which is causing the pollution.

4. Accommodation problem

The overflow of the tourists in Dhulikhel creates obstacles to local visitors. Tourists are able to pay high rate for the accommodation but local visitors cannot. So, locals are deprived from good accommodation facilities. The hotel owners are being money minded and they only favour the foreigners, which causes the negative influence on the local visitors.

5. Marketing problem

The tourists have now abundant choices for their destination in the world. We have never felt the competitive environment in the world tourism market as we were reserving increasing number of tourist in each successive year in the past. Every country is making vigorous effort to attract more tourists. For this, the countries are improving the quality of market. In this situation, we cannot stick to traditional approach. Therefore, our tourism marketers should realize the changing approach. Therefore, our tourism marketers should realize accordingly. Most of the fresh things produced in local area are deprived from such facilities. Tourists pay more money in the local market and the rate becomes high. This influences the local people and the market becomes quite high.

5.4 Recommended the ways to mitigate problems and expansion of prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel

Dhulikhel has its own scope in tourism sector. As this study is focused to define prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel there are many points that prove Dhulikhel to be a tourist area.

5.4.1 Immediate Facilities are to be provided to promote tourism in Dhulikhel

The below table shows Immediate facilities are to be provided to promote tourism in Dhulikhel

Table No. 5.4.1: Immediate facilities provided to promote tourism in Dhulikhel

Facilities	No. of respondents	Percentage
Transportation	6	30
Communication	4	20
Accommodation	5	25
Recreation	4	20
Others	1	5
Total	20	100

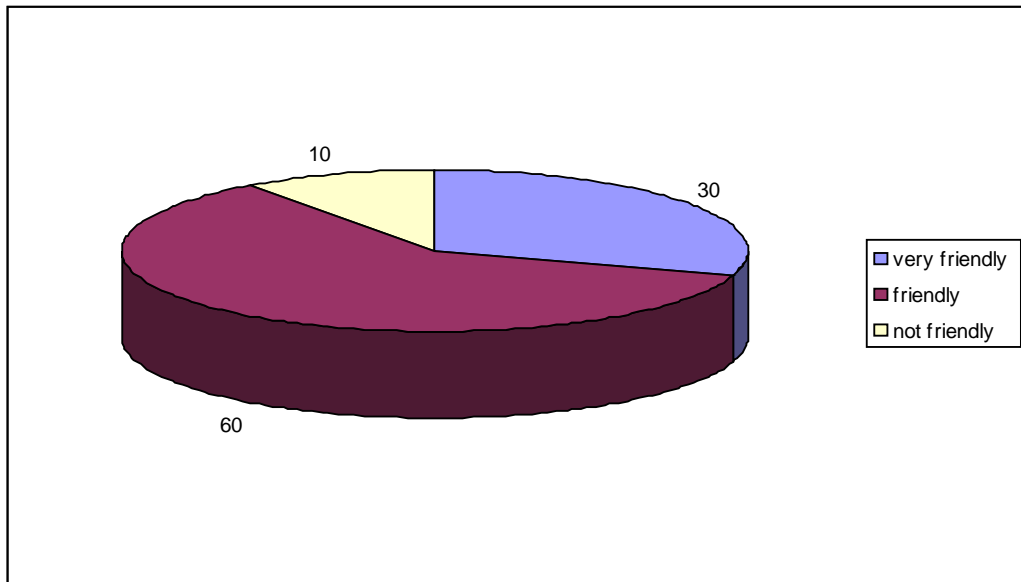
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Above figure and table regarding shows that most of respondents 30% transportation facilities promote in Dhulikhel and Accommodation 25%, Communication and Recreation 20, 20% and others 5% facilities provided to promote tourism in Dhulikhel.

