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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled "**Female Employment in Tourism Industry: A Case Study of Chitwan District**" has been prepared by Ms. Pabitri Kumari Mahato under my supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for examination by the Thesis Committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master Of Arts in Economics.

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Prof. Dr. Rudra Prasad Upadhyay

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December 18, 2011

Date: 2068-09-03

APPROVAL SHEET

We certify that this thesis entitled "**Female Employment in Tourism Industry: A Case Study of Chitwan District**" submitted by Ms. Pabitri Kumari Mahato to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Economics has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Decencies Disease
B.S	Bikram Sambat
BEP	Break Even Point
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	Central for Economics Development of Administration
CNP	Chitwan National Park
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department of International Development
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wild Life Conservation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunity Virus
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature Resources
KMTNC	King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation
MOCCTA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTNC	Nepal Trust for Nature Conservation
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Corporation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNWTO	United Nations' World Tourism Organization
UNESCO	United Nation Emergency Structural Cultural Organization
VDC	Village Development Committee
VNY	Visit Nepal Year
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

Female Employment in Tourism Industry
(A Case Study of Chitwan District)

A Thesis Submitted to the Central Department of Economics
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master of Arts in Economics

By
Pabitri Kumari Mahato
Tribhuvan University
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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is a composite phenomenon, which embraces the incidence of a mobile population of travelers who are strangers to the place they visit. It is essentially a pleasure activity in which money earned in one's normal domicile is spent in the place visited. The increasing importance of the quantitative aspects of tourism for marketing decisions has led to various attempts by experts in the field to arrive at an internationally accepted definition of the term 'tourist' as the basic unit of measurement for tourism statistics.

The world book of encyclopedia-defined tourist as A person who travels away from home, some either within the country or abroad, and stays for at least 24 hours or one night. The reason for such travels include leisure (recreation, holidays, health, education, religious and sports) visit place to place as a temporary visitor over the night they required various kinds services and facilities like transportation, accommodation, recreation, eating, sightseeing, financial and shopping. All these services supplying and supporting to the tourists combine called tourism (Khatri, 2002).

Tourism is instrumental in the economy of Nepal in the process of regional development of an economically backward region, which has insufficient resources for development of culture and industrial sector. Nepal has immense potentialities for tourism development, as it is full of place that attracts tourist through the globe. There is only one 'Everest' and 'Lumbini' in this world, which are unique products of tourism. Therefore, a land lock, mountainous and poorly resources based economy, as Nepal can be benefited from the development of tourism. Tourism is significant from the viewpoint of butter and bread in this beautiful Himalayan country besides including other activities of the economy. Therefore, tourism sector plays significant role in this Himalayan Kingdom (Upadhyay, 2006).

Gender equality is, first, a human rights issue. Women are entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is an indispensable

strategy for advancing development and reducing poverty. Monitoring progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment is therefore of great importance.

But Nepalese society is a male dominated society, where females are always a second preference. They are exploited since their childhood; they have to live under the control of their parents, in adulthood they have to live under their husband and family and in their elderly age under the control of their children. Male child is respected in society while female is considered as burden for household. They are exploited in various ways in the form of social, physical, sexual and economic aspects. Therefore, their status is always low. Women carry historical burden of inequality all over world in the every aspect of their lifestyle. In countries like Nepal, women's participation in the economic, social and political life and their facilities is very poor. The educational status of women shows the state of their lives. These are due to poor economic condition and the low literacy rate.

Tourism has probably been the greatest potential for off-farm employment implications for women in Nepal. Besides the direct employment provided in the organized sector, which includes travel/trekking agencies, hotels, restaurants and lodges it also provides indirect employment through informal sectors such as teashops and lodges along the trekking (Gurung, 1995).

Nationalists in developing countries bemoan the perils of tourism turning their country into a nation of waiter and bellhops because of foreign control (itself largely male controlled) (T.Berry et al 1984; English). The real bottoms of the hierarchy, however, are the hotel cleaners, restaurant help and laundress. They get few tips and have the least dignified position (Enloe, 1989). Female cooks and waiters tend to be found in the lowest paid parts sector while cooking is historically a female task in most of the societies and tips are substantial (Theobald, 1997).

Through Nepal, women have faced bias and inconsideration for centuries. In remote hill and mountains, women have still further to go gain equity and happiness. The constraints inhibiting the educational, health, economic and social advancement of Nepali women are countless. Traditionally, a women's role is to obey her husband, bear, and raise her children with little help from their father. These antiquated values

and duties prevent women from progressing into more advanced roles as income generators, political activists, thinkers or agents of change. Men and women are both socially and economically dependent on each other, but women's contributions are less value (Gurung, Jeannette D. 1999).

Therefore, women do have access and employment disproportionately to men in the travel sector; these positions tend to be available- as indeed, they are to minorities- because they are seasonal part time or minimum wage. This relates to the fact that they also are in the least organized sectors of the travel labor market. So, women have the majority of the jobs at the base of the tourism employment hierarchy; men have almost all of the jobs at the middle and top (Khanal, 2005).

Hence, Tourism is an important sector of Nepalese economy, which helps to generate income and employment for both male and female workers. Tourism is emerging as the most viable industry in Nepal, which has been providing direct and indirect jobs to many people and has helped to reduce rampant poverty in the country. However, no serious study has been done regarding the employment pattern of gender perspectives of hotels/resorts in Nepal. Chitwan is not exception in this regard. As such, this study is all about the differences between male and female employment in hotels and resorts in Sauraha, Chitwan. This study also keenly helps to find out the domination in employment for female and wage comparatively to that of male.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Chiwtan has been developing as prominent tourism center in Nepal. A large number of tourist visit Chitwan National Park every year. To facilitate the tourist many sophisticated hotels/resorts have been established. But, most of the hotels/resorts are owned by outsiders not by the local and particularly indigenous people of Chitwan. Due to the lack of education, awareness, poverty and capital, they are not able to open and run such types of hotels/resorts. Therefore, they are not as much benefited as they should be. They have opportunities to work there; however, they are compelled to work as low paying and low-level workers. Outsiders are in high paying post.

In general, most of the people take gender issue as the issue of female only but it is not the fair and complete understanding on it. Gender issue means the issue of both

male and female. They both come together. But comparatively this study explores on female issues due to grand domination over them in employment in Chitwan. The main problems of the study are given below:

1. We do not have information on the status of female employment in tourism.
2. What problems they are facing?

Various scholars and institutions have studied on different aspects of tourism but female employment in this sector has not been studied at all. Hence, the present study is concentrated on the female employment in tourism industry from different perspective. So, Researcher tries to find out these issues of tourism and female employment in Chitwan.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Both women and men are engaged in the tourism industry of Nepal. Developments of mass communication, provision of education and training have provided some opportunities to Nepali women for different employment opportunities in tourism sector. Since roles and responsibilities, access to and benefits of opportunities varies with men and women. This study aims to find out gender based potential and constraints in the hotels/resorts of Sauraha in Chitwan.

In Nepal, there are many more areas, which are very good for tourism. Chitwan is one of them. It is very rich for its natural beauties (like park, bio-diversity, wildlife, different kinds of flora and fauna, varieties of birds, animal, one horn rhino, lake, pond, rivers etc.), religious and historical places, ethnic people and their culture, trekking hills, foot hills are available which attract tourist.

There are so many important tourist spots such as Debghat, Balmiki Ashram, Chitwan National Park (this is included in world heritage site), Bishazaari Taal, Elephant Breeding Centre, Crocodile Breeding Center in Kasara etc. Chitwan has been developing as vary ideal tourism destination since long. Many well facilitated hotel, resorts are established in this area. However, the problem is, due to the lack of awareness, capital and education local people cannot establish this type of hotels/resorts. Therefore, the outsiders establish many hotels/resorts and they had

large portion of income. Moreover, local people cannot be benefited by the tourism industries in Chitwan. If there is facilities to provide loan for the local people as well as management training, opportunity, leadership training, awareness programmed, education and empowerment for the local people, they can able to operate such types of business which makes their life and economic status better and more people will get benefit from it.

There is also a potentiality of developing medical tourism because there is a protected area, community forest, so there is possible to cultivate different kinds of flora and fauna, which can be use for medicine. The indigenous people have better knowledge about this. Women involvement will be better in this sector, so that, this type of activities create employment for local indigenous women.

Tourists enjoy wildlife, park, nature and culture. In an average of total arrived of tourist in Nepal more than 45 percent tourist visit in this area. Despite this the local people are not getting the extra opportunity and benefits from it or let say they are getting only a nominal amount of privileges from it, because access of employment of local are very few. This study will reveal the existing employment status of local people as well as women in the hotels/resorts of Chitwan. This study explores via the equity of local people and gender prospective. In addition, this study found the key factors that may increase the local including women in the hotel/resort employment.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study analyzes the employment pattern of hotels/resorts from gender perspective in Chitwan district. The specific objectives are as following:.

1. To generate information of female employment in tourism sector
2. To assess the tourism development in Sauraha, Chitwan
3. To recommend measures to develop of tourism in Chitwan district

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses only in the tourism site of Sauraha and its territory. This study focuses to access the employment pattern of the hotel/resort employment with respect to gender. Moreover, it would not go beyond the micro level study of the findings of the study.

1.6 Chapter Scheme

The study has been divided into seven chapters. First Chapter introduces the subject of the study with an account of Nepalese economy, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study. It also includes the limitations of the study. Second Chapter incorporates the review of literature on status and role of women in Nepalese society, essentials and importance of women involvement in tourism as well. About tourism, this includes a brief fundamental scenario of theoretical aspects on tourism, and review of studies made mainly related to Nepal. Third Chapter incorporates the methodology of this research. The Fourth Chapter deals with data analysis of female labor force participation.

Fifth Chapter gives the tourism development in Nepal: problems and prospects of tourism in Chitwan with the detailed account of tourism attractions and the tourism infrastructures in Sauraha. Sixth Chapter deals with the employment of women in tourism industry in Chitwan. It presents empirical data on the views and perception of employers, managers and male/female employees regarding the various issues related to tourism and female employment in this sector. In Seventh chapter deals with conclusion and recommendations of the study. At last, in Annexure and Bibliography are given.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Underpinning

2.1.1 Traditional Role of Women:

The participation of women is gradually increasing in the process of development; there are several social, cultural, and economic practices, which are directly or indirectly bending the full participation of women in development. Women, essential parts of development, have a positive effect on community. If the status of women is high in society, they are provided with different authorities, they are honored, and they considerably contribute to fine arts other aspects of society and culture. Such a society will be considered as superior (Luniala, 1986:712).

In general, women have less access to income, wealth and modern avenues of employment. This is partially due to their limited access to education and information and partially due to traditional view of public about women's activities. In addition to this, the everyday tasks of family life in rural areas throughout the country required women to involve in labor-intensive farm work and time consuming domestic chores to fulfill the needs of such things as fuel, water and food for their children and other household members. Very little time is left for activities with potential higher economic return or to contribute to the direct economic development of the country (Singh, 1995).

Nepalese society is predominantly patriarchal and women occupy secondary position. When women enter their own business with their own capability, definitely they face various problems related to society and other resource factors. Early marriage is an obstacle to women development in Nepal. Women do the usual household chores like food producing, cooking, child caring, gathering fireweed etc. but these activities are regarded as non-economic. They are not paid of their manual work and are considered economically dependent (Tiwari, 2005).

They are exploited since their childhood; they have to live under the control of their parents, in adulthood they have to live under their husband and family and in their elderly age under the control of their children. Male child is respected in society while

female is considered as burden for household. They are exploited in various ways in the form of social, physical, sexual and economic aspects. Therefore, their status is always low. Women carry historical burden of inequality all over world in the every aspect of their lifestyle. In countries like Nepal, women's participation in the economic, social and political life and their facilities is very poor. The educational status of women shows the state of their lives. These are due to poor economic condition and the low literacy rate.

Nepal has strong influence of patriarchal value. Social norms, values and perception about women have yet to be changed. In Nepal, there is gender division in work. The gender division of labor should be minimized as much as possible through the changes in socialization process and public awareness programs. NGOs, INGOs and different media can play an effective role in this respect. Gender equality is one of the major factors to increase female employment in this sector. There should be fixed quota system at government and private sector for female to the job, which can be reducing gender inequality at work place.

2.1.2 Status of Women in Tourism

In trying to develop an understanding of women in tourism in Nepal's context, it is necessary to refer to the basic social, cultural, and economic frameworks that influence aptitudes and predispositions. Stereotypical assumptions, for example, that men and women differ fundamentally; that men are superior to women both physically and intellectually; that men and women think differently and naturally drawn to different forms of intellectual activities; and that physical differences (bodily characteristics) influence mental traits, are of particular concern. Against this backdrop, tourism research from the gender perspective is still a largely understudied area in Nepal's development context.

Nepal has a population of 23151423 among them 11563921 are male and 11587502 are female. Therefore, females constitute more than 50% of the population (CBS, 2001). The social status of the women differs in various communities in Nepal. Women's status could be measured through rights and the authority they are provided with.

More than 90% of women in Nepal live in rural areas. They lack education and are typically poor and untrained. The overall literacy rate in Nepal is 53.74%. The female literacy rate is 42.49 but male literacy rate is 65.08% (CBS, 2001). Only 0.44% of total women are graduated whereas 1.29% males are graduated. After the information of fifth plan (2032-37), the government has focused on women education. Hence, the educational status of Nepalese people has improved significantly in the last three decades but the women have hardly benefited from the massive investment made in the education sector. The low level of female participation in modern sectors and most professions is because of poor educational status and attainment, it is not only limiting the participation in economic activities, but also acts as an obstacle to improve their and their family health.

The sector comparison of the labor force indicates that 94% of women labor force is employed in agriculture, as compared with as only 79% of men were out of the total population. In average women work 7.1 hours and male work 7.7 hours in the agriculture per day (Acharya, 2002). Only 7% of the total of women are engaged in non- agriculture sectors. There is still discrimination of wages and salaries both in agriculture sectors. In view with the status of of agricultural workers and other sectors indicates the economic status of women work force is lower than male work force (Acharya, 2002: 48-50). His majesty's Government has fixed the minimum wages and salaries in the industrial and organized sectors without any gender discrimination but in practices such discrimination are seen.

Nepalese society is traditional and male dominated it takes more time to build positive attitude towards the female employment in tourism. If the women were educated, trained and efficient, they would be capable as men. Regarding the positive of female employment, tourists viewed that social freedom, security; family support, economic independency, gender equity and attractive wages and better education are the basic requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. Female should be well trained, well educated and empowered to make them more capable.

Gurung (1995) in his discussion paper entitled "Tourism and Gender Impact and Implications of Tourism on Nepalese Women" state that importance of the gender perspective in tourism that any acceptable definition of development cannot ignore

women. Not only because they constitute one-half of the population, but also because substantial growth in production depends largely on women and progress towards just societies, require greater gender equality. In Nepal, recognition of gender concerns in development is quite recent. Major constraints to promoting the role of women in development are the absence of government policies addressing gender issues in development at the national level. In general, at the sectoral level in particular; lack of sector-specific programs that explicitly target women to ensure their participation. Particularly in large-scale projects; a weak institutional set-up for planning, coordinating, and monitoring activities related to WID; lack of gender desegregated data; and social and legal systems that preclude women's ownership or inheritance of assets or property except under special conditions.

In trying to develop an understanding of women in tourism in Nepal's context, it is necessary to refer to the basic social, cultural, and economic frameworks that influence aptitudes and predispositions. Stereotypical assumptions, for example, that men and women differ fundamentally; that men are superior to women both physically and intellectually; that men and women think differently and naturally drawn to different forms of intellectual activities; and that physical differences (bodily characteristics) influence mental traits, are of particular concern. Against this backdrop, tourism research from the gender perspective is still a largely understudied area in Nepal's development context.

Chhetri (2001), in her article "Women and Tourism in Nepal" has been described the problems and prospect of women in tourism in Nepal. According to her most of the guides are men, while women are relegated to secondary positions in the tourism industry. Many Asian countries, especially SAARC countries are still lacking in equal employment opportunities for women in tourism. Cultural and religious practice and traditional beliefs limit women's access to work, resulting in the top position in the tourism professions being occupied by men, while women are predominantly employed in the bottom service sectors. A large proportion of the women's work is unseen and unrecognized. Tourism is one of the main resources of Nepal's economy. Nepal is a magnet of tourists, especially those keen on trekking and mountaineering. Women and tourism are closely related tourism is service industry with no concrete production. If women find their own economic success, they directly contradict those

who doubt the ability of women to work in her slogan women does not need sympathy, they need educational and opportunities.

Limited access to education and economic resources has resulted into poor economic productivity. Men and women are still not treated equally by our society. The job option for women is lesser than that of men. Though a gender bias in the society is not as prominent in the past decades, it is still hindering efficiency of women. Women should be re-seen as an integral part rather than as sector part. The socio-culture taboos that regard men as the breadwinner and women as the homemaker should be wiped out (The Rising Nepal, 2002).

They are exploited since their childhood; they have to live under the control of their parents, in adulthood they have to live under their husband and family and in their elderly age under the control of their children. Male child is respected in society while female is considered as burden for household. They are exploited in various ways in the form of social, physical, sexual and economic aspects. Therefore, their status is always low. Women carry historical burden of inequality all over world in the every aspect of their lifestyle. In countries like Nepal, women's participation in the economic, social and political life and their facilities is very poor. The educational status of women shows the state of their lives. These are due to poor economic condition and the low literacy rate.

Meena Khanal (2005), in her M.A. thesis of tourism and employment from gender perspective" has found the actual number of female and male worker in the five star hotels that are located in the Kathmandu valley and explore the reasons of gender differences and preference in the selection of employee are the five star hotels of the study area. She studies the provision of facilities provided by the five star hotels, especially to their female employees. She used primary as informal and formal discussion, personal interviews, observation and secondary data.

Nepal has strong influence of patriarchal value. Social norms, values and perception about women have yet to be changed. In Nepal, there is gender division in work. The gender division of labor should be minimized as much as possible through the changes in socialization process and public awareness programs. NGOs/ INGOs and different media can play an effective role in this respect. Gender equality is one of the

major factors to increase female employment in this sector. There should be fixed quota system at government and private sector for female to the job, which can be reducing gender inequality at work place.

Pahari (2008) in her MA thesis, "Socio-economic Status of Women Participation in Tourism Industry" has found socio-economic status of women participating in tourism industry and identify the problems faced by women involved in tourism industry of Phewa Lakeside of Pokhara City. She has used descriptive and exploratory research designs and primary as well as secondary data also used. The study concludes that the economically active age group women are found to be participated more in tourism industry. Brahmins are the dominant caste group. Most of the respondents are found to be Hindus. Women who are involved in this field have to face different with never ending household tasks. Women are paid now salary and even face sexual harassment or assault from tourist as well. The major problem faced by women is economic problem.

Entitled "Women Leadership Forum" was published in the Kathmandu Post, Saturday, City Post, p-I, March 2008. Which did American Embassy in Kathmandu on the very occasion Nancy J Powell, the US Ambassador to Nepal organize. who stressed on the sociopolitical development of women around the globe and also she shared her childhood experiences along with this she further states that, "constituent Assembly (CA) election is a great opportunity for Nepali women to make their voiced heard," the envoy added. Because of even today, Nepali women are not considered Nepali citizens on their own. "They're simply recognized as the daughter or the wife of a Nepali citizen.

Rayamajhi Sangita deals with the issue of Negativizing Women in Politics. She says, "Nepal's history has seen many political transitions. While transitions evoke the concept of power, the question of women's sensitivity has always been ignored. It has been said that a woman is instrumental in bringing about a positive political change or how masterfully a woman has guided the political psyche of a man, in Nepal. Where does the saying come from behind every successful man is a woman?"

The main agents are male characters and women hover round them like shadows. Women in Nepal leave the modes of power change to men alone; they should press on

with their agenda. They should also learn from history that to make their voices heard they should create their own cellular zones, their own organization, whether they 'be small' causes or non- governmental organizations. It has been since 1990 that women set historical stage and began to function outside the metaphorical structure of power. There have been many changes since 1990 where women are concerned. A vast majority of women emerged out of this conflict prone region, through work and public spaces, domesticity structures governing their everyday lives. The women, from various lifestyles entered into the mainstream political configuration through the corridors of cellular power formed by their urban locations and professional identities. The psyche of the male to apportion blame on women has not changed. Within the stronghold of male politicians, a woman speaks and she is victimized for negativizing politics. (The Kathmandu Post, 2008: 5)

“Despite that fact that the role of Nepali women has always revolved around household chores for centuries, history has it that they have never refrained from taking up whatever, whenever and opportunities or demand arose. As such, the involvement of women in tourism never happened in planned and systematic manner in the early years of 20th century. But there were plenty of prospects for them to indirectly engage in tourism through activities accounts of the women’s involvement in tourism go as far back as the time before Nepal opened its door to travelers and foreigners” (The Kathmandu Post, 2008:5).

An article on the “AIDS Affecting Women More” by Surya B. Prasai concluded that, in South Asia, Nepal certainly tops the list of number of returning commercial female sex workers infected with AIDS in 2008 of nearly 100,000 back from Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore and Madras. In the past decade with various HIV-related infections and full-blown AIDS, various NGOs /donors and have estimated nearly 40 percent have already died. It is well known that Nepal’s poverty based-migrant remittance supported economy relies heavily on the tourism business to fuel its economic growth. From the rural areas, nearly 10,000 women are being trafficked to India every year for the past two decades of which various Indian and Nepali NGOs have estimated only a 7-11 percent involve themselves in domestic housework, around 8 percent settle down through marriages and the remaining are directly placed in the commercial sex trade in Indian cities. Therefore, to prevent them from HIV, we

should involve women in tourism sector where they can engage and earn money and they will not migrate to foreign land and be a victim of pandemic disease. (The Kathmandu Post, 2008)

Upadhyay Rurda (2008), in his article entitled "Nepalese Women in Tourism" explores the women have always been ignored in the tourism sector. Now there is a great need to involve women in this sector at all levels. In rural areas, even a few new jobs can make a big difference. Tourism related goods and services could not only provide local women with additional income but also create new jobs. Therefore, this paper is an endeavor to present the past and present status roles of women in the tourism and he argues that Need of Women's Inclusion in Tourism; realizing the significance of tourism sector women should be encouraged to participate actively in tourism. This will result in mass participation and our government to encourage in tourism should adopt poverty alleviation also creating regional balance.

Kruk, Hummel, and Banskota (2008). In their article, 'Gender and Social Inclusion' from the resource book 'Facilitating Sustainable Mountain Tourism' has been analyzed the implications. There are many opportunities for women and socially excluded groups to be empowered through tourism. The tourism industry can provide them with new entry points for (format and in format) employment and opportunities for self-employment in small and medium-sized enterprises. furthermore, it can allow them to carry out new roles for themselves and their families at home, as well as in the local power structure(CBS), local-governments, NGOs and others) and to become increasing involved

At present, however, the industry is not gender equal. To achieve balanced socioeconomic development in the sustainable mountain tourism sector, men and women, as well as- different social groups with people with different skills, need to be involved. Gender- balanced and socially inclusive tourism development is essential for sustainable mountain tourism development.

Dr. Rudra Upadhyay and Mr. Raman Grandon (2008) "Women in Nepalese tourism" have concluded that in Nepal, as tourism; have tremendous forward and backward linkages. It will help to boost other sectors as well as diversify our economy; we are so much in need of women can be empowered by directly involving them in tourism

sector. Only after becoming empowered, they can confidently and actively pursue women activism. Thus in order to create equitable and growing economy the government of Nepal must word and think seriously to bring them into the mainstream of economy friendly and encouraging policies must be implemented to increase the participation of woman in the various sub-sectors of tourism from adventure to hospitality .

