

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

#### Global context

Nepal is a mountainous country sandwiched between two big dense high-populated countries India and China. It is rectangular with the length of 885 Kilometers and its average width is 193 kilometers. The total area occupied by the country is 1, 47,181 square kilometers which accounts 0.03 percent of land area of the earth and 0.3 percent of Asia. Nepal lies in between 80<sup>0</sup>4' and 88<sup>0</sup>12' East longitude and 26<sup>0</sup>22' and 30<sup>0</sup>27' North Latitude.

Ecologically, Nepal is divided into three main regions: Mountain, Hill and Terai. Apart from the ecological division, administratively there are five development regions: eastern, central, western, mid-western and far western. The nation is further divided in to fourteen zones and seventy-five districts.

Nepal is a unique country inhabited by multi-lingual, Multi culture and multi ethnic people .It has beautiful fauna and flora as natural gifts. Nepal's beautiful highs landscapes, Lakes green valley, waterfalls, streams and hillsides scattered in the form of an endless series of terraces have been the source of great attraction and admiration. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. Its per-capita incomes is us\$ 470(CBS 2008). About 86 percent people of the country live in rural area. The major source of the national economy is agriculture and the rest include manufacturing, trade, commerce and services. The main sources of earning are foreign currency are merchandise, export services and tourism. The comparative advantages sector for development is hydropower, agro industry and tourism.

In general, tourism denotes the movement or journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it may be within own country or second countries, for various purposes. The popular word 'tourism' of the present day is derived from the French word 'Tourism' Which originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century later this word was popularized in the decade 1930s but its

significance was not fully realized until today when “Tourism” has wider meaning and significance(Saty,1998).

Tourism in Nepal started since 1950, when the country opened its border to the foreigners. The political revolution of 1950/51 marked a new era for tourism in Nepal. People were liberated from Rana Regime and the gates of Nepal were opened to the foreign visitors. The great revolution of 1951 proved to be a boon for tourism sector in Nepal (Gurung, 2007).

Tourism is the world’s fastest growing industry in the world as well Nepal. Nepal is the country of Mt. Everest and birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha. Similarly, natural as well as manmade heritage of Nepal is famous and popular all over the world. Various places are listed in the world heritage sites. Hospitality, friendly people, numerous attractions and unique culture are the main source of tourist attraction in the country. Overall Nepal is the most important tourist destination, in each and every destination, we can find uniqueness. Katmandu valley is rich in cultural heritage; Pokhara is famous for sightseeing, chitwan for natural park and Ilam for natural scenes, green tea-state and sunrise. We have white Himalayas, green hill and yellow fertile Terai .It means Nepal is the country in which tourism can be run for all seasons all purpose. Among seventy-five districts of Nepal, Ilam is one of the popular tourism destinations of Nepal. It is hilly district situated in the eastern part which is known as the ‘queen of hill’ due to the evergreen view and enchanting scenes like Sandakpur, Maipokhari, Gagurmukhi, Mahasthan, Kanyam, Shreeantu, Chinthapu and Siddhithumka etc.Among them 'Siddhithumka' is one important place for its natural sightseeing, visualize the enchanting scenes of Kanchanjanga furthermore, the mix culture of Nepal and India.

There are many places and sectors, which are distinct and potential areas for rural tourism in Nepal. Among them, Ilam is such place where, many places and things have their own identification. These resources have high potentialities in use for the tourist attraction. Siddhithumka is such distinct places, which is situated in center among Soyak, Jitpur and Ilam Municipality. It provides majestic view of beautiful mountain and thrilling scenes of sunrise, sunset and wide view of plain eastern terai as well as Indian plain land. Thus, it will become a fertile place for researcher furthermore, tourist enjoys with the beautiful view of Kanchanjanga so, and its research is the essential issue.

There is no study regarding potentialities of Rural-tourism in Siddhthumka area even though it is a cute destination. This study will help to identify the present situation of tourism in Siddhithumka area, which will help the tourism planners and policy makers to frame appropriate policies and programs to improve the Rural-tourism further.

Behind its potentialities in tourism industry, this destination is in shadow. To dig out its problem and prospects for the economic development of this area, this study will provide the valuable streams. As a result, this problem is identified by the researcher

Tourism, a smokeless industry, is regarded as one of the biggest and ever expanding service industry in the world. The first recorded tour was held in 1841 July 5 by Thomas Cook of London who organized world's first tour. It was an excursion tour in a train that ran from Leicester to Long borough and back with 570 tourists at a round trip fare of one shilling. Tourism industry leaped forward after the invention of steam engine in 19th century. Now travel and tourism constitute the world's largest and most rapidly expanding industry with an average annual growth rate of 1.9% generation world widely about us \$944 billion as an overall receipt from tourism in 2008. It has provided employment to thousands and has become a base of sustainable livelihood.

### **Nepalese context**

Nepal is a Himalayan country covering 1,47,181 sq km. It is situated in South Asia between 26°27', 30°17' north latitudes, 80°4', and 88°12' east longitude. The country is about 885 km. long from the east to west and its width in average is 193 km form north to south. The country is land lock country between to large countries India and China. Nepalese culture is a combination of northern and southern Asia representing more than 60 ethnic group, 11 major language, 70 dialects and two major religious (Dhakal, 2000).

Nepal is a country of natural paradise to its peculiar topography, diverse climate and cultural heritage. Nepal has many tourist destinations and exploitation of these destinations offers wide range of comparative advantages. The most spectacular mountains in the world, people of different races, religious, culture and customs a wide variety of flora, fauna and varied climate are the ornaments of the major sources of attraction to the large and growing tourist's

world. To develop sustainable tourism and achieve the optimum socio-economic benefit, the activities like eco-tourism community based tourism and village tourism should be highly promoted. Even though, eco-tourism is the best tourism in comparison to other tourism due to availability of great deal of natural beauty and cultural diversity in Nepal.

Nepal is broadly divided into three ecological zones, viz: mountain hill and Terai. In Nepal, all regions, all seasons are fit for tourism. Most of tourists coming Nepal to visit natural areas, observe unique culture and get peace and pleasure. Nepal is also one of the top ten destinations of eco-tourism in the world. There are many activities undertaken under the banner of eco-tourism popular among them are nature walks, wild elephant Safari, nature photography, camping, scientific study, Jungle drive mountaineering, river rafting/kayaking, sightseeing, canon rides, observing wild flowers and plants, trekking and bird watching (Dhakal and Dahal, 2000). It is also now accepted that eco-tourism helps generate financial resources for biodiversity and nature conservation. Therefore, eco-tourism is an attractive sustainable development alternative to mass tourism for two reasons. Firstly eco-tourism has fewer negative impacts in natural resources than mass tourism. Secondly eco-tourism related activities can enhance conservation of natural resources, community development and overall socio-economic improvement of the area.

Hermann Van Schöler was the first person who defined tourism in 1910. According to him, "Tourism is the sum of operations mainly economic in nature, which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a country, city or region."

Kunwar has defined "Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destination outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destination and facilities created to care to their needs."

Tourism is an industry based on human motives, over last two decades, tourism grown to become the biggest and fastest growing industry in Nepal. Concerning this fact, it is now essential to expand and promote tourism industry and associated activities and various programs tourism provides direct and indirect employment to three lakhs people. It helps to earn a major part of foreign exchange and represents 15 percent of total export earnings (NTB, 2001)

Nepal has also developed another aspect of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitor chance to observe the rural hamlets inhabited by different ethnic group with exotic cultures. Visitors can stay in typical Nepali village, eat delicious local food, drink and enjoy comfortable accommodations provided by host family and get to their culture, tradition; modern transportation and communication system have narrowed down the world. The curiosity about distant land and culture, enjoying leisure and luxury in different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business tries, excursion and seminars are the motives behind traveling from one country to another.

Nepal is one of the attractive/important tourist destinations of the world. The Himalayas and the scenic beauty are the prominent attraction to the tourists in Nepal. Along with it is amazing scenery and smiling/friendly people has long been known as a heaven on the earth. Gorgeous Mountains Rivers, waterfalls lakes green forest, caves, rare flora and fauna always plays great attraction force to tourist and visitors. Its forests, hills and mountains cirss-crossed by a myriad of trails and diverse cultural heritage attract both novices and experienced trekkers. So it is also known as a trekker's paradise.

The inception of tourism in Nepal was about six decades ago in 1950s since then tourism in Nepal has come a long way. At present, tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities at different levels it also plays a pivotal role in the economic development by promoting cottage industries organic production trade and other service in various sectors. In 1998 the tourist arrival in Nepal was 4, 63,648 and total foreign exchange earning from tourism was Rs. 9,881.6 million which leaped to maximum 5,26,7.5 tourist arrival generating total foreign exchange earning of Rs. 18,6503 million in 2007. It was the maximum point meet till now. In 2008, total number of tourist visit in Nepal has decreased to 500,277. It has decreased the amount of total foreign earning to 16,825 million in the first eight months of the fiscal years 2008/09 and nearly 3.3% in 2008. It has increased to 2.6% in first eight month of fiscal year 2008/09(MoTCA, 2008) To increase total tourist influx in the future government of Nepal in consulting with launching a national tourism campaign "Nepal Tourism year 2001", This is the governments campaign for bring in to at least one million international tourist in Nepal by 2011 and spread the benefits of tourism to the people at large scale.

## **Concept of Village Tourism**

Village tourism is a one of the major element of sustainable tourism where typical cultures and natural attractions, accessibilities, accommodations. Amenities/services, actor, activities, affinities and advertisement are known by major components. Main objectives are involving local people in to tourism business. Sirubari (Syanja) is a first village tourism destination in Nepal. Till this moment, Bandipur, Ghalegaun, Ghandruk, Landruk, Guphapokhari, Kartike Deurali, Thula Deurali, Basantapur, Briddim, Vedetar, Balthali, Punhill, ACAP area, Ramche, Ghanapokhara, Nagi, Sreeantu, Fikkal etc are significant destination for village tourism.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem**

God's earth in all its fulfillers and beauty is for the people. -Thomas Cook

Nepal is a significant rich country. It has numerous geographically climatically, culturally and biologically attractive places which plays gravitational force to large number of tourists each year and every season. In Nepal there are more than 1 lakh villages out of them 36000 villages development committee (VDC) have a huge potentiality for promote village tourism in general and rural development in particular (Pradhananga, 2000). India, Sri Lanka, china, Maldives, Cambodia, Brazil, Vietnam, USA are such as countries who has promoted tourism in the form of village tourism, Domestic tourism and external tourism.

Although government of Nepal also have been planning about village tourism since 9th 5-year plan. NTB/Tara Gaun Bikash Samittee/ TRPAP have been also working in this sector of promote village tourism but still there could not be seen as significantly. Not more than 36 villages are now promoting village tourism till these moments.

In this regard, Kamidanda a historical, attractive village lies in Chyasingkharka VDC of Kavre district is without any doubt unique village tourism destination in Nepal. It has a high potentiality of village tourism development and promotion. It could be an excellence destination for viewing Himalayan range, surrounded hills, dense forest of rhododendron, Tamang typical culture, origin place of Mahankal Bhagawati Temple, slope landscape as well as trench made during war with east Indian, before Sugauli treaty 1816 AD. These can easily lure domestic or

external tourists. Even there is a huge potentiality for agro-tourism adventure tourism and honeymoon tourism. It is also approx. 48 km far from Kathmandu valley and only 10km far from Balthali village where both internal external have been visiting.

Despite of high natural, cultural diversity and being easily accessible from the capital city Kamidanda village could not be known by national-international tourism market.

By the reason, in the eve of globalization/technological advancement era it can be easily promote as a tourism destination. So the main problem is that Kamidanda village may be a historical, religious, cultural natural significance spot for tourism. Because of all this reason, it should be priorities by responsible institutions, government, CBOs as well as local people.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze and sort out the potentiality of village tourism in Kamidanda village of Chyasingkharka VDC and identify the components that contribute in the development of village tourism.

The study encompasses the following specific objectives:

- a) To analyze the socio-economic status of local community.
- b) To identify the attraction and prospects of village tourism in Kamidanda village.
- c) To analyze the response and sentiment of local people toward village tourism development.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Tourism is output of modern civilization of human society where human needs and interests are unlimited. It is raised as significant part of economy and need for civilized human.

Nepal is reputed destination of international village tourism and it has taken important place in national economy, It is a major source of foreign exchange earnings in the country.

