

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a small Himalayan nation in between two big economic powers of Asia, China in the north and India in the east, west and south with an open border. Nepal is a least developed, landlocked and geographically disadvantageously placed country. Its location is in the northern margin of south Asia. The absolute location of Nepal lies between 80°4' to 80°12' East longitude and 30°27' North latitude (Upadhyya, 2003).

Given its geographical diversity and natural beauty there are many more awaiting to be opened, many destination, many parks, many mountains, many rivers, many villages. Nepal has unlimited potential and seamless opportunities for tourism development that are yet to be fully explored. Tourism can alleviate poverty and help in national goals many sound abstract to some extent (Grandon, 2007).

To define tourism is a difficult job. There is no unanimous definition of tourism. Different experts have defined tourism in different way. Hungier and Krapt defines as "Tourism is a sum of relations and phenomena resulting from travel and staying non-residents in so far as it does not lead to permanent resident and is not connected with any permanent or temporary earning activities", This definition was adopted by the association international express scientific do tourism (AIEST) and gained a wide acceptance (Battia, 2000)

Tourism has become a major sector to increase new employment opportunities. Tourism creates friendship and explains understanding at amongst nations. Tourism is a medium through which we can exchange and create understanding among the world. Many world leaders and statesmen have also recognized the significance of tourism. In the world of our late king Birendra "Tourism if cultivated properly, may help a country to earn foreign exchange as well as friends from across the land appreciated for a better world of tomorrow" (Upadhyay and Agrawal, 2006).

As the country has to bear the load of rapid growth of population without achieving any economic means, the numbers of unemployers are increasing with creation of

social problems. Massive numbers of children are enforced for the hard labour as there is no other ways to them for the survival. The policies implemented could not lower down the level of poverty because of the rapid growth of population.

Large numbers of developmental policies have been built up but could not be implemented properly so as to get fruitful result. No industries have been established to convert the available raw materials like minerals, agricultural products, medicinal plants, timbers etc. into the valuable useful materials to export to the outside with giving job opportunity to the people and increasing the national revenue. Production of electricity with the use of water that is flowing away through the number of rivers, is another means for the rise of economic level of the country also cannot be brought into practice in the considerable amount.

Nepal, a small nation is renowned in the world for its snow capped mountains that also includes the highest peak of the World, Mount Everest. Terai, hills & mountains filled with green forests, water fall, snow fall, large number of Wild animals, flowering plants etc. have sub charged the beauty of the country. As it had given birth to the light of Asia, Buddha, it is also famous throughout the world for the Buddhist. Being a small nation it is famous for its cultural diversity as more than 60 ethnic groups with their own unique culture are living under an umbrella. The art & architecture of middle & pre-middle periods are also persevered here. These large numbers of unique features have opened another economic door, tourism in the country since the fall of Rana regime. Since 1960, the tourism has been taken as the major industry to import the foreign currency. In every five years plan, developmental policies focusing to the tourism have been made to foster the tourism industry. As Nepal has large number of naturally beautiful areas decorated by the massive number of flora & fauna, unique culture, art & architectures, can lure to the foreigners. So tourism can be the best mechanism to import the foreign currency.

The Industrial sector itself depends to a large extent of imported raw materials, capital, capital technology and intermediate goods. On the other hand, the deficit in trade balance is widening and getting in its state of nadir. Thus, tourism could be the sector to mitigate trade bop of country.

Given increasing development aspiration of the country the revenue is inadequate. So, there is growing need to search the potential revenue for foreign exchange earnings. Water resources, Tourism and Agriculture are the three most pertinent areas, which could give a new lease of life to Nepalese economy, but comparatively with low investment tourism could be one of the best alternatives. Tourism is a major sector which promises to bring even greater contribution of Nepal's economic development. To develop the tourism industry, it is essential to identify and protect attractions and subsequently proceed with controlled and planned development of all sectors. The local residents must be involved in the implementation of tourism development much attention has now to be given for environment, conservation and restoration of Nepal's unique combination of natural, social and cultural resources. It is needed to the hours make use of tourism planning and development as a tool for the uplift of a wide variety of social cultural and ecological resources, resulting in greater balance and harmony at the regional and national economic level also.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism sector has been considered as an important sector for the economic development of Nepal. It is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings. It gives direct and indirect employment opportunities to Nepalese people but the tourism sector in Nepal has not been as developing as expected. Despite greater potentials and promising prospects, there are a number of problems to enhance the growth of tourism in Nepal. Lack of capital, proper management of political instability, insecurity, environmental degradation and key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation and other facilities are not properly developed, which are the major problems in tourism sector in context of Nepal. Pharping has enormous natural gift, historical heritage and rich culture. There is the major aspiration the various tourists to visit. Due to lack of proper management and development of infrastructure from government sector and private sector there are many problems in the development of tourism in this area. This study is concerned with following questions:

- 1) What are the problems and prospects of tourism in Pharping?
- 2) Is there any role at the tourism for the reduction of poverty?
- 3) How the tourism industry is contributed to economic development process?