Tourism is an extended form of domestic hospitality which has been performed by women. But it was undermined and unnoticed. Women's role must be taken into consideration seriously. "Women roles in agriculture are equally dominating to be highlighted properly. Agriculture and tourism are interrelated. Majority women produce what tourists consume in Nepal. Tourism is such in Nepal, which can empower women largely. For examples, ACAP and Everest region are more empowered.

United Nations' World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has celebrated September 27 as world tourism day since 1980 and the tradition will go on this year with the theme of women and their achievements in the industry. UNWTO alarmed World Tourism Day in 2007 as an occasion to promote women's achievements in the tourism sector. UNWTO has chosen Sri Lanka to host the world-tourism-day celebrate this year with the slogan of tourism opens doors for women, hoping to stimulate continuous action in support of UN's Third Millennium Development Goal: Promoting Gender Equality and women Empowerment. This campaign has been formed to address the important role tourism can play in creating opportunities for employment that will help eliminate poverty in developing countries around the world. The campaign was established to develop knowledge sharing and capacity building to ensure that the tourism sector promotes gender equality and women empowerment.

After UNWTO popularize its slogan 'tourism opens door for women' in 2007, few Nepalese women came at the front line of tourism. Now, women are believed to be engaged in large numbers in tourism (hotels, airlines and travel agencies) and other tourist related services such as restaurants, carpets and handcrafts manufacturing. As per the sectoral composition of labor force, after agriculture commerce manufacturing

and personal and community services have sustainable proportion of female employees.

According to the census 2001, women comprise 50.05 percent of the total population of Nepal and of percent of who are in rural areas. Amongst South Asian Countries, the highest proportion of women employed in agriculture is in Nepal (95 percent). Women are found to work for more than 12 hour per day and they work 47 percent then men do (Upadhyay and Grandon, (2008). According to medium various report of CBS, 2009, women literacy above 15 years of age is only 34.9 percent as compared to 62.7 percent among men.

Women need to be able to participate the in the decision that affect them, their families, communication and countries. In order to open door of participation, good governance should strive to follow the strategy that leads representation of women and political, economic, and legal sector. Effects to enhance women participation in decision-making process and protection of women's human right should be inciated by government and supported by civil society. (Shreshtha, 2009)

Dhital (2009) conducted PhD research on "Tourism in Nepal: Problems and Prospects of Female Employment." He has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspectives to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepal economy and female employment generation to recommended measures and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology. Selected 35 employees from various chapter sector tourism fields where 2076 employers were working. Among them 14.1 percent were working. Out of them 48.7 percent were working in basic level, 38.5 percent in middle level and 32.3 percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

He found that male dominated sex harassment and abuse insecurity, social and family helplessness traditional level of thinking etc are the major problem faced by women employers. Lack of quality education, job oriented training, low salary, and facilities, traditional, social values, cast/religious system, lack of knowledge of foreign language

are the problems to generate job opportunities for the women in tourism sector. According to his findings and recommendation, proper training, job security, high scale salary, social freedom, gender equality better education family support are the same requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. He also suggested that some of legal provision should be changed in favor of female employment generation. Similarly, cottage and small-scale industries related to tourism should also be increased and promoted to generate additional job opportunities for female. Most of the tourist prefers female services than male in shopping sector by 70.0 percent followed travel and tours by 71.8 percent and more than 60 percent in hotel and lodges. Hence, female employment in this sector is inevitable. Out of total, 10.8 percent female visitors and 9.0 percent male visitors especially like the female services in every sector of tourism. Education and training are the major factor to generate female employment in various sectors of tourism

Baral (2010) tourism is the important sectors of Nepal. As a significant source of employment and income, it seems having a great value from gender perspective as there seems huge potentiality to respectable jobs in this sectors for the women having relevant education and training background. But the current study shows that since most of the hotels and restaurants are concentrated of main city of the country. The participation of women in the sector of employment is low both in number and in level in comparison to that of men counterparts. The opportunity of employment in the hotels is limited for women. Not only that but also there are very lower chances for women to get higher position as elsewhere despite the constitution of Nepal guarantees of equal opportunity for women and men regarding the application of general laws and exercise of political and civil rights. The female ownership of hotel and restaurant is very low. Employees have dominated the employment in hotel and restaurants. Majority of women are uneducated, semi-educated and poor social family background. Educated and high caste women are not interested to work in the hotel and restaurants because of the social constraints and negative thinking. Most of the hotels and restaurants have majority of the temporary employees but the percentage of temporary female employees are less than male because female employees are found working in permanent position and they do not leave the job for minor reason. There is majority of married women in hotels and restaurants. Most of them have nuclear family structure. most of the female are not getting better salary they are exploited in

comparison to the male employees women are less satisfactory than the male because women are sincere and dedicated than male so they expect more salary. Female worker should have extra facilities like maternity leave, childcare center, more sick leaves are to be provided to the female employees but very few high-class hotels, and restaurants have provided this type of facility.

There is hard to express education and training opportunities for women so there are fewer women are in tourism sector in Nepal. There are some successful women in tourism but only a token representation of handful of women is not enough. The issue of women representation can broadly be understood of two levels both implementation and affecting each other participation of women with sufficient expression and representation of women in proportion to population with inclusiveness.

She concluded that there is one personal as well as social problem, which should face by employed women. There are different types of women having different problems in the same family, in the same community and in the same office. Normally women as a group are generalized but this concept does not do injustices to them. The real respondents confused that for nurturing and caring the children, except in exceptional core. They do not have to take leave in the office frequently. The definition of family support for the job was completely different for female and male respondents.

Gender inequality has been a much more concerning subject in these days. The global community has been showing interest in the situation of women and values insight into the process of development from a gender perspective. Women are becoming conscious of their own situations and active in bringing about changes in gender perspective (Acharya, 2000).

Therefore, Nepalese society is traditional and male dominated it takes more time to build positive attitude towards the female employment in tourism. If the women were educated, trained and efficient, they would be capable as men. Regarding the positive of female employment, tourists viewed that social freedom, security; family support, economic independency, gender equity and attractive wages and better education are the basic requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism.

2.1.3 Concept of Tourism

The history of tourism in Nepal is about fifty-two years old. The first book on tourism entitle ' travel and tourism' in Nepalese perspective was written by I.K. Pradhan in 1979. Due to the lack of tourism education, this book could not get academic reorganization in the academia. After that Yajna Raj Satyal wrote a book on tourism entitled " tourism in Nepal: a profile in 1988." through the books has thrown right only on the general aspects of tourism in Nepal. This became at least a source of getting information and knowledge about tourism.

“Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residences, the activities undertaken during their stay in the destinations and the facilities created to their needs. The study of tourism is the study of the people away from their usual habitat of the establishments whose responds to the requirements of the travelers and of the impacts that they have on the economic, physical and social well-beings of their hosts. It involves the motivations and experiences of the tourists, the expectation and adjustments made by residents of reception areas and roles played by the numerous agencies and institutions which intercede between them” (Matheson and Wall, 1982, P.1).

The world tour is derived from the Latin 'tornare' and the Greek ' tornos' meaning a lathe or circle, the movement around a central point of axis. This meaning changed in modern English to represent 'one's turn. The suffix 'ism' is is defined as an action or process, typical behavior or quality, while the suffix 'ist' denotes 'one that performs a given action', when the world 'tour' and the suffix 'ism' and 'ist' are combined, they suggest the action of movement around to its beginning. therefore, like a circle, a tour represent a journey that it is a round-trip, i.e. the act of living and then returning to the original starting point, and the fore point, one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist (Theobald, 1997).

The most widely accepted, but technical, definition of the tourist was proposed by the international union of official travel organization (IUOTO) in 1963 and approved in 1968 by the World Tourist Tourist Organization (Leiper 1979: 393). It states that (international) tourists are ' temporary visitors staying at least twenty- four hours in

the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- a) Leisure(recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport);
- b) Business (family mission, meeting) (IUOTO 1963: 14). This definition is useful primarily for statistical, legislative and industrial purposes' (Burkart and Medlik 1974:3', but it is unsatisfactory for most sociological work because it is too broad and theoretically barren.

Sporadic Travels by the nomads in the earlier days has now turned into world's most flourishing industry, namely tourism is unique. It involves industry without smoke, education with classroom, integration without legislation and diplomacy without formality. (Ghos, 2003).

To word tourism is derived from the French World "Tourism". It literally means to travel and related jobs. The word tour means journey from place to place. Tourism has been defined in different ways by various authors and related organizations. Nevertheless, there is no universally accepted definition of tourism.

2.1.4 Importance

CEDA, T.U. (1985), studied on 'Development of tourism in Nepal for South Asia Regional Tourism (1995). In this study, he has analyzed different aspects of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure and duration of tourist staying and economic impact of tourism. He has determined that natural as well as manmade beauty and wildlife are the major attraction for majority of tourist visiting in Nepal. In his view, tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation.

Nepal is known as an important tourist destination in the world tourism map with its vast potentials of natural attractions, socio-cultural values and archeological heritages Nepal is a land of Mount Everest, land of Lord Buddha, land of cultural diversity and therefore referred as Shangri-La. Tourism industry has been playing a significant role in the country's economy. Realizing the importance of tourism, Nepal has taken important initiatives to develop tourism by creating necessary institutions and providing priority in the plain and policies. Tourism being a high publicity product and highly competitive industry, it should be marketed properly (Shrestha, 1998).

Tourism sector is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries like Nepal. The role of tourism sector in Nepal is more much significant in terms of employment generation. Employment in tourism industry occurs in both public and private sector, the latter being particularly attractive to those with an entrepreneurial spirit especially in Nepalese context. There is great deal of difference about the concept as used in employment. Tourism employment has been classified as self-employed and salaried employees' working enterprises (Sharma, Om Prakash, 2001).

Hence, tourism is helpful to increase income and employment and to expand the earning of foreign currencies, to create balance to alleviate poverty and inequality and to promote the image of Nepal in international community. Accommodation and transportation sectors play major role to provide services for tourist. The nature of tourism industries is services oriented. They are multi-dimensional and progressive; hence create job opportunity too many people. "Investment in tourism in developing countries and underdeveloped regions of countries can stimulate the economy and provides job for the unemployed. The different variety of hotels and lodges provide the major share of employment opportunity to the people. The hotels/resorts or lodges required skilled and unskilled workers of different services. Managerial, administrative, cooking and catering, cleaner, gardener, entertainer, guide etc. are the nature of job in that a hotel/resort. Therefore, hotels/resorts and lodges provide direct employment opportunities. People including in construction, agriculture, handicrafts, manufacturing and processing sectors are also benefited by the hotels/resorts. But they are indirectly employment opportunity (Khatri, 2005).

Nepal is a small Himalayan country between two economic power Asia, china in the north and India in the east, west and south with an open border. Nepal is least developed, land locked and disadvantageously placed in geographical terms. Its location is in the northern margin of south Asia. The country has 147,181 sq. Km in area, which accounts as 0.1 percent of the land mass of the north. Nepal's territory is double in the size of Sri Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland and 6.7 times bigger than Israel, on the one hand, 23 times smaller than India and 68 times less than the size of china on the other. It has an asset of about 26 million people, 6000 rivers and rivulets, 5000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, 850 species of birds and

over 600 species of butterflies. Nepal's greatest advantage lies in its diverse ecological zones, the Terai, hills and mountains. It has four major river systems, Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali that have been a perennial source of civilization, nation state and economic development from immemorial (Upadhyay, 2006).

Upadhyay and Grandon (2006), in their research paper untitled "Nepalese tourism as a leading economic sector," has been presented the objective to create a vision of Nepal's development based on tourism is also the factors of tourism development. According to them, Nepal has very few sectors or the economic is the foundation of Nepalese economy if it has given almost priority can fuel sustainable economic development and effectively address issues of poverty and unemployment. According to their view, tourism is a hen that lays golden eggs. Tourism is the only industry; because of its multiplier effect and capacity to influence all other sectors, which can provide true leadership for rest of the industries, including export business. Human welfare and human happiness is the main objectives of tourism and it cannot help to address poverty at grass root level, and then tourism can bring little laurels to a country like Nepal. Tourism is, the hospitality business, particularly in remote and rural areas, it is the women who play pivot role. At the present, paper the writers trying to prove that women could work on an equal footing with men. Women are capable enough to hold any responsibility like their male counterparts and there is no dearth of employment for capable women in tourism, if provided right training, education and support.

Nepal is well known as the main tourist destination in the international arena due to its natural beauty, unique culture, incomparable heritage and innumerable special tourist destinations. Known for the coexistence of different castes and races, religions, languages, literature and culture, Nepal is an example of art, culture and religious harmony. Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio-diversity due to its unique geographical position and altitude variation. The elevation of the country ranges from 60 meters above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mt. Everest at 8,848 meters, all within a distance of 150 kilometers resulting in climatic conditions from sub-tropical to arctic. This wild variation fosters an incredible variety of ecosystems, the greatest mountain range on earth, thick tropical jungles teeming with a wealth of wildlife, thundering rivers, forested hills and frozen valleys. Within

this spectacular geography is also one of the richest cultural landscapes anywhere. The country is a potpourri of ethnic groups and sub-groups who speak over 93 languages and dialects. Nepal offers an astonishing diversity of sightseeing attractions and adventure opportunities found nowhere else on earth (Subedi, 2010).

Even a small reform in culture and tourism sectors, the country can earn more foreign currency and generate employment and other opportunities thereby contributing to overall economic growth. The development and extension of village tourism creates livelihood changes, employment and other opportunities and helps in achieving regional balance and poverty alleviation. From the perspective of comparative advantage, tourism and supporting sectors such as culture and civil aviation play a crucial role in the national economy. To make the travel of locals and foreigners simple safe and comfortable, promotion and development of air transportation system is necessary. Development of domestic air transportation can contribute to effective nationwide communication and developmental programs. Tourism has been competitive and rapidly developing in the world in recent years and due to specific natural and cultural heritage, there is a great possibility of tourism industry in Nepal.

2.1.5 New Paradigm of Tourism

Dr. Rudra P. Upadhyay (2008) was paper presented on "Rural Tourism to Create Equitable and Growing Economy in Nepal," almost half the sky is afflicted with the poverty and deprivation where the economy is of dual nature (small, modern and vast poor rural sector), any economic activity out of the poor's reach would not carry any meaning. Poverty reduction measures have to be essentially integrated with the tourism development. Someone has rightly said, Nepal is a live global museum, where hundreds of villages can be developed as tourism attractions. As tourism has tremendous forward and backward linkages it will help to boost, other sectors as well as diversity our economy. In that direction, decentralized tourism policy, planning, affective harmonization of macro and micro planning and all inclusive/mass participation of the people are the pre requisites.

These things will not materialize overnight, yet the prospect is very high with good planning and aggressive marketing strategy within half decade or so, we can gear up our tourism and economy thereby to the desired direction. Committed and consensual

political culture is sine quoin. Above all, it calls for the bureaucratic commitment and the 'will' of the political leadership.

Yeera Pradhang, in her article "Tourism Industry: Why a National Industry?" she has explained about manufacturing is a kick-starter of economic prosperity but it is not a Nepal's cup of tea in the context of globalized economy. This statement was advised to Nepal by Prof. Noraiki Kano of Tokyo University of science and Chairman of Asian Network for quality during his visit to Nepal to participate as a Chairman of the further regional quality convention in 2006. Prof Kano further suggested that Nepal should opt for service based industry rather than manufacturing and tourism has the best potential as well as comparative and competitive advantage in Nepal. "Tourism has been a stable industry compared to the other industries-in Nepal (like hydropower, carpet, handicraft; etc) which has gone through graphic ups and downs." other industries are like bubble industry which do not have a long life whereas tourism is a persistent industry. "States Basant Misra, president of NATO adding, "The stable nature of tourism is confirmed by its immediate revival at the moment after all that turmoil in the country."

Thus, as a conclusion it can be undeniably said that tourism is the most important contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings. "Tourism is not a confined to hotels and restaurants only, it covers all the other sub-sectors like transportation, food, handicrafts and many more so we are in the process of undertaking a Satellite accounting system which is a micro perspective way to evaluate the contribution of tourism to the country.

Indian government declared Indian tourism industry as the national priority industry and its consequence is apparent in India now the growing momentum of Indian tourism industry in very short span of time. Nepal, despite being a smaller country process the equal amount of tourism potential but it should realize that India as well as China has already created a tough competition in the tourism market leaving Nepal way behind. So, the time is now when the Nepal government should comprehend the prospective of Nepalese tourism and the industry what it deserves. Tourism Industry can show by chart. See in annexure four.

2.1.6 Review of Past Studies

Veit Burger (1978) in his PhD thesis entitled, "The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal, An Input Output Analysis" concludes two major groups were identified, pleasure tourist and trekking tourism offers for more scope for regional development. Than pleasure tourism, because there people's intent is to visit regions outside of Kathmandu and the standard required to meet their demand are lower and area cashier to provide with local resource. Trekking tourism offers more scope, especially for a few selected regions, and policies designed to better integrate it into local economic will widen trekking tourism's economic impact. Burger suggests that we should give emphasize on those tourist who stay for short times in general longer staying tourists spends less per day than tourist staying only a short time. Perhaps the most widely used argument favoring expansion of tourism is that it earns foreign exchange and thus supports the "balance of payments".

William and Gill (1994) are of the opinion that like other enterprises, tourism is widely recognized as a change agent, with sound management, it has potential for being a low user of scarce resources as well as being a sustainable industry. Prof. Noraiki Kano, Tokyo University of science during his visit in Kathmandu as a Chairman of Asian Network for Quality to participate at the Fourth Regional Quality Convention, 2006 suggested, "Nepal's development recipe lies of making proper use of its heavenly gifted unique assets of nature, strategic location and underdevelopment. Nepal is gifted with snowcapped beautiful Himalayas and is sandwiched between world's two fasted grooming giant economics, China and India. Highlighting the quality as the key driver of economic prosperity Prof. Kano suggested Nepal should explore and exploit advantages of natural gifts where its competitive advantage is incontrovertible, Prof. Kano feels " manufacturing is a kick starter of prosperity, but it is not a Nepal's cup of tea, in the context of today's globalizes economy Nepal should opt for service based industry rather than manufacturing and tourism which has the best potential as well as comparative and competitive advantage. Referring to economic prosperity of China and India, Prof. Kano reckons these two countries will generate million of out bound tourist. In the process of economic prosperity, people start touring from one place to another and it will happen with Chinese and Indian people. For these tourists, Nepal is the next-door market and they will flood into the country, provided Nepal prepares to 'welcome'

them. He feels Nepal's comparative advantage in tourism is unbeatable because of its strategic location and natural resources. The best way to enhance competitiveness is without talking part in the competition, Nepal does not need to compete for tourism products. The change in paradigm calls for a systematic management with special focus on quality. This will ensure sustainable growth and development.

Aditya, Anand (1998) in his unpublished research report 'Indian Tourist in Nepal,' submitted to UNRICO opines that tourism is not a capital-intensive industry. This feature is of crucial significance for a capital starved country like Nepal. In fact, investment per-capita, in this industry is much lower than in other sector. While highlight the role of tourism in reducing the dependence on import to develop the country. Mr. Aditya has come to the conclusion that "by reducing the its important coefficient tourism can be used to make the country less dependent on outside market a critical political strategy that can reduce Nepal's heavy dependence upon outside trade and industry by diversifying tourists products and by decentralizing its tourist destination."

To take the issue of leading role vis-a-vis tourism sector in the Nepalese economy Rogers Paul and John Aitcheson in their article 'Towards Sustainable tourism in the Everest Region of Nepal' published by IUCN Kathmandu, contended that the growth based on tourism covers only the economic dimension of development. But the multiplier effect that it thus leave upon the overall economy of the tourist receiving country can provide the highest number of employment between local development and tourism.

Hari Prasad Shrestha (1998) in his PhD dissertation title "Tourism Marketing in Nepal" has described the existing tourism marketing and efforts towards it and pointed out about its impact on tourism development in Nepal. The study showed that the tourism industry is the powerful source of foreign exchange earnings and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Production is strong. He has also opined that the tourism industry is generating direct and indirect employment opportunities in Nepal, which is facing unemployment problem at large.

Pushpa Shrestha (1999) in her doctoral dissertation "Tourism in Nepal: problems and prospects" mostly focused on the problems and prospects of tourism in Nepal. The situation of foreign exchange earnings and their contribution to the government

revenue is also the major finding of this dissertation. The most important findings of her dissertation is the basic problems toward the Nepalese tourism as status of tourism infrastructures, absence of recurrent planning and policies of the government, unable to introduce the diversity of new tourism products. The net earnings from tourism sector are greater than other sectors. She has also found that Nepal is the destination for the young and adults and mainly dominated by male visitors, and the market of it is mainly of India, Japan, UK, USA, France, Germany and Australia.

Hari Prasad Shrestha (2000) in his book "Tourism in Nepal, Marketing Challenges" has stated that tourism being the fastest growing and most competitive industry in the world it should be marketed properly. It needs to be marketed, just as any other product, indeed move so, because it is an industry in which the customer still has an immense variety of choice. There are a number destinations competing with each other to get a bigger and bigger share of the market. Hence, tourism marketing is regarded as a central point of whole tourism activities.

The main objective of his study is to assess and evaluate the existing tourism marketing and promotional efforts and its impact on tourism development in Nepal. Further, he founded the major attractions in Nepal as adventure, culture and nature with prospects for pilgrimage, sports, meeting and conventions, incentive travel and special tour. From the absolute marketing process of these fields, helps to Nepal achieving its goal and he also identified the advantage in the south Asia, especially for Indian tourists. So South Asia followed by major traditional tourist originating regions viz. Western Europe and East Asia etc, are expected to introducing to be the major markets for Nepal.

Kunwar (2002) in his book entitled "Anthropology of Tourism" has systematically presented the case study of Chitwan Sauraha. According to him, Sun lust (pull) motivates tourism and wanderlust (push) described as man's nature of seeking and escaping. These days tourism is also looked upon as a means of meeting personal needs and resolving interpersonal problems and more efficient means of transportation. However, consequences and impacts are on both the hosts and the guests. The host-guest relationship is unique and full of unbalanced experiences.

Cultural tourism is a balance phenomenon for both the host and guests. No matter whether tourism is an industry or a social phenomenon different professionals,

researchers and planners have given different connections from the viewpoint of industry. It is said that tourism is a smokeless industry, people industry, vacation industry, decentralized industry it is, the entrepreneurs take it as a golden goose that lays golden eggs and the others see the goose fouls in the nest, which should be cleaned for sustainable tourism development. I have made an effort to introduce anthropology of tourism, a new area in the academic field of tourism.

Upadhaya, Rudhra (2003), in his Ph.D dissertation on the title "Tourism as a Leading Sector in Economic Development in Nepal". The major objectives of the study is to explore the potentialities of tourism inducing overall economic development analyzing the role and impacts of tourism and to study scope for global linkages of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. Mainly he concluded that tourism has been found to be an important determinant of government's developmental expenditure and regular expenditure. It has also been found that through the promotion of tourism sector the Nepalese economy can be moved faster on the path of globalization. He argues that tourism sector has the potentiality to induce the other sectors of the economy.

Dr. Harka Gurung in his article 'Tourism and Tirth' published by Hotel Association Nepal (HAN) 25 January 2000 has elaborated certain unique features of tourism in the context of a land locked country like Nepal, which we quote hereunder (Upadhyay, 2003:29)

1. Its material is inexhaustible. In other industries, raw materials are used for extracting certain products. In the process, the material is transformed from one form of input to another form as output. The original raw material is discarded as waste or some may be recycled as a by-product. In tourism, the raw material (client) intact but capitalizes on the service provided. Better the quality of service, greater the economic return.
2. Tourism products do not diminish with constant use. Despite influx of increasing number of tourist, the sights and sounds of particular destination can be maintained, and even enhanced with tourism revenue whatever the number of climbing expeditions each year, Sagarmatha (Mount Everest) will be ever there. Millions and

millions of photographic exposures there have been but the altitude of Machapuchhre (6,697 m) has not diminished. Rather these have enhanced the promotion of Pokhara or Nepal as tourist destination. Tourism indeed had been instrumental in reviving traditional culture, arts and handicrafts. The key is proper management whereby small countries, like Austria and Switzerland host many more tourists than their native population, and territories, like Hong Kong and Singapore handle high volume of tourism traffic in form of sophisticated industry.