Kamidanda village of Chyasingkharka VDC has wide prospects for the development of village tourism but there is not enough overall study conducted in related to village tourism. It

has all the necessary components to develop as a village tourism destination. Therefore, it seems too applicable some specific types of recommendation in order to upgrade the village tourism in study area.

Study on this subject will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at micro level. Thus the study is proposed the improvement development problem identified regarding village tourism.

Above mention area is land of indigenous group the "Tamang" community along with other traditional culture viz. Dalit, Dahal, Budathoki, Newar. The festivals, religious, spiritual belief and custom, folk-lore and dance, food and drinks, dress and ornaments, language and dialects, traditional way of life and traditional farming practices etc, which are related to indigenous group are more attractive matter for village tourism.

Similarly the area is view point for Himalayan range, surrounded hills, greenery forest, slop land, historical site of origin place of Mahankal Bhagawati goddess and a site of historical Nepal and East India war.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

Though, the finding of the study may be applicable to similar village of Chyasingkharka VDC of Kabhre. If any kind of research works is done within certain area of limitation it determines its nature need situation and area of study. Due to limited time and budget, the study is concerned to explore and identify the indigenous ethnic culture, religious places beautiful landscape caves, rivers, flora and fauna as well as other tourist attractions. The study is fully depended upon the field visit testing as well as the interview, focus group discussion and data response of the respondent of study area.

### **1.6 Organization of the study**

Chapter one describe about background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study limitation of the study and the organization of the study.

Chapter two deals with review of literature, it will explain about Nepalese tourism attraction.



Chapter three provides methodology adopted for the study to be carried out.

Chapter four gives the general introduction of the study area.

Chapter five tabulates analysis and interprets all the data collection from the study area. Furthermore, it analyzes the problems and prospect of village tourism development in the study area.

Chapter six explain the main potential product of study area supporting to village tourism as culture, local production, farming practices, scenic views, production pattern, livelihood, geographical setting etc.

Chapter seven summarizes the research work performed. It develops recommendations provides based on the facts and figure of study area and prospect and problems of village tourism development in the study area.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **“What is village tourism”?**

Our guests are taken to unspoiled villages where they spend a few days living with the local people and being treated as honored family guests. While staying in the villages, guests enjoy comfortable accommodation, delicious local food and drink and a welcome that will remain a happy memory for a lifetime. While they are with us our guests can rest assured that they are always in a secure and safe environment.

Local attractions, both scenic and cultural, are shown to our guests by our well trained ethnic guides who always do their utmost to make the guest’s stay a memorable experience. Many of our villages are close to unspoiled natural areas where wildlife may be seen undisturbed. This can be a feature of our packages for special interest groups.

The traditional culture of the different ethnic groups is a highlight of all of our village visits. These warm and friendly people are always ready to perform their music and dance and to give an insight into their religion. Examples of local handicrafts will be on display and for sale to guests.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The word “Tour” is derived from Latin word “Tornate” and Greek “Tornos” and means a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis. The meaning changed in modern English and represents one’s turn. The suffix ‘ism’ is defined as an action or process; typical behavior or quality when the suffix ‘ist’ is combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that circle represents a starting point which ultimately returns to its beginning. Therefore like a circle a tour represents a journey that is a round trip; i. e. the act of living and then returning to original starting point and one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist (Theobald 1997) . The Department of Tourism defines tourist and citizens of all foreign countries include India visiting the Nepal and staying for at least 24 hours and almost six month for various purpose like recreation, health, study, religion, pilgrimage, business,

sightseeing, conference and maintaining excluding the permanently stationed representative or staff or foreign organization in Nepal.(Malekoo, 1991).

The word “Tour” is also derived from Hebrew term “Torah” which means learning, studying or search. A tour represents an attempt by the travelers to discover something about a place that he visits. A tourist may want to learn about business opportunities, job opportunities, health advantages and educational field, environmental or recreational properties

According to Pradhananga as “Father of village Tourism” and discover of scientific tourism has defined village tourism as “Village Tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepal: village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves : their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment, involved by groups of village tourist assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environment function and strengthen the village and village economy. And he further defined that village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distribution pattern. Those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in the tourism in which the villagers are not left as creature but always graded as superior begin of their own circumstances”.

Tourism has passed different phases since ancient to modern time. During the time traveling was associated with finding solutions to man’s daily needs like food and shelter. The tourism consists to all those trades that together satisfy the varied demands of tourists. For considering something as tourist activity it should satisfy the following conditions:

- Travel must be temporary
- Travel must be voluntary
- Travel should not have remunerative employment as its aim

Tourism is not new phenomenon for Hindu. In Sanskrit literature there are three terms for tourism derived from the root *atan*, which means going or leaving home for some other places. The three terms; that are related to tourism are paryatan, desatan and tirthatan.

### **2.1.1 Conceptual Review**

In fact rural tourism is not totally new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s and 2000 is however differ then previous in several ways, while on pondering over rurality, it has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space and with small scale

settlements, generally of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where farming, forestry and natural areas dominate land use (pandey,2006). Burkart and Medlik (1981) write, "Tourism denotes the temporary and short term movement of the place to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination." They also provide another definition in the same area "Tourism embraces all movement of people outside their communities for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday but it will also include for example attendances at conferences and movement on infrequent business purpose (Ibid)".

McIntosh, Goeldner and Brent Ritchie (1990) defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the interactions of tourists business supplies, host government and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors". This definition focuses on the business and other interaction activities.

The definition of the tourism can be concluded as "a movement or journey of the people for entertainment within short period of time and such movement or journey influence the national and international economy through the various tourism based activities like trekking, travel and employment". Beside the economic transformation, tourism brings change in human behavior, attitude and beliefs, which have been prevailing since the generation.

## **2. 1.2 Development of Tourism in Nepal**

Nepal is unique country in the world from the diverse cultural and attractive natural point of view 102 ethnic group with 92 language, 118 types of ecosystem, 3 ecological zone, 5 physiological zone, 11<sup>th</sup> position in Asia and 25<sup>th</sup> position in the world for biodiversity richness, land from 70 meters to 8848 meter, 21% of total land covered by protected land, 600 rivers, 606 lakes, 2315 glacial lakes, more than 36000 potential village tourism destination are the key attraction for tourist both internal/external in Nepal.

Published and unpublished work has been done by numerous scholars, concerned organization about tourism. Talking about the tourism destination in the world Nepal has been selected as one of the best village tourism destination in the world, it is because every alternative from of tourism, such as eco-tourism, agro-eco-tourism and value based tourism, adventure tourism all are directly and indirectly related with village tourism.

M.B. Shrestha has covered some important aspect of Nepalese aviation and tourism in his book “Nepalese aviation and tourism”. He further discussed the economic significance and the benefits of tourism in the economy of host’s country. Which measure mainly in terms of foreign exchange receipt from tourists and its multiplier effects on different activates contribution to national income and employment generation in rural village areas. Thus contribution to regional balance tourism development will also induce new business opportunities by opening market for local products, promotes new skill and encourage positive change in land use and production system. ( Shrestha, 2000)

Tourism is forefront industry in the contest of globalization helps us to put forward our unique products from more then 1 laks village to international market tat can generate income and employment (Upadhyaya, 2008)

Tourism industry is playing a crucial role in the overall development of Nepal (Khanal,1986). Nepal has got a very strong power of nature/culture; all the country needs is better diversification (Pradhan,2005). Tourism has a great role to play to improve country’s image in international arena (Gautam and Adhikari 2005). By integrating the principle of decentralization and active involvement of local population in village tourism activities, Government of Nepal has been piloting models through TRPAP (Dhaka, 2006) with join-partnership of UNDP. Which implemented in district’s 48 VDC.

Tourism, being an important activity plays not only an instrumental role in alleviating poverty but also improves socio-economic status of a community, it helps to earn foreign currency and provides a sustainable way of conserving environment and culture through integrated local people’s participation( NTTR, 2009)

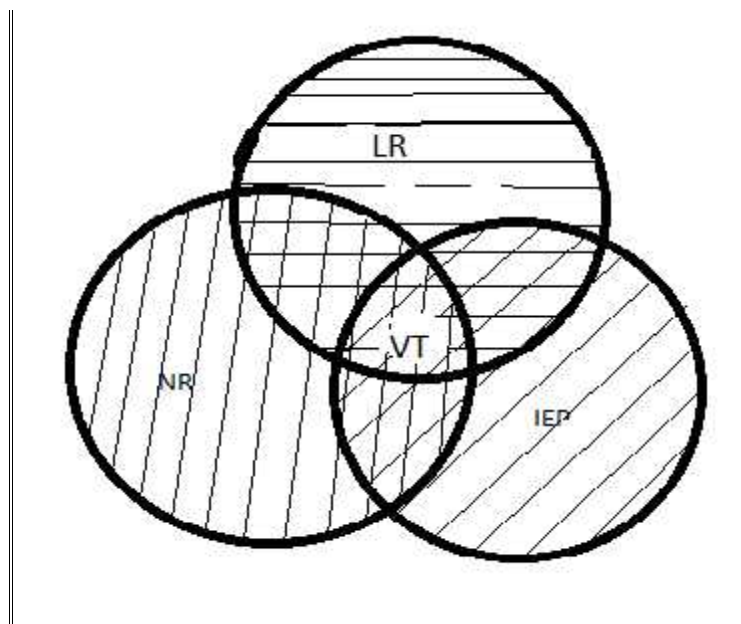
### **2.1.3 Principal of Village Tourism**

Village tourism is changing its thematic concept between time periods. The village tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s is, however differs in several ways. It is revealed that over 70% of all Americans now participate in village recreation. Likewise, many other developed countries also exhibit similar levels of participation. Growth in village tourism is difficult to quantify, because few countries collect statistics in a way which separates purely village from other forms of tourism. However, most natural tourism administration agrees that it is a growth sector.

Village tourism is a compiled multi-faced activity: it is not just farm or agriculture based tourism. it included farm- based holiday, but also comprises special interest nature holidays and eco-tourism, walking, climbing and riding holidays, adventure, sport and health tourism, hunting and angling, education travels, art and heritage tourism and in some areas cultural , ethnic and religious tourism. No doubt that these all forms of tourism are alternative forms of tourism which led to help sustainable tourism in general and rural development in particular ( Pandey, 2008).

**Figure-2.1**

**Concept of village tourism**



Source: Sharma, 2008

The foundation mode or based of the village tourism is treasures of nature, manmade heritage and culture, naturally sheer environment and boon or contributes of nature. It is a need based and demand driven concept. The interplay (Intersection) of Natural resource (NR), receptive or readiness of local residents (LR) and Interest of Extravagant People (IEP) are originated or promote Village Tourism (VT) (Sharma, 2008).

At mid 1980s a group of young tourism entrepreneurs of Thamel Kathmandu led by Surya Prakash Shrestha come up with a vision and mission of village tourism. Its main objectives were to expand urban centric tourism business towards village area and explore the noble potentialities of rural areas of Nepal. Though about similar concept was connected by Mrs. Angurbaba Joshi at 1970s in the name (concept) of Taragaon Vikash which was to develop a tourist, traditions and Nepalese rural experience all the mosaic cultures, traditions and Nepalese rural settings. Due to various factor, it hardly materialized rather the dream turned into five star hotels Hayatt Regency, Few Taragaun resorts such as Kakani, Nagarkot, Godawari, Pokhara, Lamatar and Operating anyway (Sharma, 2008)

But today the concept of village tourism has been picked up or reflected in more than 20 villages. TRPAP, VITOF/Nepal, NTB are such a program and organizations which act for promote village tourism during this period. In recent year Nepal has also taken step forward to promote. Tourism is in village/rural areas as it being of high propriety sector. This could also be visualized looking at the plan and program revealed in the Tenth Five-year plan (2002-2007). Globally, village tourism has found to define differently as per their geographical conditions. The most popular terminology given for village tourism is sustainable tourism, green tourism, and river tourism and so on. It does not matter how it is designed; the basic question lies how much benefit it could acquire for the upliftment of the local community. (Pandey, 2008)

The UNWTO estimates that by 2020 tourism could be the world's largest single industry. International tourist arrival has increased from 25 millions in 1950 to an estimated forecast of 10000 millions in 2010. Likewise, Nepal has also experienced significant growth in tourist arrival in 1962 with 6,179 numbers of visitors to an estimated one million in 2011.

