

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Nepal is a small Himalayan country in between two big economic powers of Asia, China in the North and India in the East, West and South with the open border. Nepal is least developed, landlocked and geographically disadvantageously placed country. It has its elongated rectangular shape roughly with north-west to south-east orientation. The country has 1, 47,181 square kilometers in area, which accounts as 0.03 percent of land area of the earth. The absolute location of Nepal lies between 80°4' to 88°12' east longitude and 26°22' to 30°27' north latitude. The country has nearly 800 kilometers length and 160 kilometers breadth in its special extension mainly along the south slope of the Himalayas (Upadhyay; 2003: 34).

Nepal's territory (1,47,181 sq. km.) is double the size of Sri Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland and 6.7 times bigger than Israel, on the one hand 23 times smaller than India and 68 times less than the size of China, on the other. It has an asset of about 23 million people, 6,000 rivers and rivulets, 5,000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, and 850 species of birds and over 6,000 species of butterflies. Nepal is greatest advantage lies in its diverse ecological zones, the Terai, hills and mountains. It has four major rivers systems, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali that have been a perennial source of civilization nation, state and economic development from times immemorial (Upadhyay; 2003:36).

Tourism industry being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal has important role in Nepal's economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. With its natural beauty and cultural heritage, like Mount Everest (crown of the world) Snow Peak Mountains, birthplace of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace), a number of lakes

and rivers etc. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists from all over the world (Agarwal and Upadhyay; 2006: V).

All progressive states in the world, including Nepal are interested in tourism, a group of activities of the tertiary sector. Many world leaders and statesmen have also recognized the significance of tourism, in the words of our late King Birendra, "Tourism, if cultivated properly, may help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land sees helping to forge link of mutual understanding and appreciation for a better world of tomorrow". Similarly, John F Kenney, former president of the United States of America said, "Travel and tourism has become one of the great forces for peace and understanding in our time. As people move throughout the world and learn to know each other, to understand each other's customs and to appreciate the qualities of the individuals of each nation, we are building a level of international understanding which can sharply improve the atmosphere for world peace". Similarly, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico said, " The world should no longer regard tourism merely as a business, but as a means by which men may know and understand one another ; human understanding being so essential in the world, at this time" (Adhikari; 2009).

Tourism is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotels, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services, transport of communication services and facilities, amusement, and other leisure activities, gift shops and large number of other enterprises, like agricultural activities and several other activities such as fruit production and processing, etc (Agarwal and Upadhyay; 2006: VI).

Tourism is instrumental in the economy of Nepal in the process of regional development of an economically backward region, which has insufficient resources for development of agriculture and instrumental sector. Nepal has immense potential for tourism development, as it is full of places that attract tourists throughout the globe. There is only one Everest and Lumbini in this world which are unique products of

tourism. So a landlocked, mountainous and poorly resource based economy, like Nepal can be benefited from the development of tourism. Tourism is significant from the viewpoint of butter and bread in this beautiful Himalayan country besides including other activities of the economy. Therefore, tourism sector plays significant role in this Himalayan country (Upadhyay; 2003: II).

Tourism is the world's fastest growing industry and anticipated to be the largest in the days to come. It is recognized that tourism is the basic and very desirable activities deserving the praise and encouragement of almost all the countries in the world. Nowadays, particularly in the western societies, people regard leisure and recreation as their right, which is good time of escapism. From the monotonous routine of ever day life from their job, this is the possible gain of the recipients (Adhikari; 2008).

The word tourism has been derived from French word 'tourisme', which means the moment of human beings from one place to another place for leisure, holiday, making or for the different purpose. It is still under debate when and where the tourism activities began. And again there are no unanimity the types of tourism established earlier indifferent time periods, various scholars have defines in their own words and the definition has also changed every years implying changes in scope and trend. In Sanskrit, Paryatna (movement for pleasure and knowledge), Desatna (movement for merchandise) and Tirthatan (pilgrimage) are used in many literary and mythical books. The pilgrimage and the geo- morphology based upon tourism are the very ancient phenomena. Tourism is an activities of the mankind for though development of tourist movement. The concept of tourism originated along with human civilization (Agarwal and Upadhyay; 2006: 4, 5).

Austrian Political Economist Herman Von scholar was the first scholar who defines tourism in 1910. According to him "Tourism is the sum of operations mainly economic in nature, which is directly relates to the entry, stay and the movement of foreigners inside and outside a creation country, city or region."(Agarwal and Upadhyay; 2006:22)

Modern transportation and communication system have narrowed down the world. Due to the advanced modern technology and scientific innovation the mutual interactions among the people living in every corner of the world are increasing day by day, which in turn have led to the rapid development of tourism, all over the world. Also the curiosity about distant land and cultural, enjoying leisure and luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business trips, excursion and seminars are the motives behind travelling from one country to another. Tourism is an industry based on human motives. Over last two decades, tourism has grown to become the biggest and fastest growing industries in Nepal (Adhikari; 2008).

At present tourism is recognized as one of the chief industry throughout the world. Every country tries to get benefit from tourism. In many countries, it is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings and employment generation. Besides this, tourism has also encouraged the growth of an international society of social and cultural attributes to much extent.

In the underdeveloped and naturally beautiful, multicultural, multiethnic community and religious country like Nepal, the tourism industry can be backbone of economic growth but the proper management is also quite necessary (Upadhyay1998). With involvement of estimated 3, 00,000 people through direct and indirect opportunities in tourism, it has been one of the important economic sectors. Despite the low current GDP contribution, the tourism has huge potential to contribute to economic development of the country. One of the attributes of tourism has its capacity to channel the resources directly to the local economy thus helping people in rural and remote areas. Evidence has shown that it is powerful mechanism for regional development. For instance, despite varied pace of development and level of contribution , the social and economic development in Annapurna, Bandipur, Chitwan, Dhampus, Ghandruk, Palpa, Pokhara and Solukhumbu might have strong linkages with local tourism development.

On the one hand, tourism is being wider and favorable sector for the economic growth but on the other hand, different barriers and problems are increasing in this field.

So tourism is the result of the technical development in the field of transportation and communication by which it is possible for everyone to visit different countries to communicate each other. Gradually lonely place and tourist places or spots are being search for passing the leisure time retirement, off seasons of business, trekking and travelling as well as rafting and mountaineering.

A total of 5, 00,277 tourists visited Nepal in 2008 representing marginal decline of 5 percent over the previous year. However, the country witnessed 3.9 percent (by Air) growth over 2007 with the arrival figures reaching 3, 74,611. But the 24.3 percent have reduced by land in 2008 compared to the arrival in 2007. If the number of tourists have reduced in 2008 due to the world wide recession the gross earnings and average income per vision per day has increased remarkably to US\$ 351.9 million representing 52.6 percent US\$ 73 which represented an increased an increase to 62.2 percent over the of robust growth over 2007 previous year. Tourism earnings are directly related to the number of tourist arrivals and changing economic and situation in the destination.

Tourism industry worldwide is reeling under global economic meltdown. The global recession has serious impact upon the travel plans of the forced tourists to cut their long haul trips. Due to the recession, the long haul travelers are staying at home, preferring staycation, while regional travelers are tightening their purse-strings, with shorter budget trips. According to the UNWTO, the growth under the influence of an extremely volatile and unfavourable widening financial crisis, commodity and oil price rises, and imposed in Nepal so 5 percent increase in the first half of 2008 followed by 1 percent decline in the second half of the year. The final result was an estimated 2 percent growth for the full year-down from 7 percent in Nepal, which was the forth year consecutive strong growth in world tourism. And there are no signs that this trend will soon be revised in 2009 (In Focus, 2009).

To expand the tourism activities across the nation, the government of Nepal has declared year 2011 as "Nepal Tourism Year-2011". The main goal of the campaign is to

achieve one million tourists annually. Since the campaign focuses on overall tourism development, it aims to see at least 40 percent of the arrivals beyond the present tourism sites through the extend tourism related infrastructures existing and new tourism sites.

The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in consultation with its industry partners has produced broad-based Nepal Tourism Vision 2020 to guide tourism development throughout the country. The main goals of this vision is to increase annual international tourist arrivals to Nepal to two million and augment economic opportunities and increase employment in tourism sector to one million (In Focus, 2009).

## **1.2 Description of the Study Area**

Chitwan is one of the third tourist destinations of Nepal. Annually it covers more than 25 percent tourist of Nepal. The geographical location of Chitwan district lies in the Central Development Region in Narayani Zone and is known as the district of migrant from all over the country. Chitwan district has elongated equilateral triangle shape is latitude 27°21' to 27°46' north and longitude 83°55' to 84°48' east. Chitwan has tropical and subtropical monsoon climate with high humidity and winter.

Still now, Chitwan has been known as agricultural surplus land. But the recent changes underway here have altered its image since 1980, for instance, Chitwan is better known as a tourist spot than just an agricultural surplus area. Chitwan is third most important tourist destination. The major attractions of Chitwan are Chitwan National Park (CNP) and its wildlife property. Tourism in Chitwan has been popular especially after the establishment of CNP in 1973. Before that foreign visitors used to visit this place on their personal initiative with the assistance of the local people. Because of the unorganized tourism structure, the early volume of tourism was quite small limited and devoid of linkages the concept of regional tourism was non-existent and idea to push tourism into an organized sector was lacking (Upadhyay; CEDA, 1997).

In case of Chitwan, there are so many important tourist spots such as Devghat, Balmiki Ashram, Chitwan National Park, Bikram Baba, Someshwar, Chitrasari, Bageshwari, Shivaghat, Beeshazzar Lake, Tribni, Parshuram Kunda, Shivapanchayan

Temple, etc. Besides these, there is a beautiful Hillock situated at forest area. Bharatpur ward No.1 the picturesque of Chitwan may be witnessed and enjoyed from this spot. Apart from this, Jutpani, Kalika, Hatiwang, Kandrang, Ghodhi and Loather are virgin and unexplored pleasant place for tourism development in Chitwan, (Pradhanaga, 2002).

Among these numerous attractive tourist spots, CNP is one of the major indicators of tourism development in Chitwan. The contribution of tourism to the economy of Chitwan increased, known as the medium of foreign exchange earnings. It is situated in the low lands of the inner; Terai covering an area of 932 sq. km. The park includes the hilly Siwalik range covered by deciduous Sal forest and the flood plains of the Rapti, Narayani and Rure rivers, clothed with tall dense elephant grass and sprinkled with forest of silk cotton. Due to the park location it is like none other found in the world. It is the pristine home to a plethora of species of flora and fauna included amongst these species is the endangered one horned Rhino, the rare Bengal tiger, crocodiles and 544 recorded species of birds in (Adhikari, 2008). As a result of this, it has helped to development of tourism destination in its vicinity and proximity.

All in it, tourism is a high potential sector for the overall development of Chitwan promoting the tourism of a particular place, collection of visitor's opinion about the place or spot have a great significance. Such information can help to make a proper strategy and planning for the tourism development in Chitwan.

The district, which spreads from the Bhawar region in the Terai to the Mahabharata hills, border Parsa and Tanahau in the west, Gorkha and Dhading in the north, and the India and State of Bihar in the South. Based on the digital data base the district had local area of 2238.39sq.km and 1.52 percent of total landmass of the country. An average altitude of this district is about 144 m above the sea level to 1947 m highest elevation. It has 36 VDCs and two municipalities. Bharatpur is the headquarters of Chitwan district at a distance of 145 km South-West from the capital city Kathmandu.

Before at 1950s the place was called as "Death Valley" because of the high incidence of malaria, high temperature, poisonous snakes and dangerous wild animals like bears, rhinos, tigers etc. The area was almost without human being except few Tharu

villages and Chepang, the indigenous tribes. So there is a prominent role of Tharu tribe to development the tourism in Chitwan (Gurung, 1983).

The name of Chitwan has several possible meanings. The most essential and lateral translation of two Nepali words that make it up: Chti or Chitta means heart and wan or ban means jungle, thus the meaning of Chitwan is the heart of the jungle and by a combination of luck and food management of forest of Nepal have been destroyed by human exploitation but this area has been miraculously preserved to posterity (Gurung, 1983).

Chitwan valley is mostly covered by alluvial deposits but it has Siwalik Hills in the Southern parts which possess the rudimentary deposits. Chitwan has been divided as Terai region, hill region and NP. NP covers over 43 percent of the landmass of the district. It is one of the most tourists receiving NP due to its natural beauties like flora and fauna with special focused on One-horned Rhinoceros. Tourism in Chitwan was started after the establishment of Tiger Tops in 1962. In 19<sup>th</sup> century, Chitwan was declared as a private hunting reserve especially for privileged class during the period 1846-1950. The wildlife protection activities were started in Nepal from 1960. In 1963, the area south of Rapti River was demarcated as a rhinoceros sanctuary. In 1970, late king Mahendra approved Act for the CNP. But the wildlife protection activities were particularly initiated after the enactments of NPs and wildlife conservation Act in 1973. This act was passed and implemented because of increasing pressure of wildlife habitats, clearing and burning the forest. The main objective of the protected area system is to preserve biological diversity and to maintain the ecological balance that helps to eco-tourism.

With the establishment of tourism, the process of development started slowly. At present, Chitwan district is one of the highly populated district of Nepal, which has population of 4, 72,048 (CBS 2001). Major ethnic groups are Tharu, Chepang, Kumal, Bote, Brahmin, Chettri, Newar, Gurung, etc. About 26 percent population is claimed only by Tharus. Economically active population above the age of 15(adult) is 58.5 percent (29.1 percent male and 29.4 percent female) (CBS 2001). This is also known as developed district in education, commercial, industry, media etc. Thus, Chitwan is known as tourist place due to its various tourists' spots. Sauraha (highly crowded entry point of



CNP) and CNP are the major tourist spots of Chitwan. The study area Map Presented in Annex III.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Tourism is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings and has served as an economic force in the development of Nepal. Nepal has many attractive tourist centers scattered throughout the country. Chitwan is one of the central sub-tropical regions of Nepal; it is very popular due to the rich natural heritage of diverse flora and fauna, revering ecosystem, wild animals and various types of orchids but these documents couldn't be utilized properly. The average length of stay of tourist couldn't increase. Tourism is the main way to reduce the dependence on agriculture. But very limited people of the area have benefited from the tourism.

Book, booklets, prospectus, brochure etc. are also shows the facilities for the attraction of tourism. Even though, the direct view of these areas couldn't motivate the tourist because visitors have faced the problem of transportation, communication and increasing the pollution. Natural resources and natural beauty are the main sources for the attraction of tourist. At present, due to the potential facilities, migrate number of population has been increased. With a growing population as well as the increased in investment in hotels, motels and restaurants, the area seems to be mismanaged. This couldn't provide the potential opportunities to the local; it just increased the pollution and undervalued the natural resources day by day. Until and unless the role and responsibility of various institutions and stakeholders are identified it will be almost impossible to introduce any sustainable management system for Chitwan.

Hence the impact of in tourism may be seem in different sector such as ; economic, social, cultural and environment etc. the impact on there may be positive as well as negative. As being a major tourist place in the country; this there is mainly deals about the impact on employment, investment and environment in Chitwan district. Nowadays, Chitwan district is more developed compared to other district in western development region. Many industries has been established and there many employment opportunities available. Numbers of hotels, financial institutions, hospitals, are

established here. Degradation of environment pollution, cultural changes, fashions, etc is the negative impact of tourism.

As the norms of field survey and the digital data base due to the tourism at present, 112 concessionaire hotels/resorts are operating with 3649-bed capacity and 14 restaurants and bars are operating in Chitwan. 2431 number of direct employees in hotels/resorts and 148 numbers of employees are involved in restaurant and bars in Chitwan. Like this, 491 financial institutions and more than 58 Medical institutions are established in Chitwan.

There are very few studies regarding the impact of tourism development in Chitwan. This study would hence identify the development of tourism and gives proper recommendations in order to improve the tourism industry in Chitwan.

#### **1.4 Objectives**

The objective of the study is to assess the socio-economic impact of tourism development in Chitwan. The specific objectives are as follows:

- ) To assess tourism potential and product in Chitwan;
- ) To examine the contribution of tourism in Chitwan;
- ) To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in Chitwan.

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

Tourism has been one of the major business or economic activities in many countries. Especially the developing countries like Nepal, it is most important sector for the development of economy after agriculture and it contributes to raise the quality of the people. It also helps to earn foreign currency which is very shortage in developing Chitwan and also effect on employment and investment.

Kathmandu and Pokhara are the first and second important tourist destination of Nepal. Like this, Chitwan is rapidly growing as the third important tourist destination because of its natural beauty such as NP, wetlands, cultural and religious diversity and so on. Chitwan is really unique tourism sports area along with wildlife tourism. Megghauli is

famous in the world as a sports place for Hattipolo. A beautiful land space Tikauli is situated in central Chitwan, which is regarded as the most favourable place to develop modern sports tourism. District Administration Office has also given permission to build stadium. But it is necessary to increase close co-ordination between the stakeholders, politicians, DDC and VDC of Chitwan, because Tikauli is gateway of main tourist spot place CNP of Chitwan. Besides this, there is a parcel of Chitwan; Beeshazzar Lake, that is indicated as wetland. Thus, it can also develop as the city of sports tourism golf, paragliding, rafting, football, cricket, cycling, yoga, water transportation, (Triveni to Devghat) etc. to the attraction of tourists. On the other, tourist spots help to reduce the pressure of tourists in NP. It is also possible to increase arrival number of tourist as well as length of staying period in Chitwan. It results in ultimate increases in the foreign exchange and supports to rise in the national's economy.