3. Modern tourism is of global dimension and the volume will even grow with the telescope of time by jet travel and increase in leisure in industrial societies. International tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. In addition, for many countries, receipts of the foreign currency from tourism constitute the single largest item in their balance of payments. Therefore, it is highly competitive and needs aggressive promotion.
4. Tourism has another advantage as compared to merchandise export. That is, tourists happen to be physically in the 'exporting country. 'This means that many goods consumed by tourist do not have to be transported across international borders and hence face no tariff barrier of foreign countries. Thus, greater the domestic product of tourist goods lesser the leakages of earnings from tourism.

In an interview to Nepal Television on 18 November 1998, Tony Hagen asserted that water resources, human resources and tourism are the main resources in Nepal but at present comparative advantage seems to be in favor of tourism, which seems to be the most viable sector.

Again, Dr. Upadhyay (2005) in his article on the heading " Tourism and Regional Development" forwards the tourism industry can generate income, raise standard of living of the people, helps in having better social and political relation among regions and raise physical and moral well being of all people everywhere. Further, he said that the underdeveloped region could be benefited from development of tourism, so the

tourism is instrumental in developing backward region of a country. The economically backward region may have resources like scenic beauty and cultural heritage that can be mobilized as an attraction to the tourists. Moreover, some of the regions may not be viable for the development of industry, trade, agriculture or any other economic activities but such region could be developed as tourists' center highlighting and developing the particularities and specialties of the region. If such regions are developed as tourist centers, it can bring a lot of prosperity to local people by creating employment opportunities there by generating income to locals. Thus, the tourism expenditure to the local areas helps the overall development of the region so; the best way of unbalancing Nepal through the tourism industry is the main objective of his study.

Upadhyay and Agrawal (2006) have been written a book entitled "Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal". This book is prepared keeping in mind the rapid changes taking place in the land-locked economy of Nepal seated in the lap of great Himalayas where tourism is expected to contribute in a big way. The book consist the following main feature:

- Analyzes economic impact of tourism growth on various aspects of the Nepalese economy.
- Explores the rate of tourism on globalization of this background economy.
- Attempts to incorporate important studies undertaken in this context.
- Incorporates opinion of leading experts on tourism promotion and economic development exclusively for this book.
- Thoroughly reviews contours of changes in tourism policy.
- Well documented in terms of source of tourism information, institutions and chronological highlights etc.

In view of the above, this piece of work would be immense use to policy makers, planners, researchers, practitioners and to students for whom sufficient materials have been added.

Upadhyay (2006) in his article "Don't ask the doles but close the holes" has stated that the elimination of the absence of the human development and poverty alleviation alone is not possible and also said that the establishment of the democratic, capable

stable, economic and efficient government mechanism, honest and understanding. People can make the country moderate, having said that in Nepal there is not absence of the resources for the promotion of the tourism but we are far from the closing the hole of absorbing the funds to achieve the full fledges of exchange earning, employment deterioration.

He further explained that the resources do not seem to be major constraint for the development of tourism in Nepal. This study showed that there is huge investment on tourism promotion and conservation but the dawn of democracy and the present conflict backed to the Nepalese tourism to achieve the full capacity.

The economic surveys (2005/06) analyze the foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector and make comparisons with the foreign exchange earnings from other funds too. In spite of the valuable economic comparisons, the real scene of tourism terms of foreign exchange earnings is not reflected clearly and brightly. This calls for making further analysis and comparison of respective and relevant data as per our objectives the analyses with such attributes can make a drawing of true picture of foreign exchange income a reality.

Upadhyay Rudra Prasad in his article "Nepalese Tourism as a leading Economic Sector" Published in HAN Annual journal, 30 January, 2006 illustrates the every country's economic development is based on its geographical settings and opportunities. Nepal also has its geographical uniqueness, which consists of Himalaya, Hill and Terai rivers, lakes, freshwater resources, rich wildlife and bio-diversity. These potentials could be realized and utilized for the sustainable development of the country through the development and promotion of tourism (Upadhyay, 2006).

Nepal Tourism Statistics 2006 published by Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Department of tourism statistics of Nepal Government has said that tourism continued to remain the most important of Nepalese economy in 2006. To sustain its continued growth, the tourism sector involved in diverse activities in the period. This statistical report presented that in 2006 the total visitors number is 383926. Among them the highest number of tourism come to Nepal from Asia 60.4 percent followed by western Europe 25.3 percent North America 6.4 percent and Australia and Pacific 2.5 percent and the average length of stay of tourist is 10.2 days.

Tourism has emerged as a driver not only for economic progress but also for social development. The tourism sector has deep roots in national economies producing economic and employment benefits in related services, manufacturing and agriculture sectors, thereby Promoting economic diversification and strengthening developing country economies. Tourism contributes substantially to reducing poverty and empowering women, youth and migrant workers with new employment opportunities. It also helps revive declining urban Areas, open up and develop remote rural areas, and promote the conservation of countries' environmental endowments and cultural heritages. However, developing countries encounter significant economic, social and environmental challenges in maximizing the gains from their national tourism industries, including the need to strengthen weak intersectional linkages and reduce excessive revenue leakage from their national economies. After reviewing salient trends in the global tourism industry, this note identifies major Challenges and outlines policy approaches to meet them (UNCTAD, 2010).

2.1.7 Concluding Remarks

The word tourism is coined from the Latin word ' tornare' the Greek 'tornos' that means a lathe or circle, the movement around a central point of axis. Now it devolved as a giving intruder for the tourists in the entire world. Tourism is a kind of services industry so it has a lot of importance for entire community, cultural groups equal in state as well. It not brings economic changes but also in different fields.

Chitwan can be developed undoubtedly through tourism. As mentioned earlier all the characteristics above. Researcher tries to focus particularly from the perspective of women employment. As we know, that Nepal is patriarchal system of society. From the ancient time, women have been dominated until now. Women are still regarded secondary post of society. Due to the lack of involvement of women in any part of the society, Nepal has enlisted poor country in the world. Here found different perspectives on gender employment as an in tourism industry. Many researcher and professional people studied about tourism industry in Chitwan and concluded from different way. But researcher found poor condition of women in Chitwan. Women are employed in few number and they are given lower class of work. All the major employees are males and they occupy the major works. Women are viewed in a negative way, if they work in this industry.

Researcher does not see there any effort from the government to empower women in this industry in Chitwan. No suggestions of researchers and professional peoples' are taken and executed. Though women are reliable employees comparatively but they are being neglected yet. Researcher observed the slow development of tourism in Chitwan due to the less employment of women. They can have capacities and possibilities but unemployed.

2.2 Tourism in Nepal: Focuses on Chitwan

Upadhyay (1997) in his report entitled "Problem and Prospects of Tourism in Chitwan District" has tried to analyze the various problems and prospects of tourism in Chitwan. The main objectives of the study were:

- The estimation of duration of the stay of tourist.
- Problem faced by the tourism sector in Chitwan and Sauraha sub-region.

To fulfill the above-mentioned objectives he has used the primary as well as secondary data from various publications. For the analysis, he has used table, chart, map, graph etc. Therefore, he concluded that the tourism development in Chitwan and Sauraha has suffered from the greatest problem despite the natural beauty available all around. The major problem lies in vision, management and resources allocation, although, the existing policies are equally responsible for lop siding outcome. Tourism development in Nepal in general and Chitwan and Sauraha in particularly faces a multitude of problems. Within the management, the question of job responsibility has continued to become a cause of disagreement. There is difficulty and enabling circumstance, which could have developed a sound foundation at the grass roots.

Jagannath Thapaliya (1997) in his article "Challenges and Probabilities of Domestic Tourism in Chitwan" has stated that Formation of Tourism Development Committee in Chitwan has provided common scaffolding for tourism entrepreneurs to come in the single point and discuss their problems. It has started to make a master plan for sustainable tourism development. This plan probably would have positive impacts on the tourism development in the future. Tourism industry on the one hand has been

losing its business but on the other hand, the entrepreneurs should be patient and conduct the basic tasks and requirements for tourists. Tourism experts recommend some measures to be adopted during the crisis period.

Tourism entrepreneurs should not lose their patients and hopeless and investing in non-tourist sector should be strongly discouraged because the result would be negative.

- Tourisms entrepreneurs should be concerned to their good will received during their business.
- Keep and promote healthy competition.
- Present themselves as common industry in common
- Human resource should be promoted even in the time of crisis.
- Hotel entrepreneurs should give more attention to the improvement of their business for the betterment of their future.

Upadhyay (2007), in his article " Tourism in Chitwan at Cross Road " states that grown pattern of the existing tourism in Chitwan hardly have any induced investment from the private sector in any other" related field such in handicraft, food and beverage, specializes agricultural production (Maize, tender, corner) fish farming, dairy products floriculture, horticulture and in community forest. In this impact of tourism in Chitwan is far too concentrated and that the expenditure pattern of the tourism has its impact on import promotion than substitution. This point is needed to be fully cared by the planners and decision makers. This trend has an adverse impact on the foreign exchange earning of the country.

So that policies must change and must address tourism by all means, if this is impossible, no action plan and no master plan would be able to be successful. On the same view, the private sector tourism policy should be revisited and re-evaluated. We fell that while private sector has difficulties due to old government policies, the sector has also failed to influence the government due to pack of its originality towards tourism development. This trend should now change. As a separate issue and as a new plan of action we very strongly propose to run Bharatpur, Chitwan into a medical city.

It could be a noble venture perhaps in Asia. The place offers the setting but it requires a techno-economic study. The government should consider and favor this plan of its earliest.

If we failed to seriously think over these issues in near future Chitwan will no able to keep up status of third popular tourist destination in the country. Therefore, to maintain Chitwan as a standing competitive tourist destination the programs be promoted in the ignition of the nature, culture, adventure, society and maintenance of environment ethics. To meet this we need to broaden our horizons from living politically to living environmentally.

Upadhyay (2007) in his article has stated that "Save Chitwan from Disaster"; Tourism of Chitwan based on culture, nature and adventure. There is a great pressure on nature and wildlife because of population influx and haphazard growth of tourism. As a result, there is a growing pressure on Chitwan National Park. This is the most crucial problem of Chitwan, which cannot be solved by government alone. Therefore, there is need of people's active participation.

So, Tourism can generate jobs directly through hotels, restaurants, taxis, and souvenir sales, local guides and indirectly through the supply of goods and services needed by tourism related business. In 2002, it was estimated that the tourism and travel economy created 714,991 jobs, or some 6.8 percent of total employment. By 2012, it is envisaged to be about 1,115,670 jobs or 7.9 percent of total employment (NTB, 2001). Therefore, tourism has the potential to be an important employment provider in the country.

2.2.1 Recent Developments

Jagannath Thapaliya (2005) Former Chairman Chitwan tourism development committee has identified in his paper " Ratnanagar Center of Tourism in Nepalese Tourism Industry and Different Prospects" about the promotion of tourism in Chitwan. Besides National Park that there are several other tourism places in Chitwan, which should be introduced and promoted for tourist such as historical Chitrasen Temple, The River Laurighol, Community Forest Kankali, Kumroj and Baghamara, Saurahachok,

Tikauli Gulf ground, Piple Pareshwori, Tal and Chepang Tal, Parewakot, Kaminchuli Gupha, Siraichuli, Kalika Temple etc.

Ramhari Devkota (2005) in his article in titled "New Tourism Destination and Possibilities" has stated that Chepang Museum has been established to promote and conserve the Chepang tradition, culture, lifestyle and customs. It harbors the items which directly make some sense in their lives and culture such as catapult, Chiuri Pelne Kol, Dhiki, Janto, Vadakuda, Kapada, Theki, Pung, Ghum, Liso, Paso, Sipring, Dhyangro, Phasarlang, Mandro, Matyangro, Kansko Murchunga, Surti Rakhera Khane Bans ko Bhada, Matoko Pala etc.

The Chepangs are the aboriginals residing in the mid hills of Chitwan districts. Fishing, hunting, and farming are the main occupation for their livelihood. Now, the Chapengs have found their new way of income by promoting the tourism by showing their rich cultures and heritage. The Chepangs of Kaule, Siddhi, Korak and Shakti Khor were obliged to live their life by collecting some wild yams and roots and hunting and fishing. The possibilities of conserving the cultural heritage of Chepangs could be a good way to promote tourists. The Chepangs are optimistic towards the promotion of tourists. TRPAP has been conducting different poverty alleviation programs through tourism development. This program has significantly conserved the typicality of Chepang cultural heritage.

Von (2007), states in her report, which she presented in Sauraha about the Business Plan of "Sauraha / Chitwan Tourism Development and Management Company". The Tasks of the Sauraha/Chitwan Tourism Development and Management Company can be as following:

- to analyze, to structure, to organize and to coordinate all actual activities in Chitwan tourism
- to create a special image (Corporate Identity) and a special brand (Logo and Slogan) in a special outlook (Corporate Design) to differ from Pokhara and Kathmandu
- to produce standard and special brochures about Sauraha as unique destination

- to create and operate a Sauraha portal on Internet, including hotel reservation system
- to create a common marketing strategy for Sauraha and Chitwan district
- to make Sauraha better known to international tourists
- to produce new packages and new products for getting new and additional target groups (special interest groups) or to keep the tourist for a longer time in Sauraha
- to increase the number of overnights by getting new and additional target groups especially relaxing tourists for one week or longer
- to initiate new infrastructure according to the new target groups
- to make Sauraha more attractive to international tourists
- to influence and motivate all private entrepreneurs (hotels, restaurants and shops) to optimize their offers consequently
- to cooperate with the local and district government to invest money in tourist infrastructure regularly
- to operate and to manage public tourist infrastructure like the Tharu Museum or the new built Buffer-Zone-Towers or others
- to offer and arrange trainings and seminars for all people working in tourism to optimize their knowledge and understanding for specialties of the tourism industry
- to create and to perform festivals and others to make Sauraha more attractive (like "Elephant Race" or Food festivals")
- to promote Sauraha on fairs in cooperation with the Nepal tourism board
- to make public relations(Press, Radio, TV)
- to operate as an official tour operate for Nepal(wholesaler)

Upadhyay (2009) in his article report "The Scope for Medical Tourism in Chitwan: Possibilities of Public and Private Partnership" states that Tourism is a major sector and multi dimensional industry of Nepal. This does not seem to be progressing on healthy line despite its tremendous potentiality. However, at present the area concerned with tourism is only the Chitwan National Park. There is enormous scope for the promotion of different varieties of tourism in the district. Among them medical Tourism offers one major opportunity in Chitwan region. After the Completion of B.P. Cancer hospital, medical tourist has grown because the entire tourists who enter

Nepal with medical insurance so not hesitate to spend money for their medical treatment. Given the level, kind and quality of medical treatment available to the large masses of the common people in the four. Neighboring Indian states of Nepal (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim) and given the geographic, climatic and demographic advantage that Chitwan commands, the status of medical facilities in this area could be easily surpass the sister institution across the border, if vision and planning are applied to mobilize the resources adequately for the purpose.

Keeping above issue in view it is high time to think of establishing. Ayurvedic Center of excellence having all required facilities in order to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care by mobilizing the natural resources of the country. It will be rise to establish the Ayurvedic Center of excellence in or around Devghat region under the Nepal Sanskrit University as it was also suggested by the experts committee of Ayurvedic constitute for this specific purpose in the past under the chairmanship of late Dr. Lokendra Man Shingh.

The author has suggested various constraints in promoting the tourism in Chitwan. First, the biggest problem is that we do not have collective feelings of development. Second, the policies of the government are not effective enough to hit the target. Third, the physical and human infrastructure is not strong enough to strength the tourism in Chitwan. On the other hand, the government fails to address the conflict related to resort inside Chitwan National Park, which might cause adverse effect in tourism year 2011. Despite these constrains he sees potential probabilities in Chitwan as one of the fine destination for tourism. Its bio-diversity wildlife and riverside are the milieu for tourism industry. In addition, private investment in a tourism sector is making extra mileage in tourism. He further suggests structure adjustment in the sector of tourism for boosting tourism up (Upadhyay, 2009).

Dr. Upadhyay has explained about "Ecotourism in Nepalese National Park" that Ecotourism is a logical component of economic development. It is a complex and multidisciplinary phenomenon. It has a tremendous role to play in the interpretation of nature and natural resources, as well as its interaction with the rural environment in the understanding of human history and the diffusion of environmental awareness knowledge. Ecotourism respects the environment and while promoting the well-being

of local people. It has not to be confused with adventure sports or amusement parks etc., which in fact might have a negative impact on the environment. Eco-tourists like to go around in a 'low impact way'. Adventure tourists are not necessarily eco-tourists. However, ecotourism certainly needs a spirit of an adventure. It emerges as a phenomenon with an increasing tendency to draw the attention of many people; because of it, is a form of nature tourism that facilitates nature conservation maintaining natural values and improving host communities. Thus, it brings about economic benefits for the host communities and contributes to conservation activities and efforts.

If we failed to think seriously over these issues in near future, Chitwan will not be able to keep up status of third popular tourist destination in the country. Therefore, to maintain Chitwan as a standing competitive tourist destination the programs are promoted in the ignition of the nature, culture, adventure, society and maintenance of environment ethics. To meet this we need to broaden our horizons from living politically to living environmentally.

Dr. Upadhaya and Resham Thapa Parajuli presented joint paper in a seminar 'prospect and problem to Develop 'Chitwan Region' in 2010. They focused to transform Chitwan as a Global City. As it is known that every nation, city, people cannot avoid from the touch of globalization. It is the flow of people, goods, language, and currency. But, Chitwan has not been taking place as it is thought. Though the globalization is taking place rapidly throughout the world but Chitwan is out of it. Albeit Chitwan carries uncertain possibilities but the entire, government is turning its eyes and ears watch and hear the problems and resolution for tourism. Chitwan needs to transform in global city. Most of the people are unknown about Chitwan but they know about it through globalization. Its help people provide the required and unknown information from entire world. Therefore, in the present globalized world, the government and private company need it make global city as far as possible. "R.J. Tuch has edited book Mega City Growth and Future (1998) write about it 'what is Global City?' He writes that there are three pre-requisites of a global city and they are Big River, Mega Access (Mega Airway, Mega Railway, Navigation etc), and Theme Park (Proper zoning of all amenities of life)."

Therefore, Global City is well managing city in world standard, Global City need mainly three things big river, Parks, mega access (Mega Airport of 8 km length and 5 km wide for double deck landing, Express Railway, Express Highways, Waterways etc.) Global city may have residential space about 10 million people at high building apartments. To be global city Chitwan needs mega access and Theme park, Dr. Upadhyay says that Chitwan can develop as a global city of Nepal because these all required access is possible and available in Chitwan.

It is right time for intellectual to come forward with different sustainable development model. Since 1956 B.S. what the development model, Nepal has endorsed, does not function at all yet so it is economic is recessing rather. But Nepal government seems doing no any endeavor for its remedy except watching. Nepal has already handed over its economy to other and it retains nothing except economic ideology. The reality is far away then the graph shows. Our economy is heading towards low-level equilibrium trap and politically speaking we are heading towards the state of field state. We adopt development models arousing fix time and space. So development models almost failed in Nepal. Nepal can achieve its economic destination if it brings uses the Korean developmental model because there are similarities between Nepal and Korea. Korean developmental model is the right combination and balance between time and space. It is a small country like Nepal and it commenced its development with local and rural resources along local workers. Korea with a deep study did its economic progress and now became the 12th economic giant in the world. Now we can easily analyze the economic condition of Chitwan through the above Korean model. Chitwan has many local resources and it is not far away from the city. But fails to use these all the required resources and cannot balance the local manpower well.

2.2.2 Concluding Remarks

Chitwan National Park has long been one of the country treasures of natural wonders. The park is situated in south central Nepal, covering 932 sq. km. in the sub tropical lowlands of the inner Terai. The area was gazette as the country's first national park in 1973. Recognizing its unique ecosystems of international significance, UNESCO declared CNP a world heritage site in 1984. Chitwan is developed very soon if the government and all the private sectors pay attentions and execute the suggestions given

by researchers and professional people. As it is the glory at Nepal, it must be turned as global city. All the the employees should be proportionately employed. This can help to grow up in empowerment for women. Researcher found vast differences between male and female employees.

Chitwan also can be developed as a medical tourism and religious tourism says Dr. Upadhyaya i.e. B. P. Cancer Hospital Bharatpur and Devghat; one at the best can at hospital in Nepal so patients can be drawn from different countries and places. Upadhyaya (1998) medical tourism could be defined as a form of tourism which essentially caters to those in need of medical treatment who are travelling to find suitable place for their health and who could be welcomed as well. At the secondary level, it can also be interpreted as activity sustaining diagnostic and preventive functions for the needy. Finally people visit such places not so much for treatment as such but for change in climate in order to regain and improve their health. Cultures and indigenous people can be promoted and preserved. But distortion at cultures. Equally possible so the concerned people should view over it. There are many differences among hotels owners. They change the tourist as they deceive. This can be the challenges later for hotel owners.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is necessary for any research work. It is appropriate to present short account of methodological aspect, which has been used for this study. This section uncovers the study area, modes of research, tools and techniques of data collection; it is processing modalities, analyzing techniques, interpretation of the same and dissemination.

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of Study Site

This is the profile of the study area, this is that place in analysis chapter as a profile of the study district. The Chitwan is a third important tourist destination of Nepal. There is world heritage site Chitwan National Park (CNP), in 1984, which was declared a world heritage site. Bishazari Tal listed in Ramsar heritage list. The Sauraha lies in Chitwan district, which is one of the famous tourist place in Chitwan. The Chitwan valley recognized as a famous place for wildlife tourism in South Asia has successful story of nature conservation. The park covering 932 sq. km. is located in Chitwan district of Narayani zone.

Tourism started in Chitwan in 1994 with a few hundred tourists per year (KMTNC, 1996:5). More recently, Sauraha has become popular because it is located adjoin the Chitwan National Park. According to the data provided by the local sources, the Chitwan National Park is the third most important destination of tourists visiting Nepal. In 1992-93, the tourists visiting the National park were 55000. In the same year, roughly 23000 tourists visited Sauraha excluding the number of tourists staying at the lodges inside the National Park. Tourism in Sauraha was started in 1997 with a couple of lodges. Today the number of lodges increased rapidly in Sauraha. The tourism pressure has increased with in an area at 6 sq. km. around the Chitwan National Park authority and tourism related person. Sauraha has selected for many reasons they are as below:

- Many tourist visit Chitwan due to its outstanding natural and cultural heritage.
- Hotels/Resorts densely populated in Sauraha than anywhere else in Chitwan.

- Sauraha harbors most of the indigenous Tharu people who are the cultural heritage of the area.
- Maximum number of hotel employees is also available in this area.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is exploratory and descriptive research methodology because the mater under study was descriptively analyzed and presented. The study is based on field survey in order to fulfill the specific objectives of the study. Descriptive research design is applied. This study is based on both primary and secondary data, but the analysis is mainly depended on primary data, which is collected by structure interview method. This study combines survey and analysis. The data collected through questionnaires were classified and tabulated according to the need of the research.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The study was conducted by generating primary as well as secondary data. Based on nature, various sources are used. For the necessary information collection, during the data collection the local communities actively participated/involved.