No doubt that Nepal has a huge potentiality of promotion village tourism. More than 36000 villages have a unique potentiality for promote village tourism. In our country, 85% of total population is living in rural/village areas from them 78% of population are halted in organic/non-organic agriculture production. Due to rampant poverty, unequal distribution of land, unemployment problems Village tourism could be a great socio-economic force that is why Nepal is a land for all seasons. If the village tourism promotes in 36000 village of Nepal, It will definitely contribute in GDP By 4.5% (Pradhananga, 2010).

It is interesting to note that many of the features noted in the urban tourism were once thought to be vitally necessary for the successful development of tourism industry now have become less important. Densely populated resorts, in an international style, under multi-national ownership and with a relatively anonymous management may defer some types of client. In contrast, the countryside's open spaces, lack of indoor facilities, locally owned and sometimes unprofessionally managed business with friendly service and older building has been the main selling for rural holidays.

In the evolving situation, two myths have grown up about the role of village tourism. One is that village tourism is farm-based or agro-based tourism. The second is the diversification into tourism will 'save' the farming community. There are some constraints which will hinder to develop tourism in the village areas, they include (i) poorly developed physical infrastructure (ii) Poorly developed local institution (iii) Inadequate knowledge, skills and means (iv) Weak co-ordination between micro and macro level effort (v) Fragile bio-physical environment and (vi) Persistent inequalities among women and disadvantaged groups hindering participation.

Nepal is a country with beautiful Himalayan ranges and birth place of many great personalities like Lord Buddha which makes Nepal a great cultural and religious destination for the pilgrimage from the ancient time. It is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a monk traveler named Manjushree came over Kathmandu and emptied the water of the lake by cutting the edge of the hill at Chovar with a sword. As a result, this empty place became Kathmandu Valley. Nepal being the holy Shrine of Gautam Buddha, Indian emperor Ashok visited Nepal in 249 B. C. as a pilgrim and married his daughter Charumati with the Nepalese King named Devpal. He erected a monastery named *Charumati Bihar*. He also constructed four Buddhist Stupaas in the four corner of Patan. He also constructed a pillar named Ashok pillar in Lumbini the birthplace of Lord Buddha. During Lichhavi rule, the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchang Gampo visited Nepal during the rule of Anshuvarma as pilgrims and married with the Nepalese princess Bhrikuti. In the ancient time a Chinese traveler Huan-Tsang visited Nepal and described the beauties of Kailash Bhawan and Mangriha of Lichhavi dynasty.

First Rana prime Minister of Nepal, Jung Bahadur, left Kathmandu for England on Jan 15, 1850 with contingent of 40 persons. He reached England on 25th May 1850. After an extensive tour of France, Egypt and England the contingent returned on 29th Jan 1851. It is believed that he is the first Nepali to visit Europe. It is also believed the Jung Bahadur left an unforgettable impression of Nepal and Nepalese upon the Western world. This is the historical episode has great impact towards the promotion of



tourism of Nepal. Jung Bahadur also introduced civil act and constructed Durbar High School in Nepal in 1910 B. S.

During the Rana regime, Indian pilgrims were allowed to visit Kathmandu, during 'Shivaratri Mela' for 7 days. But 5 check points were created to check the Indian pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadhi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure Visas from the counselor unit of the Nepal government, which were placed at Calcutta and Patna of India.

In 1933, a party of European ladies and gentleman including the British Minister, the Earl of Elmsford were organized at Chitwan, a place which still date has managed to give Nepal a high recognition for its wild life and safari in the context of tourism in Nepal.

In 1951, autocratic rule of Ranas ended and democracy was declared and the door of the development in tourism was opened. Nepal started to greet those persons who wanted to enter Nepal with the purpose of traveling or with any other such purposes. Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norge Sherpa succeed in climbing Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world 8848 m. During the same period Nepal got the membership of UNO in 1950, Nepal gradually, began to be known to the outside world. Due to these reasons tourist from the different countries began to enter Nepal. Some organizations related to the tourism were set up in Nepal for the well management of tourists.

Department of Tourism was established in 1962 and has been helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and American Society of Travel Agent (ASTA).

## **2. 2 Some Empirical Studies in the Context of Nepal**

Pradhananga (1993) has analyzed tourist consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. His study showed that the tourism sector contributed 37.99 percent of the direct expenditure. The study has also found that the direct import content was 33.49 percent, in tourist sector, 17.34 percent in tourism related sector and non – tourism sector the increase in tourist expenditure leads to increase in import and this was found to reduce the negative effect on the national economy. In this study the finding is that higher the propensity to import higher is the leakage of money. Tourist expenditure was used for imports and thus the ultimate result would be unfavorable to balance of

payment. This study revealed that the major source of government income is usually from direct taxes and custom duties. It is indicated that the direct taxes generated from tourism sector was 4.72 percent, tourism related sector was 0.074 percent and from non – tourism sector it was 2.27 percent. Beside this, he also found that the direct employment opportunities in tourism sector was 12.41 percent, in tourism related sector it was 54.71 percent in 1993.

Pradhan (1978) concludes that Nepal began to benefit from tourism industry in the post 1950 A.D. After first and second world war, developed countries like UK, USA and France etc also used tourism industry for the solution of favorable balance of payment. The developing countries used tourism to sustain deficit financing and economic development. The topographical condition of Nepal is fruitful for tourism industries and it helps to solve the national unemployment problems. The training program conducted by different institution and UNDP (United Nation Development Program) and ILO (International Labor Organization) have significant contribution in the promotion of tourism industry.

Tripathee (2002) in his study found that the trend of foreign exchange earning from tourism sector increased during the fiscal year 1974/75 to 1997/98. The trend value shows that the foreign exchange was increasing by Rs 437.83 million per year during the period. The Gini-coefficient (G.C. = 0.55) explains that there is not much more variation among the foreign exchange earnings of the years from 1974/75 to 1997/98. Tourists of age group 16-30 and 30–45 are more than other age groups. This indicates the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal. The percentage of male tourists was larger than the female tourists between the years 1962 to 1998. The absolute value of G.C. = 0.94 between the total tourists arrival for pleasure indicates there is positive but low degree of correlation between the total tourists arrival and tourists arrival for pleasure.

## **2.3 Literature Review**

Globally, village tourism found to define differently as per their geographic conditions. The most popular terminology given for village tourism is rural tourism, eco-tourism, green -tourism, cultural-tourism, river-tourism, sustainable-tourism, alternative tourism, responsible tourism and so on. It does not matter how it is designated; the basic question lies have much benefit it could accrue for the upliftment of the local community (Pandey, 2005). The UNWTO estimated that by 2020. Tourism could be the world's largest single industry. International tourist arrival has increased from 25 million in 1950 to an estimated forecast of 1000 millions in 2010. Likewise, Nepal has also experienced significant growth in tourist arrival in 1962 with 6179 numbers of visitors to an estimated one million in 2011.

No doubt that Nepal has a huge potentiality to promotion village tourism. More than 36000 villages have a unique potentiality to promote village tourism. In our country 85% of total population is living in rural areas from them 78% of population are halted in organic/non-organic agriculture production due to rampant poverty, unequal distribution of land, unemployment problems. Village tourism could be a great socio-economic force that is why Nepal is a land for all seasons and all reasons. If the village tourism promotes in 36000 village of Nepal it will definitely contributes in GDP by 40% (Pradhananga, 2010).

Development Association of Nepal (1998) studied the pre-feasibility in Khaptad region. The study assessed the historical, geographical, cultural and religious importance of the Khaptad region. The main objectives of the study were:

- ) To formulate strategic plan for the development of tourism in Khaptad region so that the nation gives optimal benefit at minimum economic and social costs.
- ) To prepare the groundwork for a detailed feasibility study cum master plan for the sustainable and eco-friendly, religious, spiritual, scientific and general trekking and tourism development in Khaptad and nearby area.
- ) To collect and compile all the study reports scientific data and available information on Khaptad, which may perish over time.
- ) To enable the Khaptad Region, Tourism Committee and the Ministry of tourism approach various international agencies, government or interested investors with sound and adequately detailed preliminary data, information and recommendations.

The study was also concerned to find out the problems and prospects of tourism development in Khaptad region. It had also studied the socio-economic status of study area and found the main causes of backwardness in the area as unemployment and poverty.

The study concluded that Khaptad is geographically backward region but unique destination in terms of its natural beauty. There are too much sources for the development of tourism. Specially, Indian tourists and many foreign tourists from third country can be attracted by providing tourism related facilities like road, accommodation etc. Due to the lack of these tourism related facilities the flow of tourist is very low in Khaptad region. For both economic and tourism development, the study recommended:

- ) Rafting: it may be possible to arrange some more challenging trek combined with rafting in the Seti, Budhi Gandaki and Karnali Rivers in near future. Rafting from Dipayal, Sanfebagar upto Karnali Bridge on the East-West highway seems to be feasible.
- ) It is strongly recommended that a herbal garden cum Museum must be established near Khaptad Baba's Ashram.

) Khaptad can be great center for spiritual tourism, as more people from urban centers would like to get relief from tension of modern day life. Therefore, it is recommended that a meditation and yoga center, which can take about 40 devotees at a time with facilities of 20 bedrooms with attached bathroom, should be built.

Similarly, the study recommended for village tourism product. Specially, in Kandamandu, there is high possibility for village tourism. For economic development, local cottage and handicraft industry should be opened. Finally, the study suggested that government and Khaptad Regional Tourism Committee should give fund for the development of tourism in this region. Thus, this study can be supportive for the study of religious tourism in Khaptad region.

Balayar (2000) wrote "**Khaptad, Heaven in the earth**". He described the Khaptad region as unique, virgin and unexplored in terms of its scientific, ecological and socio-cultural values. It is in fact a living museum of life forms, a meeting point of various cultures, a place of religious values and wonderful treasured place with natural resources. The area offers valuable services to human beings. Moreover, it has attracted people to maintain its natural beauty, sanctity and tranquility. Thus there is high possibility of tourist attraction. But due to the lack of tourism related facility the flow of tourist is very low. He suggested that concerned authority or government and Khaptad Regional Tourism Committee should pay their attention in time. His view is also useful for my study in the Khaptad region.

Pandey(2001) writes "**Khaptad Alaukik Sampada ko Bhandar**". He explains the history and historical development of Khaptad region. He has described the various places, which have their own historical, cultural and religious importance like Tribeni, Sahasra-Linga, Nagdhunga and other sacred places for the development of tourism industry in Khaptad region. He has also showed the importance of natural beauty, fauna, flora, herbal plants and bird species, which can be found in Khaptad region. Similarly, the culture like Jatra, Fag, Sagun, Deuda, Bhain, Valaulo, Bhada, Chhelo etc. have great role to promote the tourism industry. From all these aspects, Khaptad region can attract large number of tourists. For this, he has suggested that government and public sector must be aware towards this region and integral tourism program must be implemented.

Joshi (2004) studied on "Mountain tourism in Nepal: A case study of Khaptad National Park". He studied the geographical, cultural and religious sites of the study area. He stated the low tourist's arrival trend in Khaptad region was due to the lack of facilities like road, accommodation and other tourism related facilities. He also studied the problems faced by Khaptad region in terms of tourism development and prospect for tourism development in the study area. The study concluded that tourism related activities are centralized in some main places like Chitwan, Muktinath, Pashupatinath of the country, which places have over load of tourists. Similarly, this study focuses on the reconstruction of the religious sites, which are the main pillar for tourist attraction in Khaptad region. This study suggested that the tourists from these special places should be diverted to other places of the country like Khaptad. For tourism development, the study focuses on the infrastructural development like accommodation facilities, road and reconstruction of religious sites of the study area. The study is also helpful in my study.

Nepal Tourism Board's (2008) study on "Tourism Product of Nepal" has described the tourism centers of all Nepal including Khaptad region. In this book NTB shows the socio- cultural condition, climate, geography of the region, religious places and various tourist attraction centers of the Khaptad region. This book is useful for planners and policy makers for tourism development and also helpful for the study of religious tourism in Khaptad region.

All above-mentioned research works and views of the persons have described the geographical, historical, cultural and religious importance of the Khaptad region. According to these studies, Khaptad is unique in terms of natural beauty, fauna, flora and herbal plants, which are the main attraction for tourists. The folk culture like Deuda, Bhuwa, Chhelo, Gaura parva and other local feast and festivals have also significant role for tourism development in Khaptad region for both domestic and foreign tourists. All above research have suggested for providing the facilities like road, accommodation and reconstruction of religious sites. Thus, there are too much sources for tourism attraction and there is high possibility for development of religious tourism. But, till now the topic religious tourism in Khaptad region is not studied in detail. This study will be helpful to find the problems and prospects of religious tourism in Khaptad region, which will be useful for policy makers and planners in future.