5.4.2 Local People in Dhulikhel

The following table show that in tourist view local people in Dhulikhel

Figure 5.4.2 : Local People in Dhulikhel

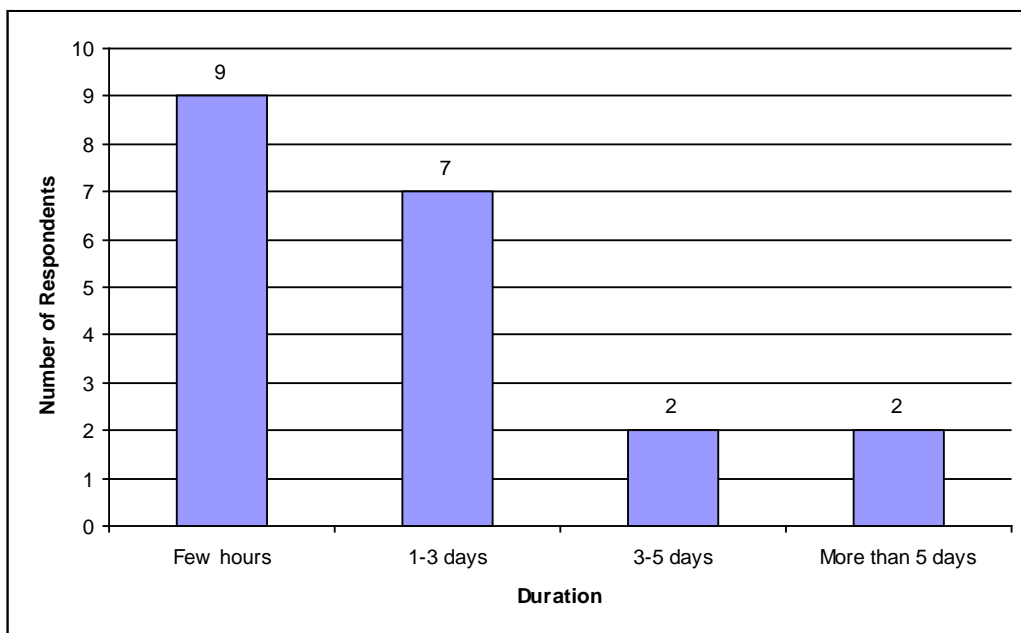


Regarding the tourist respondents 60% friendly, 30% very friendly and 10% not friendly.

5.4.3 Length of stay of tourist in Dhulikhel

The following table shows the length of stay of tourist visiting in Dhulikhel.

Figure 5.4.3 : Length of stay of tourists in Dhulikhel



Length of stay of tourist is one of the most important factor to promote tourism of any phase. As long as the tourist stays in any place as much benefit the host country will receive. Table no. shows that most of the tourist length of stay in Dhulikhel is 1-3 days 35, others like to stay for few hours, 45% just to enjoy the country side environment and the fresh air. 3-5 days. 10% and More than 5 days 10%, length of stay of tourist can be increased in Dhulikhel by increasing number of attractions an facilities.

5.4.4 Tourist have been in Dhulikhel before

According to the view of respondents tourist have been in Dhulikhel before.

Table No. 5.4.4: Tourist have been in Dhulikhel before

Before	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	6	30
No	14	70
Total	20	100

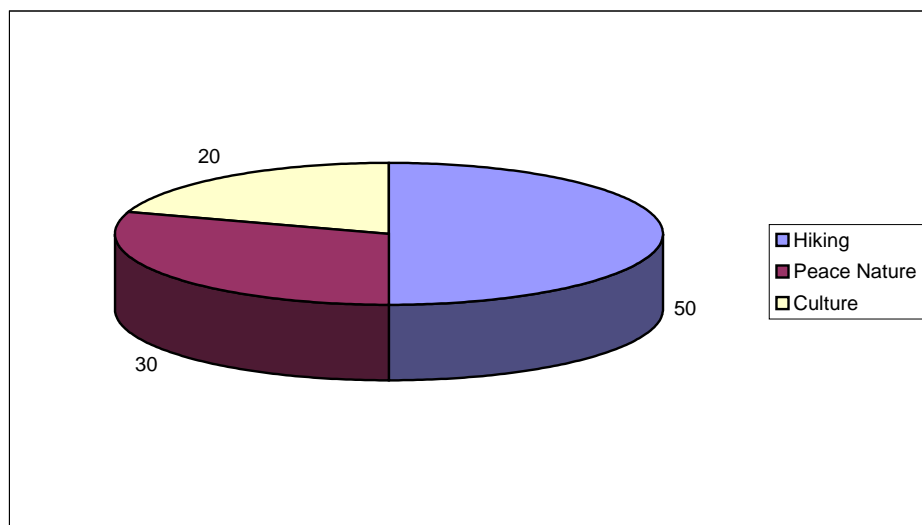
Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to the respondents tourist 70% tourist says no have been in Dhulikhel before and 30% tourist says yes have been in Dhulikhel before.