Tourism in Chitwan is being recognized as a source of employment too. It is highly labor intensive industry offering employment both in formal and non formal sector. It is a major source of income and employment for individuals. In many places deficient in natural resources, which cannot readily contribute to the economic prosperity of the area through the medium of tourism. This aspect of provision of employment becomes more important in a developing country where the level of unemployment and underemployment tends to be high.

The most indigenous Tharu tribe contributes and their culture also another aspect of our study, by which the tourists are attracted here. Diverse flora and fauna of Chitwan is the main draw the attention of the tourists. The development of tourism in Chitwan likely contributes to improvement of historic religious transportation, communication, accommodation and other places. The CNP is further important because UNESCO has included this in the list of world Heritage site in 1984. The study will provide a valuable insight in developing such linkage at least in Chiwan.

Tourism in Chitwan is often accompanied by cultural exchange and by cultural enrichment of those who travel as well as the receiving end cultural factors attracts tourists to destinations-architecture, historical monuments. It brings together people of different countries. Tourism of Chitwan therefore, has a potential and social significance.

## **1.6 Limitation of the study**

The impact of tourism development is very complex due to its nature and multiple variables that need to be analyzed.

- Estimation of employment pattern formal and non-formal sector based on the data provided by the registered hotels in HAN, Chitwan. HAN, and CNP are the major source of information for tourist arrival purpose and revenue generation;
- The interview has made with selected hotel owners, tourist, tourism experts, community and tourist guide;
- Composition of the length of stay of tourist in Chitwan is based on the data provided by the hotels.
- The study was carried out in Chitwan district with special focus on Sauraha.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into nine chapters, which are as follows:

Chapter one includes general background, description of the study area, statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter two devoted for the brief review of literature available. Review of Books, journals (articles), thesis etc. are included in this chapter.

Chapter three presents methodology used in the study. It consists of research design, nature and sources of data, data collection techniques, method of sampling, data processing and analysis.

Chapter four includes the data analysis and processing. In this chapter, data collected from various relevant sources is presented and analyzed by using various statistical and non-statistical methods.

Chapter five includes tourism products of Chitwan, some important tourism products of Chitwan: CNP, Elephant Breeding Centre, Beeshazar Lake, Megghauli, B.P.

Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital, Devghat, Rampur Agriculture Campus and The Chitwan Chepang Hills Trail.

Chapter six includes tourism services in Chitwan, emergence of tourism facilities, Tourism activities in Chitwan.

Chapter seven includes impact of tourism in Chitwan, economic impact, social impact, cultural impact and environment impact.

Chapter eight includes problems weakness of tourism in Chitwan.

Chapter nine includes summary, conclusion and recommendation from the results of the study. A Supplementary Section, which includes Bibliographies and Annex, is also included.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Research must be based on past knowledge. The previous studies cannot be ignored because they provide the foundation to the present study. Mainly studies have been made directly or indirectly regarding tourism in Nepal. Almost all studies have stressed the need of it in the sense that it has greater potentialities and prospects to develop in Nepal. In order to make the study more reliable and comprehensive few available books, reports and articles on the relevant studies have been reviewed.

#### 2.1 Reviews of Books

An attempt has been made to review the available resources related to tourism in other to make the more meaningful. This includes the review of published research articles published and unpublished dissertation and thesis reports.

**Gurung (1983)** in his book "Heart of the Jungle, The Wildlife of Chitwan Nepal" has expressed that Chitwan is a dynamic system, complete with its array of predators and prey and the habitats that supports them. It is regarded as one of the best- preserved national parks in Asia. The great aesthetic quality of the park has given rise to a viable tourist industry. Chitwan may be taken as a classic example of the struggle between wildlife and man.

According to Gurung history of tourism in the Chitwan is relatively short. The first lodge at Tiger Tops was built in the early 1960s- a small, four bed roomed structures. The lodge, which proved a popular tourist attraction, was late extended to sleep forty visitors, but the man who originally ran it, John Coapman, found he losing money. It was therefore taken over by Jim Edwards, at the time an executive with Pan American Airways, and Charles (chuck) Mc Dougal, an expert on tigers. Since then the lodge and the park have been running smoothly. Chitwan is now firmly on the map as wildlife park of the highest international interest and Tiger Tops has established itself as on of the most original and comfortable jungle lodges in the world.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, cultivation in the valley was deliberately prohibited by the Government of Nepal in order to maintain a barrier of disease-ridden forests as a defense against invasion from the south. The period between 1846 to 1950s the Rana Prime Minister declared, Chitwan a private hunting reserve, maintained exclusively for the privileged classes king George V of England in 1911. The Rana rules collected no fewer than 600 elephants from various parts of Nepal and a special camp for the King at Kasara, present headquarters of CNP. The hunting was rewarded with record bag of 39 tigers, 18 rhino, 4 bears and several leopards, all shot in the space of eleven days.

At Tiger Tops itself a team of expert naturalists and shikaris is available to demonstrate every facet of jungle life: tiger-tracking, bird-watching, photography and butterfly-study are only a few of the activities of offer. Game-viewing can be done from elephant back, by Land Rover, by boat or on foot.

What Tiger Tops has demonstrated is that, it is perfectly possible to run a high class tourist operation on a limited scale, and to make money without in any way damaging the environment. Indeed, far from doing harm, tourism has proved a positive benefit to the area, in that the various camps bring in much-needed revenue-over Rs.8,00,000 in 1981 and also give the work to four hundred local people who otherwise would have no jobs.

**Agarwal and Upadhyay (2006)** in this book "Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal" has attempted to find out role of the tourism sector in the economy of Nepal. This has been attempted with the view to find out the activities of the tourism sector in a border perspective to speed up the process of economic development of this Himalayan country. It has also been found that by promoting tourism sector increases in foreign exchange earnings and the Nepalese economy can be moved faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economies of the world. This situation can be availed for the modernization and rapid growth of this landlocked economy. On the whole, it can be argued that the tourism sector has the potential to induce the other

sectors of the economy. In a way the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of leading sector in the economy. Tourism sector has strong inducement effects on other activities of the economy. Besides, the foreign exchange earning from tourism has been found to be an important determinant of government's developmental expenditure and regular expenditure. But due to lack of proper policy its effect on developmental expenditure has not been as strong.

**Upadhyay (2008)** in this book "Reading in Rural Tourism" has attempted various articles, "A Case Study of Rural Tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaon" one of these. This article states that social problems may be solved through the strong and growing economy that rural tourism can help to create. Sound Development plan and policy can help have the happy result out of growing tourist business and the presentation of the national and cultural resources that attracted the visitors in the first place.

The decision to develop community-based rural tourism in a community, a region or a country must be addressed carefully. Development of rural tourism must be guided by carefully planned policy, a policy not built on planned document/balance sheet and profit loss statements alone on the ideas and principles of human welfare and happiness.

Tourism is Nepal's oil. Without it Nepalese economy will suffer. Self help is the best way. If Nepal is landlocked, small and poor people, it has rich culture, customs, family values and support and mountain environment that are probably the best in this planet. Nepal has enough potentialities which mainly come from the bio-diversity and cultural diversity in rural communities. We have people determined to make new Nepal i.e. prosperous, justice based and all inclusive what we lack is stability, pace and charismatic leadership with vision, courage and commitment.

In this context developing feasible concept like Rural Tourism is not only in the benefit of the country but also its citizens. Rural Tourism can contribute to alleviate poverty, provide employments develop village and provide a regular income at the village level.



## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

**Burger Viet (1978)** in his Ph.D. dissertation "The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal, An Input- Output Analysis" mainly focused tourism industry is one of the major source for the economic development in Nepal. It plays a significant role to improve the income distribution of Nepal. He argued that the expected investments, both public and private, which are required for the development of regional tourism must be set in relation to the net increases in income in the country and not only to income in the country. It is possible to earn foreign exchange and thus supports the balance of payments. This is equally correct for any other export industry. If tourism has a comparative advantage in producing foreign exchange, versus other industry it is possible to earn foreign exchange by using few resources than other industries and agriculture.

Further he wrote that, appreciable reduction in Nepal's import requirements associated with expanded tourism could be realized by catering to one class of tourists rather than another. Whether measured on the basis of expenditures per day or expenditures per stay, it was found that luxury tourists spend sufficiently more than budget tourists to generate a larger amount of foreign exchange earnings and hence income, to nationals than do trekking tourists.

**Pradhanang S. B. (1993)** in his Ph.D. dissertation "tourists Consumption Pattern and its Economic Impact in Nepal" he analyzed that regarding the natural beauty of the country for tourism development of Nepal is often referred to as the land of the scenic Himalayas a dream land for tourists and mountaineers. Tourist attractions ranging from geographical features to cultural and historical interests are found in several regions of the country.

The Nepalese tourism market is very narrow. Resorts and hotels development program, thus, should be developed on a realistic appraisal of travel markets. Recreational facilities on the resort level for the pleasure tourists are essential for meeting their tastes and temperaments. The promotional appeal of tourist resorts should be positioned in accordance with the needs of the target market. Hotels are essential sources of tourist consumption expenditure. They are the leading components of supply agencies

of tourism. Without the growth and development of hotel resources, the natural beauty and the land of scenic Himalayas of Nepal alone can't contribute significantly to natural development efforts.

**Shrestha (1999)** in her Ph.D. dissertation "Tourism in Nepal: problem and prospects " mainly concerned with the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. Besides this it also analyzed the trend of foreign exchange earning and share of tourism receipts to gross domestic products. Her study identifies the basic problems of tourism on the basis of its contribution to national economy, states of tourism infrastructure, review of the planning and policies of the government and as visualized by both tourists and the experts in the sample. She pointed out Nepal has not been able to introduce and diversify new tourism products. The experts, on the other hand, are of the opinion that the problem of the air accessibility, lack of co-ordination, frequent change in government as well as lack of political commitment are the shortcomings of tourism industry in Nepal. She further wrote despite the various problems, the prospects of tourism are bright in Nepalese economy in generating employment contributing to the National exchequer and also for overall development of economy.

Her study found between the age 16 to 45 establishing Nepal as a destination for the young and adults and mainly dominated by male visitors. The tourist generating regions are Asia and Western Europe of them. The primary tourist generating countries are India, Japan, UK, USA, France, Germany and Australia. Shrestha put forward that the role of tourism in economic development is significant. The net earnings from tourists are greater than some other sectors. The average growth rate of convertible foreign exchange was rated to be 10.945 during the period 1974/75 to 1996/97. But the share of tourism is one of the main contributions of convertible foreign currency sharing 16 percent of total exchange earnings in 1996/97.

**Upadhyay (2003)** in his Ph.D. dissertation has studied "Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic Development of Nepal". The main objectives of this thesis are:

1. Since the character of the Nepalese economy is an agrarian in nature to take the economy out of woods some powerful "engine of growth" should be explored;

2. Since the economy of Nepal lacks in terms of industrialization, some further alternative is to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the economy on the rapid economic development;
3. Given the nature of the economy, tourism seems to have potential to shoulder the responsibility for inducing overall economic development; and
4. To study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism.

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives he has used the systematic method like the overall Nepalese economic situation, tourism developments plan wise critical review of tourism policies, constitutional legal framework and deep investigation in the theoretical scheme. He depicted fact that the tourism sector has strong inducement effect on other activities of the economy. Beside foreign currency earning it is equally important to employment. He further argued Nepalese economy is moving faster and faster on the path of globalization. It implies that tourism sector has the potential link to backward and forward linkage to be the Nepalese economy.

He has found that tourism inflow has increased more than five times during the year 1975 to 1999. The variation in the growth rate has been from 21.17 percent in 2001 to 23.04 percent in 1986 more than half of the tourists intend to visit Nepal for sacking pleasure while another on fifth of the tourists come here for trekking and mountaineering. It has been found that impact of tourist inflow has its positive bearings on hotels air transport and travel, trekking and rafting agencies besides the lack of trained manpower in Nepal.

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

**Ghimire (2006)** in his M.A. thesis has studies on the heading "Damages by Wild Animals in Bachheuli Village Development Committee, Adjacent to the Chitwan National Park". The main findings and conclusions are as follows.

The local people have obtained loan subsidy to install the biogas plant through the Buffer Zone (BZ). This office provided compensation last year for crop damages. The park has also operated different kinds of programs such plantation, awareness creating programs for the conservation of bio-diversity. It provides different kinds of programs for women development through different NGOs.

The most important thing is that compensation should be given to those who have suffered from wild animals activities. BZ has made the provision to compensate with Rs.25, 000 per dead person through the Government provides about 50% of revenue to the BZ. This amount should be released to the people who reside in BZ and are affected but in reality these affected people residing in BZ area are not able to get such compensation due to the a few rich and clever people are getting benefits from these resources. The park authority and the concerned in BZ ignore to these people to involve in the programs held by these organizations. The future of the park depends on the society near to it, so the concerned authority should not only take interest to solve the problems of the local people but also try to uplift the economic status of the local people and must be encouraged to conserving the bio-diversity, which may be a major source of income of our country.

### **2.2.1 Review of Research Reports and Articles**

In this version, the publications, reports of various scholars and organizations relation to tourism are described precisely.

**Upadhyay (1997)** a research report entitled "Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Chitwan District", submitted to CEDA has critically analyze the problem and prospects of tourism in Chitwan.

The objectives of this study are as follow;

1. To estimate the duration of the stay of tourist in Chitwan and Sauraha and
2. The problems faced by the tourism sector in Chitwan and Sauraha sub- region.

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives he has used the primary as well as secondary data from various publications. For the analysis he has used table, chart, etc.

From this, he concluded that the tourism development in Chitwan and Sauraha is suffered from the greatest problem deposit the natural beauty available all around. The major problem lies in vision, management and resource allocation, although, the existing policies are equally responsible for lop-siding outcome. Tourism development in Nepal general and Chitwan and Sauraha in particularly faces a multitude of problems. Within the management the question of job responsibility has continued to become a bone of contention. There is a difficulty in hierarchy and monopoly practice has out placed the professionalism and enabling circumstance, which could have developed a sound foundation at the grass roots.

Finally the major point's recommends of this study are as follows

The park and people project financed by UNDP has failed to delineate between normal practice towards the park and independence of the households through income generation.

1. The village level motivators play a predominant role in mobilizing the local people. Further, the local administration is virtually aloof and immobile, the DDC and the municipality have no program concerning urban development infrastructure development, integration between private sector and local government and back stopping services to the wildlife Safari Camps.
2. They also clearly perceived that the growth pattern of the existing tourism in Chitwan and Sauraha hardly have any induced investment from the private sector in any other related field such as in handicraft, food and beverage, specializes agricultural production (maize tender cone) fish farming, dress and appeal and in community forest.

The impact of tourism in Chitwan and Sauraha is far too concerned and that the expenditure pattern of the tourists has its impact on import promotion than import substitution.

**Upadhyay (1998)** in his research report "The Scope of Medical Tourism in Chitwan" States that Tourism is a most important and multi dimensional industry of Nepal. Chitwan is one of the third potential tourist centers. This does not seem to be

progressing on healthy line despite its great potentiality. However, at present the area concerned with tourism is only the Chitwan National Park. There is enormous scope for the promotion of different varieties of tourism in the district. Among them, medical Tourism offers on major opportunity in Chitwan region. After the completion of B.P. Cancer hospital, medical tourist has grown because all the tourist who enter Nepal with medical insurance do not hesitate to spend money for their medical treatment. Given the level, kind and quality of medical treatment available to the large masses of the common people in the four neighbouring Indian states (Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar) and given the geographic, climatologically and demographic advantages that Chiwan commands, the status of medical facilities in this area could be easily surpass the sister institution across the border, if vision and planning are applied to mobilize the resources adequately for the purpose.

The rest of herbal plants available in Chitwan were Gonzo, Himali, Cheri, Bhalio, bel, kapur, neem, ashok, banchampa and aingaray and so on these herbal plants would be highly effective for the cure of different diseases if processed and produced as Ayurvedic medicine. Likewise Bageshowri, Sauraha, Ratnanagar and Meghauri would be the best sites for Ayurvedic centers. In this regards the following measures should be taken into consideration:

- i) Establish a hospital having all diagnostic facilities and apparatus required for providing preventative and curative health services.
- ii) Quality drug production unit having all facilities for manufacturing the quality Ayurvedic drugs production
- iii) Herbs garden to cultivate the medicinal plants utilizing the organic basis to feed the drug manufacturing units to the maximum level.
- iv) Establish education and research unit to trained manpower of different level for the center as well as country as a whole, and to conduct general research work to maintain standard and further develop the Ayurvedic treatment, quality drug production and educational status.

It will be wise to establish the Ayurvedic centers of excellence in or around Devghat region under the Nepal Sanskrit University as it was also suggested by the experts committee of Ayurveda constituted for this specific purpose in the past under the chairmanship of late Dr. Likendra Man Singh.