#### **2.4 A successful story of Sirubari Village tourism of Syanja**

Sirubari village is a totally unspoiled Gurung settlement set in the hills at an altitude of 1700 metros above sea level. The climate is ideal at any time during the September to June season with warm days and cool nights. The village is a short drive and walk from Pokhara, the major tourist center for the Annapurna region. It is reached from the road to Lumbini, the birthplace of the Buddha. One would be welcomed into the community and invited to stay in the home of one of the village families. The accommodation is simple but comfortable with good bedding and clean toilet facilities. The food is delicious and one would be eating as one of the family. Each night there will be entertainment provided by the community. This would be in the form of traditional Gurung and Nepali dancing and singing, you can join in if you like!

As the locals are all Buddhist, the village gompa, a simple but beautiful temple, would be a feature of your stay. There would be the chance to get a blessing from the resident lama before you leave.

Just because you are not trekking it doesn't mean that you won't see the mountains. An easy walk above the village is a viewpoint at Thumro. At 2300 meters, this is the highest point south of Syanja and the views on a clear day are spectacular.

Spread before you are rolling foothills dotted with isolated farming communities and crowned by an array of snow peaks that would leave you breathless. From Langtang in the east,

through Machhapuchhare and the Annapurnas and around to Dhaulagiri the Himalayan giants all line up for your camera to capture.

During stay, one would be able to feel what it is like to live the life of a Nepali villager. Walk with your family while they go about their daily chores, tending animals, tilling the fields, going to school with the children or just sitting in the sun talking to neighbors.

Feel free to wander, safely, by oneself and look at all of the developments that the community have supported and funded; the primary health center with its doctor, the agricultural service center, the vet-nary hospital, the plant nursery and forest plantation. The list goes on.

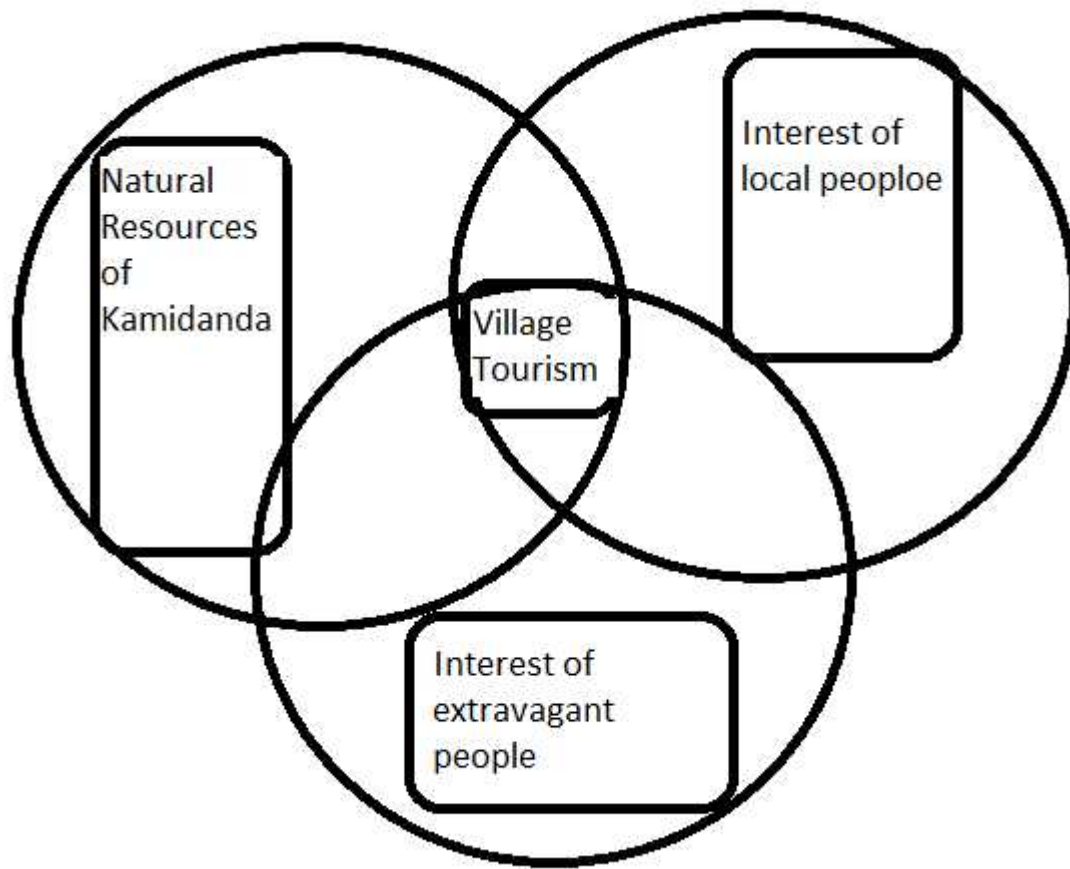
Moreover, at the end of stay, one would be overwhelmed by the farewell that a new family would provide. If one never comes this way, again the village and its people would remain in the heart of visitors forever.

## **2.5 Conceptual framework**

Kamidanda is a very appropriate place to promote village tourism. It has many local natural resources. If systematically tourism activity are perform and develop at Kamidanda, increasing number of visitors would make a dedicated location to spend weekend, holidays way off relax from monotonous city life. Because of local production, socio-cultural resources and natural setting would attract to foreign tourist as an attractive destination of village tourism. It will inspire people to spend more to local goods and services. The intensive purpose of this thesis work is to promote village tourism at Kamidanda, which can present by following diagram.

Figure-

Conceptual framework of village tourism at Kamidanda



# **CHAPTER-THREE**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Rationale for selection of the study area**

Kamidanda (2300mtr.) is unique in terms of the natural beauty, which provides the habitat for the wild animals, authentic Tamang culuture and natural beauty lies away from the tourists due to lack of developed infrastructure and advertisement. There are natural attractions like flora, fauna, species and NTFP. Similarly, the culture of the Kamidanda area is also unique than other region of Nepal because of panoramic viewpoint of wide Himalayan range from the Origin location of Mahankal Bhagawati of Hindu as well as Buddhist. This region itself is rich in its folk culture as people have been continuing various types Dances, songs, Jatras and Parvas. Such types of the culture have been transforming one generation to another. This shows the high possibility of Village tourism development in Kamidanda. As a local people of the study area the researcher is familiar with religious and cultural and natural sites, which were helpful to collect the field data within the period of the field research.

### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is helpful to manage the evidences and enquires of the study in appropriate order within the given period and to interpret the data. This study is based on both exploratory and descriptive research design. In descriptive research design the study included various PRA tools of research methods and review of related literature to collect necessary information and data's. Similarly, in exploratory researcher design the study included the facts and phenomenon of the study area. Accordingly, the researcher developed some of the instruments like the structured and unstructured questionnaire and interview schedule to explore the field information on potentiality of village tourism.

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

This study is based on qualitative and quantitative by nature. The perception, adoptive strategies and their micro-village tourism practices were qualitatively analyzed whereas quantitative data revealed the income, expenditure pattern, educational status, hotel, business culture and natural phenomenon of the related area. Primary data were gathered through field observation; interview, questionnaire survey, FGD, Transact walk and secondary data were collected through official documents, newspapers, newsletters, VDC profile, journals,



documentaries, anecdote, bibliographies and books. Research Data were coded, tabulated and analyzed in logical order.

### **3.4 Universe and sampling**

Kamidanda covers 3 ward of Chyasingkharka VDC( ward no.4,5 and 6). Chyasingkharka VDC has 613 HHs with 6411 population. Out of total 80 HHs of Kamidanda area 30 household are taken as sample respondent, which is 41.25% of universe. Sample household are taken by simple random method of probability sampling. Some sample household are taken as purposive sampling to get rational and authentic information for research study.

### **3.5 Techniques of Data Collection**

#### **3.5.1 Interview**

An interview questionnaire was prepared according to the objectives and filled up at the study area including the member of household. In order to obtain authorized data about that community key informant interview was also conducted in 4 groups. Both Aged/young people of that community were selected for interview with gender friendly. Structured and semi-structured interview schedule are prepared to collect information.

#### **3.5.2 Observation**

Research involved in the observation to record the different information related to village Tourism in Kamidanda region. To accomplish this task, both participant and quasi-participant observation were used. During the period of observation the value of their cultural identity and natural resources are sincerely observed. In the observation period the study was based on the observation of customs, feasts and festivals, rituals, natural resources, settlement pattern, livelihood practices and other sacred sites.

#### **3.5.3 Key Informants Interview**

The study had undertaken the structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview to explore the information on Village tourism and its impacts on both local and national economy. For these, the study was based on interviews with village leaders, politicians, Janne-Manchhe, visitors, elderly people, businessmen and government officials like official of tourism board and security personnel. These interviews were transcribed and translated in the field.

### **3.6 Tools of Data Collection**

Researcher used different types of the tools like questionnaire, checklist and photographs in order to collect the primary information from the field. Both structured and unstructured questionnaires were used to collect quantitative information in the Kamidanda area. Questionnaire provided the information about business, educational status, expenditure pattern of the tourist, demographic data and local natural and cultural resources of the local informants. A separate checklist was used to interview different respondents such as government officials, businessman and other concern bodies. Before collecting data, researcher pre-tested his data in Baghbhairab of Kirtipur municipality of Kathmandu. It helped to avoid errors and difficulties of the research.

### **3.7 Method of Data Analysis**

In the process of data analysis, the researcher classified and tabulated data, which he had collected through the various sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually. For different types of data different tables are prepared. Simple statistical tools were used such as percentage, average, frequency, bar diagrams and pie chart. To fulfill the objectives of the study, data were analyzed descriptively.

### **3.8 Data presentation**

Supported data to advocate the potentiality of Village Tourism at Kamidanda are presented in text, diagram, table and image from according to appropriate time, appropriate form, appropriate method and appropriate amount at this research study.

## CHAPTER -FOUR

### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Profile of Chyasingkharka VDC

Chyasingkharka VDC is a village located at the hill area of mid-region of Nepal. General profile of Chyasingkharka is as given below:

**Table-4.1**  
**Profile of Chyasingkharka**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>
Area	10.00 sq. km. (Approx)
Population	6411
Adjacent VDCs	Dhunkharka, Mahankal-bhugdeu, Ganeshthan Chalal, Balthali
Administrative center	Chyasingkharka
District	Kavrepalanhchowk
Area of District	1396 Sq.Km.
District center	Dhulikhel
Main crops	Maize, Wheat, Potato, Mustered, Millet
Main vegetables	Raddish, Green leaf, Cucumber, Pumpkins, Runner beans etc.
Educational service	1 Higher secondary, 1 Secondary, 1 lower secondary, 2 Primary schools.
Electrification Available	Available
Telephone Service	Available
Security Service	Not available
Road Service	Rough road and Gravel road

Source: Field survey 2068



## 4.2 Evolution of Kamidanda

Generally unproductive land and terrine locality not suitable to make a settlement from agricultural point of view. Because of unavailability of inheritant land, dalit (Kami) are firstly make settlement at research area. Increasing their population and increasing the household the location called Kamidanda finally. Gradually other caste of ethnic people is migrated to this location because of its panoramic view and origin place of holy Mahankal Bhagawati.

## 4.3 Development of Kamidanda

A homogenous dalit settlement gradually develops into a heterogeneous society. During its development several incidents are occurred time being.

**Table-4.3**  
**68 years timeline of Kamidanda**

<b>B.S. (year)</b>	<b>Incident</b>	<b>Effect</b>
1990	Settlement established previously	People has unity for common problem
2018	First shop started	Daily needs goods available locally
2031	Local Primary school established	Villagers are able to send children at school
2054	Mahankal Temple built	People get known about origine place of Mahankal Bhagawati
2054	Agricultural road built by ADB	People get easy access to market center for necessary work
2056	Fire caught the settlement	2 houses are burnt and physical property loses.
2057	Locally organic tea farming started	People are known the new productive crop to generate income and attract tourism activity
2058	Fire caught the settlement	2 houses are burnt and physical property lose

Source: Field survey 2068 (PRA report)

## 4.4 Locality

Kamidanda lays southeastern part of Kavre district. It is a small village with of Chyasingkharka VDC. This VDC has 631 households among them Kamidanda has 80 household. This village is located at the top of a hill. It is facing towards north but the hill lies at center of surrounding as pillar from where one can view wide Himalayan range at glance.