5.4.5 Tourist like most in Dhulikhel

The following table shows tourist like most in Dhulikhel

Figure 5.4.5 : Tourist like most in Dhulikhel



Above table and figure shows that 50%, respondents like most hiking in Dhulikhel, 30% like peace nature and 20% like culture in Dhulikhel.

5.4.6 Expenditure pattern of tourist in Dhulikhel

The expenditure of tourist is the income of host place i.e. Dhulikhel. As much as the tourist expenses the host place get benefit. The following table presents the expenditure pattern of tourist in Dhulikhel.

Table No. 5.4.6: Expenditure pattern of tourist in Dhulikhel

Amount (Re. Per day)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 500	4	20
500-1000	5	25
1000-1500	6	30
1500-2000	2	10
2000-2500	1	5
2500 above	1	5
Total	20	100

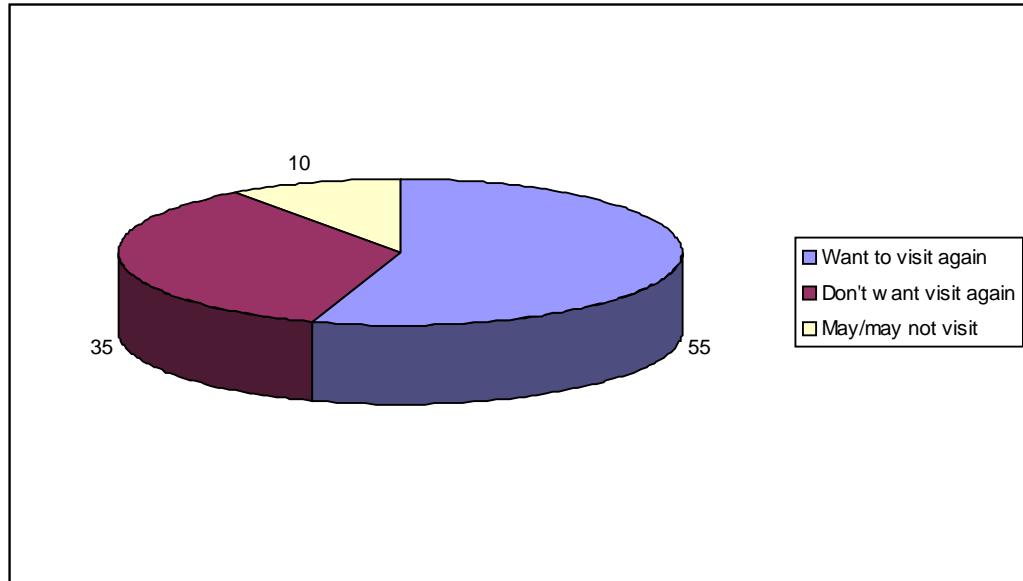
Source: Field Survey, 2015

As much as the tourist spent is any are as much the economy of the area will increase. In case of Dhulikhel 30% of the respondents answered that mostly the tourists. Spend 1000-1500 per day which is very good for the people in hotel business in Dhulikhel. The expenditure pattern of the tourist depends upon the length of stay of tourist in that area. More days the tourist stays more will they spend. According to 25% of the respondents in table good number of tourist visiting Dhulikhel spends above 500-1000 per day. The number of tourist who spend more than 2000 per day is very low. The average expenditure of tourist stays in Dhulikhel is about 1000-1500 per day, it can be expanded by adding attractions and facilities in Dhulikhel.

5.4.7 Tourist think of visiting in Dhulikhel again

The below table shows tourist think of visiting in Dhulikhel again

Figure 5.4.7: Tourist think of visiting in Dhulikhel again



Regarding the tourist think of visiting in Dhulikhel again 55% want to visit again, 35% Dont want visit again and 10% may not visit again in Dhulikhel.

5.4.8 Local People involved in tourism activities

The below table shows local people involved n tourism activities.

Table no. 5.4.8: Local people involved in tourism activities

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage
Trekking guide	2	20
Porter	1	10
Lodge operation	-	-
Cook	4	40
Travel agent	1	10
Business	1	10
Others	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Regarding the local people involved in tourism activities, 40% of respondents were answered that cook, 20% trekking guide, and porter 10%, travel agent 10%, Business 10%, Others 10%, involved in tourism.

5.4.9 Tourism help people directly/indirectly in daily life

The following table shows that tourism help people directly/ indirectly in daily life.