- 4) What kind of opportunities has been created for the income and employment generation?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the research is to analyze the tourism and socio-economic status of the community of Pharping. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To analyze the current of tourism, explored and unexplored attraction in Pharping.
- 2) To comment suggestions on policies and plans for development of tourism.
- 3) To analyze problems and prospects of tourism in Pharping.

1.4 Importance of the Study

The present study aims to tourism and socio-economic status of Pharping. The silent significance of the study is that Pharping being relatively small and rich in tourism resources but the people of the world and within the country do not know about the uniqueness, beauty and historical heritage of the Pharping. Tourism also gives support to the indigenous industries and services, creating direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities. Pharping has been looking for the potentials tourism development. Another salient significance of the study is to analyze how tourism development in Pharping can be used to increase the economic condition of the resident and how it can contribute to improve the economic condition of the whole nation.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited on the boundary of Pharping, may not be applicable at macro level because it does not cover the situation of whole nation. It studied only socio-economic status because financial and human resources constraints. The objective and issues taken by the study is not sufficient to represent the empirical fact.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This research proposal has been organized into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction. It includes the background, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The

second chapter deals with review of literature. It covers brief history of tourism in Nepal and recent literature. The third chapter deals with the research methodology. It includes the selection of study area, source of data, techniques of data collection, sampling procedure and data analysis and interpretation.

In chapter four brief introduction of study area has been presented. In chapter five, the data related to the study has been presented and analyzed by using several data analysis techniques. Chapter six is summary, conclusion of the study and to express recommendations to improve and types of lacking, if found in the subject during the study. Finally Bibliography of books, all published and unpublished reports, journal and literatures along with Appendices containing elaborated form of calculation and presentation of details will be jotted down at the end of the report.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The word "Tour" is derived from Hebrew term "Torah" which means learning, studying or research. A tour represents an attempt by the traveller to discover something about a place that he resists. A tourist may want to learn about business opportunities, job opportunities health advantages and educational field, Environment or recreational properties (Phulara, 2009).

Tourism means the business activities connected with providing accommodation services and entertainment for the people, who are visiting a place for the people who are visiting a place for pleasure/recreation (Advanced Oxford Dictionary, 9th impression 2002).

The concept of tourism was defined more technically by Swiss professor W. Hunziker and K. Krapf, in 1942, which was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST). According to them, "Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not employ the establishment of a permanent residence and is not consulted with remunerated activity. Some of authors have given conceptual definition of tourism. According to Bukart and Medlik, tourism denotes the temporary and short term movement of the people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities at those destination" (as cited by Shrestha, 1999).

Tourism is the biggest international business after oil. Growth of tourism provides large income and employment generation as well as it involves the benefits for the various sector such as Hotels, restaurants, travel agency, rickshaw, street shops and many more. The multiplier effects of the tourists spending create secondary sound of economic activities and sizeable amount of income and employment is generated in the region of country. Most of the benefits through trickle down effects in number of ways or the prosperity created by spending of visitors are filtered down through the

local economy (Paul, 1994:5). UNESCO regarded tourism as a basic instrument as a basic instrument of education.

The 19th century dictionary defines 'tourist as a person who travels for pleasure of travelling out of curiosity and because he has nothing better to do. The term 'tourist' the oxford dictionary tells us, was used as early as the year 1900. According to the Dictionary Universal the 'tourist' is a person who makes a journey for the sake of carousing, for the fun of travelling, or just to tell others that he has travelled "one who makes a tour or tours, especially, one who does this for recreation or who travel for pleasure. In the early nineteen century, the term 'tourist' assumed a meaning of the object of interest, scenery or the like" (Bhatia, 1994).

The world tourism organization defines tourists as people who "travel and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourism has become a popular global leisure active related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited." Until 1950 concept of tourism was unknown. 1950, Nepal established a tourist department board under the department of industry to develop tourism industry throughout the country.

Joshi (2008) in his research article "socio-economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal" published in the book "Reading in Rural Tourism" edited by Upadhyay Rudra, has explained that tourism is a key resource for sustainable socio-economic development. Tourism provides the best platform for the business of local foods, customs and handicrafts. It helps in business promotion and income generation by preserving the indigenous knowledge and skill. Conservation through tourism is possible. And tourism is an only sector where invisible things like social values, norms, traditions, folk-stories do mean money. Heritage site management is very important. Nepal's mystique nature and unique culture are the major products in terms of tourism attractions. Since long tourism has been a major source of foreign exchange earnings and the gross domestic product (GDP). Apart from this, it has been creating significant employment opportunities and many other direct and indirect benefits have been generated for the country. Similarly it helps to uplift the lifestyle of the locals.