Socio-economic data was collected through VDC, DDC. However, a structured questionnaire was formulated for hotel/resorts owner and manager, local guide, social elites. However, the secondary data published by CBS, MOCTCA, DDC and other reliable qualitative research reports was also used.

(i) Primary Data: Primary data were collected from the fieldwork with the help of field survey (interview, check least, hotel records, questionnaire, and observation) agglomerated during the fieldwork are major source of the primary data.

(ii) Secondary Data: Secondary data were collected whenever it was required. It was collected from, previous revelent studies, published and unpublished documents, literatures, journals, books and various government and non-government records.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher has done the census study of the Sauraha outside of Chitwan National Park and has omitted the study of hotels / resorts inside of the National Park. Altogether 85 respondents were directly interviewed via questionnaire and checklist

for the study. During the initiation of the study, convenience sampling was performed to approach the respondents whoever were met in hotel/resorts like owner, manager, staffs and some questionnaire and interviewed have taken into general local people who are indirectly employed in tourism sectors.

The study demands varied forms of data ranging from quantitative and primary to secondary hence following techniques applied to pick the data through hotel survey, interview and observation. The interview was conducted with the respondents by using questionnaire, interview to hotel owners, manager, staffs and guide.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data collected so far was properly edited and coded for further processing. After properly editing and coding, the data was subjected to various applicable statistical testes.

- The qualitative data such as perception, description, thus collected was descriptively analyzed and presented.
- The quantitative data such as a number, figure was statistically analyzed and presented in table, pie chart, bar diagram.

CHAPTER - IV

ANALYSIS OF FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The total number of currently employed persons increased from 9463 thousand in NLFS 1998/99 to 11779 thousand in NLFS 2008 (Table 4). The employment-to-population ratio (the proportion of persons aged 15 and above who were employed in the survey reference week) has declined from 84.3 percent in 1998/99 to 81.7 percent in 2008. On the other hand, the proportion of paid employees has increased from 16.0 percent in 1998/99 to 16.9 percent in 2008. Moreover based on the classification of industry 73.9 percent people work in the agriculture sector and 26.1 percent are engaged in non-agriculture sector.

Comparison of total time spent on all economic activities during the two survey periods for both adults and children is also presented. Total time spent by persons aged 15 and over have gone up to 517 million hours in 2008 from 413 million hours in 1998/99. Encouragingly, total time spent by children in Economic activities has declined from 48 million hours in 1998/99 to 38 million hours in 2008. Among the employed persons, 68 percent worked 40 hours and more, 20 percent 20-39 hours, 11 percent 1-19 hours and an insignificant proportion reported that they did not work in the reference week in 2008. Whereas the corresponding proportion were 73, 17, 8 and 2 for 40 and more, 20-39, 1-19 and zero hours respectively in 1998/99.

Among those working less than 40 hours in the reference week, the percentage of people who did not work more hours due to involuntary reasons has increased from 15 percent to 21 percent in between 1998/99 and 2008, whereas due to voluntary reasons it has decreased from 83 percent to 79 percent during the same period.

Substantial increases between the two periods can be observed in average monthly earnings of paid employees. Monthly average income in cash and kind from paid employment in nominal (current price) terms registered in the current survey period as compared to the previous survey has increased almost two and half times. The same pattern has also been seen in the monthly average earnings of males and females as well. However, the discrepancy in earnings between the males (higher) and females (lower) remains as before.

Table 4.1 Summary Statistics of Female Labor Force Participation

Major Indicators	Nepal Labor Force Survey	
	1998/99	2008
Total number of employed aged 15 years and above (thousands)	9463	11779
Male	4736	5519
Female	4727	6259
Employment to population ratio (15 years and more)	84.3	81.7
Male	83.33	85.5
Female	80.5	78.5
Paid employees as a percentage of total employed	16.0	16.9
Male	76.0	73.9
Female	24.1	26.2
Total time spent on all economic work activities (in million hours)		
Aged 15 years and more	413	517
Aged 5-14 years	48	38
Average hours per week in the main job (15 years and more)	39.4	38.7
Male	42.6	43.1
Female	36.3	34.8
Percentage of employed individuals aged 15 years and above by		
0 hours	2.0	0.6
1-19 hours	8.1	11.2
20-39 hours	17.3	19.9
40 hours and above	72.6	68.2
Percentage of employed aged 15 years and above who worked less than 40 hours in last week by reason:		
Involuntary reason	15.4	21.1
Voluntary reason	83.3	78.9
Average monthly earnings (Rupees) (cash and kind combined) of paid employees (15 years and more)	2143	5117
Male	2389	5721
Female	1368	3402

Source: NLFS-2008 Report, CBS.

4.1 Labor Market and Employment Situation

According to the Census 1991, economically active population stood at 56.6 percent, 68.2 male and 45.2 percent female. For 10-14 years age group, 22.9 percent, 18.1 percent male and 28.0 per cent female were economically active. In the age group

15-59 years, 67.2 percent- 83.2 percent male and 52.1 percent female were economically active. Similarly, based on the Nepal Labor Force Survey (NLFS), conducted in fiscal year 1998/99, economically active population in the age group 15 and above was 85.8 percent 90.2 percent male and 81.9 percent female and that for age group 5-14 was 40.9 percent 36.8 percent male and 45.1 percent female (CBS 1999).

Based on the NLFS 1998/99 survey, altogether 11.2 million people, both minors and adults, fall under the broad periphery of labor force because of being in the active age above 15 years. Out of this number, 9.6 millions have been found in the active labor market. However, 178,000 workers are unemployed and the total number of employed workers can be estimated at 9.46 millions. In addition to this active and employed labor force, 2.6 million child workers have also become part of the labor market, though fluctuating between 2.0 and 2.6 million, out of a 4.9 million-child population in the age group 5-14 years. The labor force participation rate is 72.3 per cent – 40.9 percent for below 15 years and 85.8 percent for above 15 years. However, the comparable NLSS figure is 70.6 per cent—38.6 per cent for below 15 years and 82.9 per cent for above 15 years. World Labor Report 2000 gives an almost similar picture (Table 3.1).

Table 4.1: Labor Force Participation Rates

Age Groups	NLSS (1995/ 96)			NLFS (1998/ 99)			WLR (2000)		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All Age	70.6	75.2	66.4	72.3	73.3	71.3			
10-14	38.6			60.9	55.2	64.1			
15-19	65.7			77.5	77.1	77.9	42.1		
20-24	79.4			86.5	91.4	82.7			
25-29				91.2	96.7	86.5			
30-44				94.1	97.8	90.8			
25-44	88.9								
45-59	82.9			91.7	96.2	87.2	73.3	86.4	58.3
60+	50.0			63.2	75.1	51.2	50.8		
15-64									
60+									

Source: CBS 1996 and 1997, CBS 1999, ILO 2000 cited by Nepal: Country Study Report (Global Research Project)

Among the total 9.463 million currently employed people, 7.2 million are in agricultural employment, overwhelming majorities of which are in subsistence agriculture (Table 4.2). The second important category is 'elementary occupation', which covers mining, construction, transport, manufacturing, porters, domestic workers and street vendors, including firewood collection and water fetching. In percentage, agriculture covers 76 percent and elementary occupation covers 13.6 percent, this also includes a part of agricultural wage earners.

Table 4.2: Persons Employed by Sector: 15 Years of Age and Above (in '000)

Industry	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture and Forestry	7190	4736	4727	6799	3006	3792	391	157	234
Manufacturing	553	366	186	425	285	140	128	81	46
Trade	408	283	125	262	180	82	146	103	43
Construction	344	292	52	301	255	46	43	37	6
Transport, Storage and Communication	135	130	5	93	90	3	42	39	3
Hotel and Restaurant	114	62	52	70	38	32	44	25	19
Education	164	126	38	125	102	23	39	24	15
Pub. Adm. and Defence	70	64	6	39	37	2	31	27	4
Private Household work	289	80	209	253	72	181	36	8	28
Health and Social work	33	26	7	22	18	4	11	8	3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	26	24	2	17	16	1	9	8	1
Financial Intermediation	19	17	2	8	8	0	11	9	2
Real Estate, Renting and Business	32	26	6	15	11	4	17	15	2
Others	86	75	11	62	57	5	23	17	6
Total	9463	4736	4727	8492	4176	4316	971	560	411

Source: Nepal Labor Force Survey 1998/99, CBS 1999, cited by Nepal: Country Study Report (Global Research Project)

CHAPTER- V

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN IN SAURAHA / CHITWAN

5.1 The Profile of Study District

The site is one of the most famous tourist destinations in the country. Chitwan located at the middle part of Nepal stands at the attitude of 244 meters above sea level. It has spread in an area of 2519 sq.km. Following Bihar in South and the long Mahabharat range in the North and is called inner Tarai. Chitwan is bordered by Makawanpur district in the east, Nawalparasi district in the west, Tanahu, Gorkha and Dhading district in the North and Parsa district and India in the South. Climate of Chitwan is sub-tropical; temperature rises from 16⁰ to 36⁰. Rainfall average 1512.3 mm per year.

In 2001, total population of Chitwan district was 472,048. The annual growth rate between 1990 and 2001 in Chitwan district was 2.8 percent (CBS, 2001). Chitwan district has 36 village development committees and 2 Municipality i.e. Bharatpur and Ratnanagar Municipality. Sauraha situated in Bachhauli VDC. Sauraha is one of the most tourist centers in Chitwan district. Sauraha, a part of Bachhauli village Development Committee, located in the close proximity of the Chitwan National Park, is connected to Tandri Chitrasari village by 6 and 3 km respectively. However, Tandri, the entry point to Sauraha is situated on the East-West National Highway, 5 km from the main city of Bharatpur. One can fly to Bharatpur from Kathmandu and then to Chitrasari by a bus or car. It is also possible to go to Sauraha via Tandri and Chitrasari by a bus from Kathmandu along the Prithivi highway through Mugling, located midway to Pokara, another tourist destination in Nepal. The distance from Kathmandu to the Chitwan national park is 165 km and the road that connects them for the most part runs parallel to Trishuli River, a popular spot for white water rafting.

The Chitwan is a Third important tourist destination of Nepal. There is world heritage site i.e Chitwan National Park(CNP), Bishazari Tal listed in Ramsar heritage list, Devghat, Balmiki Ashram, The Chepang Hill Trails and the indigenous Tharu villages with their own culture, as well as other indigenous people like Chepang, Darai, Kumal, Bote etc.

5.2 Profile of the Respondents based on Job Assignment

The researcher has done census study in the study area. In the first phase, the researcher has collected information about the quantity of total number of hotels and resorts. Total number of employment, among them total number of male and female employees, total number of executive and non-executive male and female employees, seasonal employment of male and female and accommodation capacity of each hotels/resorts in total number of room and bed capacity.

In the second phase, the researcher has collected the data, to find out employment pattern, prospects of additional tourism development as well as problems and impact of tourism industry in the study area. The information was collected through questionnaire, checklist and interview for detail information about hotels/ resorts. To have the knowledge on the respondents working in the different departments of the hotels/resorts under study, they were also asked about it. The following table 5.2 gives the information obtained from them.

Table 5.2: Number of respondents based on job assignments

Category of Job	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Hotel Owner	07	09.21	3	33.33	10	11.77
Manager	20	26.31	1	11.11	21	24.70
Accountant	06	07.90	0	00.00	06	07.05
Guide	08	10.53	2	22.22	10	11.77
General Employee, (Receptionist, Barman, Waiter, Room Boy, Gardener Cleaner, Laundry)	27	35.52	3	33.33	30	35.30
Hotel Entrepreneurs	08	10.53	0	00.00	8	9.41
Total	76	89.41	9	10.59	85	100

Source: Field Survey 2010, Saurhaha/ Chitwan

Here, altogether 85 respondents were selected from various sector of tourism field for the study. Out of the total 10.59 percent were female and 89.41 percent male respondents. It happened due to the lack of female employees in hotels/resorts sector in tourism industry of the study area. Among the total 10.59 percent female respondents, 33.33 percent were hotel owners, 22.22 percent were guide, and 33.33 percent were general employees working in hotels/resorts in tourism industry of Sauraha/Chitwan.

5.3 TOURISM ATTRACTIONS IN CHITWAN

Chitwan is one of Nepal's most popular tourist destinations outside Kathmandu and Pokhara. It lies in the Central Development Region of Nepal. The area lies at an elevation of 244-1948 meters. It covers an area of 2218 sq. km with a total Population of 472,048 (CBS, 2002) and lies about 146 km south-west of Kathmandu. It is located between longitudes 83021" to 27048' East and latitudes 27055' to 84053' North. From Kathmandu, it takes 6 hours to reach Chitwan, the main attraction of Chitwan is Chitwan National Park. This is one of the Nepal's largest forest regions with a wide range of wildlife - the rare great One-horned Rhinoceros, several species of Deer, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Wild Boar, Fresh Water Dolphin, Crocodile, and more Royal Bengal Tiger. Visitors to Chitwan may view game of Elephant back excursions, nature walks, canoe trips, from window and on jungle treks. There are several authorized agencies to organize such safari.

The central attraction of the area is Chitwan National Park. Though the national park is famous in the international tourism market, but its adjoining areas are still unexplored and unexposed. Some of the potential eco-tourism sites in Chitwan and its nearby areas are Devghat, Pandav Nagar, Rapti Manauri, Singh Devasthan, Abuthum Lekh, Beneeghat, Bishajari Tal, Balmiki Ashram, Bikram Baba, Danda Mandir of Gaidakot(Nawalparashi District) and Narayani Bridge.

So, there are many tourism attractions and potentialities in Chitwan. Some glimpses of tourism attractions in the district are presented. There are various types of resources to attract tourists. Some major features of the resources are taken to observe potentiality of tourism in the district. The resources are classified as adventure tourism, eco-tourism, cultural and medical tourism.

Tourism attractions are classified as the purpose of the tourists. There are so many places tourist attraction in Chitwan either man made or natural. In this respect, Chitwan is most popular for Elephant safari, jungle walk, jungle drive, canoe trip, bird watching, crocodile and elephant breeding center are some of the natural attractions in Sauraha as well as cultural and religious attraction overall in Chitwan district. Some of them are briefly analyzed below:

5.3.1 The Chitwan National Park

The CNP is a typical example of the protected areas. This National Park has been included in the World Natural Heritage List because it contains exceptionally pristine areas with great concentrations of typical ecosystem. This National Park is providing recreational facilities so that visitors can fully enjoy the benefits of the Park, which is the major policy of the CNP management. Chitwan Sal, dominant floral species of the park, covers almost 70% of the area. There are also grasslands and riverine forests presenting a changing mosaic of landscape. Sissoo, khair and simal are the prominent species of riverine forests. However, the grasslands have over 50 species. Renowned for tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, crocodiles, and other common wild animals, Chitwan is a heaven for wildlife enthusiasts. Sighting of rhinoceros is almost guaranteed. Other mammals in the park include endangered species like wild elephant, gaur, striped hyena, four-horned antelope, monitor lizard, pangolin, Genetic dolphin, python, leopard, Sāmbhar, barking deer, chital, sloth deer, hog deer, wild dog, palm civet, languor and rhesus monkeys. The park also has over 450 species of birds, including the endangered ones like the Bengal florican, lesser florican, giant hornbill, black stork, and white stork. Migratory birds like Siberian cranes and ducks make the water bodies in the park their homes in winter. The park also has over 45 species of amphibians and reptiles including green pit viper, marsh mugger crocodile, cobra, and many species of tortoises and frogs.

5.3.2 Flora and Fauna

Due to the altitudinal and climate variance, extreme bio- diversity is noticed in Nepal. Forest is not only important economically but it has great significance to conserve valuable flora and fauna preserving environment and more useful for tourism industry providing opportunities for sightseeing, hunting, jungle safari, bird watching and other several natural pleasure and entertainment. Having geographic, climatic and vegetation diversity, Nepal has made the forest area as the home of many species of birds and mammals.

In Chitwan National Park, About 70 % land of Chitwan National Park is forest. In some places at the central and southern part of the Park is found in pure stand, having more than 70 % Sal tree (*Shorea robusta*). Other associate species like Jamun (*Syzgium cumini*), Asna (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and Gutel (*Trewianudiflora*) cover 20 % of the

area, and the remaining 10 % consists of subtropical type species like Sisoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and Khair (*Acacia catechu*). There are more than 600 plant species including endangered species like Fern, *Cycas pectinata*, Pine and several species of orchid (CNP and BZ Management Plan, 2001-2005). The Chitwan National Park is famous for its biodiversity, especially for one horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the tiger (*Panthera Tigris*). It is the best habitat for these endangered species, along with the gharial crocodile, guar bison, wild elephant, four horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), the striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), pangolin, monitor lizard, and python (CNP & BZ Management Plan, 2001-2005).

There are 50 species of mammals, more than 500 species of birds, 49 species of reptiles and amphibians and 120 species of fish. Rhino, Wild boar, crocodile, deer along with birds are commonly sighted wild animals in this park. There are eight types of ecosystems, which include seven forest types, six grassland types, five wetlands, and three main river system habitats (UNESCOEoH, 2003). The floral diversity of the park consists of more than 500 species of plants. Three gymnosperms, 13 pteridophytes, 415 dicotyledons, 137 monocotyledons and 16 orchids have been reported from this park.

5.3.3 Nature Walks

Nature walk is the ideal opportunity to explore and experience at closer quarters the beauty of the flora and fauna whereas experienced naturalist will accompany to visitor more specialized habitats of wild animals. There are number of watchtowers on the route in which visitor may climb to get a better view of the surroundings.

5.3.4 Elephant Ride

Elephant riding, a major activity in the park, offer a chance to sight an animal from a close distance. Elephant riding is the only safe best way to observe wild animals' one-horned rhinos and tigers. An Elephant ride is the most popular way of exploring the Chitwan jungle. Both government and private elephants take around the jungle for an hour and half. There are two trips a day, one in the morning at eight and another at four in the afternoon.

5.3.5 Elephant Breeding Centre

This is the first elephant-breeding centre in Asia and just two km away from Sauraha. Tourist also can visit on foot a short walk from the Sauraha. Naturalist will take visitors to the Elephant Breeding Centre to show the baby elephants socializing with their parents and show how the elephant meals are prepared and how they eat. It gives information on domesticated elephant and the baby elephant born there. They explain the nature and habits of the elephant. The best time to catch the elephant is mid-afternoon, when they are sure to around for feeding time. The centre is government owned and its purpose is to raise the young elephant to secure a viable population.

5.3.6 Jungle Safari

Jungle Safari can be called a little different because you are exploring the wilds in this activity. Whether you are riding on an elephant's back or inside a jeep, this safari trip is necessary if you like the wilds. Jungle Safari can be defined as a forest trail, except that beside the options of walking, hiking and trekking, you can also explore the jungle via a jeep or an Elephant. Jungle safari not just involves exploring the jungles of a particular region. The options can involve national parks and wildlife sanctuaries as well as protective reserves. Moreover, you can opt for wild camping as well as nature walks too. Overall saying hello to Mother Nature in the best possible ways. Staying in the jungle lodges provided by the various forests departments within the sanctuary areas is also the part of this safari deal and the best way you can enjoy your holiday to hang out in the Jungle area, relax and do nothing.

5.3.7 Boat Rides

A boat ride on the the water bodies of Chitwan presents an opportunity to discover the diverse wildlife of the place. Floating down the river on a canoe is popular among tourists. Visitors staying at Sauraha lodges have the option of a boat trip on the Rapti River. At Sauraha, dogout canoes (with boatman) can be hired to take people down the Rapti River, providing an opportunity to view Park's water birds. Boat rides give a different view of the park and its wildlife. October to November and February to March are particularly good period to see the birds. During these periods, migratory birds are resting in the park. After a boat ride of about an hour, it is usually to walk back to Sauraha while the boatman poles the canoe back upstream.

5.3.8 Canoe Trip

Canoe trips usually go down the Rapti or Narayani rivers one-half hour to one hour and then from there you take a guided walk two or three hours back to Sauraha. As many people walk on this trail, it often scares the animals away. Trip usually begin near the Baghmara Community Forest and go down the Rapti River to the Elephant Breeding Project. You can also take a jeep ride back. Canoes depart at 8 am and 2 pm. You have a better chance of seeing something if you take one of the first canoes departing in the morning or afternoon. During the high season, they should be booked a day in advance. The canoe rides are peaceful. During one, you will see water birds and may see gharial crocodiles, the rarely seen Gangetic dolphin, or a mugger crocodile. The mugger crocodile like the marshy areas. The trip is a paradise for birdwatchers with possible spotting of kingfishers, ospreys, and egrets. Chitwan is known to have 400 species of birds.

5.3.9 Bishazari Tal

Bisahazari Tal is also in Chitwan district. Bishajari Taal (literally, twenty thousand lakes) is one of the important wetlands of Nepal. As its name signifies the wetland consists of hundreds of smaller ponds all linked with each other. It is situated near Bharatpur Municipality and is surrounded by the Tikauli jungle 5-7 km west from the Sauraha. It could be an added site for those who visit Chitwan National Park. As of date, there are minimal tourism facilities in the area but entrepreneurs can add some products like local guide service, and simple and standard tea stalls.

The prospect of the Taal is more promising than that around the Phewa Tal in Pokhara. There are several types of aquatic plants such as phytoplankton, zooplanktons and aquatic plants and animals. There are many kinds of animals namely Ghariyal, crocodiles, marsh Magar, Fish, Water Fowl etc. in the Taal, Ornithologists observe that the Taal maintains an eco-balance and stable habitat for a large number of migratory and non-migratory bird species. It is very interesting to watch the bird's activities in their natural habitats. This system will be a great attraction for tourists wanting to observe bird and animal species in the wild.

5.3.10 Cultural Heritage

There are numerous cultural, religious and resources in the district for cultural tourism. Now a day, original life style of village is being interesting to tourists. The tradition, custom, festivals, agricultural system and instruments are important resources for that. Mostly typical lifestyle, custom and social system is alive until now, which are going too disappeared in modern world with latest development. Therefore, those create cultural tourism. There are living different caste and indigenous groups like Tharu and Chepang.

5.3.11 Religious Sites

There are many Hindu religious sites; the main sites are Bikram Baba, Debaghat and Valmiki Ashram:

5.3.11.1 Bikram Baba

Bikram Baba, located in Chitwan district, is a holy place for Hindus at Kasara has great religious value, celebrating a grand religious festival. Each year, on the first day of the Nepali year (i.e. Bikram Sambat) a large number of people from all over Nepal and even from India visit this site to worship Bikram Baba. However, there is no temple in the holy place. Instead, there is an old tree, which is worshiped by people. The site lies just beside the Rapti River near Sauraha. Though the place is not always crowded, there is the need for managing the crowds of tourists on special days, for instance New Year's Day.

5.3.11.2 Devghat

Devghat is situated in Chitwan District. It has a very beautiful landmass of high archaeological and religious importance located at Devghat on the bank of Narayani River. Devghat is getting popular day from the viewpoint of religious tourism. There is a rich riparian environment around Devghat, is being surrounded by terrestrial forest vegetation. The Hindu people from the kingdom of Nepal and India would like to spend their retirement life in devotion of god to get peace and prosperity.

The place is mainly in Siwalik and inner Terai or Madhesh ecozone (Bhandari, 1997). Its aesthetic, social, religious/cultural and historical significance make it one of the famous sites where people from all over the nation and India come to celebrate festivals like Maghesakranti, Janaipurnima, Thulo Ekadashi

etc. Since it is situated at the confluence of three holy rivers, it is revered as a holy place. It lies at the junction of Nawalparasi, Tahanu and Chitwan districts. The temples of Chakresware Mahadev, Vishnu and Shiva have been constructed atop a small hill (Bhandari, 1997). There is also a cave, which is known as Sita Gufa where she is believed to have been swallowed by the earth. Currently, the site has communication facilities, regular bus service, blacktopped road, simple tea stalls and simple lodging. The products and services that can be added for promoting ecotourism are boating facilities, rafting, standard tea stalls, standard lodgings and local guide service.