Table no. 5.4.9 Tourism help people directly indirectly in daily life

Help	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Employment generation	2	20
More opportunities	2	20
More money	3	30
Better infrastructure	1	10
Appreciation of our tradition/culture	1	10
Improvement in economy	1	10
Total	10	100

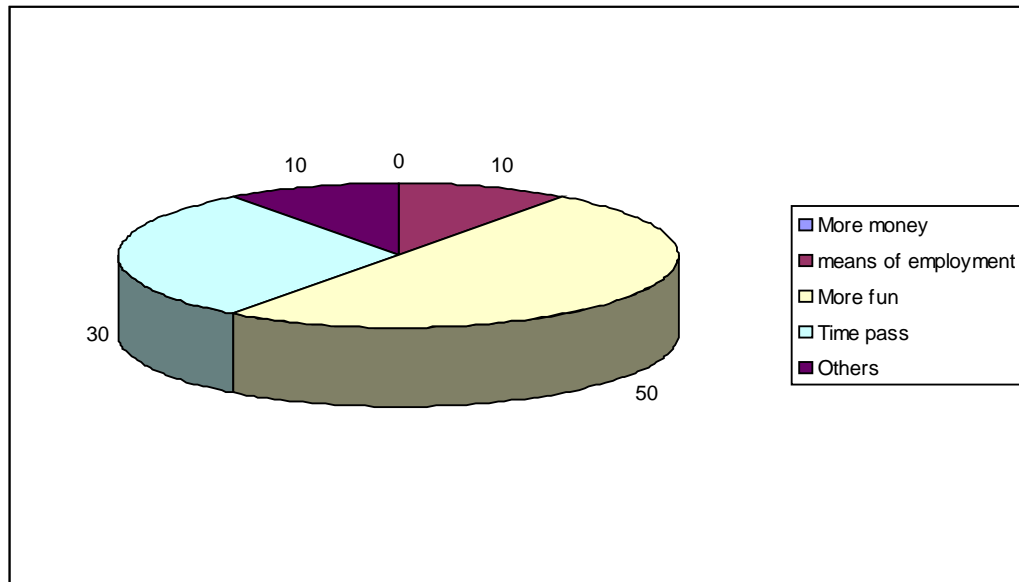
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Above table and figure shows that means 30% says more money, and employment generation 20%, more opportunities 20%, Better infrastructure 10%, Appreciation of our tradition/culture 10% and Improvement in economy 10% respondents help their daily life.

5.4.10 Encouraged people to get involved in tourism

The following table shows that encouraged people to get involved in tourism.

Figure 5.4.10: Encouraged people to get involved in tourism



Regarding the table and figure 50% more fun, 30% Time pass, 10% means of employment and 10% others.

5.4.11 Tourist Arrival by Major Nation in Dhulikhel

The following table shows that the tourist arrival in Dhulikhel by major Nation of the world.

Table No. 5.4.11: Tourist arrival by major Nation in Dhulikhel

Nation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Europe	6	30
Asia (Japan and Korea)	5	25
America	1	5
Australia	4	20
Nepal	2	10
Others	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Human being are always inquisitive by nature and traveling is a human instinct. Man always has some inner desire to explore something. Europeans are the people who are in the top list as a tourist in any country. Usually there are more European 30% visiting Dhulikhel than Asians. Domestic tourism can also be flourished in Dhulikhel. In total 10% of Nepalese tourists were visited in Dhulikhel, enjoying different activities with different motives. Australian 20% and 5% respectively.

5.4.12 Local people suggest to promote tourism in Dhulikhel

According to the view of respondents suggest to promote tourism in Dhulikhel.

Table No. 5.4.12 Local people suggest to promote tourism in Dhulikhel

Promote	No. of respondents	Percentage
Transportation	6	60
Peace Environment	4	40
Total	10	100