Ojha (2009), in his article "Challenges of Tourism in Nepal" has discussed Nepal as an unanimous Shangrila for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climatic zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal's biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and altitudinal variations. Nepal's combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and natural beauty is not utilizing properly same of the identified problems in the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centres, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-Nepali in tourism business. These are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly. Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number). Manipulating data's and interpreting as an increment but really falls or other hand. Government and tourism business persons, now a days are only seeking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concerned with decreased number. Nepal will be grateful only if quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore government, its authority, concerned departments and concerned stakeholders must think for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

Upadhaya (2006), in his article entitled "Tourism and Regional Development" posted on "Vision of ECOSS" that there is a positive impact of tourism on economy of Nepal. It is also observed that it is established as one of the important sector of Nepalese economy. Its contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, revenue to government and employment generation is increasing. The present trend of tourism development does not seem to be satisfactory despite the effort of government and private sector. Tourism has helped to promote contacts between the people of Nepal

and other countries. This phenomenon has helped to bring changes in the urban and urban life of Nepalese people. Environmental issue is one of the most concerned issue about tourism in Nepal because most environment of Himalayan mountains and hills. Thus, efforts should be to minimize negative effects of tourism on cultural and environment and to maximize its positive effects for the development of the economy.

Pradhanang, S.B. (1993), in his doctoral dissertation on tourists' consumption pattern and its impact in Nepal, found that correlation between occupation wise per capita per day tourist expenditure and average length of stay was 0.066. Between accommodations wise per capita per day tourist expenditure and average length of stay was- 0.907, between purposes of visit wise per capita per day tourist expenditure and average length of stay was 0.476 and between per capita per day tourist expenditure and average length of-stay was 0.618. Also per capita per day tourist expenditure in relation to average length of stay was relatively elastic. mostly negative, from 1974/ 73 to 1987/ 88. Probing into capacity utilization to hotels in relation to tourist's length of stay. He came to the conclusion that Nepal's hotels are underutilized, as their average annual capacity utilization during 1974 to 1987 stood at 38.13 percent. He suggests that hotels can be utilized fully by creating excellent hotel accommodation facilities of different levels low price, moderately priced and high priced to cater to tourists visiting for different purposes. He also points out that the average length of stay of tourists should be extended by increasing various tourist attractions like recreational and sports facilities (pony riding, excursions, hiking, wildlife watching etc).

Shrestha, H.P. (1998). in a doctoral study enquiring inter and assessing tourism marketing tourist initiated by Nepal, says that in the 1960 s the average length at stay was only three days with the gradual popularity of trekking and expedition to tourist destinations. The length at stay of tourists has also increased notably. His survey showed tourists to be highly satisfied with their visit and have realized expected goals, indicating the potential for further tourism development in Nepal. But he also that Nepal's marketing efforts may not have been adequate and significant improvements are necessary, as 67.8 percent of tourists surveyed friends and relatives were their main source of information on Nepal. He asserts that tourism marketing is unorganized, unprofessional and poor. He found promotional expenses, as of 1997/98,

inadequate to create a "favourable niche" for till in the world tourism market. Moreover much of the spending was made in Nepal indicating that Nepali promotional efforts many not really have reached the targeted markets adequately citing his Finding that YOUFISTS, generally, plan their visit six month or more in advance, he suggests that promotional plans and programs should each generating markets 6 -12 months in advance to ensure that they select Nepal as destination.

Shrestha Pushpa (1999) mainly concerned with the problems and prospects to tourism Nepal. Beside this it also analyzed the trend of foreign domestic predicts. Her study identify the basic problems of tourism in the basis of its contribution to national economy, status of tourism review of the planning and policies of the government and as visualized by both tourist and the expert in the simple. She pointed out Nepal has not been able to and diversity new tourism products. Her study found between the age of 16 to 45 establishing Nepal as a detonation for the young and adults and mainly dominated by male is visitors. The tourist generating regions are Asia and Western Europe. Out of them primary generating countries are India, Japan, USA, France, Germany and Australia. Shrestha put forward that the role of tourism in economic development is significant. The net earnings from tourism are greater than some other sectors.

Tourism master plan formulated by Ministry of Commerce and Industry (1972) has focused the potentiality of sightseeing and trekking as well as combination of both. This plan provides and comprehensive policy suggestion for the tourism sector. It was first detail documents for tourism in Nepal. Tourism master plan has provided guideline for tourism development In Nepal. The plan shows the potentiality of sightseeing tourism trekking tourism, recreating oral tourism as well as internal pilgrims in the country.