**Upadhyay (2009)** in his Seminar Paper "Prospective of Medical Tourism in Chitwan Possibilities of Public-Private Partnership" study concluded that to transform the Bharatpur into medical city there is necessary to increase the existing health services providing institutions according to different specialities wise and more qualified and skilled health personnel qualitative health services could be provided. Besides, this, there is also need to establish a higher centre of Ayurvedic and Yoga having all required facilities and qualified Ayurvedic health personnel, so that promotive, preventive, curative and spiritual Ayurvedic health services could be provided in an effective manner. For the qualified Ayurvedic health, it is necessary to preserve the valuable medical plants and resources for conservation and proper utilization.

Present day world had passed through many stages of development progress. The PPP may extend the scope of the existing health system in the nationwide perspective and securing the willing cooperation of NGO's, CBO's and social activities for the purpose. This does not however mean that the government would deprive its key responsibilities. The government in collaboration with the private sector in tends to provide the requires financial and managerial resources for the health sector in order to improve outcomes of health investments, large section of the population in this country are faces with a dilemma of making a difficult choice between public and private sectors. Public sector for which they have to incur opportunity cost, though less expensive is often not easily accessible, unresponsive and lack accountability, even as the private sector, if available, is expensive, exploitative and also lack accountability. In this context, it is importance of public responsibility in health services to the development of region.

**Upadhyay** in his article has stated that "Save Chitwan from Disaster" Tourism of Chitwan based on culture, nature and adventure. There is a great pressure on nature and wildlife because of population influx and haphazard growth of tourism. As a result there is a growing pressure on Chitwan National Park. This is the most crucial problem of

Chitwan which cannot be solved by government alone. Therefore, there is need peoples active participation.

Chitwan is not only paradise of wildlife but it is home of unique ethnic groups Nepal known for their vibrating culture and potentiality of tourism. Keeping it in view tourism for rural poverty alleviation program (TRPAP) has recently developed Chitwan Chepang Hills Trail with people's participation. There is a need of understanding its significance for taking its advantage, eco-friendly programs should be developed and implemented. To achieve this we should approach for resources to foreign, national and local NGO's central and local government, including municipalities.

Temples and heritage of Chitwan should be well-maintained and conserved Consciousness should also be cross about the religious significance: of Devghat and Balmiki Ashram. There is need of integrated approach to develop these centers of pilgrimage. Government must form strong Narayani River-Authority to check the growing pollution of the river Narayani. So that it may not meet the same fats as the Bagmati and Vishnumati in the Kathmandu valley. If we do not care for the religious significance the posterity will not excite us.

Because our politicians, concerning ministers and related organizations usually appoint their blind followers who are non-professional and not committed to the development in real sense but they have an approach on hotchpotch and hanky method. This ill practice should be discouraged the ministry and the concerning organization should appoint those professionals who are really delve in the field. Tourism experts should be assigned the job who can plan and develop various components such as river, resorts, yoga centers, model old homes, four lanes ring road water sports for lovers in and around Devghat region. Doctor's colony will go a long way for supporting B.P Cancer Hospital at Bharatpur which is an exemplary model in Asia. Due to the different Master Plans, this will simply create a great confusion among the planners, entrepreneurs and concerning authorities at the center and local level, secondly this is great waste of resource and implementation will also be difficult. It will not be of place there is profuse duplication of making tourism master plans by various bodies.



**Upadhyay (2009)** in his article "It's a Jungle out there" is republication of "Tourism in Chitwan at Cross Road" due to the situation of going to finish the eco-tourism in Chitwan. This article states that growth pattern of the existing tourism in Chitwan hardly have any induced investment from the private sector in the related areas like handicraft, food and beverage, specialized maize cultivation, fish farming, dairy products, floriculture, horticulture and community forest. In this impact of tourism in Chitwan is far too concerned, the planners should take seriously for the future development of tourism in Chitwan. Similarly, the expenditure pattern of tourists encourages import promotion instead of substitution. This trend has an adverse impact on the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

We have emphasized revisiting to nature of Chitwan flora and fauna; it is not easy task at the present point of times because of the massive structural work and senseless urbanization taking place all around in Chitwan and around. The government must feel that it is the most serious manner. As we realize, the district presently needs an entirely new approach through policy and strong implementation. But many policies such as those related to housing and physical planning, land use of the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage, Ministry of Communication and Local Development, etc. are old age policy and implementation authority which do not coincide with the actual requirement of tourism development in Chitwan.

Thus, it focused the policies must change and must have a collective feelings of development of tourist in any sphere. If this is not possible, no action plan and no master plan prepared by DDC, DNPWC, TRPAP and TDGB would be able to be successful. On the same view, the private sector tourism policy should be revisited and reevaluated. We feel that while private sector has difficulties due to old government policies, the sector has also failed to influence the government due to the pack of its originality towards tourism development. This trend should now change.

To maintain Chitwan as an eternal tourist destination, programs to promote nature, culture, adventure, society and maintenance of environmental ethics must be initiated. If the government fails to resolve the present conflict related to resorts inside

CNP, it is sure that Nepal Tourism year 2011 and the present government's revenue target will be badly affected. Private sectors will go out of the country in search of safe investments. Over these issues in near future Chitwan will no able to keep up status as the third most popular tourist destination in the country. To meet this we need to broaden our horizons from living politically to living environmentally.

**Upadhyay (2008)** in his article "Rural Tourism to Create Equitable and Growing Economy in Nepal" concludes that rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm-based tourism. It includes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing and tiding, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism and ethnic tourism. In this article, he states the main objectives of the rural tourism like; to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socio-economic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation and attainment millennium development goals. Further he expects that rural tourism is Nepal's oil and key for poverty alleviation. Likewise, he has recommended to government, Tara Gaon Development Board, public, private and co-operative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

### **2.3 Review of Tourism Polices**

**Tourism Policy 2065** clarified that, to achieve his targets of Nepal Tourism Year 2011 it is necessary to increase the length of stay day of tourist. For this we have to find out the new touristic place and process should complete through the participation of private sector. Broadly, the Tourism Policy 2065 came up with objectives:

- i) To develop the national economy through differential and widen of tourism sector by creating the self-employment of citizen with eco-tourism and rural develop contact with poverty management and improving their life standard;
- ii) To develop the Nepal as attractive and main destination as tourism view by searching, conservation, participation and developing the questing and abstract, natural, cultural, biological, and man made heritage of Nepal;

- iii) To develop, widen and preservation of tourism sector through secures definite and regular airlines and land transportation service;
- iv) To use of such resource and means as long term in the process of tourisnal infrastructure development and building for using natural resources and means.

To achieve the above stated objectives, explicit policies were set:

- i) Regional plan and annual programmes are promoted making future planning along with regional development concept for the development and spreading of tourism industry.
- ii) Rural tourism will be promoted as a sub-sector of tourism business. The right structure will be made the excluding society in nation building like women, Madehshi, aborigines will get bonus through inclusive and co-operative system.
- iii) Internal tourism will be promoted as a sub-sector of tourism business.
- iv) Tourism industries will be divided on the basis of their facilities and service tourism industries will be classified as big, middle and small industries on the basis of facilities and capacity which they provide.
- v) Investment will be opened on the basis of priority for national investors in middle and small tourism industries and big tourism industries, public private partnership through the national and international investors. For the development of infrastructure programme will run as legal system and concept of construction, ownership, mobilization and handover.
- vi) Air service will make secure regular and fix which played a great role for the development of infrastructure of tourism sector.
- vii) Private sector will be promoted as facilitator, mobilizor, co-ordinator and for development and spreading of tourism services and goods and government for infrastructural development.

- viii) For spreading to quantitative and qualitative tourism service human resource development and management, future Master Plan making and implementation, data collection and use like programmes are launched with co-ordination of private sector. Modern communication techniques and needed security service will be managed for tourists.
- ix) The sector of environmental conservation will be given priority and implementation will be made effective for development, construct and mobilization of tourism development.
- x) United programmes will be launched by co-operating with related ministry and its sectors for mobilization and infrastructural development and widen of various activities related with tourism business.
- xi) A high level tourism council and tourism development co-ordinating committee will be formed making co-ordination between inter-ministry and its under sectors for the effective implementation of tourism policy.

**Tourism Vision 2020** the vision 2020 complements the national endeavour of economic reform and incorporates a spirit of inclusiveness for a broad-based enabling focused change in tourism sector. In the context of growing expectation of the people, government in tends to develop tourism aiming two million annual arrivals by 2020 adhering people-centered approach amidst the global challenges of climate change, economic disparity, and unstable energy price.

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

- i) To improve livelihoods of the people across the country by developing integrated tourism infrastructure, increasing tourism activities and products, generating employment other deprived community and spreading the benefits of tourism the grassroots level;

- ii) To expand and extend tourism products and services in new and potential areas of Nepal by enhancing community capacity to participate in tourism activities;
- iii) To publicize, promote and enhance the image of Nepal in international tourism source markets.
- iv) To enhance the flight safely and aviation security, extend air connectivity and improve capacity and facilities of national and international airports;
- v) To attract new investment in creating new tourism facilities, products and services.

To complete these objectives following intermediate and long term actions are adopted

- i) Nepal Tourism Year 2011 shall be observed with active involvement of people and participation from public and private sector;
- ii) Initiation for second international airport, regional airports and upgrading and service improvements of existing international and domestic airports with needed security.
- iii) Enhancing air connectivity is urging international airlines including budget carries to operate flights to Nepal.

The long term actions are:

- i) Infrastructure development in tourism including construction of second international airport and developing airports in Pokhara and Bhairahawa into regional international airports,
- ii) Development and promotion of home-stay and community based tourism products and domestic tourism activities

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically. The basic objective of this study is to identify the direct and indirect employment, an account of investment pattern and resources mobilization and contribution of local tourism industry to the national treasury in Chitwan. These objectives are therefore important because it provides micro level information, which is useful to make the macro level tourism development plan for related department of the government. In order to achieve these objectives; it is needed to adopt certain methodology, which is explained in the paragraphs.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This study is designed covering only the tourism sector of the Chitwan. To get the accurate information required for analysis questionnaire were prepared and filled by the direct interviews with respondents. Survey was designated with questionnaire to hotel owners, tourist and tourist guide.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The research study was based on primary as well as secondary data in order to meet stated objectives of the study. For this purpose information from interviewed with investors or hotel owners, currently employed staffs and those with other relevant involvement in tourism was taken as the sources of primary data. The past studies and related documents of reports were taken as the source of secondary data. The secondary sources were from District Development committee (DDC), Cottage and Small Industries (CSI), Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Hotel Association Nepal (HAN) Chitwan, Restaurant and Bar Association Nepal, (REBAN), Chitwan, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), CNP Headquarter in Kasara.

#### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

The data were collected from the hotel owner's employees, tourist and tourist guide by visiting specific tourist spot of Chitwan. The required information was also

collected through the use of observation, interviews for the primary data. The basic information like revenue generation from tourism was obtained from various secondary sources. The systematic analysis was used for quantitative as well as qualitative techniques.

### **Observation**

Observation plays great role to check the reliability of the information collected from the local people as well as in some extent of the tourists observation has been done during the field study.

### **Interview**

The direct interview with key informants performed to find out the attitude and perception of local people regarding as the tourism visiting the area.

### **Structured and Unstructured Questionnaire**

Necessary data were collected using questionnaire were used for collection the basic information regarding economic impact from tourism. Generally, the key informants were personnel, local politicians, related stakeholders because they had knowledge of tourism.

### **3.5 Method of Sampling**

The individual tourist establishment and people employed in tourism were the sources of data and information. But it was impossible to conduct detail survey of tourists and their economic behaviour. Almost 30 percent of the established hotels on random basis were surveyed. Similarly, at least 10 percent of the employee was interviewed and half expected to represent half number of females. People with indirect involvement in tourism were also interviewed.

### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data were processed and analyzed using computer software package MS Excel. The data was presented in different tables, bars, graphs and pie charts, using simple quantitative statistical tools such as average, percentage, etc and others aspects of the thesis was described using descriptive method.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The study covers the period from 1998 to 2008. The information was collected from the primary as well as secondary sources. The information on the population size, number of tourist arrivals in Nepal and Chitwan, Chitwan purpose of visits, seasonal distribution of tourist arrivals by different countries, age and sex composition, means of transportation used by tourists, length of stay, tourist expenditure pattern, investment patterns of hotels, land value, income variation of hotels and Secondary data were collected from NTB, DNPWC etc. are analyzed in this chapter.

#### **4.2 Socio-economic Condition**

##### **4.2.1 Population size**

The central geographical locations with very fertile agricultural land and relatively rich economic infrastructure have given rise to a rapid extension of new settlements in Chitwan district. The total population of Chitwan was estimated to be 67,882 in the year 1961 where as it has grown to 4, 72,048 according to the national census of CBS 2001. There has been therefore more than six times increment in population after the establishment tourism in Chitwan. During a period of fifty years population presented in table no. 1 according to the every ten years national census.



**Table No.1**

**Population of Chitwan in the different census period (1961-2001)**

<b>Census year</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>% increment over previous census</b>
1961	67,882	-
1971	1,83,644	63.0
1981	2,59,571	29.2
1991	3,54,488	26.8
2001	4,72,048	24.90

Source: The Scope of Medical Tourism in Chitwan 1998 and CBS 2001

The population of Chitwan has increased by 63.0 percent between year 1961 to 1971 followed by 29.2 and 26.8 percent in the census year 1991 and 2001 respectively. It is interesting to note that the population has increased by 63.0 percent between 1961 and 1971 and this was the highest percentage of growth population and 24.90 percent between 1991 to 2001 this was the lowest percentage of growth population in Chitwan.

**4.3 Average flow of tourist in Nepal and Chitwan**

Tourism in Chitwan had been popular especially after the establishment of CNP in 1973. Before that foreign visitors used to visit this place on their personal initiative with the assistance of local people. Because of unrecognized tourism structure, the early volume of tourism was quite small, limited of linkages. Chitwan is one of the major tourist centers of Nepal where first only 836 tourists visited in fiscal year 1974/75 (DNPWC). Since this period, the visitor influx has increased rapidly. Before 2/4 year visitor influx was declined due to the political situation of the country. This section examines the number of tourists visiting CNP in different years. This table also shows the percentage changes over the last year and growth index. The growth index was computed by taking 1998 as the base year. The number of tourists in different Fiscal Year (FY)s was presented through tables and Figure. FY data were decided by changed in english date ( Each FY close on July 16 and start on July 17).

**Table No. 2****Tourist Arrival in Nepal and Chitwan National Park**

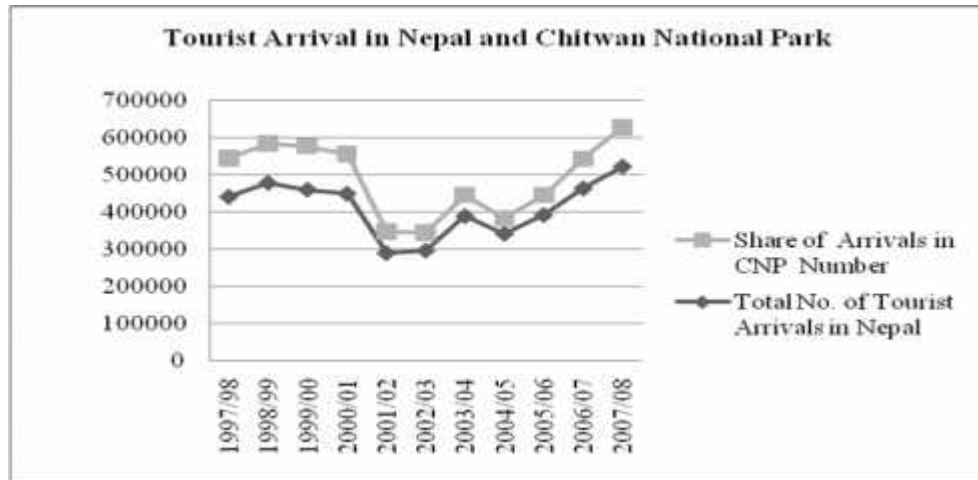
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total No. of Tourist Arrivals in Nepal</b>	<b>% Growth Rate</b>	<b>Share of Arrivals in CNP</b>		<b>% Growth Rate</b>
			<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
1997/98	440283	-	104046	23.63	-
1998/99	477774	8.5	105880	22.16	1.76
1999/00	459350	-3.9	117491	25.57	10.97
2000/01	448731	-2.3	106254	-9.56	23.68
2001/02	289000	-35.6	58317	-45.11	20.18
2002/03	295679	2.3	49031	-15.92	16.58
2003/04	388043	31.2	57876	18.03	14.94
2004/05	341101	-12.1	42654	-27.73	12.50
2005/06	391172	14.7	54449	27.65	13.99
2006/07	462580	18.3	80630	48.08	17.43
2007/08	521298	12.7	105844	31.27	20.30

Source; DNPWC, 2007/08, NTS 2008

The growth rate of tourism inflow remained positive except in 1999/00, 2000/01, 2004/05. In 1998/99 the growth rate reached 8.5 percent. In 1999/2000 the growth rate was declined negatively to 3.9 percent. This trend was continued until 2001/02 to 35.6 percent which was the lowest growth rate of the country and again it increased positively 12.7 in 2007/08.