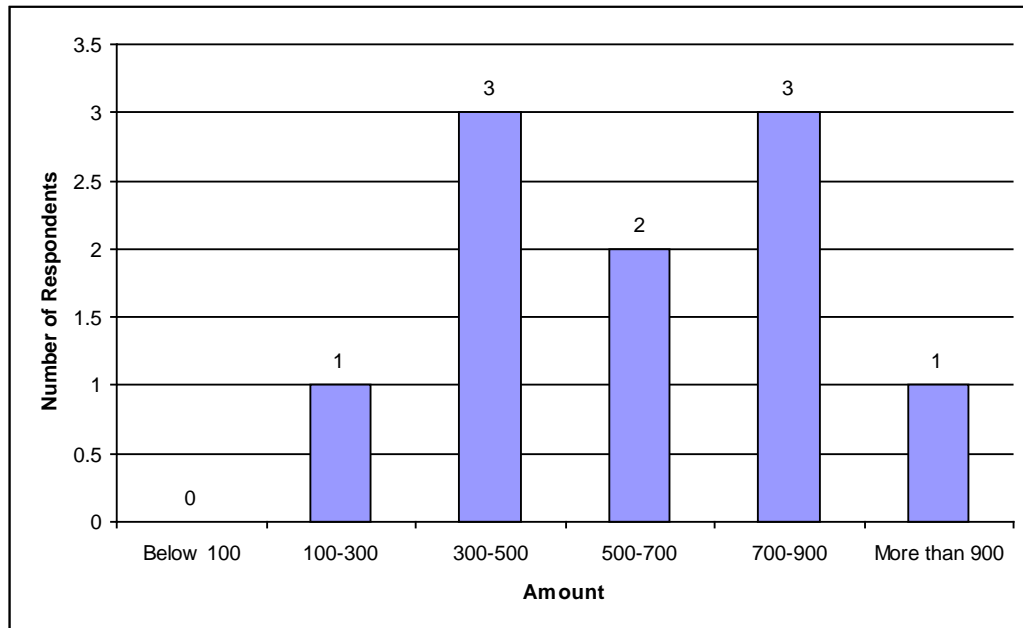
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Above table and figure show that 60% Respondents says transportation promote tourism in Dhulikhel and 40% says peace environment promote tourism in Dhulikhel.

5.4.13 Tourist spend money daily while staying in Dhulikhel

The following table shows that tourist spend money daily while staying in Dhulikhel

Figure 5.4.13: Tourist spend money daily while staying in Dhulikhel



Above table and figure show that 30% spend 700-900, 30% spend 300-500, 20% 500-700, and 10% 100-300, 10% more than 900 spend money daily while straying in Dhulikhel.

Tourism is a major industry throughout the world today. It is operating on a massively broad scale ranging from smallest roadside teashop to multinational chain of hotels talking about prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel, we cannot ignore recreational as well as adventure tourism, recreation directly related to entertainment and satisfaction. For recreational purposes. Sports is also one of the major activities which can be promote in dhulikhel like organizing cricket matches and others kinds of tournaments in Dhulikhel can be of great importance of the tourists.

Adventure tourism has its own importance in Nepal. Trekking, mountaineering, hiking, rafting and one of the most latest adventure that people loves to feel is bungee jumping in Bhoté Koshi river. Nowadays, this adventurous game is attracting more number of tourists in Nepal increasing domestic tourism as well. Likewise skiing in the snow in the lap of ice capped Himalayas can also be opened up as an area of adventure tourism, which has gained a huge popularity in western countries. Whether you choose to balloon, bungee canyon, ice-climb, climb trekking peaks, fly over mountains or fly an ultra light, you will find an adventure everyday in

Nepal. While talking about other purposes from which we can promote tourism in Nepal are by conducting workshops, seminars and trade fairs so as to attract the number of participants as well as other people making the country known all around the world.

It is a known fact that tourism has employed number of people from different places and for our country like Nepal tourism can be the greatest opportunity for generating employment and reducing poverty among the people of Nepal. For sustainable tourism development it is the necessity of the country to develop every nooks and corners of the country including the infrastructures, education, health, community and rural areas.

CHAPTER : SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Development in the sector of tourism cannot be achieved without developing the local communities, roadways, transport system, communication, historical and cultural conservation, recreation facilities and last but not the least the agricultural and industrial activities. Tourism is basically linked with supply side and demand side of any destination. In supply side tourism needs its product development and human resource development whereas in demand side tourism needs marketing and promotion that leads to long-term sustainability of tourism.