## 4.5 Topography

Kamidanda is a block of hill. It has slop land. Most of the area of village is covered by rocky yellow mud. Because of slope land no rice could be cultivate. Most of the villagers cultivate Maize, barley, Millet, potato and seasonal vegetable at their land.

#### 4.6 Climate

Because of the height about 2500 meter from sea level the weather is fair. Cold wet weather lies at Kamidanda throughout the year leaving 3 months of winter season. Occasionally several times snow falls during winter season at the village and Mahankal Bhagawati Than. During the summer, autumn and raining season it serves a loving climate at this village.

#### 4.7 Land use system

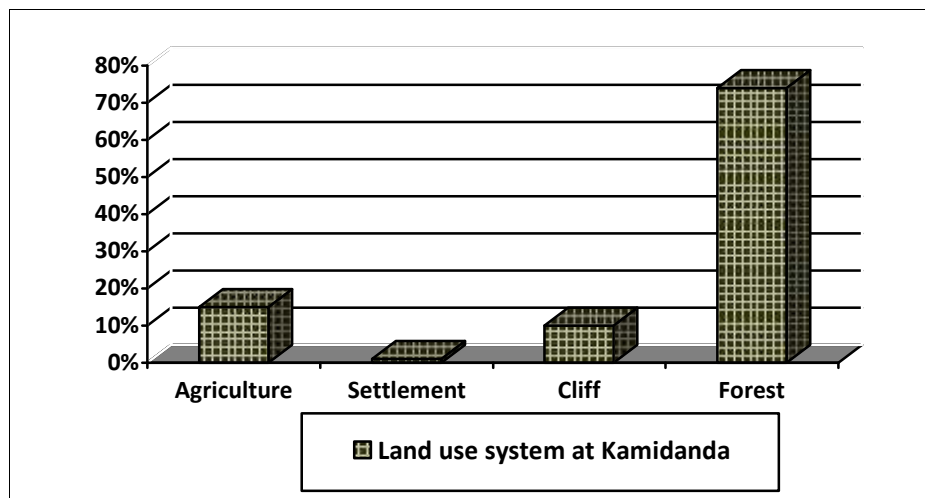
Because of slope land most of the area of village is covered by forest. 15% land only use to cultivate crops cereal as well as cash.

**Tabel-4.7**  
**Land use system at Kamidanda**

S.N.	Description	Percentage of land use
1	Agriculture	15%
2	Settlement	1%
3	Cliff	10%
4	Government Forest	25%
5	Community forest	34%
6	Privet forest	15%

Source: Field survey 2068

**Figure-4.1**  
**Land Use ratio at Kamidanda**



Source: Field survey 2068

Above field visit data shows that 75 percent of land is covered by forest, 15 percent use for agriculture, 10 percent occupied by steep cliff and 1 percent is covered by residential area as house and house yard.

#### 4.8 Natural resources

Being an area of rural hill area of Nepal Kamidanda has several natural resources like forest for timber and non-timber product, river for water source for irrigation and drinking water, slop land to cultivate tea, vegetable, fruits and fresh and calm climate are available to attract visitors. Kamidanda village is located at a strategic location to view wide range of Himalaya and surrounding hills and cliffs.

#### 4.9 Health and sanitation

Because of unproductive land, unskilled manpower, unused natural resources, low education the living condition at Kamidanda is miserable. Because of low literacy rate people are not aware of health and sanitation.

**Table: 4.9.1**

**Status of toilet at Chyasingkharka VDC**

S.N.	Types of toilet	Number of HHs with toilet	Percent of HHs with toilet
1	Kachi	67	10.93%
2	Pakki	198	32.30%
3	No toilet	348	56.77%
<b>Total</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC Profile 2066

Above data shows that Chyasingkharka has only limited toilet. Most of the HHs has no toilet. This data present the vulnerability of Chyasingkharka people towards disease.

**Table: 4.9.2**

**Treatment pattern of Chyasingkharka**

S.N.	Type of treatment	No of HHs	Percent of HHs
1	Sawman	326	53.18%
2	Health post	184	30.02%
3	Hospital	103	16.80%
4	Baidhya	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC profile

Above data shows that because of limited health services Chyasingkharka VDC has low health condition. This is all just because of poor livelihood.

#### 4.10 Socio-cultural status

Kamidanda is a settlement of different ethnic group. Majority of them are Tamang, Newar, Bramhan and Chattry. Eventhough most of the number of population speaks Nepali language and pray Hindu and Buddha gods.

**Table: 4.10**

##### **Language speaks in Chyansingkharka**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Speaking Language</b>	<b>Number of Population</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>
1	Tamang	2865	73.19%
2	Nepali	920	23.5%
3	Newar	129	3.29%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3914</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC Profile 2066

#### 4.11 Employment status

Because of the minimum access of education employment ratio is very low at Kamidanda. Youth is the main independent workforce. Youth employment ratio effect the overall income and livelihood standard of a household.

**Table-4.11**

##### **Youth employment ratio at Chyasingkharka**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sector of employment</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total percent</b>
1	Agriculture	103	185	288	53.03%
2	Business	23	14	37	6.81%
3	Service	55	15	70	12.89%
4	Wage labour	104	43	147	27.17%
5	Udhyog	1	0	1	0.18%
<b>Total</b>				<b>543</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC profile 2066

Above data shows that most of the youth 53.03 percent are involving in agricultural activity. But agricultural land is only limited and slop. Because of low marketing activity only 6.81 percent of population involve in business activity. Because of low literacy rate 12.89 percent of youth are involved in service and 27.17 percent are involved in wage labor. Unproductive and difficult work as agriculture is mostly guided by woman labor.



#### 4.12 Educational status

Education leads the overall socio-economic growth of a society. Higher literacy derived the society towards peace and prosperity.

**Table-4.12**

**Educational status of Chyasingkharka VDC**

S.N.	Level of education	Male	Female	Total
1	S.L.C	187	108	295
2	I.A.	55	28	83
3	B.A.	17	7	24
4	M.A.	4	3	7
5	Ph. D.	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>265</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>412</b>

Source: VDC profile 2066

Above data show that out of 3914 population only 412 are literate. Male are dominant literate member. Because of this most of female member are involving in difficult and less productive agricultural work.

## CHAPTER - FIVE

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 5.1 Age group of the family member

As tourism, activity is multi-sectored and multifunctional activity. It needs a committed workforce and active manpower to make it fruitful. Kamidanda has enough working manpower to promote village tourism to earn money and change miserable livelihood towards prosperity.

**Table-5.1**

**Age group distribution in sample HHs**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Age group</b>	<b>Frequency of population</b>	<b>Percent to population</b>
1	0 - 4	8	4.7%
2	5 - 9	12	7.0%
3	10 - 14	22	12.8%
4	15 - 19	15	8.8%
5	20 - 24	23	9.9%
6	25 - 29	17	9.9%
7	30 - 34	19	11.0%
8	35 - 39	14	8.2%
9	40 - 44	6	3.5%
10	45 - 49	9	5.3%
11	50 - 54	11	6.4%
12	55 - 59	5	2.9%
13	60 - 64	6	3.5%
14	65 - 69	3	1.8%
15	70 - 74	2	1.2%
16	More than 75	1	0.58%
<b>Total</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field Visit 2068

Above tabulated data shows that among the population 103 people are age between 15 to 50 years. It is the main independent power to work. 46.7 percent of population is active workforce. To prepare house management to external amenities and service for tourism activity this work is more than enough. Rest 53.3percent population is dependent population on working force. This

majority could not directly contribute to tourism activity but indirectly it will support to working force.

## 5.2 Sex composition of sample population

Nepali society is not completely free from gender discrimination. Most of the male members of society are involve in the work related outside of a house. They have frequently visited to market or different places to earn money and material for their livelihood. Because of their frequently visit of different place they are able to see the different activity of income generation as village tourism. Being male dominant society some people of Kamidanda also know about village tourism and interested to do similar activities in their village.

**Table-5.2**

### **Gender distribution in sample HHs**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sex description</b>	<b>Frequency of population</b>	<b>Percent of population</b>
1	Male	93	54.06%
2	Female	79	45.93%
<b>Total</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source : Field visit 2068

Above data shows that 54.06 Percent of population in village are male. Out of total population 45.93 percent of populations are female. Most of male member who are visiting different place being the head of house are known about village tourism and its multiple benefit. Those members are guiding to their family to be involve in tourism activity at Kamidanda village.

## 5.3 Educational status at sample HHs

Education is main factor to guide people towards better and secure life. People who are educated are achieving knowledge from different from of information media. Radio, Newspaper, Television, Internet and visitor are the main media to distribute the information of tourism activity on different part of the country. Most of the literate people are known about village tourism and its multiple benefits. People of Kamidanda are also aware of the benefit of Village Tourism and highly interested to use their man, money and material for tourism activity.

**Table-5.3****Educational status of sample HHs**

S.N.	Level of education	Frequency of Population		Percent of Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Primary	10	6	27.7%	21.5%
2	Lower secondary	9	8	25.0%	28.5%
3	Secondary	13	14	36.2%	50.0%
4	Higher secondary	4	-	11.1%	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC profile 2067

Above data shows that 27.7percent male and 21.5 percent female have taken primary level of education. 25percent male and 28.5Percent of female has taken lower secondary level of education.36.2 percent male and 50 percent female has taken secondary level of education. Because of absent of higher level of education at village only 11.1percent of male has higher secondary level education. This data shows that educational service is not equally and equitably reaches to Kamidanda village. To increase on educational service necessary to increase income of each household. Village tourism could be a best alternative source to increase income of Kamidanda.

**5.4 Religious composition of sample household**

Most of the activity of a location guides by religion of a society. That society who are rich cultural customs and practices they can attract more visitors at their location. Cultural heritage is one of the important factors to attract visitors. Diverse religious society as well as similar religious society can attract different types of visitors at a village.

**Table-5.4****Religious composition of sample HHs**

S.N.	Religious description	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs
1	Hinduism	5	16.7%
2	Buddhism	25	83.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field visit 2068

According to above data, Kamidanda has only two-religion society Hinduism 16.7 percent and Buddhism 83.3 percent. This two different religions has own different social customs, practices and religious heritage. These religious heritages are most important factor to attract visitors. Buddhism dominant society helps to create peace and brotherhood on society.

### 5.5 Housing pattern of sample HHs

Pattern of house varies depending on social-cultural system and climatic variation. Housing is one of the factors to attract visitors. Unique housing is a strong factor of tourism subject.

**Table-5.5**  
**Housing pattern of sample HHs**

S.N.	Pattern of house roof	No. of houses	Percent of houses
1	Thatch	82	13.38%
2	Tiles/ slate	106	17.29%
3	Jasta (Tin)	423	69.0%
4	Cemented	2	0.33%
<b>Total</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VDC profile 2067

Above data shows that out of total 613 houses 13.38 percent has thatch roof. It is traditional houses. Other 17.29 percent houses have stone (Slate) or Tiles roof. It is modified houses from traditional houses. 69 percent of houses are Jasta roofed. This is the modified way of hoses and roofs. 2 houses, all over the Chyasingkharka have cemented. It is modern types of house. Only rich household have such house at village. In the view of Village tourism traditional houses provides attraction to visitors. So Kamidanda has several such houses which are attractive and comfortably can serve to visitors.

### 5.6 Occupation status of sample HHs

Occupation status shows the socio-economic status of a society. Occupation determines the income of a family or household. Unproductive and traditional occupation means the low income level. Similarly modernize profession creates more income in comparison. Most of the profession depends on the available natural and social resources and indigenous knowledge.

**Table- 5.6**  
**Occupation status of sample HHs**

S.N.	Description	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs
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1	Agriculture	12	40.0%
2	Wage labor	3	10.0%
3	Business	6	20.0%
4	Livestock	3	10.0%
5	Service	3	10.0%
6	Pension	2	6.6%
7	Foreign job	1	3.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field visit 2068

Above data shows that 40 percent household are involved in agricultural occupation, 10 percent are involve in wage labor, 20 percent are involve in business, 3 percent in livestock rising, 3percent public service, 2 percent in pension and 1percent in foreign job. It is very clear that where 90 percent of land is slop and forest cover, there 12 percent households are depending on agriculture. People who are involved on agriculture have food deficiency and miserable life. To uplift the livelihood of Kamidanda society Village Tourism is very good income generation activity.