Upadhaya, Rudra (2006) present on NTTR opines that regional imbalance can be removed through various measures related to tourism. He further states that tourism has tremendous growth potential as it stimulates the growth of overall economy. Tourism offers an opportunity for foreign exchange at a low social cost. It can help in solving chronic economic problems like unemployment, regional disparity and poverty in less developed countries. The economically backward region as an

attraction to the tourist. Both the developed and developing countries have been already realized tourism development could be a proper means through development of tourist centre strategy for overall development of Nepal. Hence, tourism industry is no doubt a means of sustainable and regional development of each.

Baskota and Sharma (2000) submitted a report called "Village Tourism in Sirubari Implications for sustainability. It is closely material for this study. The concept of rural tourism in one of the home stages with an emphasis on interacting the living with the host community. It offers the visitors an opportunity to experience natural social and cultural as main tourism producer. They further have described the problem confronting mountain tourism may be characterized conceptually in different ways. The carrying capacity of the mountain area have often been over loaded leading the degradation of the natural environment sustainability of mountain tourism is at stake and management has been weak and inadequate. It is therefore necessary to demonstrate how these conceptual issues are linked and then be able to show their empirical usefulness. Using the village tourism program Sirubari such on basis for the creation of guidelines for replication similar approaches to tourism in other parts of the rural area in Nepal and elsewhere in Hindu Kush Himalayan.

Ghimire, Pushpa (2008) has studied on "Problems and Prospects of Rural Tourism in western Development region with special reference to Gulmi district". She mentions that in the scenario of low productivity in agricultural sector, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country as well as Gulmi district. It has comparative advantages than other industries such as it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period. Similarly, to give return it can involve the lower strata of the people of all ecological zones, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimensions of life like culture, environment, nature and behaviour of people. It fulfills basic requisites of development such as; it adjusts with decentralization and good governance, open base for greater "role of women as partners for development and space for gender equality. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and a socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Western Development Region is a repository of nature and living “culture with immense potentialities for rural tourism. The whole Western Development Region has been a role model for rural tourism development in the country. Ghandruk, Dhampus, Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaon are some of the well-known and well established rural tourism destination of the country. However there are a number of places in the Western Development Region -with virtually untapped tourism potentials.

Karki (2009) has explained that Nepal possesses many tourism products which are different from many countries. Nepal's development in tourism sector is attributed to her identity a beautiful small and above all, as a country of profound peace and tranquillity in term of natural flora and fauna and the hospitality of her native people inhabited in the lowest to highest land of the world. Though secular by state definition \ declaration but identified as only Hindu Nation in the world with religious harmony among different communities as the birth country of lord Budhha, the apostle of peace, and also due to the fact that the Mt Everest, the highest peak of the world is situated in this country are additional points of attraction for the visitors to this Himalayan Nation. He has also stated that the inflow of the tourists unfortunately, changed during past few years to different direction detrimental to the promotion of tourism with few lights in the cloud. These years are marked as the period of uncertainty, political instability, lack of law and order, rampant corruption that has\had adversely affected tourism industry in the country. He emphasizes that harnessing water resources that the country is blessed with and developing tourism are the two immediate options available for Nepal in her quest for all round development and to uplift quality of life of Nepalese people. Thus Nepal needs to develop the tourism industry as an instrument to meet growing requirement of her increasing population, unfavourable balance of payment with her trading partners mainly the southern neighbour.

Upadhyay (2008) talks about different aspects of rural tourism. He talks that rural tourism is Nepal's oil. Without it Nepalese economy will suffer. Self-help is the best way. We are always told “we are landlocked, small and very poor people”. This is not the case. We might not have enough money but we have culture, customs, family values and support and mountain environment that are probably the best in this planet. Further, Nepal has enough potentialities which mainly come from the bio- diversity

and cultural diversity in rural communities. We have natural and cultural resources and people are determined to make new Nepal i.e. prosperous, justice based and all inclusive. What we lack is stability, peace and Charismatic leadership with vision, courage and commitment

Rural tourism is the key to poverty alleviation . The social sector spending is at the centre of public finance the state has to ensure that people have access to productive education , health and clean safe environment . it is possible only through tourism and more particularly community based rural tourism as it is in practice in Sirubari, Bandipur and Ghalegaun.

In Nepal tourism holds greater importance in socio-economic sector. Nepal Government Tourism Statistics (2006) shows that it had 0.9% and 9.8% contribution respectively in gross domestic production (GDP) and in foreign exchange earnings (FEE), when total tourist arrival was 383926. In 2007, the arrival number has touched 526326. However, it is said that the calculation of tourism's contribution in GDP and FEE is not convincing. It neglects the contribution of airlines and Indian Visitors expenditure to travel receipt. The data of Nepal Government is just a ratio of foreign exchange earnings to corresponding GDP, never a value addition in totality. If this were added to the travel receipt to encompass all the main sectors of tourism and their ratio to other components, their values would have become considerably heavier (Pokharel; 2004).