5.3.11.3 Valmiki Ashram

The Valmiki Ashram at Tribeni in the extreme southwest corner of the National Park. They are places of pilgrimage to both local people and visitors from India. The ancient Valmiki hermitage and surrounding temples commemorate the site where Valmiki, the revered author of the Sanskrit epic Ramayana, lived.

In addition, Madi is interesting as a historical place. This site, Known as Ayodhyapuri, is famous for Panch Pandav's accommodation and travelling at the time of their twelve years jungle life. Tourist guide can explain the religious significance to tourist by telling the story of Sita, Hemit Basitha, Panch Pandav and so on.

5.3.12 Tharu Cultural Museum and Research Centre

The Tharu Cultural Museum building in the Tharu village of Bachhauli-6, Chitwan, Nepal. It aims to preserve the endangered Tharu culture for the local Tharu community. The museum will cater to tourists, students from local primary schools, and university students. The Museum will display a variety of materials, representing Tharu customs, beliefs, art, and traditions. The displays will feature materials and information illustrating Tharu ornaments, dress, farming practices, fishing methods, housing, festivals, marriage and death ceremonies, traditional medicines, and household items.

Tharu elders will submit stories describing Tharu village life. The Museum will also house a collection of anthropological literature about the Tharu people. The Museum

will host educational and literacy programs. A souvenir shop will sell materials made by local craftspeople. Traditional weaved baskets and woodworks will be offered. Training courses in traditional Tharu crafts will be conducted within the Tharu community, and pieces made during the courses will be sold in the souvenir shop. Money raised from the souvenir shop and Museum will be invested into the community, through needs-based health, educational and other programs.

It has been an attraction of domestic and foreign tourist since its establishment. More than 30 thousands tourists visit this museum. It has not only served the local people but also for the foreigners as a tourist destination. It has become one of the charms to add a tourist in Sauraha along with Chitwan National Park and its respective flora and fauna. Since Chitwan is in the heart of Nepal located at the centre part of Nepal. It is 150 km far from Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. It takes 20 minutes form flight to get at Bharatpur Air Port, from there it takes 30 minutes drive to get Sauraha, and it is in the close proximity of Sauraha. But if you come there by bus it takes 5 hours to get Sauraha. Both direct bus and personal cabs are available every time to get Sauraha and the Tharu Cultural Museum and Research Centre.

5.3.13 Tharu Village Tour

The Tharu Village Tour is one of the package programs for tourists for entertainment. Most tourists visit Tharu village to know about the Tharu people and their culture, living styles, and their indigenous knowledge to live in natural setting. Tourist gets not only fun to visit the Tharu village but also learn much knowledge about the rustic settings of the Tharu people there. Therefore, Tharu village is one of the most charming destinations for tourism. Moreover, tharu stick dance is more popular among the tourists. Especially stick dance is very risk dance as they play with defensive and entertaining way for entertaining tourist. Actually, it was the part of Tharu rituals called Phaguwa (Phagu Purnima). It is closely attached to their identity and the defensive system to protest against enemies in the past. Later on, this dance becomes very popular among the tourists.

5.3.14 Tikauli Biodiversity Information Center

Tikauli Biodiversity Information Center is very essential for Tourism attraction in Chitwan district that is located at Ratnanagar Municipality, Tikauli, and this

institution is association with Arm Preservation Forest Training Center. Tikauli is tremendously striving for visitors near the tourism area Sauraha and Ramsar site Beeshazari Lake.

Terai Arc Landscape project of WWF invested 4.5 million for the information centre including two-storey building. Information centre includes photographs, detail information on floras and faunas, important body parts of endangered mammals, birds, and reptiles such as tigers, rhinos, crocodiles and their features. Information centre has left no stones to furnish the knowledge on biodiversity but of no avail due to the dearth of public interest. They also generate documentary about animals, flora and faunas to make straightforward for local and international tourist to know detail information about animals and plants. With the help of WWF, this documentary is published for public and it gives knowledge about Chitwan's forest. Tikauli biodiversity information center gives chockfull information about plants and animals due to this it becomes attractive ingredient for national and international tourist and this is the first biodiversity information center in Nepal. This is the first institutional center in Nepal so the concentration of general public are seen in highest and as well as international which help them to get information about that place.

5.3.15 Chitwan Chepang Hill Trail

Most common attractions of Chitwan/Sauraha are wildlife safari; Chitwan National Park, Community Forest, tiger, rhino and bird watching. Almost all visitors (95%) once enter the Chitwan National Park. Besides, Natural Caves and Falls at Baikhuntha Tal, Parshuram Kunda, Chamere Gufa, Home Stay at Madi, historical fort (Uppardang Gadhi), pleasant climate, paragliding, Chepang Culture and lifestyle, Siraichuli and its panoramic view, hospitality of local, opportunity to mix with the local people, and relaxing holidays are the additional attractions of the area (Tuladhar, Ayannendra Ratna, 2007).

A study in the beautiful homes of the Villagers as guests and sharing their meals is the rare experience in the Chitwan Chepang Hills Trails. The unique culture, camping, trekking, bird watching and other natural attractions add to the experience. The other major places of this region are as follows:

5.3.15.1 Hattibang (1410 m)

This is first night half on the way from Haudi Bazaar. It is the inhabitants of Magar, Chepang, Giri and Puri community, which offers several home stays and community managed guesthouse. It also offers a good scenario of the surrounding mountains. These local villagers give a unique cultural program performance to visitors on request and provide local handicrafts on sale as souvenirs.

5.3.15.2 Siraichuli (1946 m)

Siraichuli, situated at 1945m, offers a spectacular mountain view and magnificent sunrise and sunset views. The view includes a wide range of Himalayn Peaks Such As Rolwaling, Gauri Shankar, Langtang, Gorkha Himalchuli, Manaslu, Annapurna Range, Dhaulagiri and other surrounding hills, plus the Terai, Churiya Parbat, Chitwan National Park And the Rapti river and Narayani river basins. The dense jungles, rhododendrons and wildlife and the historical and scared temple of Siddha Baba are the other attractions of Siraichuli view. Paragliding (1600meters difference) can also be added as the other rare attraction of Siraichuli Site. According to an international expert, there is also a good possibility of paragliding from Siraichuli peak to Bharatpur.

Jyandala Village (Kaling, Jautesh, Changa, Rajbhoj, Kolbhanjyang, Dinglang): Pure Chepang Village tour and Chepang culture where tourists can have a unique home stay and local cuisine and Camping Site experience. The Chepang Community also offers the beautiful home stay facilities for tourists visiting the place.

5.3.15.3 Chisapanitar (1695 m)

Chisapanitar Gadhi, which used to be the head quarters of Chitwan until early 1962. Is said to have been built by Shatru Bhanjan Shah 300 years ago, offers spectacular views, home stay facilities and provision for tents for Camping Services, organized by the local Community. Gurung and Chepang villagea and their cultural heritage is the unique attraction, thus, offering beautiful view of the Himalayan and the surrounding hills and Terai.

The study of visitor's purpose indicates that the majority of tourists arriving from the third countries come to Chitwan for visiting nature and wildlife in national park. If Chitwan only concentrates its tourism in nature and wildlife, it cannot achieve the further benefits of culture and adventure tourism. Therefore, the diversification of tourism in culture, eco-tourism, and education, medical and other areas is the matter of immense importance for the development and growth of tourism in Chitwan. It has been so late to formulate and implement the Unified tourism development action plan in Chitwan therefore effort should be taken as soon as possible from the private and government level.

5.4 TOURIST ARRIVALS

The uniqueness of Nepal with its panoramic natural beauty and its rich cultural heritage has attracted many people to this country. The number of tourists visiting in Nepal has been increasing. The study covers the period from 1974 to 2010. Information available from the primary as well as secondary sources is included in this chapter. The information on the number of tourist arrivals in Nepal and Sauraha, purpose of visits, seasonal distribution of tourist arrivals, tourist arrival by major continents and nationality, age and sex compositions, means of transportation used by tourists, length of stay, tourist expenditure pattern, of hotels, income variation of hotels/resorts in Sauraha are analyzed in this chapter.

Sauraha, the famous place for tourism is the central part of CNP. Tourist arrival is increasing rapidly since the establishment of CNP in 1973. This section examines the number of tourists visiting Sauraha. The tourist arrivals in Sauraha from the data of CNP have been presented in table no. 4. In addition, the table also shows the percentage changes over the last year and growth index. The growth index is computed by taking 1974 as the base year. The table also shows of tourist visiting in Sauraha.

Table 5.4.1: Tourist Arrival in Nepal/Chitwan National Park (Sauraha)

Fiscal Year	Total No. of Tourist Arrivals in Nepal	% Growth Rate	Share of Arrivals to CNP by		% Growth Rate
			Number	Percentage	
1974-75	90431	-	836	0.92	-
1975-76	100018	10.60	2206	2.21	163.87
1976-77	103870	3.90	5021	4.83	127.60
1977-78	146208	40.80	5547	3.79	10.47
1978-79	159308	9.00	8325	5.23	50.08
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	119967		4387		70.404
1979-80	164380	3.20	6290	3.83	-24.44
1980-81	168842	0.30	12503	7.58	98.77
1981-82	165943	0.70	11218	6.76	10.27
1982-83	176103	6.10	11602	6.59	3.42
1983-84	186522	5.90	11774	6.31	1.48
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	172358		10677		17.9
1984-85	164546	-11.80	14606	8.88	24.25
1985-86	204394	24.20	14156	6.93	-3.08
1986-87	238361	16.60	25440	10.67	79.71
1987-88	259003	8.70	38565	14.89	51.59
1988-89	248453	-4.10	44887	18.07	16.39
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	222951		27534		33.772
1989-90	246361	-0.80	45602	18.51	1.59
1990-91	270507	9.80	43750	16.17	-4.06
1991-92	324366	19.90	55335	17.06	26.48
1992-93	306286	-5.60	55542	18.13	0.37
1993-94	316972	3.50	58994	18.61	6.21
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	292898		51845		6.118

Source: Tourism Statistic 2009 and Chitwan National Park, Kasara.

Table 5.4.2: Tourist Arrival in Nepal/Chitwan National Park (Sauraha)

Fiscal Year	Total No. of Tourist Arrivals in Nepal	% Growth Rate	Share of Arrivals to CNP by		% Growth Rate
			Number	Percentage	
1994-95	346180	9.20	64749	18.70	9.75
1995-96	380301	9.90	83898	22.06	29.75
1996-97	402286	5.80	96062	23.88	17.49
1997-98	440283	9.40	104046	23.63	8.31
1998-99	477744	8.50	105884	22.16	1.77
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	409358.8		90928		13.414
1999-2000	459350	-3.90	117512	25.58	10.98
2000-2001	448731	-2.31	106254	23.62	-9.79
2001-2002	289000	-35.59	58317	20.06	-45.28
2002-2003	295679	2.31	49031	16.23	-17.29
2003-2004	388043	31.23	57876	14.94	20.83
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	376160.6		77798		-8.11
2004-2005	341101	-12.09	42654	12.50	-26.44
2005-2006	391,172	14.67	54395	14.00	27.52
2006-2007	462,580	18.25	80603	17.42	48.18
2007-2008	521,298	12.69	105844	20.30	31.31
2008-2009	491,807	-5.65	113081	23.00	6.83
5 Yrs. mean Avg.	441591.6		7931		17.48
2009-2010	600,000	21.99	115181	19.19	1.85

Source: Tourism Statistic 2009 and Chitwan National Park, Kasara

The above Table 4 shows that the total of tourist arrived in 1974/75 and 1999/2000 respectively was 90431 and 45935. Five-year average mean of tourist flow of the year 1974/75 to 1978/79 was 119967. Similarly, 409359 were the five-year average mean of the year 1994/95 to 1998/99. It shows that the average growth rate of tourist flow in Nepal was 9.9 percent. The visit Nepal year 1998 had great influence of a flow of tourist. Again, if we see the five-year average mean of the year 1999/2000 to 2003/2004 it was 376160.6. This flow of tourist retardation in the year 1994/95 to

2003/04 exposes the direct influences of the Maoist insurgency of Nepal. Again, the five-year average mean of the year 2004/05 to 2008/09 was 441591.6. It is the indication of the growth of the tourist arrival in Nepal after the peace process of Nepal.

The growth rate of tourism inflow remained positive except in 1984/85, 1988/89, 1989/99, 1992/93, 1999/2000, 2000/01, 2001/02, 2004/05, 2008/09. In 1985/86, the growth rate reached 24.2 percent and consequently become negative in 1988/89. However, growth rate increased to 9.8 percent in 1990/91. The growth of tourist in 1991/92 was 19.9 percent due to the increase popularity of the Chitwan district as a tourist spot.

In 1992/93, the growth rate has decreased negatively to 5.6 percent and again, it increased positively to 3.5 percent 1993/94 and 9.2 percent in 1994/95. In 1998/99, it reached 8.5 percent where as in 1999/2000 it declined by 3.9 percent, similarly to 2000/01, 2001/02 decline 2.31 percent and 35.59 percent. Again, it increased positively 2.31 percent in 2003/04; it reached 31.23 percent, in 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 reached respectively 14.67 percent, 18.25 percent and 12.69 percent. Where as in 2004/05 and 2008/09 it obtained it declined by 12.99 percent and 5.65 percent. But the growth rate again increased 21.99 percent in 2009/10.

More recent Sauraha has become popular place because it is located adjoining the CNP. Sauraha a famous place for tourism is the center part of CNP. According to the data provided by NTB, The CNP is third most important destination of tourism visiting Nepal.

The above table 5.3 shows that number of tourism visiting Sauraha is rapidly increasing. In all year from 1974/75 to 2004/05, except 1979/80, 1985/86, 1990/91, 2000/01, 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2004/05. Tourist visiting CNP were 836 in 1974/75 whereas the number increased by more than 45 times and reached 45602 in 1989/90. The growth rate of tourism in 1989/90 was 1.59 percent. In 1990/91 the number of tourism in CNP, decreased to 43750. There is increasing ratio in the number of visitor's arrivals in the Sauraha, CNP since 1991/92. In 1999/2000, May tourists have visited Sauraha, CNP, which reached 117512, more than 10.98 percent the previous

year. Then in 2000/01, 2001/02, 2002/03, decreased negatively by 9.79, 45.28, 17.24 percent respectively and it increased in 2003/04 by 20.83 percent and then it decreased in 2004/05 by 26.44 percent. But it again increased 27.52 percent to 1.85 percent in year 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Therefore, the history of tourism industry in Chitwan traces back to the establishment Chitwan National Park in 1973 A.D. The figure of tourists arriving Chitwan in 1975 A.D. was only 836, meanwhile this statistics reached to 115181 tourists in 2010 A.D., a hundred times increase after the period of 3 decades. The important aspect of this arrival is that out of total tourist visiting Chitwan, were the visitors from the third country and the SAARC nations.

5.5 TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN SAURAHA

Infrastructure is an essential part of tourism. It plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, accommodation, waterpower, security, medical facility, auto repair, communication, bank, tourist spots etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Boosting tourist traffic depends largely on the extent to which these facilities, rest park etc, are all needed for tourism infrastructure. Trained workers are also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus, tourism can't be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development. So, development of tourism infrastructure in Sauraha is a recent phenomenon. Available infrastructures are given below.

5.5.1 Transportation:

Transportation is the key factors for development of tourism. The transportation facilities making it possible to travel one place to another. The means of transportation decide the tourism volume. The tourist spends about half of their holiday money on transportation and travel, while other half on accommodation and other activities.

Sauraha is 166 km in distance to Kathmandu. Sauraha is accessible from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Birgunj, Bhairahawa, Biratnagar by bus or air. Public buses go to Tadi from Kathmandu and Pokhara for about twice for more comfortable "tourist buses. The ride takes about seven hours from Kathmandu, six from Pokhara. There is 137 elephants, 104 motor vehicles, 71 carts, 10 boats, 2 camels and some horse carts are in operation

for the better services of tourist in Sauraha. Most of the lodges inside the park have their own four wheel drive vehicles for taking guests out on a jungle drives. Other lodges opening outside the Parks at Sauraha do not have this right. The use of private vehicles on Park roads is only by permit from the park authorities at Kasara or Sauraha.

5.5.2 Accommodation:

Accommodation is the process of adapting adjustment. It is an important ingredient of tourist industry. The demand for accommodation varies according to the social class, price that the guest are willing to pay, level of price and similar other consideration, expansion of tourism inevitably brings about the development of accommodation. In Sauraha, People invest huge amount in the hotel sector these days. Attempts have been made to buildup the infrastructure of tourism industry in Chitwan both from government and from private level. A number of hotels/resorts have also been managed outside and inside the national park.

Tourism plays an important role in the earning of national revenue but at the same time, it has created earning sources for several local people and outsiders. If the outsiders who frequently came to Chitwan (for hunting) were exclusively 'VIPs' now a day, it is people on 'package holiday' and low budget travelers. The tourist landed on the small landing strip near Megghauli, which had been constructed in 1961 on the visit of the British Queen Elizabeth (Muller-Boker, 1999:54). The first non-commercial lodge was built at Kasara in 1939 for the visit of King George VI of England. This lodge was the first building on the Terai to be made of concrete (Mishra and Jeffenes, 1991:57). The first safari hotel opened in 1965 even before the national park had been created. Now, there are seven hotels out of which Tiger Tops is the oldest one and it came up before the establishment of the National Park. Tiger tops including other hotels like Island Jungle Resort, Chitwan Jungle Resort but currently the Gaida Wildlife Camp closed.

In Sauraha, there was only one sample lodge in 1997. In 1993, there were 48 hotels/resorts. Now, there are 75 hotels/resorts inside and outside of the Chitwan National Park. In 2010, there are 68 hotels / resorts operating outside the park in and around Sauraha and seven hotels/resorts are inside of the national park. In the 68

hotels/ resorts, Tharus owned five while the hill migrants who had settled in Sauraha and People from Kathmandu or others from owned the remaining outside the Chitwan area. The Buffer zone area having 1190 rooms and the total beds were 1455 in 2009 and reached 2300 beds in 2011 A.D. The average accommodation capacity of the hotels/resorts is 16 beds. The average spent days of tourists are 2 night 3 days in average according to my survey. Different categories of accommodation are available in Sauraha. It is difficult to categorize the hotels/resorts operating in Sauraha. These hotels/resorts are divided into three categories according to price charged and facilities as well as on investment basic. They are standard, moderate and low.

As per recent field survey in Sauraha, there are 75 hotels/resorts. The hotels/resorts are categorized according their service. All the hotels/resorts have their common dining halls, bedrooms. The available facilities and services differ from one hotel/resort to another. Generally, the hotels/resorts are put into three categories according to price charged, facilities and investment. There as A grade, B grade and C grade.

There are 12 hotels/resorts in Sauraha, which kept in 'A' grade means Standard or luxury hotels like one star hotel according to facility and service. Among them seven hotels/resorts are inside the park. 'A' grade hotels/resorts with air condition and attached bathroom, Swimming pool, cocktail bars, safari ambience, organized game spotting trips, orientation by trained naturalists, and all. These luxury hotels generally package the whole tour for their price, including transportation to and from Kathmandu, meals, park entry fees, daily activities, etc. This kind of hotels is most expensive comparing to that at two other categories hotels / resorts. These hotels/resorts pay the royalty to the government.

B grade hotels without air condition belong to attached bathroom, Dunlop bed, room heater, electricity, and both hot and cold water in bath, neat and clean garden. It is cheaper than the A grade hotels. There are 32 hotels/resorts in this category. These hotels are registered under the rule of village development committee and pay some amount for this committee.

There are 31 hotels/resorts in the 'C' grade; these hotels/resorts are without AC and attached bathroom toilet but with common bathroom. The facilities available in these hotel/resorts like 'B' grade. It is cheaper than others two are.

Recently in Sauraha, the majority of hotels/resorts are of 'B' and 'C' grade. The kitchen and dining hall are jointly made. The restaurant facilities are provided by all kinds of hotels. The facilities are provided according to their standard. The hotel business is running in high competition so the management of hotel/resorts is trying to provide all facilities as they can.

Therefore, the hotels/resorts in Chitwan are all located just outside the northern border of Chitwan National Park, in Sauraha. Sauraha, in the past few years, is quickly turning into another Thamel or Lakeside. Competition is so intense among the dozens of hotels that bargaining is very common. Cutthroat business is in practice, which has affected tourism business and so quality of services.

5.5.3 Catering Facility

Every hotel and resort has restaurant facility in sauraha but the services and catering system are different from one hotel to another. 'A' grade hotels offer continental dishes with hot water services, garden and parking facilities for groups where B and C grade hotels commonly offer Nepalese and Indian dishes in Sauraha. A typical Nepali dinner cost around Rs. 100 most of the travelers to Sauraha felt that the feeding cost was moderate.

5.5.4 Security

Tourist should experience a feeling of safety and security is considered as the backbone of tourism while traveling; the major priority is security to tourists for the host country and for the host family. One cannot lose one's life but rather be loved by oneself, so tourists wish to tour only in secure places. Nobody wants to go there and stay there where security is lacking. Condition of insecurity created by robber, thieves, terrorists, and wild animals. Event of murder and disappearance of tourist would discourage the other travelers to visit such destination viewed in this way Sauraha may be regarded as peaceful and fearless. Existence of Nepal army camp close to hotel sits in Sauraha provided feeling of further security to tourists and hotels

owners. Now, there is police station has been established to protect tourist from cheating. Sauraha is situated on the station bank of Rapti River. Flood is a challenge for security of tourist, hotels and hoteliers in the rainy season. So the good dam is necessary mainly in north edge of the river. So the hotels owner are expecting to make tourist area from the government and provide the facility and did which are mostly necessary and given to the other tourist area. Further, tourists need knowledgeable, active and energetic guides and efficient translators.

5.5.5 Visitor Services

Sauraha is a location where altogether 75 safari type of hotels/resorts with over 2300 beds, 30 restaurants are located along the Rapti River, which are run under license from the government. These hotels provide accommodation, food and a range of activities including elephant rides, jungle safaris, jungle drives and boat trips on the Rapti River, all with accompanied guides. Most of the hotels provide cultural shows and natural history talk in the evenings. There is a women's user group souvenir shop at Sauraha, offers a variety of handicrafts and other local products for gifts and souvenirs. There are 22 tourist guide offices with 383 professional guides in Sauraha.

5.5.6 Visitor Center

The display at the visitor center in Sauraha gives an insight to the Park and its inhabitant. The center also provides fascinating information on wildlife and conservation programs in the CNP areas. Maps and information leaflets are available at the adjacent Park Entrance Office. Sauraha is the focal point to provide the information on domesticated elephant and the baby elephants born here.

5.6 POSSIBILITIES OF EXPECT OF HOME STAY IN CHITWAN

According to field survey, out of the total respondents, 11.77 percent of the hotel owners and guides, 24.70 percent of managers, 7.05 percent of accountants, and 9.41 hotel entrepreneurs had said that the arrival internal tourists in increases after the peace in the country walk freedom. This also helps to develop tourism in Chitwan. Natural beauty is one of the best and reliable medium for the external tourist so the effort to retain environment as it is should be done both by local people and by government. The policy should be prepared for well tourism. All the required

resources are to be managed in a chronologically. Some of probable tourism villages such as Sirubari, Ghalegaun, the places as Chepang Hill Treck, Madi, and the villages of western Chitwan: Ghattgain, Jagatpur, Pattihani, Meghauri, Parsadhab, the nearby Sauraha Tharu villages: Bachhauri, Jhuwani, Padariya, Mainaha, Dorangi, Siswar, Malpur, Badreni and Kumroj VDC, and some villages of Ratnanagar Municipality: Baghamara, Gothauri and Hardi villages are suitable. So, there can be possibility to run home stay program which can make benefit to local indigenous people mostly female workers can engaged in this sector. It creates job opportunities for females.