### 5.7 Land distribution on sample household

Land distribution determines the income of a household. But types and use of land will determines the real income of household. Productive use and fertile land generate higher income comparing others.

**Table –5.7**  
**Land distribution of sample HHs**

S.N.	Description	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs
1	< 5 Ropani	6	20.0%
2	6-10	8	26.7%
3	11-15	6	20.0%
4	16-20	5	16.7%
5	> 20	5	16.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field visit 2068

Above data shows that out of 30 household 20 percent people have less than 5 Ropani land, 26.7 percent household has 6 to 10 Ropani, 20 percent has 11 to 15 Ropani, 16.7 percent has 16 to 20 Ropani, 16.7 percent has more than 20 Ropani land. Because of the slop land and traditional technology, agricultural production is not sufficient each household round the year.

Most of the slop land is better to use to cultivate tea garden to increase income from existing land. In the alternative source of income Village tourism is highly possible at Kamidanda.

### 5.8 Sufficiency of food production of sample HHs

Productive agricultural practice supports the year round food supply to household. Deficiency of food for year around would need alternative source of income. Kamidanda has seems to promote Village Tourism as alternative source of income.

**Table-5.8**  
**Food production sufficiency status of sample HHs**

S.N.	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs	Cumulative Percent
1	16 (Yes)	53.4%	53.4%
2	14 ( No)	46.6%	100%
Total	30	100%	

Source: Field visit 2068

Above tabulated data shows, that 53.4 percent household has enough food production for year round. Who has more than 10 Ropani lands they hardly survive by their own farm product. Rest 46.6 percent household has food deficiency. They need other source of income. Village tourism at Kamidanda is highly possible alternative source of income.

### 5.9 Annual income of sample household

Income is the indicator of higher or lower living standard. Higher income would create the higher opportunities to have education, health, employment services.

**Table-5.9**  
**Annual income of sample household**

S.N.	Range of income in Rs.	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs	Cumulative percent
1	Less than 80,000	16	53.4%	53.4%
2	80,000 to 1,20,000	8	26.6%	80.0%

3	1,20,000 to 1,40,000	3	10%	90.0%
4	More than 1,40,000	3	10%	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Field Visit 2068

Above data shows that 53.4 percent of household are surviving in below 80,000 Rs. annual incomes. This is very hard to survive with all social services. 26.6 percent people are living in up to 1, 20,000 Rs, 10 percent have 1, 40,000 Rs. yearly income, 10 percent has more than 1, 40,000 Rs. Only 20 percent of total household are living above 1, 20,000 Rs. yearly income and 80 percent are living difficult life with less than 1, 40,000 Rs. yearly income. To change the lively hood of 80 percent household people Village Tourism is best side-occupation regarding their available natural and cultural resource.

### 5.10 Annual expenditure of sample household

Along with the income, annual expenditure determines the livelihood status of a household. Higher expenditure guides higher investment on social services. Purchasing higher social services means healthy, educated, and advance society. General expenditure theory explains that 50 percent of total expenditure of a household goes to education and health.

**Table-5.10**  
**Annual expenditure of sample HHs**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Range of expenditure</b>	<b>Frequency of HHs</b>	<b>Percent of HHs</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>
1	Less than 80,000	14	46.6%	46.6%
2	80,000 to 1,20,000	9	30.0%	76.6%
3	1,20,000 to 1,60,000	4	13.4%	90.0%
4	More than 1,60,000	3	10.0%	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Field visit 2068

Above data shows that 76.6 percent of house hold are spending all of their income within a year. 23.4 Percent of household are only able to spend above 1, 20,000 Rs. Only 23.4 percent of household are living sufficient life at village. 76.6 percent household is not able to save anything



for social security for future. This guides them vulnerable social life. Village tourism is seems only one good alternative income generation activity at Kamidanda to uplift the livelihood of deprived household.

### 5.11 Yearly food sufficiency of sample household

Fertility of land, agricultural system and applied technology and proportion of land determines the food sufficiency of a household. Food sufficiency guides healthy life of household member.

**Table-5.11**  
**Food sufficiency of sample household**

S.N.	Time duration	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs	Cumulative percent of HHs
1	Less than 3 months	3	21.4%	21.4%
2	Less than 6 months	6	42.9%	64.3%
3	Less than 9 months	3	21.4%	85.7%
4	Less than 12 months	2	14.3%	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Field visit 2068

Above data shows that 21.4 percent of household among 14 household have food sufficiency for less than 3 months. Similarly, 42.9 percent household has food sufficiency for less than 6 months, 21.4 percent household less then less than 9 months and 14.3 percent has year round food sufficiency. Those household who have food deficiency need to provide external income generation activity. Miserable condition of 46.6 percent household can change their livelihood if Village Tourism activity is promote at Kamidanda.

### 5.12 Respondents response towards Village Tourism

Village Tourism is increasingly popular income generation activity by sustainable use of local available resources. It is practicing different part of the country successfully. Various information media make advertised in varied way. Most of the people are known about this activity at this time.

**Table-5.12**  
**Known sample household about Village tourism**

S.N.	Description of respondent	Frequency of HHs	Percent of HHs
1	Known about Village Tourism	21	70.0%
2	Unknown about Village Tourism	6	20.0%
3	No responses	3	10.0%

<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>
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Source: Field visit 2068

Above data show that 70 percent of household are known about village tourism. 20 percent are unknown about Village Tourism and 10 percent of household are do not express any response about village tourism. It means most of people at Kamidanda known about Village-Tourism and its benefit. If villagers mobilize to start Village Tourism activity, can and willing to perform a Kamidanda. Poor livelihood condition inspires villagers to perform Village Tourism activity at Kamidanda.

### 5.13 Respondent response on change livelihood standard by Village Tourism

As Village Tourism, activity is performing various places of nation, most of the people are known about its possible benefit. Being seasonal, effecting to cultural and social norms and beliefs some households have negative perception about Village Tourism.

**Table-5.13**  
**Sample Household perception about Village Tourism to change livelihood**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Respondents response</b>	<b>Frequency of respondent</b>	<b>Percent of respondent</b>
1	Yes can change the livelihood	21	70.0%
2	No, can't change the livelihood	9	30.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field visit 2068

Above data shows that 70 percent of selected household say yes, Village tourism can change livelihood of villagers, whereas 30 percent of sample household are not anticipating village tourism would change livelihood of villagers. Leaving some side effect Villagers are positive towards village Tourism. Being fruitful investing low cost it is effective means of equitable income distribution to change miserable livelihood. They really fade of miserable life of household member. If with some awareness program, Kamidanda villagers are ready and able to start Village-Tourism activity. Livelihood of under poverty line, available natural and social resources supports Kamidanda to perform Village Tourism successfully.

## **CHAPTER- SIX**

### **PROSPECTIVE & PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE TOURISM AT STUDY AREA**

#### **6.1 Prospective of village tourism**

Single couple or group tourist can experience rural life by visiting farms have a meal with a Nepalese family and learn their livestock and agricultural practices. (SUA, 2003:80). Many rural communities are living and working in particular village. Those areas are culturally sensitive where ethnic groups, monuments and temples are standing and surviving from long time.

In Kabhrepalanchowk district special interest in tourism also causes the cultural Heritage. The several aspects of rural products, in rural area have also high potential. There are plenty of sources of tourism products. Tourism products are mainly based on natural and cultural heritages. This area and its resources should be regarded highly potential for the promotion of village tourism. Those natural beauties are major sources of attractions. Tourist's eyes go to such attraction naturally.

The culture of the Kabhreli people plays significant role in the tourism of these district cultural products of the Kabhreli community are better understanding of tourist attractions. This area is rural and allows the tourists to discover and learn about the local cultural heritage. Rural tourist's area of west Nepal like Ghale Gaon, Sirubari and Ghandruk has also indigenous people of the Gurung and their culture. Similarly Kartike Deurali, Panauti, Balthali, Panchkhal village of Kabhrepalanchowk district also practiced as village tourism destination. In this regards Kamidanda area also has high potential destination of village tourism.

Kabhrepalanchowk district is populated densely. People are comprising three major castes namely Tamang, Brahman, Chhetri along with some Gurungs, kami, Damai and Newar at the district.

As a source tourism attraction of this district has a vast majority of Tamang, Braman, Chhetri, Newar and Dalit people and their cultural patterns are major things, which attract the tourists. Being hilly region there are mountainous natural resources. Those resources are

potential to promote village tourism as well as eco-tourism. The main potential products of the study area are as follows:

### **6.1.1 The Tamang cultural heritage**

The indigenous groups and their culture are the main heritage. The Kabhreli cultural heritage should be treated as a matter of attraction. This is why the Heritage of Kabhreli cultural is observable. In this context the following factors are taken as a part for the tourist's observation.

### **6.1.2 Rituals of Tamang**

Rituals of Tamang people are very important in their community. Some the major rituals are performed in an attractive manner. They are listed below.

#### **a. Birth rite**

After six days of babies birth a ritual celebration celebrate at house. In this day they name the newly born baby and enjoy Chhaite Ratri. But no such celebration will arrange in the daughter's birth. After the 9<sup>th</sup> day Lama gives a name to new born baby.

#### **b. Marriage**

The Tamang has only three type of marriage, like Magani (Arrange marriage), Bhagai Bibaha (Affair marriage between boy and girl) and intra-relation marriage (marriage between daughter and son of mother's sister's children and fathers sister's children).

#### **c. Death**

If a people going to die relatives lay down him at the ground. After the death of a person male son member should complete the ritual customs. Generally a death body should burn beside at top of a cliff. Death custom Ngo preformed after 3 days and Ghewa should complete normally after 13 days. It is so costly to the Tamang ethnic group. About 80,000 to 1, 00,000 Rs spend to death customs. Local alcoholic drink *Chhyang* and *Rakshi* mustly used at death ceremony. This runs extend up to three days.

### 6.1.3 House

The houses of Kabhrepalanchowk are usually three storied with thatch roofing and stone plate roofing. They have very close shed attached with their houses, which becomes easier to share daily need of goods and services.

### 6.1.4 Dress and ornaments

The culture of the Tamang has its own special features, which are also characterized by their distinct cultural traits. Their dress and ornaments are typical Tamang community community.

### 6.1.5 Language

Tamang people mostly used and communicate with their own Tamang language which is as common language as Nepali within and between other caste and society.

### 6.1.6 Fairs and festivals

Fair and festival are very important components in the Tamang community. Due to heavy works people feel tired and want to free from the tensions. There fore, they go to fair where they encounter distinct places and people various festivals are celebrated by the Tamang people from Kabhrepalanchowk. Following festivals that are remarkable and relevant for tourist's points of views.

**Table-6.1.6**

**Festivals of Tamang community at Kamidanda**

<b>Festivals</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Special Feature</b>	<b>Sites for celebration</b>
Dashain	Sept. -October	Put Tika and take blessing from respected person of family	Neighboring houses
Tihar	October	Put Tika from Sister	Public ground
Lochhar ( Lhosar)	April	New year celebratron	Temple
Chaita Dashain	May	Eat and celebrate with family members	Public ground
Shawane Shankranti	July	Celebrate fist with family member	Temple and public ground
Maghe Shankranti	January	Celebrate first with family member	Neighboring houses

*Source: Field visit. 2010.*

### **6.1.7 Food**

Wheat, millet and Maize are the main staple food of Kabhrepalanchowk. They supplement their Dal and Vat is main favorite foods of Kavereli people. They collected various vegetables from jungle such as Sisnu and another variety of local vegetable.

### **6.1.8 Social life**

Kabhreli customs, traditions, rituals, ideologies, moral values thoughts are also guided by Hinduism philosophy however, all are in written form. Kabhreli often cites it during their life cycle. It seems that, their holy book also guides social life of Kabhreli community.

Social organization leads the norms and values of Kabhreli community. The political person is a social leader of the district, who has significance role in district. Kabhreli have a joint family system in their tradition but today both nuclear and joint family system are adopting in their community. The father represents the functional work in society and mother in household in family. Being a patriarchal society, the role of women in this community is not less important. Both sexes of people need participation on fairs and festivals.

Special feasts are held on fairs, festivals, customs and ritual times. All people gather in such programs. The guest and host relationship seems very strong in this district. Superstition and animism is common belief in Kabhareli culture.