Tourism is a key resource for sustainable socio-economic development. Tourism provides the best platform for the business of local foods, customs, and handicrafts. It helps in business promotion and income generation by preserving the indigenous knowledge and skill. Conservation through tourism is possible. And tourism is an only sector where invisible things like social values, norms, traditions, folk-stories do meant money. It has both negative and positive aspects. Recommendation section illustrates that positive impacts should be maximized and negative ones should be minimized. Heritage Site Management is very important. Benefit of tourism must be trickle down to the larger circle to make it a sustainable. (Upadhyay; 2008)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

This research study will be worked to tourism and its socio-economic status of Pharping. So, the important tourism destination is being selected such as Dakshinkali temple, Gorkhanath temple, Sheshnarayan Temple, Gopaleshwor Temple and Bajrayogini Temple.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

This study will be based on quantitative and qualitative by nature. The present study will be used both primary and secondary data.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

3.3.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary data will be collected through fieldwork, responses to tourists, hotels operators and local government bodies are regarded as main sources of field information. In ordered to collect the required and relevant primary data from the sample units as following tools.

- a) Questionnaire method
- b) Interview method
- c) Observation method

3.3.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary data will be collected through National Planning Commission, Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation, Nepal Tourism Board, Dissertations, Journals, Magazines, Tourism related association, Economic Survey, TU Central Library, VDC Profile of Pharping.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

All necessary data will be collected from different sources. The data will be collected by using the technique of interview, questionnaire, observation and interview with tourist, hotel and lodges and key informants.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

It will not be possible to take detailed survey of tourist, hotel and lodges and their behaviour of the field due to various problems like limitation of time, lack of human resources. Thus, 50 sample size has been taken from tourists by accidental sampling method and 45 sample size has been taken from different operators by simple random sampling method and 5 sample has been taken from hotel operators by self decision method.

3.6 Presentation of Data

The collected data through various instruments and sources will be compiled and presented in the form of

- a) Tabulation

3.7 Analysis of Data

Collected information or data will be analyzed from both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The quantitative data will be presented in terms of percentage, average, and frequencies. And qualitative data are analyzed in descriptive way.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction

Pharping is an ancient renowned city situated in southern region of Kathmandu, Pharping VDC stretches from 85°85' east longitude to 27°36' north latitude. It was the name "Shikharapur Mahanagari (Metropolitan city)" which was recognized as an independent state with 48000 people in ancient time. So "Shikharapur" is an ancient name of Pharping village. Shikharapur was independent Newari state when Gopaleshwor temple was in the middle of Pharping; It was an established state at that time when Kathmandu valley was a lake. It is said there was no existence of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. Later Goddess Manjushree cut the Chovar gorge and the water of valley flowed outside then other valley became suitable to stay. Hence, Pharping has its own ancient history, so it is considered as a history of village. It's also said that Great Gurus of Hinduism and Buddhism get enlightened at Pharping. It's also famous as a religious place; Great Guru Padmasambhava got enlightened at Asura cave Gorakhanath and Sheshnarayan cave at Pharping. It's important religious place for Buddhist pilgrimages as well.

Pharping village was included in Lalitpur district up to 2017 BS. Now Pharping is in Kathmandu district. It's recognized as area no 15 of Kathmandu district development committee and 10 no. election area.

Pharping is situated at the border of Kathmandu district. Lalitpur district lies to east, Makwanpur at south and west and Kirtipur Municipality lies to North

It's a growing city. It consists of 6 VDC's namely Sheshnarayan, Chalnakhel, Setidevi, Dakshinkali, Talku Dundechaur and Chhaimale. The population of Pharping is approximately 40000 according to the survey of 2010.

Pharping has mixed demography which includes Newar, Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Magar, Rai, Gurung, so called Dalit etc. Pharping consists of typical Newari village. Newari language, culture, history are model for this village.

Pharping has very suitable environment for residence .Pharping has green forest at upland , resident area in middle and agriculture land in lowland. So it's an Adarsha Basti by nature. It has neither hot nor cold environment.

Being a part of capital city all VDCs are not well facilitated. We can experience all environments of city, village and rural areas in Pharping at a glance. We can give examples of Kerabari Village of Chhaimale VDC, some villages of Talku like Dadikhel, Napu are in such critical condition that people can't imagine. But when we see Pharping it's a growing city.

Religious temples like Goddess Dakshinkali, Asura cave, Gorakhanath , Sheshnarayan temple, Gopaleshwor , Bajrayogini , Gumba etc are established in Pharping , so it's famous for tourism as well.

The economy of Pharping depends on agriculture, services, business and tourism. Because of increment in Buddhist and Hindu tourists economy of Pharping has drastically uplifted in recent years. Moreover, modernization in agriculture also played a vital role in economy.