Prof. Dr. Upadhyay has also emphasized that in his case study of "Tourism Promotion Challenges and Opportunities" that the Tharu villages of Chitwan that have majority of Tharu people can be developed as sample tourism village. The villages like Baghamara, Hardi in Ratnanagar Municipality, Jankauri, Dorangi, Mainaha, Sisuar in Bachhauri VDC and Dharampur, Bairaiya in Kumroj VDC can be best destination for tourists' attraction. For it, people have to construct the huts made up of elephant grass cow dung and mud which are not very expensive. It can be easily done with the amount Rs. 35000. Bathroom and toilets are expensive comparatively. And this amount can be provided to the local people as loan institutionally. Simply making a sleeping bed with wood tied with a coconut rope putting wooden sandals and some hats made up of bamboos in room, the local community can earn Rs. 2.5 million if the five tourists visit once a year and pay five thousand rupees for each night following these acts.

If we promote the concept of home stay in community then the community will have benefits from the tourism and obviously, the living standard of the locals will be reformed and this will help to have quality the education, better remedy and good management for their cloths. This manipulates the growing poverty and creates equality among in society. Prof. Upadhyay has pointed in his case study "Tourism Promotion Challenges and Opportunities" all the probabilities in tourism. The income source of tourism can also help to achieve the Millennium Development Goal. The government of Nepal promotes the home stay. These all are taking place in Meghauri due its success retaining the existing home stay values the entire Chitwan are targeted. Now, the Government of Nepal, Ministry of tourism is celebrating the Tourism Year

2011 and promoting home stay tourism. The annex 7 has displayed the existing and possibilities of expect of home stay in Chitwan.

5.7 THE PROBLEMS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CHITWAN / SAURAHA

Tourism means the arrival and departure of tourists and their travels in National Park from the perspective of district. But tourism means beyond it in broad sense, that is to welcome tourists, guide them according to their desires, travel them and good management for their foods, security and residence. These are basic management for tourism. We do not find these concrete achievements in Chitwan. But after the establishment of Chitwan Tourism Development Committee, some reformations took place there. It played Vitol role to extend tourism programs. Nepal Natural Conservation Trust and Tourism Plans for Remote Poverty Eradication have played important role to identity other tourism places.

Tourism, no doubt, promotes national economy. But, it also poses problems. So far, there are many problems associated with tourism development in Sauraha. Tourism cannot enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If modern and recreational facilities are provided in Sauraha the length of stay of tourists may be increased. The major problems with the tourism in Sauraha as shown by present study are given.

We find people are fighting to have tourists around the bus park area. They drag bags and present very immoral behaviors before tourists. There is much lack of managed tourism. Narrow roads, rough roads and gravel roads are also the obstacles for tourism. There are no regular vehicles around there albeit we found many means of vehicles. There is lack of well-experienced guides and the natural beauty is being turned into artificiality. Lack of package program, the wild animals is in extinct condition. Though there is lots of elephants but not in good management. Not all the hotels / resorts are developed yet institutionally. Chitwan is known for wild animals. If we do not preserve them, the beauties of Chitwan will disappear itself. So on the right from all the level, the steps should be picked up to conserve them. The major policies should be made from the central level and strictly executed.

The employees are not having their salaries on basis of their work. They have to oblige to work in few salaries. The employers are not respecting the workers' feelings. So we can find the cold war between employers and employees. These can have negative on tourism. Reformation seem compulsory for the betterment of tourism. The government should implement the labor act. The employers have to respect workers' feelings. The wastages coming from hotels/resorts and other shops have to be managed themselves. The agricultural products are decreasing due to the lack of water irrigation so, the government should manage it for the good productions, which help to supply for tourism. The government has to take taxes from the industrialists around Chitwan. This is not done yet. We can find no sufficient parks for the tourists. To attract and provide comforts for tourists, parks should be constructed. The excessive use of plastic, bottles and other goods help to pollute the entire environment. The displacement of people can be seen due to the growth expensiveness around there. The wild animals are disappearing because of deforestation. Lack of food, the birds is migrating in another place.

Many local traditions and habits come under the influence of tourists in Sauraha. Influences of old customs and traditions have diminished in many areas. This is more common among the tharu and non- tharus, restaurants employees and naturalists of Sauraha who come in direct contact with the tourists. The promised benefits of tourism have not materialized and few jobs have been generated in of the tourist industry. Only a small number of locals are employed and then only in denial jobs mainly because of the shortage of educational opportunities in the area. More highly educated people take the well-paid jobs from outside Chitwan and even from outside Nepal. The park itself employs a number of local people and is perhaps and their bigger employer. As with tourism, these jobs are seasonal and only a small segment of the population derives any benefit.

A rapid increase recently in the number of facilities at Sauraha, aimed at the budget tourist has provided some direct benefit to an isolated system of people but little else to increase earnings for the majority. Because of competition, prices charged for services are low, living little margin for any profit. Another detrimental effect on tourism is the rapid rate of inflation it has caused locally. The law of supply and demand pushed price up, particularly when consumption is not matched by a parallel

increase in supply. The only people are benefits are a few merchants and traders, the majority of the people loss.

Lack of access to, and control over, productive resources is one of the major factors that hamper women's equal participation in economic activities and the decision-making process. There are many opportunities for women and socially excluded groups to be empowered through tourism. The tourism industry can provide them with new entry points for (format and in format) employment and opportunities for self-employment in small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, it can allow them to carry out new roles for themselves and their families at home, as well as in the local power structure(CBS), local-governments, NGOs and others) and to become increasing involved

At present, however, the industry is not gender equal. To achieve balanced socioeconomic development in the sustainable tourism sector, men and women, as well as- different social groups with people with different skills, need to be involved. Gender- balanced and socially inclusive tourism development is essential for sustainable tourism development in Chitwan.

The tourism has brought socio-economic and cultural have to problems and these problems should be solved. Aware, the people have to stop acculturation promote peoples' aware program, co-ordinate with stakeholders to preserve the culture. Building the conduct of conduct on environmental tourism development and implementing those conducts with strictly for the well-managed tourism is a one way to preserve socio-economic problem. If the effort of government to educate about the cultures, religious, language, society of Nepal, it will help them to familiar with these aspect. The monitoring system mechanism on tourism industry should regularly follow up to maintain cultural friendly and ecology-friendly. The curriculum including sustainable tourism development should be taught to students from primary level through theoretical and pragmatic education on multi-dimensional interrelation of tourism, establishing rules and regulations. Implementing these rules can eradicated the current problems and environmental /ecological problems can be solved through aware the local people, less use of natural resources, the advantages and disadvantages of excessive use at natural resources. Establishing the code at conduct

on ecological tourism development and implementing strictly these rules can eradicate the problems at environmental problems in addition sketching the mega planning from the government on it and distributing different educational documents about it help to solve this problem.

We have to extend 2 or 3 days the park ticket instead of a single day so we can earn more. We must prepare all kinds of infrastructures as roads, banking, entertainment, communication etc. We must prepare special programs for tourists as promoting the indigenous cultural programs. The tourists have not stayed for long days but we have to lunch the attractive programs, which motivate them to extend their stay. We have many ponds in the jungle but they are not managed well yet. Maintaining well all the ponds, we can make good destination for them, tharu people are densely populated there. We can use their cultural aspects for them. We have many reptiles, birds, wild animals. These all are attractive for them but they are disappearing each day, we have to save these all. We have rivers and can have clean water. But lack of dumping site and drainage, the people use the river as a dumping so the water gets polluted. The polluted water pollutes the entire environment. So we must be ready to preserve the rivers. The local people need be aware to preservation the whole environment. Children should be taught about the importance of environment at school. Therefore, they can be aware and motivate their parents as well.

5.8 IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN SAURAHA

Tourism affects the village society and socio-economic patterns of the people. Tourists influence food habits, family structure, religion, language and psychology of the local people. They spend money while they stay for recreation in Sauraha, Actually, they create a chain recreation that produces additional economic benefit. They trade with various business that purchase goods and services locally. The initial direct expenditure of visitors' spreads and multiplies throughout the local and religious economy.

Researcher tried to have the answer from local prominent people, intelligent and experienced people and they answered in different ways. They agreed in a point that the tourism has great importance for local people, it affects directly, and indirectly in their lives, it has brought changes particularly in economic sectors.

The local people emphasized on the promotion of rural oriented tourism to have more benefits from it. The people have to be trained in different fields as cook, waiter, guide etc for more benefits. The awareness-oriented training on tourism should be given to the people for their skill. The opportunities at employment must have been prioritized to the local people, which help to create the emotional attachment with tourists and become more honest and reliable. It is a bottom up approach development. According to the tourism entrepreneur and experts, the purchasing power of local of increases, learnt new skill and gained good education due to the impact of tourism beside these, they have learnt to preserve the environment and felt the importance of their own culture and languages. Due to the good tourism, the population increases in Chitwan.

The well management of garbage and awareness program retains the balance and clean environment that motivates the tourists arrival. The policy of the central level should be brought to implement in local level to remove the errors and pollutions of ecology. Chitwan can be modified in a better way motivating the local people. Tourism, culture and environment these three different aspects are inter-related very much each other. Removing weaknesses seen in the tourism can be better medium for tourist attraction. One of the major actions to promote the tourism in Chitwan is the campaign for ecology preservation among the local people. They have to be spontaneity. The well dumping sites should be made. The haphazard throw of garbage must be strictly prohibited around there. The awareness program can be conducted through road play, radio, pamphlet etc. The feeling of we, should be within people.

The infrastructure must be built. The sustainable ecotourism should be maintained. For it, we have to be very much friendly with environment. At least we have to give them the right information. In addition, we must be loyal and familiar with them. The local people must be civilized and honest for them. We have to control deforestation and manage all the wastages coming from hotels/houses. We have to motivate all the people to use reliable things so we can control the wastages.

We have to preserve the wild animals and construct the roads. Houses and hotels should be built according to standard and eco-friendly; we have to conserve the forest, river water, birds and more importantly the local culture. The spread of information

entire Nepal and out of it should be rumored. We have to prioritize the local production. The strike should be banned around here. The sufficient comforts have to be provided. The rate of the hotel must be retained the same price.

All the people agreed in point that they must be educated, aware and friendly people. They have to keep neat and clean a round Chitwan. The plants should be a forested in the blank places. There must be the well managed of drainage. The training for health and education should be given to the local people.

The tourism industries have made several impacts in the local community. So, the impact of tourism in Chitwan can be seen positive as well negative, energy are as water and power, urban revitalization, environmental quality, economic growth, trade balance, level of employment, growth of financial institution quality of life etc. are the positive impact of tourism on community. In addition, pollution, change in people behavior, dress, lifestyle, family and social structure and values, and exceptions, the decline in local support for local tradition sand institution, people's preference for tourist related jobs over education and change in traditional architecture are generally cited as negative impact of tourism.

In conclusion, to promote tourism in Chitwan National park some of the major suggestion should be immediately implemented as; construction of infrastructure, well and secured environment for tourists, awareness program for local people, all the affiliated people, must be responsible industrialists should lead in a positive way, the respect for employees, the strict revenues on export goods etc. Tourist help to keep local construct industries alive and saves the traditional weaving and woodcarving. It generates employment and income in several sectors of the economy as well as development of infrastructure and a number of industries. Tourism paves the way to total development of village through generation of job opportunities and income. So, here is positive as well as negative impacts of tourism in and around Sauraha have been studied and analyzed specially form the economic, social, cultural and environment point of view.

5.8.1 Economic Impact

Tourism is a goes that lays golden eggs. Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition of people in rush, tourist' destination. Earning from tourism occupies an important place in the national economy of a country. The flow of money generated by tourist's expenditure multiplies as it passes through various sectors of the economy. In this way, there is no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of young men in Sauraha are becoming financially sound. Employment ranged from the work force working for the hotels /resorts to those engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. The numbers of trained guides in Sauraha are about more than hundred but presently only 100 found working. Generally, every hotels/ resorts have a jeep van. Approximately 63 person are employed as a jeep or van driver. Among these 63 persons, some are tharus. The top majority of people employed are local people. The top management employees of the resorts are from Kathmandu.

Table 5.8.1: Local employment and salary pattern in Sauraha/Chitwan

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number of Respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
Below 3000	23	05	28
3000 - 5000	45	04	49
5000 - 10000	08	00	08
10000 - 15000	00	00	00
Above 15000	00	00	00
Total	76	09	85

Source: Field Survey 2010

They say that after CNP, culture is one of the prominent parts of tourism industry in Chitwan. Many local people are having jobs there according to responds. The poor people have also been taking advantages. The farmers are happy because they have market there. People from different places come there to view the national park, which provides direct benefits to the local people. All respondents (according to table 5.5) said that people could earn from Rs. 3000 to 5000 per month in average. The above table 4 also shows that monthly income of local people earns from tourism industry whoever employed directly or indirectly.

5.8.1.1 Sources of Market for Goods for Hotel/Resorts

The source to product goods for hotel/resorts in sauraha is local market i.e Tandi Bazaar and Narayangadh. This is presented in table no. 5.8.1.1

Table 5.8.1.1: Market Source of Hotels/Resorts in Sauraha

S.N.	Market	Good Purchased (%)
Local Level	Tandi, Parsa, Narayangadh, Sauraha	80
Other sources	Kathmandu and other Cities	20
Total		100

Source: Field Survey 2010

The table shows that Tandi bazaar is the major source of supply of the goods needed by hotel/resorts i.e. eighty percent (80%) and twenty percent (20%) following by Narayangadh and twenty percent (20%) goods are imported from outside the Chitwan district particularly from Kathmandu, Birgunj. Hence, the Tandi bazaar is highly benefited from tourism at Sauraha.

The required goods for Sauraha tourism industry have been fulfilled local level products as well as imported out of it as well. For this reason, the purchasing power of the local people has increased, learnt new skill and gain modern education as well and in addition, the awareness of local people grew to conserve ecology and take care of person hygiene. Researcher found the growth of feelings for the preservation of culture and language in the local ethnic groups. They are having new information and enjoying with involvement of foreign people. The local people are taking advantages from sailing their products in the market. People have been standing as independent economically due to the tourism industry. The people of the Chitwan can have benefits a lot from it. People can on earn easily from 3000 to 5000 in average per month.

Tourism has provided employment and income opportunities to many people in Sauraha. The jobless young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them to transport their luggage. Thus, local people have been economically benefitted from the opportunities available by tourist industry. Most of the local

residents are also benefitted with the development of tourism in Sauraha. They got opportunity to sell their products to the hotels. They are also getting a responsible price from the hotel owners. So far, tourism in Sauraha has change the economic status as well as living standard of people. It has benefitted neighboring villages. Tourism in Chitwan, Sauraha created income, employment to the local people. The required goods for tourism from the local level are not sufficient. Insufficient goods are exported from other places. So, this problem should be resolved. The locality is densely populated with indigenous people but they have to work for others. So, they have less benefits comparatively.

Tourism in Sauraha has left positive impact in the economy. With the growth of tourism in Sauraha the land value has been increased. A number of industries have flourished especially hotel industry, poultry forming, vegetable farming, horticulture, dairy production, pig farming, traditional cultural show etc. These industries are helping to eliminate poverty of the local people. In aggregate, it is obvious that, tourism in Sauraha plays vital role for employment opportunities for local people, market for local products and permanent source of foreign currencies for country as local people. It is certain that the buying power of common people grew in Sauraha due to the tourism. They learnt new skill, had education on various subjects and grew their intelligence. They also have had knowledge to take care their health and have conceptualized to preserve the environment. They can converse easily with outers as well. The development on handicrafts, infrastructure, and preservation of wild animals is growing in Sauraha. These are the positives sides of tourism.

5.8.2 Social Impact

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Sauraha. It has also shown the positive as well as negative impact in the society. The development of tourism industry in these remote areas, have brought number of changes in Sauraha. Especially life style of local people is changed, land has become expensive, people got many jobs to do and main social impact in Sauraha is that the people who are unknown even about English alphabet speak English fluently. The villagers have opportunity to learn many things from the tourists. They learn good as well as bad things. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists. They have learnt something about the language, something about electronic and mechanical goods the tourists generally carry with

them such as cameras, transistor etc. Similarly, by the development of tourism infrastructure like transportation, communication, water supply, jeep-riding from Sauraha to Tandi bazaar have facilitated the villagers. The most visible social impact is that groups of children follow the tourists begging money with or without providing service, changing attitudes of economic life style, which has evoked that work back into social and life style.

When tourists arrive in Sauraha the villagers watch tourists activities, most of the time the communication between tourist and villagers is always a problem another activity of the villagers is to co-operate tourists by providing them firewood and other necessary items. Frequently, the villagers present Tharu 'stick dance' and other "traditional dance" (which is most popular in Sauraha) for the amusement of the tourists. The villagers are therefore co-operative towards tourists visiting the Sauraha. They do not have tendency to discourage tourists.

During the field visit (Sauraha), it was observed that the Tharus consider the tourists are rich and educated. They take different kind of food wear neat, clean clothes, and possess a lot of articles and instruments with them. They are good people and show much affection to the poor people. This reveals that the weak hosts always appreciate the strong guest and show a positive attitude towards them.

So far, with the development of tourism in Sauraha has brought certain changes upon the social movement. The traditional dresses have totally changed. Presently, the young tharu boys are seen in clean colorful and modern dress. Women are also using modern dresses like cholo, sari, skirt, frock, kurta and surwal, etc. The children are also wearing school uniform. The villager's respondents feel that there some harm associated with tourism development. The majority of them, especially children and teenagers, learn bad habits from the tourists. Through, some harm associated with development of tourism, they are actually insignificant in comparison to benefits.

5.8.3 Cultural Impacts

The tourism in Sauraha has also made cultural impact. The life styles of people have been improved by tourism in Sauraha. Specially, by the development of tourism in Sauraha i.e. the inflow of tourist has created impact on local people both negatively

and positively. In a way, incoming of tourists have destroyed the culture of local tribe people as their income has increased to follow the today's modernization. On the other, it has initiated for a new business instead of their traditional occupation of farming, similarly by the growth of tourism in Sauraha, it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture the growth of tourism in Sauraha, it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture and moral value.

Researcher found tourism industry has also brought some negative impacts in Sauraha. Such as impact on culture: gambling, drinking, smoking, the growth of sexual perversity, environment pollution (water pollution, sound pollution, air pollution etc.), extinct of wild animals, birds and reptiles, growth of drugs, hashish users etc.. The growth of negative impact on local culture, the unnecessary growth rate of land, some cases at displacement at local people are rapidly taking place due to the tourism. The local people expressed the exploitation and have not had benefits as they should and the prostitution perversity growing in unseen way. The sexual perversity and immoral activities increased in a high rate. The growth rate of a drug, hashish users among youths is increasing. People commenced to copy foreign style of culture. The tendency towards foreign religion among the people grew around Chitwan. The extinct of happiness dumped tourist and sex tourists damages the social culture. Similarly, a new generation is being influenced seriously. Tourism gives a cultural shock to the society. Some young people have suffered from the hazardous disease like AIDS. People are being very luxurious, because of which their limited income is not sufficient for maintaining their desires.

5.8.4 Environmental Impact

Man progress, nature loss this has been the story of the man and the environment. The increase in tourism traffic indicates the loss of farmlands and natural environment. The environment impact is thus the outcomes of men's activities including industrial and development works. There are also so many causes deteriorating the environment such as local people's attitudes and activities, local development growth of unplanned and uncontrolled tourism, poaching and several other illegal activities in Sauraha, Chitwan.

Before 1971, the jungle was destroyed and after the establishment of CNP in 1973. The government started to preserve the jungle as well as wild animals by using Nepal Army. The natural beauty of CNP is being destroyed by various causes.

Tourism development in Sauraha is destroying the natural ecosystem such as air pollution. Destruction of forest, river pollution, traffic congestion and so on. During tourist season, at least 100 vehicles daily run in Sauraha and 20 vehicles inside the park where as second hand jeeps, vans produce carbon monoxide, sulfur and noise pollution. Burning grassland creates serious ecological impact especially to the aquatic animals several flora and fauna were killed.

Wild animals lost their natural fright by increasing adaptability due to the frequent visitations and noise made by tourists in the forest environment. Tiger in CNP gradually become mediator. Lodges inside the park have been speared over 12 sq. km. That is why, tourism affected the eco-system for wild animal's free movement, lodges disturb their movement when there are crows of tourists and tourism related people inside the park.

A large number of elephant are living in the National Park and hotels/resorts. They spoil silk cotton tress by breaking and eating them, elephants walking damage several plants. There are used batteries thrown away by tourists and tour operator in the jungle. If affected the eco-system seriously. The carbon spread in the jungle turns into poison. Several plants and insects were found to be affected. Garbage thrown inside the jungle created pollution. Furthermore, garbage, plastic bags and empty bottles are thrown at the roadside by outside lodges. It showed the environmental pollution in Sauraha.

There was not any additional plantation during early years. Thus, the deforestation led to landside and gradually the natural beauty of Sauraha is being degraded. Today, preservation society is ecology and eco-system conscious. Conservation and preservation of natural resources have been the slogans of environmentalist. A number of humanists, sociologist and NGOs have followed as their mission to make the public environmentally conscious.

Thus, regarding the environmental impact of tourism in Sauraha, it has affected positively. Specially, when CNP was included in the list of "world heritage site" in 1994. It brought a trend of community better alternatives and they start to evacuate. Park and people project is helping the local people to keep biogas plant in Sauraha, which has helped in preserving the eco-system of the park and protecting the endangered animals like rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tigers etc.

Due to the above causes, Sauraha has become one of the important tourist centers having positive impact to preserve nature and ecology of the park. So, tourists are coming here at an increasing trend since last few years.

Now, the negative impacts on environment and wild animal have been growing due to the mismanagement at litters and negligence because no monitoring is executed from the related field. The rivers are being polluted. Because of litters are thrown in the rivers. The natural beauty is slowly disappearing around Chitwan. The people should preserve the environment, keep sound natural balance, conserve the wild animals and promote the local Tharu culture to grow quality tourism so the people can have more achievements from it. The opportunities are to be prioritized to local people and promoting the local products, a well tourism destination can be returned from these actions. The unhealthy competition in tourism among the industrialists should be eradicated. Uniting local people and tourism industrialists, Chitwan can be made a best destination so the economic sources of the people grow.

CHAPTER- VI

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN CHITWAN

Tourism is known as service oriented and labor intensive industry which provides direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities and plays vital role in the overall development of the country's economy. Direct employment opportunities are generated in travel, trekking, cargo, rafting, mountaineering expedition, hotels resorts, lodges, gift shop, airlines, transport, communication services and so on. Similarly, it creates so many indirect employments such as the suppliers of food and beverages, shopkeeper, hairdressers, photographers, lawyers, doctors, consultants and so on. Furnishing and equipment industries, farming, food supply, and souvenir industries are also the examples of an indirect employment (Dhital, 2009).

The problems of unemployment, under employment, semi-employment, seasonal employment are more acute in many of the developing countries like Nepal. As already mentioned, tourism is highly labor-intensive service industry which is known as the appropriate valuable avenues for employment opportunities. It employs a large segment of population and provides a wide range of jobs, which extend from the unskilled to highly specialized. Nearly, 80 percent population of Nepal depends upon agriculture but they are engaged in agriculture 3/4 months of a year especially in rainy season. Hence, they have no work for the rest of the year. After the rainy season, tourist season starts and the tourism provides employment opportunities for the seasonal unemployed, peasants too (Dhital, 2009).