We found that there was un-matching figure of tourist flow in CNP because CNP received highest number of tourist in FY1999/2000 and reduced drastically to about 42654 in FY2004/05. The highest number of tourist was recorded in FY 1990/2000. This was due to effect of decade long armed conflict in Nepal.

**Figure No.1**  
**Tourist Arrival in Nepal and Chitwan National Park**



Source; TableNo.2

#### **4.4 Tourist by Major Nationality in Chitwan National Park**

Tourists come to Chitwan from different countries like India, Japan, U.S.A., U.K., Netherlands, Switzerland, China, Canada and others. Since last few years, Nepalese tourists also have increased due to different types of natural attractions of Chitwan. But during the field survey, except Nepalese tourists other 65 tourists were interviewed by making questionnaires. Table no. 3 shows the tourist by major Nationality.

**Table No.3**  
**Tourist by Major Nationality in Chitwan**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	India	12	18.46
2.	Japan	3	4.61
3.	U.S.A	8	12.31
4.	U.K.	10	15.38
5.	Netherlands	5	7.70
6.	Switzerland	3	4.61
7.	China	18	27.70
8.	Canada and Others	6	9.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survy2010

In the context of total number of 65 tourists in Chitwan, the available data shows that the highest number of tourists from China (27.70%) due to high economic growth, short root way land boundary and there is one point of vacation should meet to each other country. The lowest numbers of tourists were from Japan.

#### **4.5 Tourist Arrivals by Age and Sex Composition**

Different age group of tourists were visited Chitwan. Among them some were child, young where as some of them were old. They were classified in different age groups as 'Nepal Tourism Statistics' like below, 16-30, 31-45, 46-60 and 61 and over years. 65 numbers of respondents were interviewed in this study where there were 27 female and 38 male. Different age groups of tourists visiting Chitwan are given below in table no.5

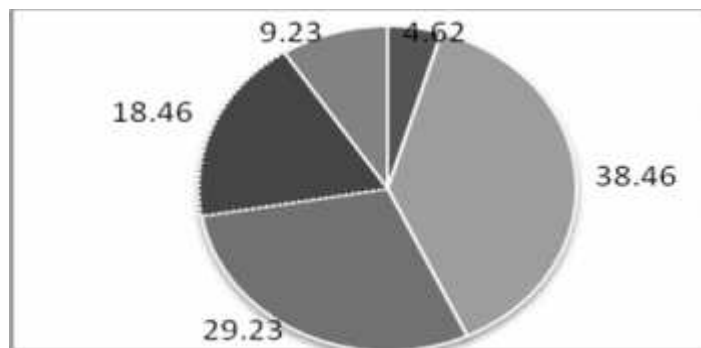
**Table No. 4**  
**Tourists Arrivals by Differential Age and Sex**

S.N.	Age Group(Years)	Number of Respondents	Male	Female	Percentage
1.	Below 15	3	2	1	4.62
2.	16-30	25	15	10	38.46
3.	31-45	19	12	7	29.23
4.	46-60	12	7	5	18.46
5.	61 and Over	6	3	3	9.23
<b>Total</b>		65	39	26	100
<b>Percentage</b>		100	60	40	

Source; Field Survey2010

The table shows that the majority of tourists (38.46%) visiting Chitwan falls in the age group of 16-30 years followed by age group 31-45 years (29.23%). The visitors below 15 years was only 4.62 percents. This table also presents that 60 percents of tourists were male and 40 percents of tourists were female. Thus, numbers of male were more than the number of female tourists.

**Figure No. 2**  
**Tourist Arrivals by Differential Age and Sex**



Source; Table No.4

#### 4.6 Length of Stay of Tourists in Chitwan

Length of stay is an important factor in tourism development. It is possible to earn foreign currency. Most of the tourists expected that to increase the length stay of tourist necessary to preserve the infrastructure required for tourism development. Only increase

the inflow number of tourist may not be possible to achieve your targets. Because with the increasing number of stay of tourists in Chitwan, the local people of this place has been benefited and demand of the local goods have been increased. Thus, the economic condition of Chitwan has been strong. The duration of stay tourists visiting was presented in table no. 5

**Table No.5**  
**Length of Stay of Tourists in Chitwan**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Duration Period</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Two days	26	40.00
2.	Three days	15	23.07
3.	Four days	11	16.92
4.	Five days	7	10.76
5.	Six days	4	6.15
6.	More than seven days	2	3.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey2010

The table shows that the majority of 40 percent of tourists stayed in Chitwan for two days. It is followed by 18.46 percent of tourists visited for three days. The least percentage that is 3.07 percent tourists visited Chitwan for more than seven days. Among all the visitors of Nepal, its 25 percent visitors visited in Chitwan. The average length of stay of tourists in National is 11.78 days in 2008. If the length of stay of tourists in Chitwan is increased, the local people of Chitwan may be benefited because demand of the local goods may be increased due to increment in length of stay of tourists. Hence, the economic condition of Chitwan may be strong.

#### **4.7 Occupation of Visiting Tourist**

Different occupational tourists used to visit Chitwan. 65 numbers of respondents were interviewed. Among them some of were students, businessmen, servicer and others. The number of different occupation of tourists was presented in table no.6.

**Table No.6**  
**Occupation of visiting Tourists**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Business	8	12.31
2.	Student	10	15.39
3.	Service	12	18.46
4.	Others	35	53.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey 2010

The table shows that about 12.31 percent tourists were businessmen. Similarly, 15.39 percent were students and 18.46 percent were engaged in services and remaining 53.84 percent were engaged in other different occupations.

#### **4.8 Income variation of Hotels in Chitwan**

Income variation of hotel was also a main source for generating the revenue of the government. The inflow of tourists in Chitwan in the last two year was satisfactory than before. Due to the peacefulness of the country the inflow of tourists in Chitwan in the last two year was satisfactory than before. This helped to increase the income of hotels. Followed by the rule of HAN, the total numbers of hotels are divided into 5 categories. Among them differently categorized 37 hotels were being asked their annual income presented in table no.7.

**Table No.7**  
**Income variation of Hotel in Chitwan**

S.N.	Type of hotel	Annual income	No. of hotel	Percentage
1.	Distinction Class	5to 7 crore	5	13.51
2.	Super Deluxe	68 lakh to 5 crore	13	35.14
3.	Deluxe	61 to 68 lakh	10	27.03
4.	Standard	49 to 61 lakh	6	16.22
5.	Budget	Below 49 lakh	3	8.10
Total			37	100

Source; field survey 2010

The table shows that the majority of the Super Deluxe Class hotels in Chitwan (13hotels) have annual income 68 lakh to 5 crore. Annual income of Distinct Class hotels has remained 5 to 7 crore it was comparatively high revenue/income of hotels similarly 5<sup>th</sup> Budget Class hotels income remained lower than the other hotels. The annual income of the differently categorized hotels at Chitwan has been taken on an average basis.

#### **4.9 Land Value of Chitwan**

Data was collected in the specific tourist spot, Sauraha. Depending upon the primary data, land value of Chitwan was determined. With the economic impact of tourism, the value of land and land use have been changed of private ownership while the income sources were increased, the living pattern also changed with time, expenditure pattern, land use system, and immigration in spatial context. Higher the demand of goods and services, the price usually increases. Increasing the number of tourist tends to demand of more infrastructure and other attributes and the impact automatically generated to supply the demands. To identify the value of land, 30 percent hotels/lodges were asked by random sampling. Following table shows that there was remarkable difference in land value before or since 30 years to at present time period.



**Table No. 8**  
**Land Value of Sauraha**

<b>Parameters</b>		<b>Sauraha</b>
Valuation of land per Kattha before 30 years in NRs.	Mean	4300
	Maximum	5000
	Minimum	3000
Valuation of land per Kattha before 15 years in NRs.	Mean	20,000
	Maximum	25,000
	Minimum	17,000
Valuation of land per Kattha (at present) now in NRs.	Mean	7,00,000
	Maximum	8,00,000
	Minimum	2,20,000

Source; Field Survey 2010

The table shows that the land value has been changed drastically. Most of the respondents had same view that was the cause of tourism. Stakeholders hotel owners and local people expected that increment in land price of Chitwan was good for their economy. Field survey further revealed that there were few (37 of respondents in Sauraha) changes in their regular land use system but they didn't want to explore from which system to what system they have changed. In case of land use before respondents construct their houses, 70% households made their house in cultivated land in Sauraha.

#### **4.10 Use of Local Resources**

Buying the products from the any souvenir shop contributes 10 percent to a good source. It is dedicated to nature and wildlife conservation. Thus, 10 percent of the mentioned amount was used to help protect the forest vegetation; hence, saving endangered species like the one-horned Indian Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and Asiatic wild Elephant, to name of few, from each product visitor buy. It has played a vital contribution to save the beautiful Eco-system.

To reduce the confusion, there were made so many notice boards/ hoarding boards that were also included in Broucers of special tourist spot CNP. Different hotel

included slide show of varieties of animals, birds and rivers to reduce the visitors' confusion what where is? There were Elephant Breeding Center, Wildlife Display and Information Center, Tharu Cultural Museum, different animal's statue etc. This helped to preserve the beautiful Eco-system.

With this, women user groups' souvenir shop offers the variety of natural gifted beautiful scene, birds, animals and local cultural attraction producing by hand for gifts and souvenirs for visitors. For the production of such souvenir, (handicrafts, pictures/photos and arts/pictures) most of the local people were involved. If it is favourite, tourists don't hesitate to buy these souvenirs although they were expensive. Among these products, handicrafts were more popular to the visitors. Various products types are presented below in the table no 9.

**Table No.9**  
**Types of Production**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Product type</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Handicrafts	27	41.54
2	Pictures/photos	21	32.31
3	Arts/paints	17	26.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that majority of tourist demand handicrafts (41.54%) followed by Picture/photos (31.31%). Also we found that the least percentage (26.15%) tourists demand the Art/paint. These local products help to increase the employees and earning foreign currency. It provides positive economic impact in economy.

## CHAPTER V

### TOURISM PRODUCTS OF CHITWAN

#### 5.1 Introduction

Bharatpur is the headquarters of Chitwan district at a distance of 145 kilometers from Kathmandu. Chitwan is one of the few remaining undisturbed ruins of the 'Terai region' which formally extended over the foothills of Nepal. The Chitwan National Park has been enlisted in Natural World Heritage site in 1984. It is rich in flora and fauna. One of the last populations of one horned Asiatic rhinoceros inhabit in the park, which is also one of the last refuges for the Bengal tigers.

The highlight for most visitors to the Terai is a visit to Chitwan National Park and Parsa wildlife Reserve, recreated out of the once- fertile rice and wheat fields that quickly covered the Rapti valley after the fall from power of the Rana rule in the 1950s. Park, covering 932 sq km, was the first of Nepal's extensive network of wildlife sanctuaries. The valley is bed of the Narayani River, Rapti River and other streams and feeders join Narayani to become the second –largest tributary of the scared Ganges that flows approximately 200 km to the South.

Before the park's creation in 1973, Nepal's population explosion had pushed migrants down from the hills, forcing the indigenous Tharu tribes into this area, which was formally reserved as royal hunting grounds. Using slash and burn techniques, they opened up the forests and planted rice and grain. Concerned with the destruction of its traditional hunting grounds, Nepal's former royal family planned new strategies for the protection of its wildlife. The twin towns of Bharatpur and Narayanghat are the nearest urbancenters to Chitwan Bharatpur role in the lowland infrastructure is as an airfield for what the domestic air carrier rashly promises are the daily flights to Kathmandu. Narayanghat, lying on the banks Narayani, and known as the gateway to Chitwan, is in fact the major junction on the east-West Highway, with a spur climbing up through the hills along the east bank of the Narayani to Mugling, the main junction town between Kathmandu and Pokhara on the Prithvi Highway. It is also a vital administrative and commercial center of the Terai and indeed the ethnic capital of the indigenous people of

this region, the Tharus. Bustling Narayanghat with sizeable industries and flourishing market is also something of a pilgrimage spot. Each year, during Maghe Sankranti (middle of January), tens of thousands flock to the nearby village of Devghat where devotees immerse themselves at the confluence of the Kali Gandaki with the waters of the Trisuli- Marsyangdi. There are immense tourism products available in Chitwan. Among them some important tourism products are presented.

## **5.2 Some Important Tourism Products of Chitwan**

### **5.2.1 Chitwan National Park (CNP)**

CNP stands as a successful testimony of nature conservation in South Asia. This is the first NP of Nepal, officially gazetted in 1973 to preserve the unique eco- system of significant value of 932 sq km area.

CNP is located in sub-tropical low lands of inner Terai and most of tourist receiving NP of Nepal. Recognizing its unique ecosystems of international significance, UNESCO declared CNP a World Heritage site in 1984. The park consists of Churia hills, ox-bow lakes, and the flood plains of the Rapti, Reu and Narayani Rivers. The park is directly connected to the Parsa Wildlife Reserve (PWR). It is rich in flora and fauna. One of the last populations of one-horned Asiatic Rhinoceros inhabit in the park, which is also one of the last refuges for the Bengal tigers. Based on the digital data base the CNP, it is the home for more than 55 mammal species, over 600 birds, and 55 amphibians, reptiles, rare Marsh mugger Crocodile, Elephant etc. There are eight entry points of NP, of which seven entry points are well-known as hotel entry gate. Anyone visiting Chitwan doesn't miss to visit CNP from the entry point of Sauraha via Tandi (Ratnanagar). Annually, more than one hundred thousand tourist visited CNP it is more than 25 percent of whole Nepal (DNPWC, 2007/08).

### **5.2.2 Elephant breeding Centre**

The Elephant breeding centre at Khorsor, Sauraha is government owned and its purpose is to raise the young elephants, and to train them to convey tourists around the region. Naturalist demonstrated how elephant's meals are prepared and how they eat in

the elephant breeding centre. The best time to catch the elephant is mid- afternoon, when they are sure to around for feeding.

### **5.2.3 Beeshazar (20 Thousand) Lake**

Beeshazar (20 Thousand) Lake is located in the southern corner of Bharatpur. The lake is very attractive for the bird lovers and serves as an important bird watching centre. The lake area houses lots of crocodiles and thus is equally attractive for the reptile lovers. The Lake lies inside the jungle of Royal Chitwan National Park. Ornithologists observe that the lake maintains an eco-balance and stable habitat for a large number of migratory and non-migratory bird's species. Beeshazar Lake lies just 5 km south from the city centre (Chaubishkothi) of Bharatpur. The site is annex for the tourist to take more enjoy in Chitwan (DDC 2008).

### **5.2.4 Meghauli**

Meghauli is situated 25km south from Bharatpur. It is adjoined to the CNP. The place is popular in the world as Hattipolo (Elephant Race) game. Nowhere is the contrast between protected and unprotected areas more starkly visible than on the airfield at Meghauli. There is a huge flat area of common land had been grazed down to sward as smooth as a billiard-table. It is possible to observe wild animals such as one horned rhino, Bengal Tiger, Crocodile, deer, etc with this main place of tharu culture habitat increased its attraction to the visitors.

### **5.2.5 B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital**

B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital is the main cancer hospital of Nepal. This hospital was established with the help of the Government of People's Republic of China in 1994, with all cancer treatment facilities this is the meager cancer treatment institution in the country. This hospital is named after B.P. Koirala, the democratic leader and the first elected prime minister of Nepal. This hospital is situated at Krishnapur, Bharatpur.

### **5.2.6 Devghat**

Devghat is religious sites if Chitwan. It is one of the most holy places for Hindus and is located in ward no.1, on the banks of Narayani and Kali Gandaki river junction. Various caves and temples of Hindu God and Goddesses are located. Devghat also holds

a very beautiful natural attraction because of the two main and holy rivers. It is just 7 km from the city centre of Bharatpur. Each year, during Maghe Sankranti tends to thousand flock to the near by village of Devghat where devotes. The main attractions of this holy place are Ganeshwor Ashram, Chacreshwor Shila, Sita Cave, Basistha Cave, harihar Temple, etc. Like this, there are other so many religious sites available in Chitwan for example: Ganesh, Kalika temple Chitrashhari, Shivapanchayan Mandir, Balmiki Ashram etc.

### **5.2.7 Rampur Agriculture Campus**

Rampur Campus was developed in different Project Periods (1976-1992) funded by USAID and World Bank I and II includes office buildings, auditoriums, faculty and staff housing, library, classrooms, laboratories, girls, boys and Post Graduate hostels with a capacity of 750 students, covered hall, sports and recreation centers, cafeteria, veterinary teaching hospital, farm machinery Workshop, dispensary, post office, nursery and secondary school. The academic program of Institution at Rampur campus has been organized into 20 instructional departments.

The campus has directly and indirectly boosted the economy of the farmers residing near the campus. Farmers have also benefited from different types of agricultural projects at the campus. However, the research and extension activities have not been efficient and effective due to a lack of funding.

Rampur campus has well laid out farms for students teaching or research. Total area of Campus is 235 ha with Agronomy (51 ha.), Horticulture (28 ha.), Livestock and fish farms (98 ha.).

### **5.2.8 The Chitwan Chepang Hills Trail (CCHT)**

The CCHT is Historical sites of Chitwan. It is unique place because of one of most ethnic cultures of Nepal-Chepang Culture. With the participation of DDC, TRPAP was started in 2001 to different development programs for the poverty alleviation in villages through the tourism. Targeting Nepal Tourism Year 2011, NTB has been promoting the programs of TRPAP i.e. village tourism in Chitwan. Because to achieve his targets not possible from only facilitates hotels, restaurants and bars.