Pharping is now being facilitated day by day. We have more than 1000 PSTN telephone lines, 2000 household water taps, adequate community and private boarding schools, 10+2 and bachelor level college. It's also facilitated with market place, cable television and cyber cafes. Pharping has residential lodges, Hotels, cafe, restaurants and resorts for national and international tourists.

Pharping is famous for first Hydropower station, Chandra Jyoti Bidhut Griha. It was the Nepal's first Boarding school Tribhuvan Adarsha Boarding School is also located at Pharping. It's also famous as summer place at Rana regime.

Pharping is recognized for Naspati fruits. Another rare fruit Lapsi is also found in remarkable quantity in Pharping because the environment suits for these two fruits especially.

4.2. Introduction of VDC's of Pharping

Chalnakhel VDC

Boundary Linked with:	North-Kirtipur Municipality, west- Talku Dundechaur VDC, south- Setidevi VDC and East – Kirtipur Municipality.
Area	: 5.81 Sq. Km.
Population	: 4146
Land features	: Mountainous, slope from north to south
Agriculture	: Food crop: Rice, Wheat , Maize, Millet , Buckwheat Cash crop: Lapsi, Pear and Cucumber, Oilseeds, Soya bean.
Vegetable	: Different types like cauliflower, carrot, potato, Green items, pumpkin, soya bean etc.
Tourism Area	: Champadevi Height, Hattiban Danda, Southumkea hill
Religion	: Hindu- 50%, Buddhist- 44% , Christian- 5%, Other-1%
Infrastructure	: Road – 3km black topped, 10 km gravelled Communication: Telephone – landline, CDMA, Cell phone, internet, TV, Radio etc. School: Secondary -1 (Champadevi Secondary School) Lower Secondary School-2 (Chalnakhel & Asian School) Primary – 1 (Pancharatna Balbatika) Health: Primary health centre of southern belt Ktm Electricity: every household Transport: bus service for Ktm, private vehicles
Pilgrimages	: Hindu: Champadevi, Panchakanya, Hateshwor Buddhist: Bosan urgen tsyoling & Chalnakhel Gumba Christian: protestant church
NGOs/CBOs	: Youth clubs, Local Groups, Sport Clubs etc.
Education situation	: 90% literate, 10% illiterate

Table 1
Main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	40
Wheat	5
Maize	15
Millet	1
Potato	5
Vegetable	9

Source: Introduction of VDCs of Kathmandu District (2010)

Table 2
Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman, Chhetri	1825	44.02 %
Newar	441	10.63 %
Tamang	218	29.39 %
Magar	446	10.76 %
Dalit	111	2.68 %
Other	105	2.52 %

Source: Introduction of VDCs of Kathmandu District (2010)

Table 3
Production of fruits (in metric tons)

Fruits	Production
Loppsy	2
Orange	1

Source : Introduction of VDCs of Kathmandu District (2010)

Setidevi VDC

Boundary Linked with:	North-Chalnakhel VDC, East- Lalitpur District, west – Sheshnarayan VDC and South – Dakshinkali VDC.
Area	: 35 Sq. Km.
Population	: Total-4313 Male- 2158 Female- 2155
Land features	: sloppy mountainous (north to south)
Settlement	: mainly at northern sloppy side
Occupation	: Agriculture, job, business
Religious Places	: Setidevi Temple, Radha Krishna Temple, Champadevi Paw, Ganesh Temple, Buddhist Gumba
Infrastructure	: Road –black topped-2.5km, gravel-4.5km, muddy-10km Communication: Telephone – PSTN, CDMA, GSM/CDMA, Cell phone, internet, post office, facilities available. School: Secondary -3 (Kamdhenu, Khokana Jana, Setidevi) Lower Secondary -3 (Balsudhar, Ganesh, Junkiri) Primary – 1 (Aryatara) Health: community clinic-1, Sub health post -1, Leprosy Hospital-1
Cast combination	: Chhetri, Brahmin, Newar, Magar, Tamang
NGOs/CBOs	: Hattiban social service committee, youth club-2
Crop	: Rice, Maize, Wheat vegetables, fruits etc.
Education situation	: 53.2% literate, Educated- 23.2%, illiterate-26.6%

Table 4

Distribution of main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	40
Wheat	7
Maize	20
Potato	5
Vegetable	10

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district(2010)

Table 5

Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman, Chhetri	2415	56 %
Newar	932	23 %
Tamang	298	9.91 %
Magar	194	4.5 %
Dalit	345	8 %
Other	68	1.59 %

Source: Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Sheshnarayan VDC

Boundary Linked with: North-Kirtipur Municipality and Chalnakhel VDC, west- Talku Dundechar VDC, south- Dakshinkali VDC and East– Setidevi VDC.

Area : 5.11 Sq. Km.