### **6.1.9 Economic life**

Agriculture farming practices had been existing in their district. Life varied ago-based practices are primary source of economy. Slash and burn farming system is still prevalent in this district. They had acquired land for the farming. Crops like wheat, maize, millet, barley etc. are their traditional kinds of production. People's day to day life depends on harvesting in the field. People sharing the labours called parma. The Kabhreli district is also based on animal husbandry. Kabhreli people are involved in business like selling the goods in Chinese market mainly medicinal herbs. They rear animals mainly sheep, goat and buffalo and sell the animal products. It is their primary sources of income.

### **6.1.10 Traditional trade and off farm activities & trading**

Mainly the Kabhreli people are engaged in trading Hetauda (Makwanpur) and Tatopani (China). They usually bring shoes, woolen cloth, jacket, blanket, Chinese wine from China and foodstuff, cloth, medicine etc. from Lhasa.

### **6.1.11 Natural heritage**

Kabhre is well accepted as one of the most fascinating places. The people, rich cultural and natural heritage and spectacular Himalayan ranges of this district have played an important role in recommending it as an ultimate destination.

The study area is also most beautiful, mysterious and fascinating region. Natural wonders play an important role for the promotion of village tourism in the study area. The region is full of natural wonders such as snow land peak, glacier, tranquil rhododendron forest, scenic beauty, pleasant climate, flora and fauna, river, caves, cliff falls, spring and sloppy rock etc. Here lies the vast opportunity to operate tours in such wonders as tourists like to enjoy such things.

#### **a. Scenic beauty**

The scenic beauty of several Himalayan peaks, the panoramic view of hill and plain range of terrain are prime attractions in the study region, many tourists will be interested to enjoy the marvelous scenic beauty everywhere. The scenic beauty of Rhododendron forest, rocky hills are pristine natural landscapes that can be observed from the study area.

#### **b. Pleasant Climate**

Varied geographical features have distinct climate patterns that appear to be the favorite aspects for the tourist. Being a hilly region, various climates can be tested. There is warm sub-tropical monsoon with relatively high average temperature, high humidity and high rainfall. There is cold sub-tropical monsoon climate. It experiences heavy monsoon rainfall during the rainy season (June-August). The area is an intermediary or hilly region with temperate climate.

#### **c. Unique landscapes**

Representing the sub-tropical to the alpine region of the Himalayas, the Kabhre district ranges from an altitude of 1000 meters to 3100 meters. It covers large variations in its topography,

climate that the landscape functions as main attraction for tourist. The landscapes of the study area includes mountain. River valleys, water falls, associated floral and faunal diversities, grasslands, cliffs and caves, glaciers and typical village and farmland. These features are so integrated with the landscape that the area can attract all kind of tourist ranging from soft recreations is to the high adventures seekers.

#### **d. Caves and cliffs**

There are several interesting caves and cliffs especially at the Narayanthan Danda. They provide cover for many wild animals specially, during winter, when there is excess of snow fall and during heavy rainfall. Potters and pastoralists also use this place to spend night or to take shelter during adverse climatic conditions. There are several cliffs formed especially on the rugged mountain ranges, which give a pleasant view to the tourist. This is a unique location for viewpoint to watch wide Himalayan range and plain Terai from one place and two sides.

#### **e. Favorable environment**

Sustainable livelihood needs sustainable utilization and management of the local environment. No life can exist properly without favorable environment. This district has a good natural environment. There have not any adverse impacts of in environment. There are not big industries, hotels and development market. Therefore, there are no chances to diminish the natural heritage.

#### **f. Flora and fauna**

This district is worldwide famous for its rich floral and faunal diversity. The juxtaposition of eight bio-climatic zones along a single sweep of mountain slope allows for intra zonal and inters zones interaction among various species and communities of plants and animals.

#### **Water resources**

The water resources are most attractive destination for tourists. The study area is a land of paradise for the water resources unique geographical structure of the study area has creative the most exciting trekking route. There are many glaciers which later going down to the south change into rivers. The Kabhrepalanchowk has pleasant climate, impressive geography, exotic cultures, flora and fauna visitors can enjoy beautiful landscape in the most memorable way.



### **g. Natural vegetation**

Natural vegetations are prime tourist attraction in the district some of the most beautiful mountains and varied flora and fauna are found here. As a diverse geographical structure, it has distinct status of forest, flowering plants; valuable herbal plants are found in this district. Following natural vegetation species is regard to mention for the promotion of eco-tourism in this district.

#### **(i)Forests**

Forest is one of the available consumable recourses in this district. Most of the people are depended on the forests products for fuel, construction materials, foddors and herbs. Mostly forests covers in the unproductive land near the habitation site major tree are Chilaune, Katus Okhar, Angeri, Uttis, payiu, bamboo, Guransh etc. some tree are as fodder's and land cultivation, which are planted by the farmer. Bamboo is used for the grass and the construction of the house and other things.

#### **(ii)Rhododendron: A flowering plant**

Many species of flowering plants are found in study area. Varied species of Rhododendron are also found in study area. Here also found mixed forest including Rhododendron. Blooming season of Rhododendron reflects the pleasure and satisfaction for visitors. The fascinating Rhododendron forest in Kabhre district seems very attractive as well as decorated.

#### **(iii)Herbal plants**

Varied geographical structure is found with distinct nature of herbal species in this district.

- ) Jata Masi (Nardostachys Grandiflora)
- ) Padmachal (Rhubarb)
- ) Kutki (Picromhiza Kurrca)
- ) Bish Aushadi (Aconite)

In the lower part of the study area there is available such kind of herbal plants Kurilo, Timmur, Nagbeli, Amla etc.

## **6.2 Constraints of tourism development in study area**

Sound tourism development plan needs specific scheme of management, appropriate plan, accurate policy and strategic approach. Also more sensitivity should be paid to organize and promote village tourism. Sustainable tourism in rural area is very effective ideas, which enhances the economic condition of the local community. For the reduction of poverty tourism is an effective tool in developing countries like Nepal. The concept of sustainability in tourism must be a multi purpose one it is to be succeeded. It should aim to:

- ) Sustain the culture and character of host communities.
- ) Sustain the lands cape and habitats.
- ) Sustain the rural economy.
- ) Sustain a tourism industry which is available in the long term and this in term means the promotion of successful and satisfying holiday experiences.

No programmers and projects can be achieved hundreds percent successes. Information for this study are taken through several sauces such as observation, questionnaire and interview with various statuses of people such as local people journalist and job holders in various offices. Major problems associated with the village tourism in the study area are given below:

### **6.2.1 Infrastructural problems**

Infrastructural facilities are most important aspect of tourism development. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the study area are: accommodation, accessibility, hospitality and amenities. The study should that such facilities are couldn't be development in appropriate manner. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of tourism in the study area are given below:

### **6.2.2 Transportation**

Transportation is a back bone of tourism industry. It enables peoples to visit a destination. Transportation isn't quite sufficient in the study area. The transportation facilities are not well

developed in this district. Bus service is available up to Kamidanda from Panauti. This services are also limited only three times a day.

### **6.2.3 Communication**

Communication is also one of the major facilities in the tourism industry. As a goal of government to extent the communication access to the rural people and for the development of the rural side of the country now a days there is more facilities of communication based on Namaste, CDMA, NCELL, VHF, UHF technology but there is not proper communication facilities all over this study area postal service is available in study area. E-mail and internet facilities are available at schools and Chyalty village. For the sustainable development of village, tourism there should be proper communication facilities.

### **6.2.4 Accommodation**

Accommodation is another great and the most effective factor in tourism industry. Adequate supply of communication suitably tailored to the requirement of tourism market is one of the basic conditions of the tourism development. Accommodation facilities are insufficient in study area. Some houses, which are recently built, have extra rooms for visitors. Because of not much visitors access not much lodges facilities at Kamidanda. However, it is seems to be changing on the increasing number of visitors.

### **6.2.5 Health service centre**

The district headquarters of Dhulikhel has a hospital and particular VDC has only primary health service. They are not well equipped in the times of emergency and even for the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourist visiting the district. Therefore, in sufficient facilities of health service should be considered as a problem for the promotion of village tourism.

### **6.2.6 Lack of promotional factors**

Promotion and publicity are the key component for the promotion of tourism industry. The study area's bio-diversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically, rich cultural and natural heritage and wide altitudinal variations. However, lack of the promotional factors or publicity remains one major cause for district backward.

The field work from different VDC, quarterly reports, annual reports, photography etc are main promotional works done so far. Similarly, it has initiated some eco-tourism promotional activities like Natural Resource Management Program, awareness raising program etc. but there activities are not enough for the promotion of village tourism.

### **6.2.7 Lack of recreational facilities**

Promotion of eco-tourism depends on the development of the recreational facilities. Tourists have a distinct interest according to their nature and tourist's inflow depends on such recreational facilities.

Recreational facilities including swimming pools, sports, center, museum, cultural center, parks, nightclubs, casino etc most of the facilities are not available in the study area. Therefore, for the promotion of eco-tourism in study area authorities should adopt the strategy planning for the development of recreation facilities.

### **6.2.8 Lack of skilled manpower**

Tourism being a service industry is made of several component, each of the components is inter-mingled and it is a highly specialized industry trained and skilled manpower play on important role in the development of tourism any tourist destination. Trained manpower can provide qualitative services to the visitors.

There are some trained manpower produced by different NGOs and INGOs and other institutions related to village tourism but the number are comparatively insufficient. For the balanced development of tourism, there should be produce sufficient skilled manpower in all respect.

### **6.2.9 Lack of awareness**

Tourism is a blended industry of its products and components culture and natural heritage are backbone to promote tourism industry. If cultural and natural heritage go to the vulnerable, tourism flow decreases gradually. Therefore, to develop eco-tourism concerned agencies should make all people aware from such weakness.

Culture supremacy should be the guide line to preserve the traditional cultural that is custom and tradition, fairs and festivals, religion and spiritual beliefs.

### **6.2.10 Lack of co-ordination**

It is well-accepted fact that, tourism is a blended industry and its product and components. It needs sound relation among the concerned agencies like public private sector as well as INGO. Therefore, it needs a sound co-ordination among each other. Absent of any one component tourism industry could not develop and run smoothly.

For the promotion of tourism there is need of sound co-ordination among the related tourism organization such as NGOs and INGOs and other agencies etc, but there is absent of co-ordination with such kind of organization. By analyzing the above facts one can find that is no sound co-ordination among the concerned agencies. This can be taken as a serious problem to promote eco-tourism in the study area.

## **CHAPTER-SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **7.1 Summary**

The study attempts to access the village and eco-tourist resources of Kamidanda area. The data of the research are based on both primary and secondary sources. Kabhrepalanchowk is situated at the cross point of the boundary of 8 districts Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Makwanpur, Lalitpur, Ramechhap, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Sindhuli. Almost all the part of the study area is situated in mid mountain between 1000mtr to 3100mtr above the sea level. Climatically, the study area experiences cool and fair temperate climate. It has area of 14.03Km<sup>2</sup> . Its headquarter is Dhulikhel . It is a vast plateau with green grassland intermixed with oak and coniferous forest. Boundary of the eight districts which is located at the center of all without touching any one of them.

There are several fauna community i.e. Leopard, Himalayan Yellow Thorax Marten, Himalayan Black Bear, Musk deer, hare, Ghoral and Dumshi. More than 287 species of birds are recorded at Kamidanda area. The basic attractions of tourists in Kamidanda of Kavre area are scenic attraction, pleasant climate, vegetation, flora, fauna and socio-cultural heritage including original location of Mahankal Bhagawati.

Study area itself is ornate by the Thamdanda provides panoramic view to visitors. The natural beauty of the study area can provides full entertainment to the tourists within their short period of visit. Besides this panoramic view, Kamidanda has some religious sites that are very much important for the religious tourists. The major religious site is original place of Mahankal Bhagawati.

One of the natural gifts of Kamidanda is its pleasant and healthy climate, which is ideal for holiday pleasure. Kamidanda area experiences bright suns raise and sunset in almost all the months the sky is cloudless.

The study area is culturally divided into various caste/ ethnic groups each having specific characteristic in terms of traditional ceremonies and belief. Tamang, Brahmins, Chhetri and Newar have dominance over the other so-called dalits. These caste groups have been playing different roles under the guidance of the Hindu *varna* system. The inhabitants of this region have been speaking Indo-Mangolian language and their cultural features have characteristics like that

Hinduism and Buddhism. The people of this region perform different folk dances like Tamang selo, Damphoo Nach, Maruni Nach, Ratyauli, Jhyaure, Lama nach, Dhami Nach. It has unique cultural features, which can attract many domestic and international tourists in special occasions.