The unique natural and cultural heritages along with the scenic spender of the mountainous country enchant and attract visitors from all over the world. Chepangs, believed to be influenced by Tamangs, speak their own distinct language, leading a nomadic life and their primary lifestyle, hunting foraging for wild roots and fishing and traditional farming near jungles. A Praja Pande (faith healer) can be an interesting figure for cultural tourists to be introduced to. They inhabit the remote and sparse contours of Chitwan and other three Makwanpur, Gorkha and Dhading districts. Other different ethnic groups are found in this region are Tharu, Musahar, Satahar, Danuwar, Tamang, Kumal, Magar and Gurung, including various caste-grouped people.

#### **5.2.8.1 The Major Attractions in the Region**

The Chitwan Chepang Hills Trail, Hattibang, Upperdang Gadi, Jayandala, Shaktikhor offers a rare combination of cultural and sightseeing experience. A stay in the beautiful home of the villagers as guests and sharing their meals is a journey of discovery in itself. The unique culture in this area, birds watching, and other cultural attractions add to experience. The major attractions in the region are as follows.

**Hattibang:** Hattibang, the first night halt on the way from Hugdi Bazaar, offers good scenery of the surrounding mountains and touch of Magar, Chepang and Giripuri Culture, at the several home stays and community managed guesthouse. Villagers give cultural performance for visitors on request and offer local handicrafts on sale as souvenirs.

**Siraichuli :** Siraichuli (1,945m), one of the highest hills of Mahabharat range, offers spectacular views of the mountains and magnificent sunrise and sunset views. The view includes a wide range of Himalayan Peaks such as Rolwaling, Gaurishankar, Langtang, Annapurna range, Dhaulagiri, CNP etc. The trek to Siraichuli from Hattibang is challenging through rough landscape and vegetation.

**Jayandaala:** Jayandaala village on the trail is a Chepang settlement where tourists can have a cultural experience. Next is Chisapanitar, which is a popular bird watching site. More than 250 varieties of bird species are found here. The dense forest in this region is also home to many wild animals.

**Uperdangadhi:** Another interesting place is Upardangadhi, which used to be the headquarters of Chitwan till early 1962. The remains of a historic fort that defended the surrounding countryside are still here, sitting at 1,275m, which is said to have been built by Shatru Bhanjan Shah. Offering spectacular views, camping service is available through community along with home stay facilities.

**Shaktikhor:** Shaktikhor, where the trek formally ends gives ample opportunity to visitors for a wholesome cultural experience. Home stay experience, cultural shows, Chepang Museum and visitor's information center; caves and waterfalls around Shaktikhor make Shaktikhor a unique experience. Travelling to Chitram waterfall on the next day and stay at Chepang houses in Majhbang village of Siddhi VDC is another attraction. And other Chepang Museum and Shaktikhor Tourist Information Center are also available in the CCHT.

### **5.3 Emergence of Tourism Facilities**

Tourism facilities are an essential part of tourism. It plays an important role for the motivation of tourist. It includes the number of standard hotels, trained manpower, accommodation capacity, communication, transportation, security, etc. These are the basic requirements for the tourism promotion. But the problem is that only 5 percent trained manpower were found in field survey in every hotels. Besides these facilities, post facilities, guide facilities, air facilities, bank and medical facilities are available in Chitwan.

#### **5.3.1 Growth of Hotels Industry in Chitwan**

Tourism of Chitwan was started in 1962 by the then Director of Tiger Tops Mr. John Copeman with a 4 bed tented camp. Today, 7 concessionaire Distinction class resorts are operating inside the park with 448 bed capacities. The major tourist spot Sauraha of Bacchauli VDC that lies just outside the park started during 1977 with only a couple of lodges. Today, 67 concessionaire hotels/lodges are operating outside the park. Like this, 30 hotels are affiliated with small Cottage Industry (SCI), Chitwan.



According to the president of Chitwan Tourism Development Committee (CTDC) Dillip Mainali, hotels that are not affiliated with HAN (Sauraha Side) were not categorized. Only 8 hotels are recorded in CTDC like hotel Golaghat Resort in Megghauli, Hotel Paradise in Megghauli, Hotel Riverside Spring resort in Kurintar, Hotel Dalima in Kurintar, Hotel Global in Bharatpur, Hotel Central Palm in Bharatpur, Hotel Narayani Safari in Patihani and Hotel Mani in Wankatta were recorded in CTDC. He also informed that no Motel is available in Chitwan. Only one Motel is in Kurintar but it has been closed.

### **5.3.2 Standard of Hotel**

Existing hotels in Chitwan is of different standards. All hotels have their common dinning halls, bedrooms. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel to another. Generally, hotels are divided into five categories according to price charged, facilities and investment. There are Distinction class, Super Deluxe Class, Deluxe Class, Standard Class and Budget Class.

There are 7 resorts inside the park, which are kept in Distinction Class. They are Gaida Wildlife Camp, Chitwan Jungle Lodge, Machan Wildlife Resort, Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge, Island Jungle Resort, Temple Tiger Jungle Lodge and Narayani Safari Lodge. These hotels are constructed by the assistance of financial institution. The facilities available in these hotels are like one star hotel and they are more expensive than others. These hotels pay the royalty to the government.

16 Super Deluxe Class hotels are operating in Chitwan. The Super Deluxe Class hotels are established outside the park of Chitwan. The facilities of these hotels are same as the Distinction Class hotels but only the differentiation is the rate of hotels.

The Deluxe hotels are located outside the park. The facilities of these hotels are same as the hotels of Super Deluxe but only the differentiation is that they don't have Swimming Pools. The majority of hotels in Chitwan are of Standard Class. These hotels are the medium types of hotels of Chitwan. The fifth Budget Class hotels are known as low facilitates hotels. They have few rooms and small area. Rare numbers of hotels are operating of these Class.

The restaurant facilities are provided according to their standard. The hotel business is running in high competition so the management of hotel is trying to provide all facilities as they can.

Development of tourism infrastructure in Chitwan is a recent phenomenon. Available infrastructures are listed below:

1. Accommodation
2. Communication
3. Transportation
4. Security
5. Elephant riding

Beside these facilities, post facilities, power facilities, guide facilities are available in Chitwan.

### 5.3.3 Development of Hotels and its Accommodation Capacity in Chitwan

Accommodation facilities play the most important part to increase the number of tourists. The demand for accommodation away from home is a main demand of travelling. In recent year it has incurred on accommodation, eating drinking. At present, 112 hotels/resorts /14 restaurants and bars are operating in Chitwan. Among these, 74 hotels/resorts were recorded Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), Chitwan, 30 hotels were recorded with 433 employment in Small Cottage Industry (SCI), 8 hotels were recorded in Chitwan Tourism Development Committee(CTDC) and only 14 restaurants were recorded with 148 employments in Restaurant and Bar Association Nepal (REBAN), Chitwan. Now, more than 10 hotels are operating without any concessionaire including 2000 direct employees but indirectly so many employees involved in these hotels. The capacity and total employment pattern of hotels were presented in table no10.

**Table No.10**  
**Capacity of hotels in Chitwan**

Situation of Hotels	Total Employment			Total Rooms	Total Beds
	Male	Female	Total		

Inside the CNP	531	16	547	224	448
Sauraha Tourist Centre	1065	145	1210	1033	2741
Bharatpur, Kurintar and Meghauri	200	41	241	215	460
<b>Total</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>3649</b>

Source; HAN and CTDC 2010.

Above table shows that majority of male employees were involved in hotels than the female employees. Only 202 female were involved in hotels but most of them were in lower level. The table also shows that hotels were operating 1472 rooms with 3649 bed capacity in Chitwan.

### 5.3.3.1 Charge of Accommodation According to the Standard

The different categorizes of accommodation were available only in major touristic place Sauraha of Chitwan. It was difficult to categorize charge and facilities, available room's facilities as well as on investment basics. The price variation of accommodation is also a crucial factor for the growth of lodges as well as tourism industry. There were no rules and regulation for pricing the rooms and beds. Although there was an association of the hotel owners and lodges, it was very passive. The cost of hotel is cheapest due to the bargaining system or perfect competition between the hotels. The room rent depends upon the season and the inflow of tourist. Such rule was not applying to the Distinction Class hotels. The price variation on accommodation was presented in table.11.

**Table No. 11**

### **Charge of Accommodation According to the Standard**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Type of hotels</b>	<b>On Season</b>	<b>Off Season</b>
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		Single Bed Room (in US\$)	Double Bed Room (in US\$)	Single Bed Room (in US\$)	Double Bed Room (in US\$)
1.	Distinction Class	-	150	-	150
2.	Super Deluxe	29	40	23	33
3.	Deluxe	24	29	22	28
4.	Standard	23	28	21	25
5.	Budget	20	25	15	20

Source; Field Survey2010

The table shows that there were constant rates for Double room of the Distinction Class hotels in both on season and off season. There were not facility about booking a single bed room by visitors, they should book twin sharing bed room though he/ she is only one. But there was a fluctuating in the off- season and on season for charging the bed room of second Super Deluxe to last Budget Class hotel. The Bed room charge was comparatively high in Distinction Class hotel, i.e. \$ 150for double bed room. It was also found that the charge of hotels depends upon their distributed facility.

#### **5.3.4 Communication**

Communication facility is necessary to promote the number of tourists in the tourist spot. It is an important tool for the tourism industry. Through the key informants, we found that all of the hotels have communication facilities for the visitors. The electricity has been the main problem for the use of these facilities due to the load shedding. For the temporary solution of these, some of them use generator but it is more costly. So it can reduce the number of visitors. That was presented table no.12.

**Table No.12**  
**Communication Facilities**

<b>S. N</b>	<b>Type of hotels</b>	<b>No. of Hotels with Telephone</b>	<b>No. of Hotels</b>
-------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------

		<b>and Internet</b>	<b>only Telephone</b>
1.	Distinction Class	5	
2.	Super Deluxe	13	
3.	Deluxe	8	2
4.	Standard	4	2
5.	Budget	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>

Source; Field Survey 2010

From the above table we found that only Telephone was available all of the hotels but the internet and email were also used most of the hotels. Rare of the hotels were not used the internet and e-mail due to the problem of electricity.

### **5.3.5 Transportation**

Transportation helps to visit different part of the area for site seeing. The means of transportation decide the tourism volume. The tourists spend about half of their holiday money on transportation and travels, while other half on accommodation and other activities. Chitwan is 145 km far from Kathmandu. It is central place for visit travel by bus and air from Kathmandu, Birgung, Bhairahawa, and Pokhara. During the tourist season at least 120-130 vehicles daily run in Chitwan and 25-35 vehicles inside the park.

The various means and transportation like Local bus, Travel Coach, Car/Own vehicles, Motorcycles are available for tourists to travel from Kathmandu to Chitwan. The air transportation is also available from Kathmandu to Bharatpur, Chitwan. Many means of transportation used by the tourists visiting Chitwan was presented in table no.13.

**Table No. 13**  
**Means of Transportation used by the visitors**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Means of Transportation</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Aeroplane	16	24.62
2.	Land :		
A	Car/ Own vehicles	6	9.23
B	Local bus	12	18.46
C	Travel Coach	27	41.54
D	Motor cycle	4	6.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey2010

Above table shows that the majority of 41.54 percent tourists visit Chitwan by Travel Coach and 24.62 percent followed by aeroplane. The table also shows that only 6.15 percents tourists visit Chitwan by Motorcycle. So if sometime there may be Strike/ Banda at this period, government should permit to drive the travel coach.

### **5.3.6 Purposes to visit in Chitwan**

Tourist can get delightful travelling from the elephant riding. Elephant safari provides an opportunity to get a close view of the endangered One-horned Rhinoceros. One may also a glimpse of the elusive Bengal Tiger. Elephant riding is the only safe best way to observe wild animals. There were 34 private elephants, NTNC 5 elephants and 56 were government elephants. Private elephants were not permitted to entry the CNP. So, they use only community forest.

Tourists visited Chitwan for different purposes like NP and animals, Peaceful Environment, Sightseeing, Recreation and Elephant Riding, Culture and Study and Research. This is presented table no.14.

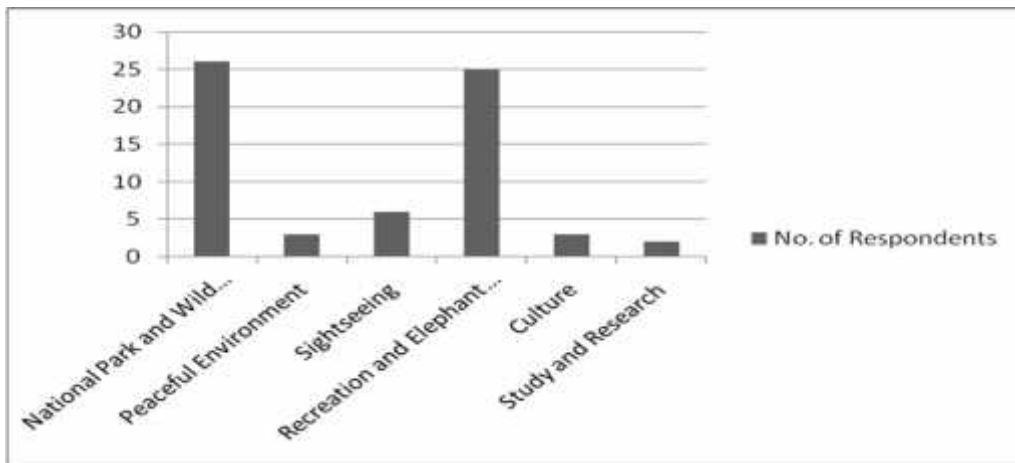
**Table No.14**  
**Purposes to visit in Chitwan**

S.N.	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	National Park and Wild animals	26	40.00
2.	Peaceful Environment	3	4.62
3.	Sightseeing	6	9.23
4.	Recreation and Elephant Riding	25	38.46
5.	Culture	3	4.62
6.	Study and Research	2	3.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey2010

Above table shows that majority of 40 percent tourists visited for NP for Wild animals and 38.46 percent followed for Elephant Riding. The least number of visitors visited for the Study and Research only 3.07percent. For the NP and wild animals, Sightseeing, Peaceful Environment, visitors necessarily need to ride an elephant. For the Study and Research, it is also necessary to ride the elephant inside the park and cultural museum. Realizing the view of visitors, the GON and private or hotel owner's own self used the elephant for the tourist service.

**Figure No.3**  
**Purposes to visit in Chitwan**



Source; Table No.14

### 5.3.7 Security

Tourism should experience a feeling of safety while travelling on place to another new place. Chitwan is such a place where is no any doubt about peace and beauty. Existence of Nepal army help to camp near to/ close to hotel sites/ situated in Chitwan provided feeling of further security to tourists and hotels owners. Now, there is regular patrolling of CNP and protection unit. CNP and the protection unit have intensified camping and sweeping operations in sensitive areas. CNP, at present, has 18 joint posts of park staff and Nepal Army. In addition, there are 13 posts of Nepal Army and 16 posts of park staff. Altogether, there are 47 posts for security CNP, (Kasara). But there is no Tourist police in Chitwan. Flood is a challenge for security of tourist, hotels and hoteliers in the rainy season. So the good dam is necessary mainly in North edge of the river. So the hotels owner are expecting to make tourist area from the government and provide the facility and aid which are mostly necessary and given to the other tourist area.

#### **5.4 Tourism Activities in Chitwan**

There was made so many other services for the observation of these immense natural attractions like Tharu Stick Dance, Village Tour, Bird Watching, Elephant Ride, Jungle Drive, Horse Cart Ride, Sunset and sunrise view, Jungle Walk, Swimming Program, Meditation Programme, Lakes, Chure Hill Trek, etc.

For the development of tourism in Chitwan, so many services are available for the visitors, which are discussed below.

##### **5.4.1 Stick Dance**

Tharu cultural dance is one of the famous cultural dances of Chitwan and of Terai sector which is shown in almost all of the hotels for tourist at evening. Tharu people are the indigenous inhabitants of Chitwan. Tharu tribes live in plain land of Chitwan out of 15 castes; Rajput and Warer are known as Chitauniya Tharu. The appearance of the Tharu originated form Rajasthan.

The Tharus have a rich culture followed by a number of customs and manners. This group of people would wear more than 30 types of different ornaments. The Tharu ornaments wore by a Tharu lady from head to leg shows the magnificent picturesque. The



Tharu lady who stands on the traditional fashion will create the attraction. The Tharu male also wear an ornament in his ear. The indigenous group's people have a very rich culture.

The Tharus have their own distinct culture, beautiful song and dance. The world famous dance of the Tharu community can be identified as;

- Lauro nach (stick dance)
- Damphu nach (peacock feather bowing round dance)
- Bali Bhitrauni nach (harvesting dance)
- Bhajeli nach (Big stick moving dance)

Similarly, Tharu house could be attractively made creeds plastered with a mixture of clay and cow dung, as is Tharus traditional practice. Mainly, the rectangular shaped and North–South oriented house should be decorated with "Tiks" patterns or with picture of flowers, animal and plants. It will give extra feelings to the tourists. The way to life and culture of other ethnic groups are equally interesting. Now, there are also Brahmin, Chettri, Chepang, Magar and Gurung, they are from hillside west of Chitwan.