Similarly, infrastructures such as construction of roads, building of hotels and lodges, supply of drinking water and electricity requires more skilled and unskilled labor too with a wide range of jobs. In this regard, the promotion of tourism has become a great encouragement to economic development in developing countries by creating employment opportunity that increases the income and living standard of the people. According to WTO, tourism has the highest ratio of investment to employment. With the investment of one million rupees, tourism creates 89 jobs, against 44.7 jobs in agriculture and only 12.6 jobs in manufacturing industries. Thus, tourism could be a major source of employment generation in Nepal. Tourism provides not only direct jobs but it creates indirect and induced jobs. Hence, it is very difficult to figure out the

actual number of employed persons in tourism. Similarly, the seasonal nature of jobs makes it hard to figure out the total number of employed people in this industry. However, it is not false to say that tourist influx gives a boost to the economic activities of the country thereby opening new avenues for employment (Dhital, 2009).

The tourism industry is a highly labor intensive industry and a valuable source of employment provides a lot of employment to the people in different levels. It provides a wide range of jobs, which extends from the unskilled to the highly specialized. For example, the hotel sector alone provided around 11.3 million jobs worldwide in 1995. Tourism can generate jobs directly through hotels, restaurants, night clubs, taxis and souvenir sales and indirectly employed through involvement in farming and food supply, construction, furnishings and equipment industries, entertainment industries and so on (Upadhyay, 2003).

One of the most ubiquitously noted effects of tourism is its impact on the division of labor, particularly between the sexes. By creating new kinds of employment, tourism drew into the labor force parts of the local population previously outside it - specifically, young women who now find employment either in tourist service, such as hotels (Noronla, 1977:65); in the production of crafts and souvenirs for the market (Kunwar, 2002).

6.1 Employment Generation from Tourism

Nepal Rastra Bank had conducted a survey on employment generation from tourism in the country in 1989. Table 6.1 presents the direct employment generation from the tourism sector as below.

Table 6.1 Direct Employment Generation from Tourism

Tourism Sector	Nationality		Male	Female	Total
	Nepali	Others			
Hotel	5815(98.3)	101(1.7)	5102(86.2)	814(13.8)	5916(52.9)
Percentage	52.9	63.1	51.2	67.6	
Travel Agency	1520(94.8)	24(1.6)	1413(91.5)	131(8.5)	1544(13.8)
Percentage	13.8	15	14.1	10.9	
Trekking Agency	974(99.6)	4(0.4)	947(96.8)	31(3.2)	978(8.8)
Percentage	8.8	2.5	9.5	2.6	
Airlines	2707(98.9)	31(1.1)	2510(91.7)	228(8.3)	2738(24.5)
Percentage	24.5	19.4	25.2	18.9	
Total	11016(98.6)	160(1.4)	9972(89.2)	1204(10.8)	11176

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 1989 P. 295 figures in parenthesis represent the percentage of total.

According to the study, 11176 people were directly employed in tourism sector in hotels, travel agencies, trekking agencies and airlines. Among the total employed person, 98.6 percent were Nepalese whereas 1.4 percent were foreigners but most of them were employed in high level in tourism sector. Among the total employed, 89.2 percent were males whereas 10.8 percent were females. It presents that male dominance is high in tourism. The study observed only four sectors of tourism that did not cover all sectors, which could provide more direct and indirect employment opportunities. The study reveals that hotels are the major employment generator in tourism that comprises 52.9 percent followed by airlines by 24.5 percent and travel agencies by 13.8 percent. Among the four sectors of tourism, trekking agencies seemed to be the least employment generator in this field.

It is observed that male dominance is high in every sectors of tourism. High percentage of females were engaged in hotels and lodges that is 13.8 percent followed by 8.5 percent in travel agencies, 8.3 percent in airlines and very negligible portion of females are engaged in trekking that is 3.2 percent. Hence, it is witnessed that the status of female employment in tourism sector is very poor in comparison to male. Among the total female employed in tourism sector, 67.6 percent were in hotel and lodges followed by 18.9 percent in airlines, 10.9 percent in travel agencies and only 2.6 percent in trekking area. Job in hotels and lodges, travel and airlines seemed to be easy for females because they did not need to go far away from their family. That did not need any physical effort as being porter or guide in trekking sector. Hence, female fascination may be in those areas of tourism.

6.2 Employment Structure by Gender

Table 6.2 presents the employment structure by level of management and sex in tourism sector. Out of the total employed, 89.2 percent were males and 10.8 percent were females whereas among the total 61.7 percent were engaged in basic level followed by 29.2 percent in middle level and 9.1 percent in decision level (top level). Out of the total top level, only 10.5 percent were females and representation of female in middle level is 11.2 percent and 10.6 percent in basic level whereas males in all levels of management cover rest percentage.

Table 6.2 Employment Structure of Tourism Sector by Level and Gender

Level & Sex/Tourism Sector	Hotel	Travel agencies	Trekking	Airlines	Total
Top Level	504(8.5)	272(17.6)	122(12.5)	121(12.5)	1019(9.1)
Male	443(87.9)	239(87.8)	112(91.8)	118(97.5)	912(89.5)
Female	61(12.1)	33(12.1)	10(8.2)	3(2.5)	107(10.5)
Middle Level	1751(29.6)	664(43.0)	254(25.9)	593(21.6)	3262(29.2)
Male	1526(87.2)	589(88.7)	244(96.1)	538(90.7)	2897(88.8)
Female	225(12.8)	75(11.3)	10(3.9)	55(9.3)	365(11.2)
Basic Level	3661(61.9)	608(39.4)	602(61.6)	2024(73.9)	6895(61.71)
Male	3133(85.6)	585(96.2)	591(98.2)	1854(91.6)	6163(89.4)
Female	528(14.4)	23(3.8)	11(1.8)	170(8.4)	732(10.6)
Total	5916(52.9)	1544(13.8)	978(8.7)	2738(24.5)	11176(100)
Male	5102(86.2)	1413(91.5)	947(96.8)	2510(91.7)	9972(89.2)
Female	814(13.8)	131(8.5)	31(3.2)	228(8.3)	1204(10.8)

Note: Figures in Parenthesis represent the percentage of total.

Source: NRB (1989, P. 296) Income and Employment Generation from Tourism in Nepal.

Out of the total top level, female comprises 12.1 percent in hotels and lodges sector, 12.1 percent in travel agencies, 8.2 percent in trekking and 2.5 percent in airlines. It shows that the job status of female in top level of management is seemed very poor whereas male dominancy is very high. Similarly, in middle level, female representation as employees in hotel and lodges area was 12.8 percent followed by 11.3 percent in travel agencies, 9.3 percent in airlines and 3.9 percent in trekking. In this regard, out of the total employment in respective areas of tourism, female were employed in hotel and lodges by 14.4 percent whereas 8.4 percent in airlines, 3.8 percent in travel and 1.8 percent in trekking sector. It presents that the level of job status and number of employment in gender basis, female's representation seems very poor in comparison to males. The basic level of job in trekking area is known as the porter or loader, which mostly depends on physical work and is out door job or field oriented job. In this area, female representation is very low that is 1.8 percent only. It shows that females hesitate to go in trekking (outside from their home) due to social barriers or physical weakness or because of family as well as household responsibilities and so on. By the gender based analysis, it is seemed that hotel and lodges were found employing a relatively larger proportion of female employees, that is 13.8 percent of the total employed in this sector while trekking, travel agencies and

airlines were found employing 3.2 percent, 8.5 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. According to the report of NRB (1989), out of the total number of females employed in tourism sector, 60.8 percent were found working as low-level workers, 30.3 percent as the middle level and only 8.9 percent as the top-level workers. In this regard, a specific research in terms of female employment in tourism sector is needed to highlight the basic factual problems of female employees and to solve the problem of them.

6.3 The Current Situation of Female Employment in Tourism

The promised benefits of tourism have materialized slowly and few jobs in tourism industry have been generated in this CNP area, especially in Sauraha tourist area. Tourism is a service-oriented industry, where a number of people are enjoying employment opportunities in different tourism related activities for their livelihood.

At present, there are 75 hotels / resorts inside and outside of the Chitwan National Park. There are 1109 rooms with combined capacity of 2905 beds are operating in Sauraha. The capacity will increase to around 3,000 beds a night when four new hotels throw open their doors. People have been employing in different levels (e.g. labor, cook, waiter, guide and so on). Likewise, at present there are 22 tourist guide offices at Sauraha, providing employment opportunities to more than 305 people as tourist nature guide. Local people are also employed in elephant rides and boat rides, where altogether 36 elephants and 40 boats are in use for riding. The CNP itself employs a number of local people and is perhaps their second biggest employer after the tourism. As with tourism, these jobs in the park also are seasonal.

Table 6.3.1: Tourism Employment of Hotels/Resorts in Chitwan

Status of Hotels/Resorts	Total No. of Employees			Total No. of Room	Total No. of Bed
	Total	Female	Male		
Hotels/Resorts of inside CNP	697	37(5.31%)	660	217	452
Outside of CNP	792	67(8.46%)	725	892	2453
In Kurintar, Bharatpur Narayangadha, and Meghauri	210	40(19.05%)	170	201	432
Total	1699	144(8.48)	1555	1210	3337

Source: Field Survey 2010 and Upadhyay 2008/2009

In the above table 6.3.1, there are 37 workers in Chitwan National Park out of total workers. Seven of the women are officers and twelve are seasonal workers. In 67 women, workers hold their jobs in Sauraha tourism village and two of them are officers, 18 of them are seasonal workers. In the same way, 40 women who are holding their work in Bharatpur, Ratnanagar, Kurintar and Megghauli. Out of them only one woman is officer and four of them are seasonal workers, it proves that women are very much few in Chitwan tourism area as workers.

There are wide opportunities and craze in women to be participated in tourism industry. Women are interested in taking professional and academic course like Bachelor in Hotel Management and Master in Tourism Industries. Women are also capable in running hotels / resorts and taking jobs of consultants in leading NGOs and INGOs working in the tourism field. Women are capable enough to hold any responsibility like their male counterparts and there is no dearth of employment for capable women in tourism, if provided right training, education and support.

The involvement in tourism in Sauraha, comparatively indigenous people is less than non-indigenous people. Though indigenous people are more in numbers. Beside these handicrafts, elephant booking centre, cyber, buses and other shops also serve for the tourists. Each people affiliated in tourism like government workers, natural experts, guides, accountants, manager, hotel entrepreneurs and all of the common people agree in a point that the culture has great importance for the promotion of tourism industry in Sauraha. To find out the actual number of male and female workers in the hotels/resorts of the Sauraha, Chitwan was the one of the objective of the the study. Thus, as per the objective of the study the Head of Personnel Departments of the hotels/resorts were enquired about it.

Table 6.3.2: Employment pattern of the Hotels/Resorts in Sauraha

Status Respondents	Executive		Non-Executive		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Male	110	97.34	615	90.58	725	84.33
Female	3	02.66	64	09.42	67	15.67
Total	113	100.00	679	100.00	792	100.00

Sources: Field Survey 2010

The above table 6.3.2 indicates that there are altogether 792 employees working in the hotels / resorts in Sauraha out of total employees 67 or 15.67 percent are female and 725 or 84.33 percent are male. Similarly, as the objective of the study was also to find out the job hierarchy from gender perspective in the hotels/ resorts of Sauraha. The available data reveals that male workers outnumbered female workers in both executive and non-executive. As there were only 2.66 percent of female executives while comparing to 97.34 percent of male executives, which was only 9.42 percent female workers and 90.58 percent male workers respectively in non-executive level. This data shows that the hotels/ resorts of Sauraha are male dominated employment whereas very few female workers are engaged in direct job that the hotels / resort provide in Sauraha.

It is obvious from the above figure; the opportunity of employment in the hotels/ resorts is limited for women. Not only that but also there are very lower chances for women to get higher position as elsewhere despite the constitution of Nepal guarantees of equal opportunity for women and men regarding the application of general laws and exercise of political and civil rights. This is also the evidence of the fact that women are given stereotypical roles in employment not only in the government sector, but also private sector is not different from this respect. Both in public and in private sectors mostly they are assigned lower paid and unskilled jobs.

Figure I:

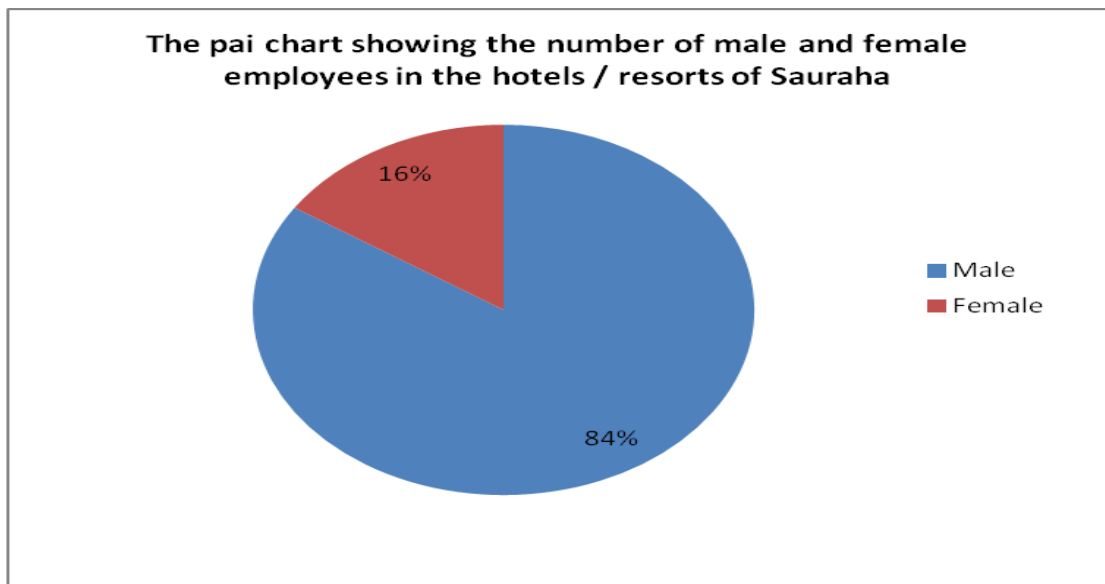
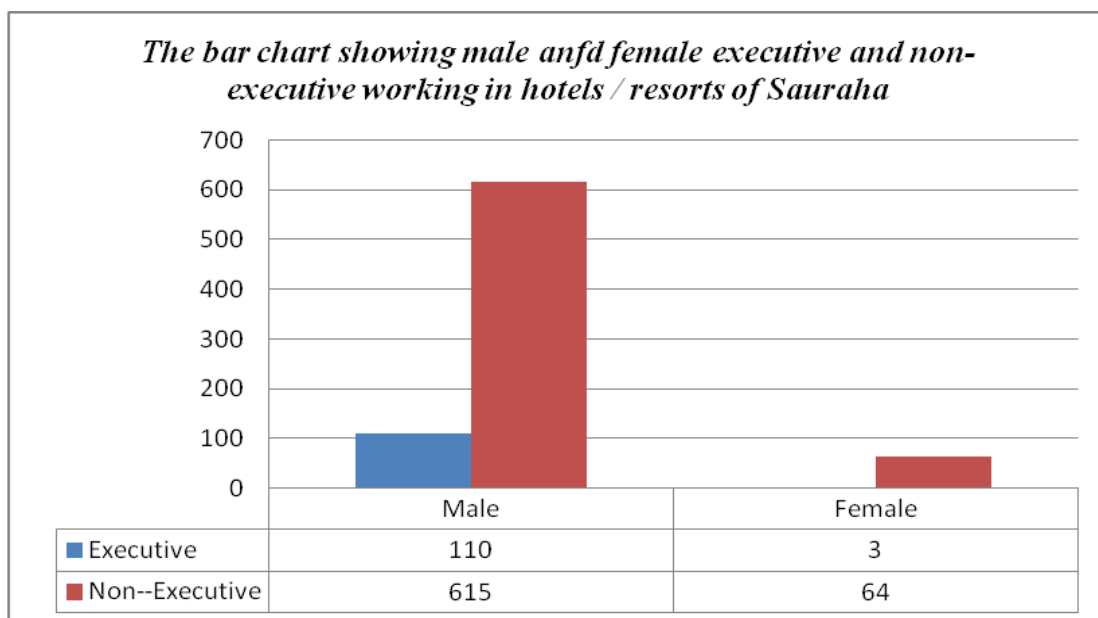


Figure II:



Therefore, the negative thoughts of villagers and family members are main cause of low participation of female workers in hotel/resort. On the other hand, male domination, sexual harassment, sex discrimination, insecurity and unsafe, social and family helplessness are other major problems of female workers in hotels/resort. In addition, there is lack of quality education and job oriented trainings for the female. Low salary and facilities, traditional social values, caste /religious system and lack of foreign language practices are also the problems to generate more job opportunities for them. Some of the legal provisions should be changed in favor of female employment generation. Similarly, cottage and small-scale industries related to tourism should be also increased and promoted to generate additional job opportunities for them.

Avoiding male dominancy, discriminating culture, customs and traditions against female should be changed in favor of female employment in tourism. Promotion of small scale and cottage industries, especially in rural areas should be encouraged in female proprietorship. Salary and facilities should be attractive for the female adjusting their working or duty time as per their need. Gender equality is one of the major factors to increase female employment in this sector. Handicrafts, garment/carpet/pashmina industries are essential to increase female engagement in tourism related sectors. Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program (TRPAP)

should be extended all over the country to assist for the female employment generation.

Women by nature are more hospitable, caring and supportive, that is perhaps why more institutions related to tourism all over the country are providing women more opportunities, skill and efficiency in various sectors of tourism. There are many institutional growth of tourism sector as hotels, restaurants, lodges, travel and tours, trekking and mounting agencies, rafting and so many adventurous tourism sectors and so on to generate more job opportunities in all over the country. In this regard, social awareness, family support, gender equality, women empowerment, safety and security, quality education and job-oriented trainings are inevitable to promote female employment in tourism. Similarly male domination, gender discrimination and sexual harassment should be avoided to create sound environment for this. Govt. of Nepal should frame favorable legal provision and appropriate policies to generate more job opportunities for the female in this sector.

Tourism in Sauraha has been an important, but a secondary, factor in generating employment for the local populations. Although employment is found in the lodges and resorts, restaurants as well as in the National Park, work in this sector remains secondary to agriculture. Nevertheless, the high and growing numbers of people in and around Sauraha engaged in the tourism sector poses the threat of a labor shortage in agriculture. This problem is particularly acute for big property owners. They usually end up renting land to local people.

The nature of tourism in Sauraha renders tour guides a necessity. All tourist activities, except for elephant rides, require guides. The number of guides formally trained is near to 100. However, in 1992, only 70 people had registered as guides and this figure decreased to 40 in the following year. (This statistic excludes freelance guides). Tourists hire guides personally or through hotels, resorts or lodges. Of the total number of guides, only ten per cent are local Tharus. The rest are hill migrants who have lived in the Sauraha area for many years. Regardless of their ethnicity, guides are an important group in Sauraha; they even have their own association.

Another important type of employment is jeep driving. In 1989, most tourists who visited Sauraha from Tandi (a distance of six kilometers) travelled by bullock cart or by elephant. These various modes of transportation have been completely replaced by jeep transportation, creating employment for jeep drivers. Every resort in Sauraha carries jeeps to bring tourists from Tandi to Sauraha and for jungle drives. During the time of writing, there were 40 jeep drivers in Sauraha.

Similarly, canoe rowing is a popular occupation in Sauraha. It is an indispensable skill almost all the people of Sauraha have learned and which some have made into a career. The Tharus fishermen (Bote) and pot-makers (Kumals) are mostly engaged in this activity. In one day, about nine canoes are found on the River Rapti, carrying tourists to see the crocodile and the elephant breeding centers. There are altogether 11 canoes operating on the river for tourists.

The total number of workers employed in different Hotels/Resorts is estimated to be around 800. The average employment for each lodge/resort is ten people. Local people form 60 percent of those employed. They perform a variety of tasks, ranging from guide work to cooking, caring for dining rooms and guest rooms, as well as washing. With the exception of laundry work, there is no other kind of employment for women. The top management employees of the resorts are mostly from Kathmandu. Work in resorts/lodges is indeed significant for employment generating, but a whole series of activities catering for tourists within Sauraha Village have also provided work opportunity for people.

CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

Tourism is one of the industries having comparative advantage in Nepal. The government and other development partners are persuaded that the country can strengthen its economy with the promotion and protection of tourism industry. Despite the downward trends of this sector in the period of conflict, the ray of hope is seen after the initiation of peace restoration process in Nepal. Therefore, the investment and active participation of government, NGOs and private sector is inevitable to the balanced growth of this industry. Although the country is enthusiastic strategically to have the investment of NRN in this sector especially after the post conflict period but it seems very poor in pragmatics. As far the tourism in Chitwan is concerned, it has been grown as third destination of Nepal after Kathmandu and Pokhara and holds tremendous opportunities of development in tourism sectors. Wildlife and Tharu cultural tourism have been prominent part of tourism in Chitwan. The basic and primary condition for tourism development in Chitwan is the preservation of nature, culture and biodiversity. But there are lots of challenges on the issues of conservation including Wildlife poaching, Industrial pollution, Livestock and crop depredation, Soil erosion, Flooding:, Plant succession and invasion by alien species etc. Therefore, these issues should be timely addressed for developing Chitwan as tourist destination.

The history of tourism in Sauraha is relatively short when the Chitwan National Park is officially established in 1973 then the tourists started to visit in Sauraha and established since then. Sauraha is a famous place for tourism after Kathmandu and Pokhara valley, which should make substantial efforts to increase tourist arrivals in CNP. Increasing tourists' arrival only in Sauraha is not enough but also direct efforts need towards improving the variety and quality of tourist's attractions.

Now, the flows of tourists in Sauraha have increased which is a good symptom for tourism development. However, the crowd of people can destroy the natural beauty of Sauraha. Therefore, every precaution is to be taken to minimize the destruction of the environment and to strike a balance between tourism and conservation. Village tourism concept is an important activity to save the CNP from disruption. Sauraha,

because of closeness to Kathmandu, are occupying a unique function for wildlife tourism. Since it is located not very far from Kathmandu and the majority of tourists who first enter Kathmandu, are found to visit Sauraha. Opportunities should be created for the tourists to stay longer.

The hotel/resort inside Sauraha is disrupting the Chitwan National Park. Therefore, these hotels must be shifted outside the park. This action is useful to develop the tourism in Sauraha. The guide facility in every hotel should be improved by related training. There must be comprehensive training curriculum course for employer with good knowledge in history, culture and ecology. Some first class hotels at Sauraha are found running at BEP position. Although their investment is high, income is not satisfactory due to the present political situation of the government to like "Nepal Banda" and other factors. Indeed, if there is proper security in tourist area, definitely, the future of tourism in Sauraha is bright.

Planning for tourism is an integral part of the overall plan for economic development. The success of tourism implementation and development is largely concerned with the principle of Tourism Right Plan, At the Right Time, In the Right Place, and By the Right Person". It will be the Formula for achieving "The National Tourists Assets."

Tourism is one of the very important sectors in Nepal. As a significant source of employment and income, it seems having a great value from gender perspective as there seems a huge potentiality to respectable jobs in this sector for the women having relevant education and training background. The participation of women in this sector of employment is low both in number and in level in comparison to that of their men counterparts. Women have the majority of the jobs at the base of the hotel employment hierarchy; men have almost of the jobs at the middle and top. Hotel related profession is a very time demanding job for both women and men. As women have to spend equal time for household chores as well, to maintain a balance between their home and office is itself a big challenge for them. At the same time women also put in too much effort to be the best at home as well as at work. Many of women workers have this tendency of striving towards perfection as a homemaker, as mother

and as executives in the profession. To seek perfection in the fields that one is involved is not wrong, but for all one day has only 24 hours.