For the people to take benefit of tourism it is necessary for them to invest the money in tourism and cater to the needs of tourism. As our country is very small, developing with the undeveloped product and facilities, the people must be conscious about the immediate needs in their respective area for the development of tourism. It is obvious that tourism needs promotion. To make an area world recognized as a tourist destination, more attraction should be added to that area. Attraction in the sense, may be man-made and natural. Dhulikhel as a tourist destination is full of attraction or we can say that Dhulikhel is gifted by nature. The view of high Himalayas, sunrise and Sunset, foot trails, green forest, highlands and lowlands increase the beauty of Dhulikhel added man-made attractions like cultural activities, historical monuments, temples, old market, art and architecture, tradition and customs etc.

This study is based on primary and secondary data. The secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished books, articles, journals, dissertations, etc. Likewise, the primary data were collected by administering the questionnaire, observation discussion and survey of hotel/lodge owners, tourists and local people of Dhulikhel, Kavre.

From the study it is found that out of 50 total surveyed people about 12 percent people are illiterate, 16 percent people have completed primary school, 20 percent people have completed secondary education, 26 percent people have

completed intermediate education and about 18 percent people have completed bachelor graduation. All together around 90 percent of people are literate. The literacy rate among the studied population is quite high than the national literacy rate. It can be inferred from the above information that due to the flow of tourists in the study area.

Study found that in the context of tourist arrival in Dhulikhel, about 5 percent, 45 percent, 35 percent and 15 percent respondents of field area are giving their views as Summer, Winter, Spring and Autumn seasons respectively. The data shows that there is higher inflow of tourist in winter season to have the sun bathing in Dhulikhel.

The tourist arrival in Dhulikhel regarding to major nationalities shows that about 30 percent tourist come to visit from Europe followed by 25 percent from Asia, 20 percent from Australia, 5 percent from America and only 10 percent from Nepal. Dhulikhel is proved as a tourist destination especially on sight seeing because about 36 percent respondents claimed that tourist come to this area for this purpose followed by 12 percent for sunrise, 16 percent for trekking, 12 percent for peace relaxation and only 10 percent for pilgrimage and other.

Tourist arrived by major attractions in Dhulikhel trekking and hiking and peace Nature is most attractions in tourist view which represent trekking and hiking 40% and peace nature 24% culture/traditional 18%, Historical place 14% and Good environment 4% in the study area.

The major products in Dhulikhel 50% handwood products 20%, local clothes, 20% others and 10% local food are major products are in Dhulikhel.

The problems local people facing by the increased tourists movement in Dhulikhel. The population of certain place will increase for a certain time then it is obvious that problems will arise because of the scarcity of the goods and services; it is possible that the carrying capacity of the place is less. But in case of Dhulikhel, the people seem quite happy by the movement of tourism in their area. 30% exploitation of moral culture valids 20% respondents. deforestation/pollutions, 10% degradation of infrastructure, 10% high inflation rate 10% uncontrolled accomodation and 10% increase in crimes.

In case of Dhulikhel 30% of the respondents answered that mostly the tourists spend 1000-1500 per day which is very good for the people the whole business in Dhulikhel. The expenditure pattern of the tourist depends upon the length of stay of tourist in that area. More days the tourist stays more will they spend. According to 25% of the respondents in table good number of tourist visiting Dhulikhel spends above 500-1000 per day. The number of tourist who spend more than 2000 per day is very low. The average expenditure of tourist stays in Dhulikhel is about 1000-15000 per day, it can be expanded by adding attractions and facilities in Dhulikhel.

Survey on means of transportation used by tourist has found that about 10 percent respondents agreed on tourist use local bus followed by 10 percent private car and rest use the other means of transport. The length of average stay in Dhulikhel has found about 3 days, it shows less than national average stay of tourist. They spend Rs. 300 to 500 per day in average in Dhulikhel.

The study has also found that Dhulikhel has the future scope of tourism much but there is increasing trend of exploitation of moral/cultural values and pollution/deforestation. The surveyed tourist respondents have claimed that they feel problem of stray dogs, beggars, pollution and hookers as major problem in Dhulikhel. The second largest number of tourist respondents claimed on lack of guides in Dhulikhel.

6.2 Conclusion

Dhulikhel, a pleasant and picturesque tourism destination, located in Kavre district, is characterized with natural beauty, Scenic attraction and cultural diversity. They pleasant of the areas the climate neither too cold nor hot. It is inhabited by simple and friendly people having their vast cultural diversity. The area suits for tourism destination especially for the activities, sightseeing, trekking, sunrise, mountain viewing, study of biodiversity, cultural study, meditation, worship etc.