Population : Total-4328

Land features : Mountainous, slope from north to south

Natural Resources : Forest: Deciduous mixed and coniferous pine dominated

(Near about 180 hector)

Water: Natural spring (Sheshnarayan Kunda, Naumule)

Land: Semi fertile mountainous soil

Agriculture	:	Food crop: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millet, And Buckwheat Cash crop: Lapsi, Pear and Cucumber, Oilseeds. Vegetable: Different types eg. Cauliflower, carrot, potato, tomato, Green items, pumpkin, soybeans
Religion	:	Hindu- 50%, Buddhist- 40% , Christian- 5% , Other-5%
Infrastructure	:	Road – 5km black topped, 11 km gravelled Communication: Telephone – landline, CDMA, mobile service, internet, Fax, TV, Radio etc. School: Higher Secondary -2 (Arunodaya, Tribhuwan) Secondary School-1 (Cardinal) Primary – 1 (Dollu primary) Campus-1 (Shikharapur) Health: sub health post -1 Private drug shop -2 Co-operative: Multipurpose-3 (Shivashakti, Mata Dakshinkali, Nava Gramin) Post office : Pharping Post office-1 Hostel: Kar Gereold Bal Niketan (boys and girl)
Pilgrimages	:	Hindu: Sheshnarayan, Bajrayogini, Ganesh saraswoti, Kalindevi, Balkumari, Mahalaxmi
Tourists Area	:	Champadevi Height, Neupane Danda, Asurahill, Sheshnarayan mandir
NGOs/CBOs	:	A school for community, Youth clubs, Local Groups, Sport, Clubs etc
Cast combination	:	Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Damai, Kami, Newar
Economic Activities	:	Farming, Business, Job (Gov/Private/animal husband etc.

Table 6

Distribution of main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	15-20
Wheat	10
Maize	8
Potato	2

Source: Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Table 7

Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman-Chhetri	1515	35 %
Newar	1731	40 %
Tamang	563	13 %
Magar	433	10 %
Dalit	43	1 %
Other	43	1 %

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Table 8

Production of fruits (in metric tons)

Fruits	Production
cucumber	10
pear	4
Lappsy	3

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Talku Dundechaur VDC

Boundary Linked with: North-Sheshnarayan VDC, south- Chhaimale VDC,
East- Dakshinkali VDC and West – Makwanpur
District.

Area : 11549 Sq. Km.

Population	:	Total - 3256
Land features	:	Sloppy Mountainous, 90% mountainous
Settlement	:	Mainly at northern sloppy side
Occupation	:	Agriculture, Business
Religious Places	:	Buddhist Gumba, Indrayani mai etc.
Cast Combination	:	Chhetri, Brahmin, Balami, Gurung, Tamang
Education Situation	:	82.28% literate, 17.72% illiterate
Infrastructure	:	Road –black topped-3km , graveled-10km, muddy-7 km Communication: Telephone –PSTN, CDMA, GSM/CDMA, mobile, internet, post office School: Secondary -1 (Setidevi) Lower Secondary School-2 (Kalidevi, Indrayani) Primary – 1 (Dakshin mahakali) Health: sub health post-1

Table 9

Main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	2-3
Wheat	2-3
Maize	20-25

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district

Table 10

Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman, Chhetri	732	22.51 %
Newar	690	21.22 %
Tamang	1536	47.17 %
Magar	121	3.71 %
Dalit	20	0.61 %

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district

Table 11

Production of fruits (in metric tons)

Fruits	Production
cucumber	10
pear	9
Lappsy	10

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Dakshinkali VDC

Boundary Linked with:	North-Sheshnarayan VDC, West- Seti Devi VDC/Lalitpur district, West- Talku Dundechour VDC and South– Lalitpur district.
Area	: North South 4603 Sq. Km
Population	: Total- 12,541
Land features	: Sloppy mountainous.
Settlement	: Mainly at northern sloppy side
Occupation	: Agriculture, Job , Business
Religious Places	: Dakshinkali , Dhamkeshwori, Gopaleshowar, Panjal Ganesh , Kamal Pokhari, Buddhist Gumba
Cast Combination	: Chhetri , Brahmin, Newar, Tamang
Infrastructure	: Road: blacktoped-4.5 km, graveled-10 km, muddy-30 Communication: Telephone- PSTN, CDMA, GSM/CDMA, Mobile, Internet, Post office. School- Higher Secondary-1 (Pharping) Secondary- 2 (Shikharapur, Green Hill) Primary – 3 (Badhbhairab, Balkumari, Mankamana) Health- Private Clinic, Sub health post-1, Hospital-1 (Manamohan Memorial Community Hospital-15 bed) , Aayurvedic Hospital Hotel/ Resort- Dakshinkali Village Inn. Ashoka Resort.
Tourist Palaces	: Dakshinkali , Gopaleswor
Education situation	: 70% Educated, 90% - Literate, 10% illiterate.