Nepalese society is traditional and male dominated it takes more time to build positive attitude towards the female employment in tourism. If the women were educated, trained and efficient, they would be capable as men. Regarding the positive of female employment, tourists viewed that social freedom, security; family support, economic independency, gender equity and attractive wages and better education are the basic requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. Female should be well trained, well educated and empowered to make them more capable.

So, what is not widely acknowledge is that their dexterous balancing act often makes them easy targets for various health hazards including psychological stress. Not only that, the income earned by a woman does not give her the crown of bread earner to her neither her spouse is ever interested to share her household responsibilities. Access of women to the education and training opportunities seems to be a highway to this continuity to make more and more participate women in this profession unless and until waves of changes are attempted to introduce through massive public awareness and socialization process.

7.2 Recommendations

It is well accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy for the countries like Nepal so far, tourism in Sauraha plays the vital role for the country. Women, who cover half of the total population of Nepal, are not in position to represent at all state mechanism. Women are the most underrepresented major group in Nepal. It is through representation people know and understand reality and contribute for betterment. In fact, women have a critical contribution to make to solve the challenges of today's troubled world whether as political leaders, outstanding achievers in private sector business, media person, judicial or active citizens. Women's participation in decision-making and representation in various sectors is important for gender equality and good governance. Unless and until of Nepal are trap of exclusion, nobody believes in proportional inclusion for social justice.

National policy should be formulated in favor of female employment in tourism. Existing rules and regulations should be amended targeting to increase female employment opportunities in this sector. Female should be well trained, well educated and empowered to make them more capable. Similarly, security, family support, social awareness, and fixed quota system in job can make them more encouraged. Various types of training institutions should be established and they should pay more attention to make the female skilled and efficient in tourism sector by providing various types of trainings related to tourism. More emphasis should be given to empower them, which can make them more competent. Domestic tourism, rural or village tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism and sustainable tourism should be encouraged which may help to increase female employment.

As a study from the gender perspective, the researcher found the inequalities between male and female workers in different aspects in Sauraha hotels/resorts. So these inequalities should be minimized in the right time. In order to promote further tourism development and eradicate gender discrimination in Sauraha. It has been suggested that for women, Nepal Government and concerned authorities should (i) identify the career of women (ii) offer them the same kind of responsibilities as men (iii) accept them as full members of the team and listen to them (iv) acknowledge that they will necessarily undergo more stress than their male colleagues. The researcher wants to recommend the following points:

- i. It seems that hotel industry lack gender responsive policies and programs in our country. There should be some reservation and quota system along with special facilities to attract more female employees in this sector.
- ii. Provision of incentives and bonus, introduction of reservation and quota for women especially from indigenous community may also have positive impact on the participation of women in this profession.
- iii. Working women are also homemakers, so keeping in view this aspect of women's life providing facility of working home off and may raise their participation in hotel employment.
- iv. Access to education and training is the passport for good employment opportunities. Therefore, these opportunities should be made easily

available to the women as much as possible through gender-focused programs, mobile training program etc.

- v. The gender division of labor should be minimized as much as possible through the changes in socialization process and awareness programs. NGOs and media can play an effective role in this respect.
- vi. Female should be provided opportunities as much as male in the higher categorical jobs.
- vii. The government must manage preservation for female time to pull out the gender inequalities in Sauraha.
- viii. It seems compulsory to provide trainings for women so they can be competent with their opposition.
- ix. All the hotels resorts should give reliable security to female workers.
- x. Hotels resorts manage female workers only in the day duty rather than night so they can freely do their responsibilities. The main attraction of Sauraha is peaceful environment and endangered wild animals, so the hotels/resorts inside the park must be shifted outside the park.
- xi. Chitwan has one of the world's best National Parks listed in the world Heritage sites. Therefore, any critical appreciations on park management, evaluation of locals demand and socio-economic analysis of such global monumental heritage sites should be thinking globally and act locally.
- xii. Mismanaged jungle drive should be stopped. A special spot should be made to see the wild animals instead of jungle drive.
- xiii. A wild information center should be established which could provide detail information about animals, trees, shrubs herbs as well as natural building materials traditional use of plants herbal medicine and much more.
- xiv. Adequate, reliable and up-to-date information in Sauraha should be made available to the tourists. Similarly, wide publicity should be made to make Sauraha popular among the tourists.
- xv. The guide facility in every hotel/resort should be improved by hiring trained people or experts in the field. The employer should be provided training, covering wide ranges of knowledge in history, culture and ecology.

- xvi. The revenue collected by the government from CNP should be used to develop the area of the Sauraha. In addition, the government should take the leading role in the development of the tourism industry in Sauraha.
- xvii. The most valuable wild animals as if one- horned rhinoceros and Royal Bengal Tigers are disappearing from the world are only found in Chitwan National Park.
- xviii. Some other recreation facilities together with sports field need to be added in Sauraha to increase length of tourist stay.
- xix. The hotels/ resorts have not been managing the unnecessary dirty things properly, so they have to manage sound dumping sides.
- xx. The Nepal government should internationalize its importance around the world.
- xxi. The government promotes to aware local people and monitors for regularly the entrance fees.
- xxii. The government should manage to create environment for handicrafts to make every handicrafts in Sauraha rather importing from India.
- xxiii. To promote tourism in Chitwan, the affiliated people have to find out new destination around Chitwan as foot walk to Siraichuli. The local productions should be promoted in the market for tourists. Different programs have to be enlisted to prolong their stay. It should be cheaper for internal tourists comparatively to that of foreign tourists. It has been compulsory to remove bargaining trend around it and healthy competition should be managed among hotels and guides. The sub-way, parks should be constructed well; the income from the entrance fees should be spent for it.
- xxiv. The environment education must be include in the school curriculum so the schoolchildren learn about its importance and try to follow the actions for environment preservation. Different Seminar and workshops must be conducted to motivate capacity building.

ANNEXURE- I

List of Key Informants

1. Mr. Basu Bidari, Co- Founder President, Bird Education Society, Sauhara.
2. Mr. Birendra Mahato, Chairman, Tharu Cultural Museum, Bachhauri.
3. Mr. Girdhari Chaudhary, Former President, Regional Hotel Association Chitwan.
4. Mr. Hari Bhakat Gimire, President, Regional Hotel Association, Chitwan.
5. Ms. Kamala Lama, Owner, Natural Handi Craft Center, Sauraha.
6. Mr. Prakash Shrestha, MD. Machan Wild Life Resort, Chitwan.
7. Mr. Sant Kumar Shreshatha, MD, Island Jungle Resort, Chitwan.
8. Mr. Sita Ram Chaudhary, Vice-President, Nature Guide Association.
9. Mr. Uday Chandra Aryal, Member, GFONT and Vice-President, Nepal Independent Hotel Labor Union.
10. Mr. Yam Natha Giri, Nature Guide, Chitwan Adventure Resort.
11. Mr. Basudev Dhungana, President, Mirgakunja Buffer Zone.
12. Hem Subedi, Director, Mowgli's Eco-Adventure Tours
13. Shankar Saiju, Founder President, Regional Hotel Association Chitwan.
14. Gyanendra Kumar Bista, MD, Rain Forest
15. Binod Sapkota, Waiter, Nature Safari Camp
16. Chuda Krishna Shrestha, All-rounder, Eden Jungle Resort
17. Ganesh Mishra, Manager, Alka Resort Camp
18. Yuvraj Poudel, Camp Manager, Jungle Safari Resort
19. Hira Bahadur Upreti, Sales Manager and Marketing, Baghamara Wildlife Resort
20. Rajesh Pradhan, Accountant, Royal Park Hote,
21. Mani Ghimire, Jungle Wildlife Camp
22. Janaradan Prasad Kahanal, Asst. Manager, Dalima Holiday Resort, Kulintar
23. Santosh Thapa, Receptionist, Royal Century Hotel, Baharatpur,
24. Ramlal Mahato, Manager, Hotel Gangotri, Pulchok, Narayangadh
25. Krishna Gautam, Manager, Mankamana Village Resort
26. Ishwori Pariyar, Owner, Wild Horizon Guest House
27. Iswar Rijal, Owner, Sauraha Resort
28. Raju Chaudhary, MD, Chitwan Park Cottage
29. Hari Sharan Neupane, Manager, Hotel Jungle Lodge
30. Janak Raj Tripathi, Director, Jungle Sunset Camp
31. Rameshwor Thapa, MD, Chitwan River Side
32. Bishram Mahato, Restaurant Captain, Chitwan Paradise
33. Manohar Gautam, Operator Manager, Maruni Sanctuary Lodge
34. Kishor Shrestha, Accountant, Chitwan Tiger Camp
35. Sarala Timilsena, Manager, Chi lax House, Sauraha
36. Laxman Dahal, Camp Manager, Jungle Adventure World
37. Janardan Gautam, Administrative Manager, Safari Adventure Lodge

38. Gopal Timilsena, Manager, River View Jungle Camp
39. Baburam Mahat, Manager o, Hotel Wildlife Resort
40. Mahesh Gurung, Manager, Green Mansions
41. Nakul Lamichhane, Manager, Chitwan Gaida Lodge
42. Samjhna Poudel, Owner, Crocodile Safari Lodge
43. Ramchndra Aryal, Manager (F.O. & Marketing), Hotel Global
44. Ram Prasad Rijal, Accountant, Travellers Jungle Camp
45. Rajendra Bhandari, Receptionist, Rhino Lodge And Hotel
46. Ambika B.K. and Buddhi B.K. , Owner, Family Guest House
47. Junya Kumar Acharya, Manager, Holy Lodge
48. Ishwori Prasad Khatiwad, Asst. Manager a, Jungle Resort
49. Hira Bahadur Guvaju, Accountant, River Side Spring Resort, Kurintar
50. Padam Wagle, Accountant, Chitwan Forest Resort
51. Nabin Adhikari, Manager, Hotel Shiva's Dream
52. Shreelal Pariyar, Owner/ Manager, Hotel Park Land
53. B.P. Chaudhary, Propiter, Bulbul Nest Guest House
54. Bikash Khadka, Barman, Tiger Wildlife Camp
55. Krishna Sharm a Acharya / Govinda Chapagai, MD, Chitwan Rest House
56. Rishi Tiwari, Cabin Incharge, Jungle Safari Park
57. Prakash Chandra Bhattra, Nature Guide, Rainbow Safari Resort
58. Nameshwor Niyure, Owner, Tiger Residency Resort
59. Shyam Kaji Mahat, Director, Chitwan Adventure Resort
60. Jagdish Timilsena, Operator Manager, Unique Wild Resort
61. Ganesh Rimal, Camp Director, Royal Tiger Safari Resort
62. Tilak Chaudhary, Nature Guide, Gorkha Hamlet
63. Ranjan Shrestha, Manager, Holiday Safari

ANNEXURE- II

Hotels/Resorts outside Chitwan National park, Sauraha

S.N.	Name of Hotels/ Resorts	Grade of hotels/ Resorts
1	The Rhino Residency Resort	A1
2	Baghamara wild Life Resort	A2
3	Safari Adventure Lodge	A3
4	Maruni Lodge	B1
5	Hotel Park Side	B2
6	Hotel Park Land	B3
7	Unique wild Resort	B4
8	Hotel River Side	B5
9	Royal Park Hotel	B6
10	Jungle safari Resort	B7
11	Jungle Safari Lodge	C1
12	Rhino Lodge and Hotel	B8
13	River View Jungle Camp	C2
14	Hotel Wildlife Camp	C3
15	Jungle Nepal Resort	B9
16	Hotel Rain Forest	B10
17	Hotel Hermitage	B11
18	Chitwan Adventure Resort	A4
19	Chitwan Paradise Hotel	B12
20	Green Mansion	B13
21	Tiger Wildlife Camp	C4
22	Gorkha Hamlet Resort	C5
23	Tiger Residency Resort	C6
24	Wild Horizon Guest House	C7
25	Bulbul Nest Guest House	C8
26	Chitwan Park Cottage	C9
27	Sauraha Resort	C10
28	Hotel River Side	B14
29	Holi Lodge	B15
30	Jungle Advanture World	C11
31	Chitwan Tiger Camp	C12
32	Family Guest House	C13
33	River View Jungle Camp	B16

34	Hotel Shiva's Dream	B17
35	Hotel Jungle Lodge	C14
36	Chitwan Forest Lodge	C15
37	Jungle Sunset Camp	C16
38	Jungle Wildlife Camp	B18
39	Hotel Rain Forest	B19
40	Chitwan Rest House	B20
41	Holidays Safari Lodge	C17
42	Wendy's Lodge	C18
43	Rainbow Safari Resort	C19
44	Crocodile Safari Lodge	C20
45	Annapurna View Lodge	C21
46	Jungle Safari Park	B21
47	Alka Resort Camp	C22
48	Royal Tiger Safari Resort	C23
49	Sapana Village Lodge	B22
50	Fewa Wildlife Resort	C24
51	Chitwan Gaida Lodge	B23
52	Chitwan Safari Camp	B24
53	Chilax House	C25
54	Hotel Park Side	A5
55	Jungle Lagoon Lodge	B25
56	Chitwan Riverside Resort	B26
57	Jungle Resort	B27
58	View Point Lodge (Tharu Cottage)	C26
59	Tharu Lodge	C27
60	Nature Safari Camp	B28
61	Eden Jungle Resort	B29
62	Safari Wildlife Camp	B30
63	Hotel California	C28
64	Traveller's Jungle Camp	B31
65	Chitwan Resort Camp	C29
66	Park View Lodge	C30
67	Nature Heritage Lodge	B32
68	Hotel Monalisa	C31
69	Hotel Jungle View	C32
70	New River View Guest House	C33
71	Newa Lodge	C34
72	Hamro Hotel & Lodge	C35
73	Safari Club	C36
74	Gaida Iland Resort	C37
75	Satanchuli Wild View Resort	C38
76	Green Park	C39

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

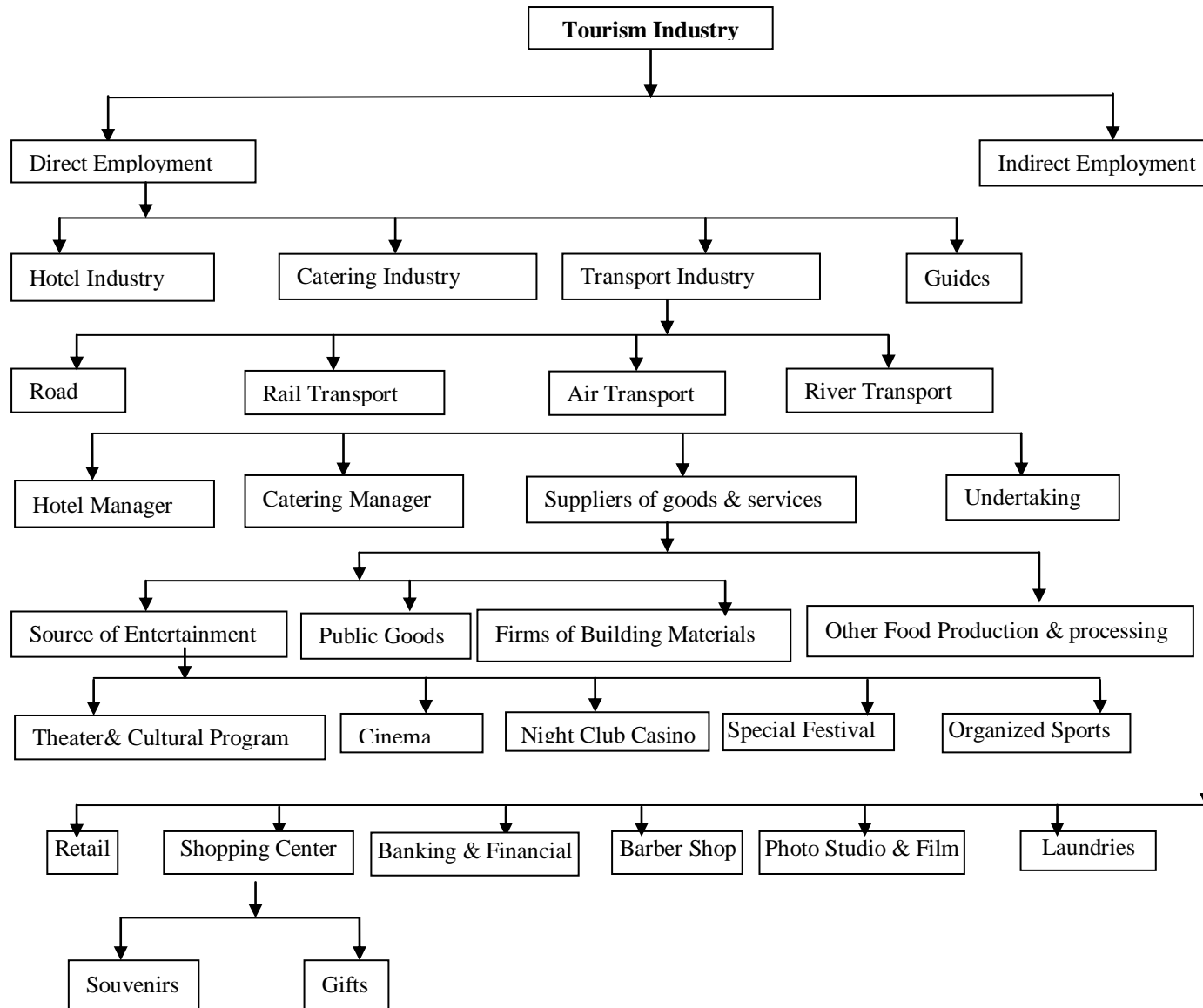
ANNEXURE- III

Hotels/Resorts inside Chitwan National Park, Sauraha

S.N.	Name of Hotels/ Resorts	Grade of hotels/ Resorts
1	Chitawan Jungle Lodge	A1
2	Machan Wildlife Resort	A2
3	Gaida Wildlife camp	A3
4	Island Jungle Resor	A4
5	Temple Tiger	A5
6	Tiger Tops	A6
7	Narayani Safari Lodge	A7

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

ANNEXURE- IV



ANNEXURE- V

ANNEXURE- VI

ANNEXURE- VII

Questionnaire for Tourism Organizations/Employers
(Questionnaire for Impact of Tourism in Sauraha/Chitwan)

Name of the organization:

Name of the respondent:

Age:

Gender:

Male

Female

Academic Qualification:

1. In your view, how important is the culture for tourism?

a) Important

b) Very Important

c) Negligible

2. How are locals benefitting from tourism?

a. Through Employment

b. With the promotion of local product

c. As a supplier to tourism

d. Others

e. None

3. How much do the local people earn form mentioned above employment?

a. Less than 3000

b. 3000 to 5000

c. 5000 to 10000

d. 10000 to 15000

e. Above 15000

4. What is the bed capacity of your hotel?

.....

5. What are the average/ occupancy living days of tourist in your hotel?

.....

6. From where do you supply your hotel essentials?

a. Local level..... (Specify the percent.....)

b. From other source..... (Specify ... %)

7. How many locals are employed in your hotel?

.....
.....

8. What is the main source of fuel in your hotel?

a. Firewood

b. Kerosene

c. LP gas

d. Biogas

e. Others (specify.....)

9. What are the following impacts have been on the following sectors?

a. Purchasing power of locals

- b. Importance of culture and language
 - c. Skills and work efficiency
 - d. Environmental conservation
10. What are the adverse impacts do you realize have been made by tourism?
 - a. Local culture
 - b. On environment
 - c. Sexual exploitation
 - d. Feeling of exploitation
 - e. Displacement from the original place
 - f. Others
 11. What are the negative impacts created by tourism?
 - a. Litters
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Extinction on birds and animals
 - d. Deforestation
 - e. Others
 12. What can be done to improve commercial tourism?

 13. What should be done to solve the local and environmental problems created by tourism?

 14. Do you feel, female services are required in tourism sector?
 (a)Yes (b) No
 15. In your opinion, how do you feel female service in tourism sector?

 16. What is your opinion regarding low female employment in tourism sector?

 17. What may be the causes of low female employment in tourism sector?

 18. How can we increase the female employment in tourism sector?

 19. In your opinion what short of policy should be adopted to mitigate the current problem regarding female employment in tourism?

 20. How can we measure the problems of low female employment in tourism sector?
 Please give your opinion.

 21. What should be done to encourage women in tourism?

Questionnaire for Employees
(Questionnaire for Impact of Tourism in Sauraha/Chitwan)

Name of the Respondent:

Age: _____ **Gender:** Male Female

Academic Qualification: _____ **Institution:** _____ **Post:** _____

1. Which of the following group do you belong to?

- a) Indigenous (Tharu, Bote, Darai, Kumal) b) Non-indigenous

2. Why you have chosen tourism as your employment sector?

- (a) According to own desire (b) It is my compulsion
(c) Inspiration of family (d) being no alternative job
(e) On advice from friends/relatives (f) others (if any, specify -----)

3. Have you got salary and other facilities as your performances?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory

4. In which tourism business you are related with in Sauraha/Chitwan? (Tick the all the options that applies to you).

- a. Hotel/Resort directly
b. Supplier to Hotel/Resort
c. Naturalist Guide
d. Cultural Show
e. Handicraft
f. Agricultural work
g. Others

5. Do you continue your present job in this organization?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Can't say

6. In your view, how important is local culture in tourism?

- a) Important b) To Some Extent c) Negligible

4. How are locals benefitting from tourism?

- a) Through Employment
b) With the promotion of local product
c) As a supplier to tourism
d) Others

Questionnaire for Tourism Entrepreneurs/Experts

(Questionnaire for Impact of Tourism in Sauraha/Chitwan)

Name of the respondent:

Age: _____ **Gender:** **Male** **Female**

Academic Qualification: _____ **Institutions:** _____ **Post:** _____

1. In your view, how important is the culture for tourism?
 Important Very Important Negligible

2. In your view, how the locals are getting benefits from the tourism?
 - a. Through Employment
 - b. Promotion of local product
 - c. Supplier to tourism industry
 - d. Other
 - e. Not getting benefit

3. How much in average do the locals earn in a month?
 - a. Less than 3000
 - b. 3000 to 5000
 - c. 5000 to 10000
 - d. 10000 to 15000
 - e. Above 15000

4. What should be done to locals to get direct benefit from tourism?

5. What are the probable places, which can have good probability of community tourism like Sirubari, Ghale Gaun?

6. From where do the supplies of essentials goods in hotels/resorts in Sauraha?
 - a. Local level..... (Specify the percent.....)
 - b. From other sources..... (Specify %)

7. What are the impacts of local tourism area in the local villagers?
 - a. Indigenous (Tharu, Bote, Darai, Kumal)
 - b. Other locals

8. What is the main source of fuel in hotels/resorts?

- a. Firewood
 - b. Kerosene
 - c. LP gas
 - d. Biogas
 - e. Others (specify.....)
9. What are the following impacts have been on the following sectors?
- a. Purchasing power of locals
 - b. Importance of culture and language
 - c. Skills and work efficiency
 - d. Environmental conservation
10. What are the impacts do you realize have been made by tourism?
- a. Negative impact on local culture
 - b. Negative impact on environment
 - c. Sexual exploitation
 - d. Feeling of exploitation
 - e. Displacement form the original place
 - f. Others
11. What are in your opinion the prime negative impacts by tourism?
- a. Litters
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Extinction on birds and animals
 - d. Deforestation
 - e. Others
12. What can be done to earn more from tourism?

13. In your opinion, how do you feel female service in tourism sector?

14. What is your opinion regarding low female employment in tourism sector?

15. What may be the causes of low female employment in tourism sector?

16. What should be done to encourage women in tourism?

17. How can we increase the female employment in tourism sector?

18. How can we measure the problems of low female employment in tourism sector?
 Please give your opinion.

19. Please enlighten the prospects of female employment in tourism sector of
 Chitwan?

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