Tourism principally concerns experiencing the natural or cultural environment of the place. The place is essential to have in accessible place, means there were well facilities of transportation and communication. The place has some problems such as deforestation, pollution, lack of pure drinking water and some kinds of crimes are also increasing. The tourists claimed that there is the problem of stray dogs, beggars, hookers and well guides for them. The problems can be reduced much

by the monitoring of activities of the people of that place. Moreover, there is essential to have a coordination committee of tourism activities to keep in good hospitality.

To increase the prospects of tourism in Dhulikhel, some man-made attractions and entertainment facilities are essential to be added. To increase the expenditure of tourist, facilities are very essential. The decreasing trend of wearing and performing cultural dress and functions are essential to reduce. Especially, the young and energetic people are found very less conscious about the importance of culture and traditions of the place. So they were trained in performing such activities. The old historical buildings and archeological sites are seen in very rough and old mode these are essential to maintenance.

6.3 Recommendations

One of the most spectacular growths of the world economy attained in the 21st century was travel and tourism industry. Tourism is directly related to travel, especially travelling one place to the another. Nepal is a country which has many attractive and beautiful places to travel. Dhulikhel is a part of Nepal. It is a beautiful hill station, with almost pollution free environment and natural attraction. Even though tourism in Dhulikhel is highly sound still something is lagging behind and reaping the benefits of tourism by the locals have fallen short of expectations. Thus, for the effective utilization of the opportunities created by tourism and for the sustainability and promotion of tourism, the following recommendations have been put forth by the researcher on the basis of the study.

- Better road maps & signs are essential.
- Pitched road at least tourism area of Dhulikhel is essential to reduce the dust pollution.
- Well educated and good skilled tourist guides have to be available.
- Tourist standard hotels with entertainment facilities are essential for the extension of tourists' stay in Dhulikhel.
- Tourism statistics of Dhulikhel on the yearly basis should be recorded by creation organization or municipality of Dhulikhel.
- Long-trekking, hiking, bird watching, rafting etc. kinds of tourism activities has to be promoted.

- The market area and the road of Dhulikhel should not be the shed of domestic cattles.
- Tourism education or hospitality training to the hotel owners, business persons and locals is essential to provide.
- Agricultural/farm tourism should be promoted because it has good scope in Dhulikhel.
- Dhulikhel is the prominent attraction of Kavre district, but due to the lack of proper management and exposition mainly from municipality and hotel owners, its attraction is not publicized well. Therefore, it is very late to take care of the place by municipality and Government of Nepal as well.

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Annex – A

A case study on Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dhulikhel, Kavre Questionnaire for the survey (Tourist)

1. General Information
 - i) Name:
 - ii) Age:
 - iii) Sex:
 - iv) Religion:
 - v) Nationality:
 - vi) Occupation:
 - vii) Education:
2. What is your purpose of visit to Dhulikhel?
 - i) Sightseeing
 - ii) Relaxation/Peace
 - iii) Pilgrimage
 - iv) Trekking
 - v) Sunrise
 - vi) Others
3. What is the means of transportation you used to travel here?
 - i) Local Bus
 - ii) Taxi
 - iii) Private car
 - iv) Bicycle
 - v) Motorcycle
 - vi) Travel Coach
 - vii) Office Vehicles
4. For how long would you stay here ?
 - i) Few hrs.
 - ii) 1-3 days
 - iii) 3-5 days
 - iv) More than 5 days

5. How much you are spending per day?
 - i) Below 500
 - ii) 500-1000
 - iii) 1000-1500
 - iv) 1500-2000
 - v) More than 2000

6. Have you been here before?
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No

7. What are the major attractions in your view?
 - i) Peace Nature
 - ii) Tracking and Hiking
 - iii) Culture
 - iv) Historical Place

8. What immediate facilities are to be provided to promote tourism in this place?
 - i) Transportation
 - ii) Communication
 - iii) Accommodation
 - iv) Recreation
 - v) Others

9. How are the local people?
 - i) Very Friendly
 - ii) Friendly
 - iii) Not Friendly

10. What do you like most in this place?

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11. Are you thinking of visiting this place again?