There is lack of Hotels and lodges facilities in Kamidanda area. Only small tea stalls were found during the field survey. Around 70 percent of the houses in the study area were established after 2051. For the development of tourism in Kamidanda region 30 percent villagers emphasized on increments of hotel facilities whereas only 20 percent emphasized on road/ accessibility.

Nevertheless, sixty percent villagers of the study area want to increase both facility and capacity of their hotels and lodges. They opined that until accommodation facility is developed tourism could not be promoted properly in that area.

Fifty percent of the hoteliers planned to increase the facility and continue the same business in the future. Tourist expenditure is around Rs 50–100 in a day.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Tourism is one of the most significant contributors of Nepalese economy. In spite of high potentiality of tourism development in all development regions and their ecological region, tourism in Nepal is centralized in the eastern and central part of the country. The Kamidanda is undoubtedly a Heaven in the Earth in view of its sanctity and tranquility. It is still virgin and unexploited. The wealth and wisdom can be an asset for the overall socio-economic development of this Region. Its immense resource can be sustainably utilized for the benefit of human beings and uplifting the economic conditions of the poor who are still preserving this pristine area as the cost of their poorness.

The researcher and villagers of Kamidanda committed for development of village tourism at this area. It has been planned to develop this area as a destination of village tourism and agro-eco tourism by ensuring the conservation of its natural and cultural resources base. As the Resource person of the study area researcher co-ordinate upon the responsible institutions and local individuals to contribute for the development of village tourism in this area. This will be a win-win for all, the nation and the local people. Mount Everest, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Annapurna and in other area of the country, centralized and highly seasonal nature of tourism serious environmental damage in some of the valuable and sensitive touristic resources and

cultural and natural landscapes of Nepal has been caused. Therefore, both the natural and cultural diversity of these areas are at risk and their potentialities are at risk.

In this perspective tourism, especially various forms of scale and indigenous nature can play a key role in keeping the potential intact, reducing the income leakage and increasing the network linkages. Environmentally viable and socially responsible tourism cannot be fostered without research-based appraisal of tourist resources. Along with this, there is a strong need of assessing the needs of the indigenous people and tourism plan should be made keeping under consideration the outcome of the dialogue with the local community based on active community participation.

Mid region of Nepal have immense potentiality to mitigate these issues and develop tourism in a sustainable way. Nepal is in infancy stage to development of village tourism. Therefore concerned authority of local development administration and tourism administration should immediately focus their attention to explore the immense tourist resources of this area and carryout effort in solving the conflicts among the locals along with decentralizing the tourism development of the country. The people of the study area substantially adopt their ancestral culture, which has been preserving their cultural identity and cultural ethos. However, such cultural practices are on edge of the crisis due to the unavoidable penetration of the modernization at the grass root level of day-to-day life. These days' people are adopting new means of entertainment like TV, computer and other electronic gadget media and that have been simultaneously replacing the local culture. In addition, the one and half decade so-called people's war has swept away sweeps the religious practices of Kavre area. In one hand such activities have destroyed people's identity and on the other hand it has uprooted the cultural values forever.

In fact, for the promotion of national economy through tourism, external and internal erosion of natural physical structure should be stopped as soon as possible and preserve and highlight the location, climate and landscape should be persevered.

The panoramic natural beauty can be found in the study area. This district boasts of different eco-regions and rich cultural and natural heritage which attract tourist in the district for village tourism.

The conclusion has been drawn on the basis of the following factors.



- J Generate economic growth to rural population and local inhabitants.
- J Protect the natural and cultural heritage for both tourists and local inhabitants.
- J Provide incentives to local people to increase their production.
- J Raise the demand for locally produced good and services.
- J Improve condition and welfare of people creating off farm employment and income natural resource management.

### **7.3 Recommendation**

This study covers Kamidanda along with peripheral part of the adjoining districts Makwanpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Dolakha. Keeping these considerations following efforts should be carried out for the promotion of village tourism in this area:

- (i) Transportation development and road construction are not supportive for bio-diversity conservation and healthy environment if they are constructed haphazardly. However, tourism industry is associated with travel and its activities always demand high accessibility and linkage. Kamidanda area lacks both of these facilities. Therefore eco- friendly road construction upto Kamidanda area is the first prerequisites for promoting Village Tourism in the area. For this, district development committee of eight districts should provide budget for construction of road and they should play pivotal role.
- (ii) Development of tourism always depends on lodging and fooding the facilities for non- residents. This study reveals that tourist oriented accommodation facilities in the Kamidanda area are almost out of the scene. Hence, eco-friendly, socially and culturally supportive, healthy and convenient accommodation and restaurant facilities and other peripheral infrastructural development may significantly boost tourism in Kamidanda area. While developing these facilities, necessary care should be given for the use of local resources, architectural design and gender balance employment of the local people.
- (iii) The bio-diversity of Kamidanda which is yet unexplored should be explored through adequate research. This will help to raise and promote to tourist activities in the area.

- Government, Village Development Committee, District Development Committee and private sector of local level have to pay attention in time.
- (iv) The people who are dependent on the resources of Kamidanda should be provided awareness program to initiate tourism activity by government. This will gradually reduce the encroachment on the resources and in the conservation and protection of wild animals, landscape and natural vegetation. Similarly, well-managed planning of infrastructural (home-stay, hotel and road) development and promotion policy is urgently needed if tourism is to be developed in Kamidanda region in a sustainable way.
  - (v) Tourism can't grow in absence of trained manpower like tourist guide, hotel administration, cleaners, cooks, shopkeepers and other staff that are necessary for tourist activities. Through imported trained manpower has high mobility, for preserving cultural and religious heritages for this area, local people should be trained for fulfilling the needs of manpower of the tourist activities. This will also ensure reliable and durable supply of manpower in this area. For these, leader of this area should be creative providing these kinds of training opportunities.
  - (vi) The original place of Mahankal Bhagawati has not been properly preserved and its surrounding is in ruins. So, along with establishing Bhagawati temple and Inn by the side of the temple should be constructed. This will help in promoting tourism in this area.
  - (vii) Kamidanda area is endowed with variety of herbal plants. They should be appraised with sufficient research and conservation activities. Several place of Kamidanda have immense possibility for the plantation of herbal plants as well as professional farming of Setake mushroom as well as tea farming. The people of the developed modern society have increasingly given value for herbal treatment.
  - (viii) Firewood is the only source of fuel for the local people. During winter season the rate of fuel wood consumption highly increases in Kamidanda area. In the long run it may appear as a serious problem if alternate power system is not introduced in the area. So effort should be carried to find alternate source of energy.

- (ix) Different sites and structure of religio-cultural importance like Bunker built by Nepali army during Nepal- East India war, Narayan Than, Thamdanda, Deurali, Tangapeto, Khawadanda, Chaukidanda, Khalanga, Ghyagarwhang, Mahankalsthan, Kamidanda in Kamidanda region are ruinous condition due to absence of protection and renovation. Therefore, concerned authorities should pay their attention on these issues immediately and renovate them.
- (x) Kamidanda to Panauti is very good sites for the development of trekking. Development of trekking service in such area can attract the excursion as well as weekend trekking. This will also help to provide off- farm jobs to the farmers to the local area. So various tourism activities should be carried in this sector.
- (xi) The raw materials of Kamidanda are like Ningalo and Bamboo, Allo, Lokta that should be used more through the establishment of cottage industry, which will be instrument in promoting the indigenous handicrafts and skill of this area.
- (xii) As the cultural identity and natural phenomenon may crumble under the pressure of modernization, which can subsequently erode the religious values and natural setting in this area, sufficient public awareness should be made in order to make the locals of their cultural and religious assets.

To solve the problems of village tourism region above suggestions are recommended. To fulfill these recommendations Chyasingkharka VDC, District Development Committee eight surrounding districts, government, Taragaun Development board, Ministry for tourism, Nepal tourism Board, NGOs, INGOs and private sector working in local area should pay their attention during the tourism year of Nepal.

The panoramic natural beauty can be found in the study area. This district boasts of different eco-regions and rich cultural and natural heritage, which attract tourist in the district for village tourism.

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**Annex- A**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. Personal Information

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Name:      | (b) Age:            |
| (c) Sex:       | (e) Occupation:     |
| (e) Education: | (f) Marital Status: |
| (g) Caste:     | (H) Religion:       |
| (i) VDC:       |                     |

2. About Family Member

S.N.	Full Name	Relation to Head	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Marital Status

3. What are the sources of Income?

- |                 |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Agriculture | (b) Business | (c) Livestock |
| (d) Services    | (e) Person   | (f) Others    |

4. What is your annual income?

Approx Rs. ....

5. Expenditure on total food and non food items

Food Items	Amount Rs.	Non-food Items	Amount Rs.

6. How much/types of land do you have?

S.N.	Types of Land	Ropani	Bari	Bigaha	Own	Rented Loan

7. Number of Livestock raising is?

S.N.	Name of Livestock	Number	Annual Income

8. What is the major production from your own land?

Creals			Vegetable			Fruites		
Types	Production Quantity	Annual Income	Types	Production Quantity	Annual Income	Types	Production Quantity	Annual Income

9. Do you have a food sufficiency?

a) Yes [          ]   (b) no. [          ]

If no, how many month does it sufficiency for?

- < 3 months .....
- < 6 months .....
- < 9 months .....
- < 12 months .....

10. Do you have own community institutions?  
.....

11. If yes how many times you have participated yearly?



- .....
12. Do you have your cultural centre  
 a) Yes [        ]                      b) no [        ]
13. Do you follow your culture regularly?  
 a) Yes [        ]                      b) no [        ]
14. What are the names of ritual/rites you have celebrated?  
 .....
15. How do you celebrate these rituals/rites?  
 .....
16. What are the feasts/festivals you have celebrated yearly from Baishak to Chaitra?  
 .....
17. How do you celebrate these feasts/festivals?  
 .....
18. How do you celebrate birth ceremony?  
 .....
19. How do you celebrate marriage ceremony?  
 .....
20. How do you operate death ceremony?  
 .....
21. What are the major cultural attraction in your village?  
 .....
22. Do you like to pressure own culture?  
 (a) Yes [        ]                      b) no [        ]  
 If yes why .....  
 If no why .....
32. What are the negative things of you culture which are must neglect?  
 .....
33. Do you have your own typical dress/ornaments?  
 .....

24. What are the historical places in single Valley?  
 .....
25. What are the indigenous practice in this village?  
 .....
26. How is the agriculture system in this village?  
 .....
27. What are the handicrafts types found in your village?  
 .....
28. What are indigenous knowledge to utilize natural resources and to sustain way of life?  
 .....
29. Do you know about village tourism?  
 a) Yes [        ]    b) No [    ]
30. Do you support tourism as a great socio-economic force?  
 a) Yes [        ]    b) No [    ]
31. Do you think that this village could be a best destination for village tourism.  
             a) Yes [        ]    b) No [    ]
32. If yes, what is the major attraction for tourism?  
 .....
33. What should be your role/responsibilities if this village become a village tourism destination?  
 .....
34. What should we do to attract the tourist?  
 a)     Management of food and accommodation  
 b)     Management of easy road network  
 c)     Good infrastructure development  
 d)     performance of culture program  
 e)     conservation of historical and religious sites.  
 f)     conservation of organic unique farming system  
 g)     others



50. What should be done by Government and Tourism related organization VDC, DDC to develop VT in this village?

.....

## **Annex-B**

### **CHECKLIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

**Participants:**

**Time:**

**Place:**

1. What are the main causes responsible for the economically and educationally back of in your village?
2. What are the traditional arts and occupation of the Tamang society?
3. What are the challenges to preserve traditional arts, crafts and their culture in this society?
4. What are the historical things in Kamidanda area?
5. How does the tradition/arts/culture/handicrafts supporting for earning their livelihood?
6. How it is possible to hand over own culture to new generation?
7. Why are Tamang people deprived from many more facilities?
8. What do you think about village tourism?
9. Could you feel that this village could be a best destination?
10. Would you ready for contribute about this mission?
11. What should be done by local village for start village tourism?
12. Are you ready for involved in delegate program towards responsible organizations?