#### **5.4.2 Bird Watching**

Chitwan is a paradise for bird watching to the visitors. There are more than 600 species of birds in the park. Among the endangered birds, Bengal Florican, Giant Hornbill, Lesser Florican, Paradise Flycatcher, Black and White Stork are the main. A few most colorful and common birds are Kingfisher, Peafowl and different species of Egrets, Hoopoe, Jungle Owlet and Spotted Dove etc.

The appropriate period can be scheduled at September–November and February–April when migrants arrive. More than 285 species of birds are seen easily in Chitwan. For example; common Peacock, Jungle owl, Green Pigeon, Sun Birds, parrot, woodpecker, Bulbul, Drogues vulture, Eagle were listed as protected birds and so on are found.

By late April, winter birds would migrate where as other birds would arrive for nesting. At the breeding time, the birds sing a song with sweet melodies. The bird like Owls and cuckoos sing a song at night. And other some birds are annual migrants birds may be seen in Chitwan.

### **5.4.3 Elephant Riding**

Seated high on the back of a trained elephant can explore the grasslands and core area of the park visit. Tourists can get delightful travelling from the elephant riding. At present, 56 governments, 34 private and 5 NTNC rideable elephants were serviced to the tourists.

Elephant Safari provides an opportunity to get a close view of the endangered One-horned Rhinoceros. One may also get a glimpse of the Bengal tiger and other reptiles and amphibians. Elephant riding is the only safe best way to observe wild animals.

Tourist can visit Hattisar by a short walk of 7km from the Tandi Bazaar. The best time to catch the elephant is mid- afternoon, when they are sure to around for feeding time. The elephant breeding center at Kasara, gives information of domesticated elephant and the baby elephant born there.

### **5.4.4 Jungle Driving**

Drive into the heart of the park for a good chance to spot the rare species. The drive takes a long time-worn trail with great opportunities to observe the big animals. About 20 km west from Bharatpur, there is chances to visit the park headquarter Kasara, Gharials breeding center and Vulture breeding centre. The center is housed with a number of breeding and hatching ponds to produce and rear the animals until they are ready for release in the wild.

Based on the digital data base the DNPWC, since 1981 to 2007, 691 gharials have been released in different river systems. Out of 691, 339 were released in Narayani, 99 in Rapti, 85 in Koshi, 50 in Babai, 35 in Kali Gandaki and 23 in Karnali River. There are only two Gharials breeding centers in Thakurdwara of Bardia National Park and next one

has got a chance of Kasara of CNP. In Nepal, Gharial is listed as protected animal under NP and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029, as critically endangered in IUCN Red Data Book. Gharial faces many threats due to flooding and dam construction in rivers, habitat destruction and decline in flood quality and quantity, over fishing, use of gill nets and river poisoning compounded the problem manifold. Gharial is the only surviving member of Gavialidae family. It mostly inhabits large bodied, deep, fast flowing river in the plain.

#### **5.4.5 Trekking**

Most of the hotels of Chitwan offer unusual and delightful trekking inside and outside the CNP. There are seasonal jeep able road inside the park, which helps to walk in the jungle. There are more foot trails running as spiders net which also help to foot ride in the jungle. Since CNP is main tourist spot of Chitwan, all trekking start from here. At present there are many trekking routes existing in the Chitwan.

- Every hotels to CNP and CNP to Devghat
- CNP to Beesazar Lake and other Lakes which are remained in Chitwan
- CNP to CCHT, Shaktikhor, Siraichuli

Walking with guide is best way to observe the parks prolific bird life. The region is an important stopover spot for migratory species in December and March.

#### **5.5 Potential for further economic contribution of the region**

Easy accessibility, developing infrastructure and increasing inflow number of tourist are the bright prospect of tourism development in Chitwan for the further economic contribution of the region. Because of economic contribution of Chitwan, it depends upon the inflow number of tourist.

At present context, the inflow number of tourist has shrunk only in CNP, but in Chitwan there are so many prospects of tourist centers like CNP, Beeshazaar Lake, Rhino Lake, Meghauri, edge of Narayani and Rapti rivers. To visualize natural destinations: Siraichuli, Kabilash Dada; Religious tourist destinations Devghat, Bageshwori, Chitrasari, Kalika, Ganeshthan, Panchapandav, Balmiki Asharm,; Historical

Destinations: Uperdang Gadhi, Showmeshwor Gadhai Kabilash Gadhi, Kankalicoat, CCHT are the other important tourist destination centers that should be taken as slide show in different tourist centers published its booklets, include website, its feature prospects may be possible to reach tourist place. For this, there is necessity to develop the tourism infrastructure that tends to increases the inflow the tourist. The number of tourist is directly related to national treasury which can be allowed to flourish as one of the main components of local economic development programs.

There are no tourists who feel that there is no scope for future development of tourism in Chitwan, but those tourists who are educated and sincere about the NP and wild animals are not satisfied of the method of governing jungle ride by jeep and vehicle. According to them, this method disturbs the habitat that is not favourable to the NP and wild animals. The stakeholders and hotel owners expected that there is no coordination between planners/government and inside hotels and outside the hotels because outside hotel owners, stakeholders and tourists suspect about future scope of tourism in Chitwan. Some of the stakeholders and hotel owners expected that tourism of Chitwan will be dying out of 10 years. Thus, there is confusion about further economic contribution of the region. Because economic contribution is correlated to the tourism of Chitwan, the close proximity if CNP is necessary to attract a number of visitors, which greatly enhanced the development of resorts or hotels and other servicing infrastructures, as modern village is now covered in to a most popular location resorts with highly standard hotels, restaurants and other facilities. But there are not any star hotels. To achieve the targets of Nepal Tourism Year 2011, it is necessary to elaborate the different slides of features of varying tourist destination centers of this region.

## CHAPTER VI

### IMPACT OF TOURISM IN CHITWAN

#### 6.1 Introduction

Tourism is to bring positive economic, social, cultural and environment impact in the touristic area. The society of touristic place starts tourism activities and visitors start coming to the destination, there will certainly be changed in the interlinkages between environmental resource and the society. With increase in the numbers of tourists, the number of resorts, hotels, restaurants and bars, banks, airways, travel agencies, schools and colleges and several industries are also increased. They needs more fuel, more space and more job pressure than before in order to run tourism business in the society. As the time, pattern of using natural resources, skill and responsibility of the society people change, whatever is the magnitude, in the priorities of the society. This change ultimately manifest in the changes in the economic, social, cultural and environmental condition. We have to accept the fact that other kinds of development activities, where tourism is not only facts that would have brought certain changes in these dimensions. With the aim of maximizing positive impacts, simultaneously taking care to minimize the negative impacts is an important point of the society. The society should constantly go on looking into the impacts which tourism activities are bringing. For this, the society should set up an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism to see if they are in the right track. We discuss below the positive and negative changes that tourism can bring.

#### 6.2 Economic Impact

Tourism is one of the main factors to change economic condition of Chitwan. Earning from tourism occupies an important factor in the national economy of a country. The flow of money generated by tourists expenditure multiplies as it passes through various sectors of the economy. In this way, there was no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of young men in Chitwan were becoming financially good. Employment ranged from the manpower working for the hotels, lodges, resorts and restaurants and bars sector. From these business activities the economic activities to supply necessary intermediate goods and services needed to produce the touristic goods and services.

Besides this, there was higher level of expenditure from the people who are getting either direct or indirect benefits. Thus, there may be direct, indirect and induced effects of tourism in the society.

There will be higher level of economic activities, which overall affect the society as a whole. This can unnecessarily increase the price of land, building materials and affect all those who were not involve in the tourism activities. Channeling the resources for the satisfaction of tourists, conspicuous consumption, demonstration effect, low preservation, dependence on tourism were some of the major negative impacts that tourism can cause in any society.

Tourism help to increase resorts, hotels, restaurants and bars banks airways, travel agencies and several industries. It generates employment and income in several sectors of the economy. We discussed as below differently.

### **6.2.1 Employment Pattern**

Earning from tourism occupies an important factor in the national economy of a country. The flow of money generated by tourists expenditure multiplies as it passes through various sectors of the economy. In this way, there was no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of young men in Chitwan were becoming financially good employment ranged from the manpower working for the hotels, lodges, resorts and restaurants and bars sector. Among the total 112 established hotels sector, almost 33 percents (37 hotels/resorts were sampled) establishments were on random basis. The outputs of these hotels, 912 total employees were working among these the numbers of female employees were only 82. It was only the 8.99 percent direct female employees. Most of them direct female employees were working on laundry. Similarly 10 percent of the employees were interviewed and half of them were female employees had same view was that the top majority of female employed were local Tharu Caste. Without top management employees of the resorts others male employees mostly were local people.

The jobless young people were eagerly taken up a job of cooking, driving, guiding and others. Thus, local people were economically benefitted from the opportunities available by tourism industry. And most of the local residents were also

benefited with the development of tourism industry in Chitwan. They found opportunity to sell their products to the hotels like handicrafts, painting/arts and pictures/photos and other agricultural, cultural products. They were also getting a reasonable price from the hotel owners. Tourism has changed the economic status as well as living standard of people. Basically, tourism in Chitwan created income, employment to the local people. The number of direct and indirect and salary pattern of hotel/ lodge and resorts of Chitwan presented in the table no.15

**Table No.15**  
**Direct Employment pattern of Hotels in Chitwan**

S.N.	Salary Pattern (Rs. per Month)	Number of direct employment					Total Percentage
		Male	% of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	
1.	Below Rs.4500	349	38.26	28	34.15	377	37.92
2.	4600 to 5000	288	31.57	19	23.17	307	30.89
3.	5,000 to 10,000	209	22.92	22	26.83	231	23.24
4.	10,000 to15,000	57	6.26	13	15.85	70	7.04
5.	Above Rs.15,000	9	0.99	-	-	9	0.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>912</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey 2010.

Above table shows that 912 direct male employees were engaged in hotel. The highest number of employees (38.26%) salary range from below Rs. 4500. This was lower than the commitment of the government of labor salary. Among them, below 1 percent of employees had got (Above Rs.15, 000) highest salary. The table also shows that the female were less employed in the comparison to male. In totality, 912 male were employed in various sectors but in case of female only 82 were employed. Like this, 54 male were earning the salary more than 10,000 in higher post but non female were employed in higher post. It means most of the female were involved in low range of salary comparison to male. Thus, we can be confident that the economic condition of the people of Chitwan goes under the control of male rather than female.

According to the interview of hotel owners and employees predict that more than 90 percent people were direct and indirect association with tourism sector. Indirect employment consists of different seasonal employees on daily wages such as woodcutters, laborer, plumber and others. Thus, there indirect employment people may be more than direct employment. Direct and indirect employees were presented differently categorized hotels presented in table no.1

**Table No. 16**

**Direct and Indirect Employees Pattern of Hotels in Chitwan**

Type of Hotel Class	No. of Hotel	Direct employees pattern			Indirect employees pattern		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Distinction Class	5	380	11	391	-	-	-
Super Deluxe	13	228	30	258	5	30	35
Deluxe	10	154	24	178	4	6	10
Standard	6	108	13	109	2	4	6
Budget	3	42	4	46	-	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>

Source; Field Survey2010

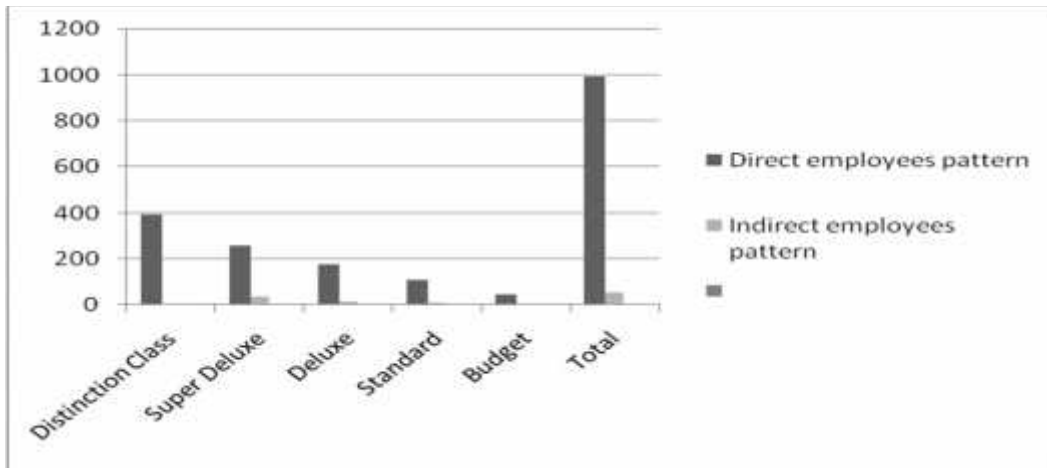
Above the table shows that majority direct employment pattern especially in Distinct Class (391) followed by Super Deluxe (258). The least number of employees involved in Budget Class only 46. Also we found that, the indirect employees were relatively lower than the direct employees. The highest numbers of employees were second Super Deluxe class (35) there was not anyone indirect employee in Distinct Class. The female employees were more than male in indirect pattern but female were less employed than comparison to male in direct pattern.

Most of the indirect female and male were uneducated and engaged in laundry. If they were unknown even about English there was chance to get opportunity of job in any post and learned foreigner's activities. Tourism may be good source to develop the internal power of follow to provide their children. Thus tourism has provided positive social and economic impact to the regional development. Education level also increased



with the employment pattern of backward ethnic group family. If a female is educated in a house, activities of that family also may be changed. So, the local backward ethnic group male and female employees should be increased.

**Figure No. 4**  
**Direct and Indirect Employment Pattern of Hotels in Chitwan**



Source: Table No. 16

### 6.2.2 Development of Airlines in Chitwan

To increase a number of tourists, airport and airlines are necessary. There are two airports Bharatpur and Meghauri. Bharatpur is located in the central part of the city connecting to Kathmandu and Pokhara. At present there are 5 domestic airlines. They are Nepal Airlines Corporation, Tara Airlines Corporation, Buddha Airlines Corporation, Sita Airlines Corporation and Lumbini Airlines Corporation. They have only 20 direct employees were involved in airlines of Chitwan. They expected that, the other workers are involved in centre office of these airlines. They make 7 to 11 flights per day. In tourist season, it would be more than 11 flights per day in Chitwan. Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC) is one of the oldest airlines of Chitwan. Like this, based on the digital data base of Nature Guides Association, Chitwan, Nepal 500 licensed holder and other 182 numbers of Nature Guides were operating in Chitwan. Rare number of Trekking Agencies were operating in Chitwan but anyone were recorded anywhere. At present, 2599 small and large size industries were established. In average more than 50 employees were involved in an industry.

### 6.2.3 Investment pattern

The investment pattern determines the standard of the hotels. Tourism in Chitwan was started in 1962 by then Director of Tiger Tops Mr. John Coapman with a 4 bed tented camp. Chitwan is firmly on the maps as a wildlife park of the highest international interest, and Tiger Tops has established itself as one of the most original and comfortable jungle lodges in the world (Gurung 1983). Today there are Distinction Class 7 concessionaire resorts operating inside the park with 448-bed capacity. At present 105 hotels and 14 restaurants and bars are operating in Chitwan. Now, more than 10 hotels were operating without any concessionaire including 2000 direct employees but indirectly so many employees involved in these hotels. The collected data about the capital investment were presented in table no.17.

**Table No.17**  
**Investment Patterns of Hotels in Chitwan**

S.N.	Type of Hotel Class	Investment in Rs.	No. of Hotels	Percentage of Hotel
1.	Distinction Class	Above 14 Crore	5	13.51
2.	Super Deluxe	6 to14 Crore	13	35.14
3.	Deluxe	5 to 6 Crore	10	27.03
4.	Standard	3 to 5 Crore	6	16.22
5	Budget	Below 3 Crore	3	8.10
<b>Total</b>			<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Field Survey2010

Above table shows that only 5 hotels were considered as Distinction Class having highest investment of more than 14 Crore. On the other hand, 8.10 percent of hotels/ lodges were considered as lower budget Class, with lowest investment of less than 3 Crore. It is observed that, the majority of hotels in Chitwan were in Super Deluxe and Deluxe category. It is observed that, there was not any facilitated of star hotels.

### 6.2.4 Development of financial institution in Chitwan

In short time period, financial institutions of Chitwan have grown significantly. Finance Company is the old financial institutions of Chitwan. Nepal Rastra Bank enlisted

in C class to the Finance Company that was licensed in 1995. Then the number of banks continually increased with the development of tourism in Chitwan. At present, 491 financial institutions are recorded in NRB and DDC. At present, more than 2000 staffs were directly involved in banking sectors. The numbers of financial institutions are presented in table no.18.

**Table No. 18**  
**Growth of Financial institution**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Total No. of Institutions</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Commercial Bank	29	5.90
2.	Development Bank	23	4.68
3.	Finance Companies	8	1.62
4.	Saving and Credit Co-operatives Limited	431	87.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; NRB, BFS Mid-July, 2009 and DDC Brochure 2008.