- i) Want to visit again
- ii) Don't want to visit again
- iii) May/May not visit

12. What is the problem you are facing in this area?

- i) Highly expensive
- ii) Lack of guides
- iii) Lack of porters
- iv) Lack of transportation/communication
- v) Lack of good hotels/ restaurants
- vi) Stray dogs/ pollution/beggars/hookers
- vii) Others

13. What should be done to promote tourism in the long run in Dhulikhel?

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Annex – B

A case study on Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dhulikhel, Kavre

Questionnaire for the survey (Local People)

1. General Information
 - a. Name:
 - b. Age:
 - c. Sex:
 - d. Religion:
 - e. Education
 - f. Occupation
 - g. Address
2. Are many member of your family involved in tourism activities?
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No
3. What do they do?
 - i) Trekking Guide
 - ii) Porter
 - iii) Lodge operator
 - iv) Cook
 - v) Travel agent
 - vi) Business
 - vii) Others
4. How tourism is helping you directly/indirectly in your daily life.
 - i) Employment generation
 - ii) More opportunities
 - iii) More money
 - iv) Better infrastructure
 - v) Appreciation of our tradition/culture
 - vi) Improvement in economy

5. Who are the real beneficiaries of tourism?
 - i) We/locals
 - ii) Travel agents
 - iii) Municipality
 - iv) GON
 - v) Others
6. What encouraged you to get involved in tourism activities?
 - i) More money
 - ii) Means of employment
 - iii) More fun
 - iv) Time pass
 - v) Others
7. What are the major attractions in this area?
 - i) Historical Places
 - ii) Good environment
 - iii) Traditional/culture
 - iv) Hiking
8. What are the major products in this area?
 - i) Handwood products
 - ii) Local foods
 - iii) Local clothes
 - iv) others
9. Is tourism the only source of income for your family?
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No
10. For what purpose mostly the tourist visit this area?
 - i) Sight seeing
 - ii) Sunrise
 - iii) Trekking
 - iv) Pilgrimage
 - v) Peace/relaxation
 - vi) Others
11. What is the most attractive thing that the tourist finds in your areas?

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12. Do you accommodate tourists at your residence also?
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No
13. Do you have any idea how much money they spend daily while staying in your area?
 - i) Below 100
 - ii) 100-300
 - iii) 300-500
 - iv) 500-700
 - v) 700-900
 - vi) More than 900
14. In which area they spend the money?
 - i) To buy food
 - ii) Drinks
 - iii) Souvenirs
 - iv) Entertainments
 - v) Others
15. What are the problems you are facing by the increased tourists movement in your area?
 - i) Degradation of infrastructure
 - ii) Deforestation/pollution
 - iii) High inflation rate
 - iv) Exploitation of moral cultural values
 - v) Uncontrolled accommodation
 - vi) Increase in crimes
 - vii) Others
16. What do you suggest to promote tourism in your area?

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17. What would be better more than this in this area?

Annex – C

**A case study on Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Dhulikhel, Kavre
Questionnaire for the survey**

Questionnaires for hotel owners/ Business person associated with tourism

1. General Information

- i. Name:
- ii. Age:
- iii. Sex:
- iv. Religion:
- v. Nationality:
- vi. Education:

2. What is the peak season for tourist arrival?

- a) Summer
- b) Winter
- c) Spring
- d) Autumn

3. How you are associated with tourism?

- a) Type of industry
- b) Name:
- c) Established year

4. What is the most attractive thing that the tourist loves in Dhulikhel?

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5. Major nationalities visiting Dhulikhel.

- i) Europe
- ii) America
- iii) Nepal
- iv) Africa
- v) Australiya
- vi) Japan

vii) Korea

viii) Others

6. What is the purpose of their visit?

i) Sight seeing

ii) Sunrise

iii) Trekking

iv) Peace/relaxation

v) Pilgrimage

vi) Seminar/workshop

vii) Others

7. What is the expenditure pattern of tourist?

1) Below 100

2) 100-300

3) 300-600

4) 500-700

5) 700-900

6) More than 900

8. What is the length of stay by tourist in your hotel?

i) Few hrs.

ii) 1-3 days

iii) 3-5 days

iv) More than 5 days

9. What are the facilities provided to tourist at your hotel/place?

i) Lodging

ii) Fooding

iii) Transportation

iv) Porter/guides

v) Entertainment

vi) Cultural programs

vii) Others

10. What sort of problems you are facing from tourist?

i) Problem in payment

ii) Crimes

iii) Pollution

iv) No problem

11. Are there any problem you are facing to run your Hotel?

i) Yes (Specify).....

12. What would be better more than thin in this area?

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