Above table shows that majority of Saving and Credit co-operative limited was increased by 87.80 percent in Chitwan. These institutions also were developed in rural area. This noticed that the rural people are also aware about the self independent or tourism played a prominent role to reduce the poverty and economically strong also to the local uneducated people. But the Finance companies recorded only 8 in number increased by 1.62 percent.

## **6.2.5 Economic Contribution of Tourism Development in Chitwan**

### **6.2.5.1 Revenue Generation From CNP**

Tourism is one of the most important aspect of the Nepalese economy. Tourism industry has played a vital role in economy of Nepal. Annually CNP generates remarkable revenue from the tourism sector. If we consider the sources of revenue generation of CNP, it was found that 95 percent of revenues were generated by tourism sector (DNPWC2007/08). The Government of Nepal (GoN) has made provisions to

channel 30-50 percent of the park revenue for community development in the BZ. The revenue generation from CNP was presented in table No.19.

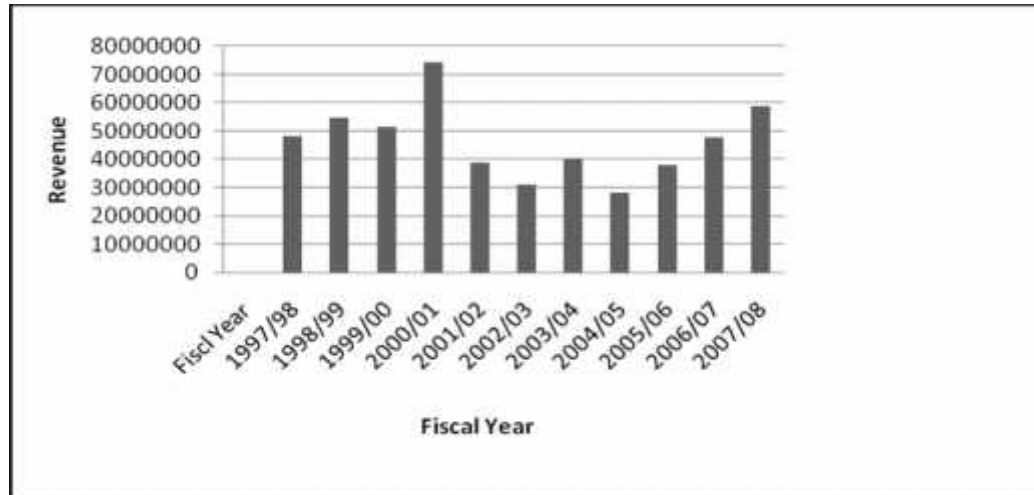
**Table No.19**  
**Revenue Generation from Chitwan National Park**

<b>Fiscl Year</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Percentage Growth Rate</b>
1997/98	48150192.71	-
1998/99	54543777.79	13.27
1999/00	51537864.46	-5.51
2000/01	74302801.36	44.18
2001/02	38887119.06	-47.67
2002/03	30831199.47	-20.70
2003/04	40060769.90	29.93
2004/05	28137909.20	-29.78
2005/06	37979523.00	34.98
2006/07	47732092.92	25.70
2007/08	58793101.00	23.17

Source; Annual Report 2007/08(DNPWC)

Above the table shows that that there was significant increase in revenue generation from CNP in the fiscal year 2000/01 and dropped drastically to about 30831199.47 in 2002/03 due to the conflict situation of Nepal.

**Figure No. 5**  
**Revenue Generation from CNP**



Source; Table No.19

#### 6.2.5.2 Major Sources of Revenue in CNP

The major sources to generate the revenue for CNP might be varying context. The major activities of CNP which tends to generate revenue in 2007/08 are presented in table no.20.

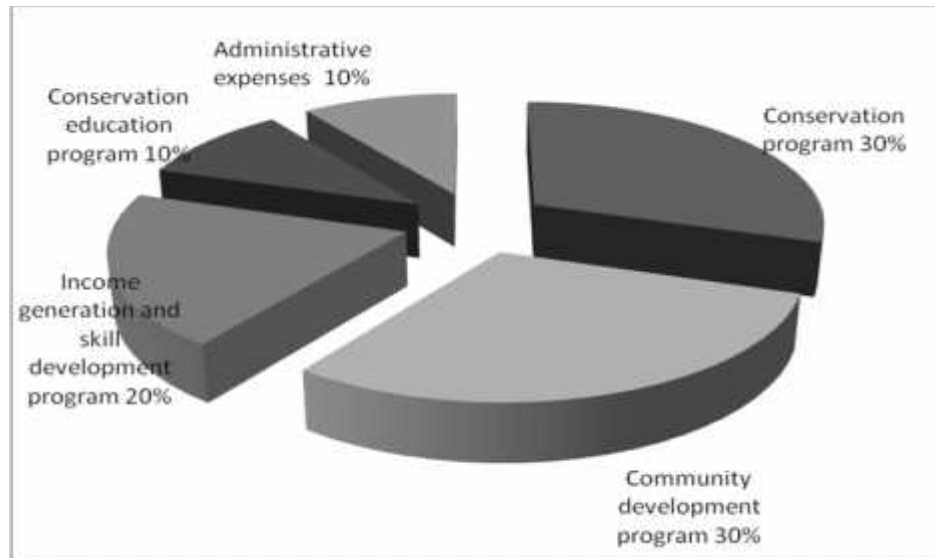
**Table No.20**  
**Activities of CNP to generate revenue from Tourism in 2007/08**

S.N.	Activities of Tourism	Total in Rs.	Activities of Non- Tourism	Total in Rs.
1.	Entry fee	36605503	Thatch Grass cutting	329890
2.	Camping fee	866950	Tender form	63950
3.	Elephant ride	1268280	Forest product	605323
4.	Hotel/lodge royalty	13738452	VAT	162736
5.	Right of way	681440	Sand/boulders	1157036
6.	Vehicle fee	2034980	Miscellaneous	266609
7.	Penalties	300852		
8.	Illegal	16100		
9.	Ferry Contract	69500		
<b>Total</b>		<b>56207557</b>		<b>2585544</b>

Source; Annual Report 2007/08 DNPWC

The tourism Rs.56207557 and non-tourism Rs.2585544 sources/activities of revenue generation claimed altogether Rs.58.793 million in 2007/08. CNP generates 95.60 percent revenue only from tourism sector. Thus, it seems that the further to raise economic condition of the Chiwan good form the tourism. It is used annually 30-50 percent of revenue is channeled back to BZ of CNP and BZ guideline 1999 also guides the fund allocation as given blow in figure no.6

**Figure No.6**  
**Fund Allocation**



Source; Fund allocation in (BZUC)

Finally, tourism of Chitwan has left positive impact in the economy. With the growth of tourism in Chitwan, the land value has been drastically changed. A number of industries have flourished hotel industry, banks, airlines, travel agencies, etc. It is obvious that tourism in Chitwan plays vital role for employment opportunities for direct and indirect sector. It has made main source of foreign currency earnings for national level and for local people.

### **6.3 Social Impact**

People influenced by the outsiders and they are incited to orientate themselves to maximize economic benefits with changes in their behaviour. Moreover, women and ethnically backward people or deprived have better access for economic activities than before. It helps to increase the number of educated people, because if a woman is educated in a family she focused to make all family to be educated. But the entire household in the society may not be taking part in the tourism activities, and all may not be benefiting equally. Lifestyle of young people has directly changed, who are unknown get the opportunities to learn and to improve themselves. Similarly, development of tourism infrastructure like transportation, communication, water supply, etc. has been developed in Chitwan.

The most visible negative impact is that children follow the tourists begging money with or without providing service, changing attitudes of economic life style, which has reminded that back into social and life style. Frequently villagers present Tharu Stick Dance and other traditional dances for the amusement of the tourists. The villagers are therefore co-operative towards tourists visiting the Chitwan.

#### **6.3.1 Construction of Road**

NTB and DDC have enlisted CCHT, Hattibang, Siraichuli, Jyandala, Uperdang Gahdi, Shaktikhor, etc. as a home stay of tourist targeting the Nepal Tourism year 2011 but this program was started TRPAP in 2001. It may promote the agro-tourism in Chitwan. It is one of the effective ways for development of Village and improving the education level of backward linkages people. Also it helps to develop the economy of local people. But there was a problem of road as these spots are located in hilly area. Still, tourism of Chitwan has remained only in valley area. For the home stay to tourist, industry and other every stage is necessary the road but in aggregate only 920.7 km road has been constructed. It is not satisfactory because construction of road in the plane area may not be more costly than hilly area; only 10 percent area is covered by Chitwan. The road condition of Chitwan is presented in table no.21.

**Table No.21**  
**Road Network Chitwan**

S.N.	Types	Area in km.	Percentage
1.	Black Topped	220 km	23.90
2.	Graveled	422km	45.83
3.	Fair-weather	190km	20.64
4.	Highway	88.70km	9.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>920.7 km</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; DDC Brochure 2008.

Above table shows that majority of road was graveled. It was 422 km. but only 220 km construction road was Black Topped. Other more than 65 percent road was graveled and fair-weather and other 9.63 percent highway road also lies in Chitwan. It was not satisfactory in the third tourist spot place.

### **6.3.2 Education**

There were more than 34 schools in 1971. At present, there are altogether 512 schools including primary, lower secondary and secondary. Birendra Multiple Campus was the oldest campus of city which is located in the heart of city, Bharatpur heights. Institution of Agriculture and Animal Science (agriculture campus) is the main institution under T.U. which is located in Rampur. It is the main institution in the fields of agriculture and veterinary science in Nepal. Like this, Balkumari Multiple Campus, Saptagandaki Multiple Campus, Maiya Devi Girls Campus, Sahid Smiriti and Sahid Smarak Campus, were T.U. affiliated Campus operating in Chitwan.

### **6.3.3 Medical Facilities of Chitwan**

Three medical colleges were servicing in Chitwan. Bharatpur Medical College (BMC), Chitwan Medical College and Oasis Medical College are the Teaching Hospital. Among these BMC was the oldest college which was established in 1993. But Mahendra Adarsha Chikitsalaya (Bharatpur general Hospital) was the oldest hospital of Chitwan established in 1967. It is located on Dipendranagar with 200 bed capacity. At present three GoN hospitals Bharatpur Hospital, one of the B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital and Bharatpur Eye hospital were serviced to the people. Other more than 10



important hospitals and nursing homes are operating in Chitwan. Only B.P. Cancer Hospital 500 Staffs serving, in aggregate more than 10,000 direct employees were serving in this sector in Chitwan.

#### **6.4 Cultural Impact**

The tourism in Chitwan has also made cultural impact. The lifestyles of people have been improved by tourism in Chitwan. Mostly in touristic place, the inflow number of tourist may be more and tourist has created impact on local people both negatively and positively. It has initiated for new business instead of their traditional occupation of farming, also opportunity to learn different culture and moral values. Similarly, it has destroyed the culture of local tribe people as their income has increased to follow the modernizations, by the growth number of tourism in Chitwan.

Tourism industry has also brought some negative impacts in Chitwan such as openly drinking, smoking, drug addition, gambling, western fashions, etc. So some young people are suffered from the hazardous diseases due to the directly following the negative culture of western society. People are being very luxurious if their income is not sufficient for maintaining their desires.

#### **6.5 Environment Impact**

Development and destruction are the inverse words, they increase in opposite direction. After the eradication of malaria, tourism of Chitwan was started in 1962. Tourism emphasizes on the harmony of nature and people, it can inculcate the ecological awareness into people. It helps conserve and maintain ecological balances, minimize pollution, and keeping the place clean and attractive. It encourages making use of better technology to lessen pressure on resource base. Many rare, endangered species of flora and fauna can be conserved and people treat the environment as their permanent source of income, and they can take any sign of degradation in it as a treat to their own livelihood.

The environment impact is thus the outcomes of men activities including industrial and development works. There are so many causes deteriorating the

environment such as local people's attitudes and activities, local development growth of unplanned and uncontrolled tourism, poaching and several other illegal activities helped to increased the water (River) pollution, air pollution, destruction of forest, traffic congestion, etc. in Chitwan.

At present, drainage water mixed directly in Narayani River the pure water colour has been changed. It provided negative impact to the visitors and environment. Some foreigners come to see only for the attraction and clean environment of Chitwan. But due to the drainage water all aquatic animals and amphibians and reptiles are living in a risk life like Dolphins, Crocodiles, Fishes are reducing in river. Tortoises are the ornament of river which may help to create attraction to the visitors. Basically, tourism of Chitwan depends upon the one-horned Rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, dolphins, crocodiles, fishes, tortoises, different types of birds, flora and fauna; etc are remaining upon the CNP, Narayani and Rapti River but these documents couldn't be preserved well due to the unmanageable policy made for the preservation. Animals always want to live in peaceful environment. Garbage, plastic, empty bottles thrown river, inside the park and road it affect the eco-system seriously.

Poachers have been increased day by day kill endangered one-horned Rhinoceros which was recorded 404 in 2008 but 4 rhinoceros was killed in Baisakh 2010. CNP is the home stay of One-horned Rhinoceros. In there are 47 Army post couldn't preserve the wild animals. More than crore budgets are necessary to expense to the Army but they couldn't to give back the cost. To preserve the ecology and ecosystem a number of humanists, sociologist and NGOs have developed but couldn't successful the preservation of natural resources.

Narayangarh and Ratnanagar are the market place but day by day it is being polluted due to unmanageable buildup houses and buildings.

## **6.6 Problems of Tourism in Chitwan**

Pollution level in Narayani River has increased due to waste discharge from Bhrikuti Paper Factory. It has caused decrease in number of fishes. As a result, the ethnic groups dependent on fishing tradition are being affected. Like this, the drainage in river,

the environment of Chitwan has been polluted day by day. Because there are not well drained and drainage facilities from Mugling to Chitwan, Narayangarh area and different types of cottage border of road has affected to the visitors. Rubbish and wastage left by the local people and tourists can be seen everywhere in the main market of Narayangarh as well as whole market side area of Narayangarh, and a gateway of Tandi Bazaar and Sauraha. The drain water mixed in Rapti has polluted this river. So it is not possible to increase the length stay day of tourist in Chitwan. There is no coordination between stakeholders DDC, VDC, etc about how to manage such vague problem which directly affects to the visitors and environment.

This seems to have come about largely due to the lack of institutions to plan and monitor the impacts and implementations of the activities of different stakeholders on the environment. We recognized that the local government and also various types of development workers to supplement and complement tourism development at the end we clearly perceived that the growth pattern of the end existing tourism in Chitwan. The destruction of jungle and process of animals killing by poachers have been increased day by day. Agriculture lands are made multi-storied buildings and hotels causes ecological problems, which destroy valuable flora and fauna. Many rare and scarce wild animals are endangered due to unchecked flow of tourists. With these problems tourist are facing other major problems which are presented below.

#### **6.6.1 Lack of Close Co-ordination**

There is no coordination between department of industry, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Forest. Because the license permitted by the Industry Department, starting permit authorized by Ministry of Tourism and Department of Forest give the permit for a tourism industry. There is no healthy competition. Government must introduce "one window system". There is no coordination between government and stakeholders; because government wanted a quality-tourism. For this, it is necessary to construct a training center for trained manpower. From the tourism of Chitwan hotel owners, tour Agent and only government have benefited but others have not any effect to be related on stakeholders and local people. To preserve the jungle, there has not been any other option for the domestic animals.

### **6.6.2 Transportation**

Transportations are available from Kathmandu for the tourist but the road is not good from Mugling to Narayangarh. Minibuses from Narayangarh to Tandi are crowded for the CNP. There are not various vehicles available for the Kasara, Megghauli, and Devghat. Visitors are facing a great problem in going Tandi to Sauraha and Sauraha to Tandi because there is only one facility of horse cart but there is monopoly for hire. Also there is a problem of way due to the damage of pitch road. Horse rejects to run on the damage way so it spends more time in only 7 km way.

The trail from Bharatpur to Kasara is not in good condition. Likewise, elephant routes and forest roads are also found to be in poor condition. Tourists will feel uncomfortable unless the basic infrastructure is developed.

### **6.6.3 Electricity**

There is irregularity of electricity in Chitwan. People spend a lot of kerosene, candle and generator which make more noise to the environment.

### **6.6.4 Environment**

Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Chitwan. The edge of the Narayani and Rapti River are all full of wastage deposited rubbish disposal is a regular part of daily life. It provided negative impact to the visitors and environment. Some foreigners come to see only for the attractiveness and clean environment of Chitwan. But due to the drainage water all aquatic animals and amphibians and reptiles are living in a risk life like dolphins, crocodiles, fishes, tortoises are the ornament of river which may help to create attraction to the visitors. Tourism of Chitwan depends upon the one-horned Rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, dolphins, crocodiles, fishes, tortoises, different types of birds, flora and fauna; etc which are remaining upon the CNP, Narayani and Rapti River. These documents couldn't be preserved well due to the unmanageable policy made for the preservation. Animals always want to live in peaceful environment. Garbage, plastic, empty bottles thrown river, inside the park and

road it affect the eco-system seriously. Tourism will not increase until plans to eliminate environmental problem are in Chitwan.

#### **6.6.5 Inadequate Facilities**

The overflow of the tourists in Chitwan creates obstacles to local visitors. Tourists are able to pay high rate for the accommodation but local visitors cannot. So local 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 visitors. The other main cause is that there is not any one star level hotel in whole Chitwan. To the facility of charge in SAARC countries, only India has been included but other 7 countries have been included in foreigner's rate. There is monopoly to determine the rate for the accommodation. So, the tourism of Chitwan is cheaper than other touristic place.

#### **6.6.6 Trained Manpower**

Trained manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in any tourism destination. There is the lack of trained guide and naturalists who can explain in detail about vegetation and wild animals of CNP. Most of the tourist broker and local people have lack of discipline and manner which had a bad impression upon tourists and it also crates serious problem to deal with their guests. So the guide facility in every hotel should be improved by related training. There must be comprehensive training curriculum course for guide with good knowledge in history culture and ecology.

#### **6.6.7 Ecological Problem**

The tourism of Chitwan has crowed only in CNP. At present, clearing forest and agriculture lands to make multi-stored building and hotels causes ecological problems to Chitwan. This destroys valuable flora and fauna. Many rare and scare wild animals are endangered due to unchecked flow of tourists.

The increase of industrialization within Chitwan is a barrier to the promotion of tourism and it tends to the deterioration of the eco-system. Here, several factories producing, among other things beer, paper, cement, iron and spirits have been the causes of environmental pollution.

### **6.6.8 Social Problem**

Almost all of the tourists have been of different countries and cultures. The western countries, their culture and society are free. This can't digest our society For example; their wearing dress, human behaviour etc. Nepalese people also have been following this culture. If this process continues, Nepalese can forget their culture.

### **6.6.9 Inside Hotel**

Based on the expectation of stakeholders, since 1960s decade the inside 7 resorts have played prominent role to the development of tourism in Chitwan. But at present the forest of park going to be deforesting, destroying wildlife and ecotourism, due to the permission of entrance of anyone who visit in park. So the inside 7 resorts are the main problem of CNP, later they are to be pushed out of the park. So they should shift outside the CNP.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 7.1 Summary

Tourism industry has played an important role to develop economic condition of Nepal. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation of the country and made balanced regional development. At present, tourism sector is contributing Rs. 18.365 million of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country and 2.3 percent of GDP of the nation during fiscal year 2007/08 (Economic Survey 2006/07). In 2008 a total number of 5,00,277 tourists visited Nepal which is 5 percent less than in 2007 and gross foreign currency earnings from tourists stood at 28.802 million which is 10.9 percent higher than last year (2007) due to the political stability of the country. Due to the lack of development of tourism infrastructure, wide economic fluctuations have to bear in tourism sector. Because of its invaluable natural beauty, Nepal is called god gifted country but misutilized.

The average length of stay tourist is relatively short only 11.78 days in 2008 due to the lack of identification of different important tourism spots. Kathmandu is the first, Pokhara is the second and Chitwan is one of the third important tourist destinations. Every year more than 25 percent of tourists visit Chitwan which include NP and important rare wild animals, wetlands, cultural and religious diversity, favourable climate, beautiful natural scenery.

This is the first NP in Nepal, officially gazetted in 1973 by our late King Birendra to preserve a unique ecosystem of significant value of 932 sq km area. At first when CNP was formally opened for foreigners, the number of tourist was 836 in 1974/75 Compared to the 1994/95 the number of tourist arrivals extremely increased and 1,05,844 numbers of tourists visited CNP in 2007/08.

If such a large number of tourists visited only in CNP and there has so many tourist centers in Chitwan, it is necessary to diversify the role to attract more tourists and to reduce the increasing pressure on the NP. It is not only the demand of tourist for visit

CNP. The main reason is that the government has not tried to development to make new artificial attraction in different place in wetlands, cultural, religious, trekking, rafting. Due to the sufficient tourism facilities CNP has been a main destination of tourist.

The summary of the major findings of the study are as follows:

1. Chitwan is situated 145 km far from Kathmandu. Formally, the door of tourism in Chitwan was opened in 1973 for foreigner. One of the first NP of Nepal located in Chitwan. It has been enlisted in Natural World Heritage Site in 1984 covering 932 sq km. Now, there are 105 hotel and 7 resorts inside the park, and 14 restaurants and bars are operating providing excellent opportunities to the visitors with their demand and during the stay day dividing different time period like canoeing, elephant safari, nature walk, Jungle excursion, elephant briefing, trekking.

2. More than 90 percent of local people are involved in tourism sector. Without top management employees of the hotels / resorts, male employees mostly were local people. Majority of formal male employees were involve in hotel i.e. (91.75%) and only 8.25 percent of female employees were involve in hotels. Like this, Non-formal male employees were only 0.40 percent and female were 3.52 percent. Most of the female employees were worked in lowest level.

3. The income generations of differently categorized hotels were satisfactory as compared to investment. Incomes of some hotels were attractive where as some of the Distinction Class hotels at Chitwan found to be running at 5 to 7 Crore, Super Deluxe 68 Lakh to 5 Crore, Deluxe 61 to 68 Lakh, Standard 49 to 61 Lakh and lower of the Budget class hotels at below 49lakh generated annually.

4. Length of stay is a main factor in tourism development in any tourist destination. Majority of 40 percent of tourists stayed in Chitwan for two days. It is followed by 18.46 percent of tourists visited for three days. The least percentage that is 3.07percent tourists visited Chitwan for more than seven days. If the length of stay of tourists in Chitwan is increased, the local people should be benefited because demand of the local goods will be increased due to increment in length of stay of tourists. The length stay of tourist depends upon their leisure time, money, attractive tourist destination, and other related factors.



The tourist inflow time is October to December and mid January to mid March. In other months, the inflow number of tourist is very low.

5. The land value of specific tourist spot of Chitwan has drastically changed within three decades. The main cause to change the price of land is tourism. Before 30 years the land value of Sauraha was comparatively low i.e. Rs.4, 300 but at present valuation of land per Kattha was comparatively high i.e.7, 00,000. The direct impact of tourism not only tourists spots, it affects whole Chitwan district.

6. At present, development of tourism infrastructure has been increased in Chitwan. Where there were 112 hotels /lodges /resorts restaurants and bars are operating in Chitwan. There were 1472 rooms with 3649 bed capacity per day. The price variation of accommodation on-season in Chitwan found to range from US\$ 20 to US\$ 29 for single bed rooms and US\$ 25 to US\$ 150 for double bed room. Similarly, in off-season, the price variation of accommodation in Chitwan is found to range from Us\$ 15 to US\$ 23 for single bed rooms and US\$ 20 to US\$ 150 for double bed rooms but single beds were not available in Distinct class hotels. All of the hotels are facilitated from the communication.

Like this, 920.7 km road, 491 numbers of banks, 5 domestic airlines were developed in Chitwan. Airlines make 7 to 11 flights per day but in tourist season, it would be more than 11 flights per day in Chitwan. At present more than 20 direct employees involved in these airlines. 500 licensed holder and 182 numbers of Nature Guides were operating in Chitwan. At present, 2599 small and large size industries were established. In average more than 50 employees were involved in an industry.

7. Various means of transportation are used to visit Chitwan. The majority of tourists is Travel Coach (41.54%) followed by Aeroplane (24.62%). The percentage of tourists visited Sauraha by using Car/own vehicles, local bus, Motorcycle 9.23 percent, 18.46 percent, 6.15 percent respectively.

8. Tourist visit Chitwan basically for the NP and Wild animals, peaceful environment, sightseeing, research and elephant riding, culture and research and study program. Majority of tourist visited Chitwan with purpose of NP and wild animal

(40.00%). The percentage of tourists visited Chitwan for peaceful environment, sightseeing, recreation and elephant riding, culture and research and study program is 40.62 percent, 9.23 percent, 38.46 percent, 4.62 percent, 3.07 percent respectively.

9. Tourists visited Chitwan from different country. Chinese were higher number of tourists (27.70%) followed by India 18.46 percent, UK 15.38 percent, USA 12.31 percent, Canada and others 9.23 percent Netherlands 7.70 percent. and least number of percent were from Japan and Switzerland (4.61%).

10. The revenue of government depends upon the number of tourist because the CNP collects 95 percent of revenues only from tourism sector. 58.79 million Amount of revenue generated from the tourism sector in 2007/08. From this 30-50 percent of the revenue with 100 percent channeled backed to BZ of CNP and BZ allocated this amount for different conservation area. From this BZ expenses 10 percent for Administrative, Conservation program 30 percent, Community development program 30 percent, Income generation and skill development program 20 percent and conservation education program 10 percent.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

There is main role of tiger Tops for the development of tourism in Chitwan which was built in the early 1960s. CNP is the first NP in Nepal, officially gazetted in 1973 by our late King Birendra to preserve a unique ecosystem of significant value of 932 sq km area. Then the door of tourism in Chitwan was opened for foreigners. Due to the natural beauty and other tourism facilities the number of tourists in Chitwan, continuously increased. Then tourism provides positive economic impact to the economy of Chitwan. The CNP generate 95 percent of revenue from the tourism sector and only 5 percent from the non- tourism sector. From this 30-50 percent share of total revenue channeled back to the conservation area through the BZ. Then the low income people indirectly get economic benefit through the involvement in agriculture.

With the increasing number of tourists, the numbers of hotels, restaurants and bars, nature guide, banks, airways, hospitals, colleges are increased. So the higher opportunities of employment are rapidly increased. Also, the land value has increased

rapidly since 30 years to at present. Tourists visited Chitwan for various purposes and the most like features of CNP indicate that directly and indirectly majority of tourists visited Sauraha to see the game (Hatti Polo). Each year, during the Maghe Sankranti (middle of January); tens of thousands flock to the nearby Village of Devghat and out of valley of Chitwan where devotes immense themselves at the confluence of the Kali Gandaki with the waters of the Trisuli-Marsyangdi. There was significant difference in perception of tourist according to the amount of expenditure and the level of satisfaction.

Due to the unmanageable policy of Chitwan district, the wildlife tourism has been passing through a critical phase. So every precaution is to be taken to minimize the destruction of the environment and to strike balance between tourism and conservation. The number of tourists crowded in CNP due to the sufficient facility for day and night activities. Thus, it is necessary to develop the tourism facilities in other places of Chitwan.

The main problem is the resorts inside the park. If it is possible to shift other such a tourist centers of Chitwan it could be easier to increase the length of stay day of tourists. If this process couldn't be implemented in tourism of Chitwan, tourism will be dying out of 10 years because the tourism of Chitwan depends upon the one-horned Rhinoceros and it is killed day by day by poachers. To avoid this and make Chitwan more tourism oriented, we must reestablish its appeal through a minimal disturbance in ecology and overall environment. Any kind of strike and Banda should be banned for always because it provides negative impact to the tourist. At present Narayani river is being more polluted where there is more chances of rafting for tourist. If we couldn't give attention to reduce the pollution, Narayani River would be like Bagmati River out of the next 4\5 years. To preserve the CNP it is also necessary take support of local people responsibilities to control of illegal process by the government. If the GoN succeed to implement and make new planning to solve the above problems, whole Chitwan may be a tourist center.

### 7.3 Recommendations

Tourism is an important factor for the economic contribution of the government of Nepal. The CNP generates 95.5 percent of total revenue from tourism sector and channeled back to 30-50 percent share of total revenue for the local development and conservation area through the BZ. In order to promote the further economic contribution of the region, the following recommendations are suggested.

- ) For the further development of tourism in Chitwan there should be cooperation and coordination to the local stakeholders, DDC, VDC, etc.
- ) CNP has been established as a main destination of tourist. To reduce the increasing pressure of tourist on the NP the other tourism facilities like wetlands, cultural, religious, trekking, rafting etc should be developed.
- ) If it is possible to diversify the role to attract more tourists outside the CNP, government may be successful to fulfill its targets of Nepal Tourism Year 2011 by promoting the number of tourist in new tourism destinations.
- ) The training and educational facilities should be increased for the local backward people so that the foreigners could be benefited from communication.
- ) Local people as well as tourist should be aware of environment protection and preservation of nature in Chitwan.
- ) Tourist security should be provided carefully so that they could feel safe all the time in the present context.
- ) Any one star level hotel is not available in Chitwan. So there should be improvement to provide better accommodation facility like star level hotel.
- ) Narayani River is getting polluted day by day because of unmanaged tourism activities. This can provide negative impacts to the visitors so the policy of government should be developed using strict rules for promote the attraction of nature of Chitwan.

) The government policy should be formed for proper development of touristic site, which may reduce the unmanaged urbanization and their drawbacks in the regulation of environment.

**ANNEX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOTEL/ LODGE OWNERS**

Date.....

Male/Female.....

Education Level.....

Name of the Hotel/Lodge.....

Year Established.....Category: star (level) ( ) Non- star ( )

Name and Permanent Address... District.....VDC/

1. Are the present hotel/ lodge operating your own house or have you rented it?

Own house ( ) Rented ( )

Own as well as rented on ( ) previously rented and now owned ( )

2. How much area covered this hotel /lodge?

Bigha ( ) Katha ( ) Dhur ( )

3. What is your initial investment capital in it?

.....

4. What is your investment at present in it?

.....

5. How many employees are there in your hotel / lodge?

Manager ( ) Accountant ( ) Cook ( )

Driver ( ) Helper ( ) Guide ( )

Gardener ( ) Waiter ( ) Room boy ( )

Others in total ( )

6. How much salary do you pay them respectively per month?

Manager..... Accountant ..... Cook .....

Driver..... Helper ..... Guide.....

Gardener..... Waiter ..... Room boy .....

7. How many numbers of trained and untrained employees are there in your hotel / lodge?

Trained ( ) Untrained ( )

8. Among all the employees how many female employees are there in your hotel /lodge?

.....  
9. How many formal and non formal employees are there in your hotel?

Male: Formal: ..... Female: Formal: .....

10. What is their education level?

- a. Masters degree ..... b. S.L.C.....  
c. Bachelors degree..... d. Below the S.L.C.....  
e. Intermediate..... f. None .....

11. Rank the product demanded by tourist.

Handicraft ( ) Pictures/Paint ( ) Art ( )

12. How many visitors visit to your hotel/ lodge last year/annually?

Nepalese..... SAARC..... Foreigners.....

13. Are there differences in the rates to Nepalese, SAARC and Foreigner Tourist?

On Season ( ) Nepalese (N) SAARC(S) Foreigners (F)

For Single Bed Room US \$.....

For Double Bed Room US \$ .....

Off Season ( )

For Single Bed Room US \$.....

For Double Bed Room US.....

14. How many days do the tourists stay in your hotel/ lodge?

One night ( ) 1-3 days ( ) 3-5 days ( )

More than 7 days ( ) More than 5-7 days ( )

15. How many rooms are there in your hotel/ lodge?

.....

16. How many beds are there in your hotel/lodge?

Single Beds: ..... Double Beds: .....

17. What major problems are you facing to run your hotel/lodge? Please in point wise.

a..... b..... c. .... d. ....

18. What is your opinion on the local situation mention below:

	Very good	Good	Poor
Road Condition	( )	( )	( )
Neatness	( )	( )	( )

Communication ( ) ( ) ( )  
Personnel and Community Interaction ( ) ( ) ( )

19. Do you think that inflow of tourist has any impact or local people?

Economic Impact ( ) Social Impact ( )  
Cultural Impact ( ) Environment Impact ( )

20. What suggestions you suggest to improve tourism in Chitwan?

.....  
.....

**Thank You**



**ANNEX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURIST**

Date.....

Place: .....

Nationality.....

...

Age..... Male/Female..... Education Level.....

Occupation: Business ( ) Service ( )

Student ( ) Others ( )

1. How did you get information about Chitwan?  
.....
2. In which means of transportation have you used to arrive in Chitwan?  
By Air ( ) by land ( )
3. What are your purposes for visit to Chitwan?  
NP and Wild animals ( ) Recreation and Elephant Riding ( )  
Sight-seeing ( ) Cultural Interaction ( )  
Study and Research ( ) Peaceful Environment ( )
4. How many times did you visit in Chitwan?  
1<sup>st</sup> ( ) 2<sup>nd</sup> ( ) 3<sup>rd</sup> ( ) 4<sup>th</sup> ( ) 5<sup>th</sup> ( )
5. Do you think to come back again in Chitwan?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
6. Where are you staying here in Chitwan?  
.....
7. How many days do you plan to stay here in Chitwan?  
.....
8. How much money do you spend for one night lodging?  
One day ..... one says and one night.....
9. What do you think of the standard of lodging and fooding here?  
Expensive ( ) Moderate ( ) Cheap ( )
10. What types of local products do you offer?  
.....
11. Are you satisfied to the local products?

Yes ( )                      No ( )

12. What kind of food would you prefer to have here?

Your own ( )    Nepalese ( )    others ( )

13. Is Chitwan is your primary destination of this trip?

Yes ( )                      No ( )

14. Are you satisfied with the available services?

Yes ( )                      No ( )

15. How did you find the co-operation of the local people to a tourist?

Well ( )            Satisfactory ( )                      Not so good ( )

16. How did you find the condition of the road of Chitwan?

.....

17. What are the major prospects and problems of tourism development in Chitwan?

Please in detail.

.....

18. Do you have any suggestion to improve tourism in Chitwan?

.....

**Thank You**

### ANNEX III: MAP SHOWING STUDY AREA





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