Table 12

Main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	50,000
Wheat	20,000
Maize	10,000
Millet	1000
Potatoes	500
Vegetable	1,000

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Table 13

Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman-Chhetri	3135	25 %
Newar	8590	68.5 %
Tamang	627	5 %
Other	188	1.5 %

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Chhaimale VDC

Boundry linked with :	North-Talku Dundechaur VDC, West- Phakhel VDC of Makwanpur, South-Lalitpur district , East- Dakshinkali VDC
Area :	9713.49 sq km
Population :	4950
Land feature :	Mountainous , sloppy , Eastern faced
Agriculture :	Food: Rice, Wheat, maize , millet , buckwheat etc Cash : oil seed , pear , cucumber , peach etc Vegetable: potato , Tomato , cabbage , cauliflower etc.
Religion :	Hindu-50%, Bhuddhist-45%, Christian-4%, other-1%
Infrastructure :	Road : black topped -10km, muddy-3km Communication: Land line/CDMA telephone, Mobile

School: Secondary -2 (Shree Krishna, Panchakanya)

Lower secondary – 1 (Ghyampadevi)

Primary- 1 (Shivashakti)

Religious Places : Katuwaldaha, Bhandarkharka, Chaukotdevi, Devithan.

Education situation : 95% - Literate, 39% Educated,

Table 14

Main Production of crops (in metric tons)

Crops	Production
Paddy	40
Wheat	20
Maize	50
Millet	5
Potatoes	3
Vegetable	7

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Table 15

Distribution of population by caste

Caste	Population	Percentage
Brahman-Chhetri	1609	32.5 %
Newar	39	2 %
Tamang	2722	55 %
Dalit	247	5 %

Source : Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

Table 16

Production of fruits (in metric tons)

Fruits	Production
Pear	40
Cucumber	20

Source: Introduction of VDC of Kathmandu district (2010)

4.3 Attractions of the area

Some important art and architecturally renowned temples, statues, places etc which provide enjoyment to the tourist taking them to the medieval period have been described below separately.

Dakshinkali Temple

Dakshinkali temple is situated at southern part of the Dakshinkali VDC. Dakshinkali temple is temple of goddess Durga. Dakshinkali temple lies between the two rivers Purnabati Ganga and Udharbati Ganga. It was constructed by Pratap Malla in Nepal sambat 744.

Sheshnarayan Temple

Sheshnarayan temple is situated at Sheshnarayan VDC. It is the temple of god Narayan. It is a one storied typical Nepalese temple. Behind this temple there are another god and goddess. In the main temple there are the three gods and goddess. They are Narshingha Narayan, Laxmi and Garuda. The temple of Sheshnarayan was constructed by Bhumi Dutt Varma.

Gopaleshwor Temple

Gopaleshwor temple is situated at eastern part of Dakshinkali VDC. It is outside the Pharping bazaar. Gopaleshwor temple is temple of god Mahadev. It is situated in a lonely peaceful place.

Bajrayogini Temple

Bajrayogini temple is located at Sheshnarayan V.D.C. It is outside the Pharping bazaar. The temple is three storied typical pagoda style. This temple is worshipped by both Hindu and Buddhist. Hindu called the goddess as Bajrayogini but Buddhist called Tara. It is situated in a lonely and peaceful place.

Gorakhanath Temple

Gorakhanath temple is located at Sheshnarayan VDC. It is the holy place of Buddhist. The monk Padmashambhav came to this place and made the meditation. This is outside the Pharping bazaar. It is also situated in a lonely and peaceful place.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Socio-economic Characteristic of Tourism

Different modes of facts have been brought together by the use of different research tools during field visit. The information collected from the tourists regarding their socio-economic aspects such as age, sex, expenditure pattern,, religion, nationality, education, duration of stay, purpose of visit, kind of transportation use to reach the study area etc. similarly, sociological information collected of the sampled local people of the area who have been engaged in activities associated with tourism have been presented and analyzed.

5.1.1 Tourist by sex and age

Tourist of different sex and age visited the area in different proportion. Age and sex also are important factors that determine the desire of visiting Table 17 gives the clear picture of number of tourists of different sexes and ages come to visit the study area during survey.

Table 17
Distribution of tourist by age and sex

Age	Sex				Total	Total
	Male	M %	Female	F %	No.	Percentage
Below 15 years	3	6	1	2	4	8
16-30 years	4	8	5	5	9	18
31-45 years	11	22	10	10	21	42
46-60 years	6	12	4	4	10	20
Above 60 years	3	6	3	3	6	12
	27	54	23	46	50	100

Source: field survey 2013

The table 17 reveals the fact that proportion of male tourist (54%) is higher than female (46%) which clears the higher desire of male towards visiting and freedom than female. Out of the 50 numbers of tourists the largest numbers (42%) were of 31

to 45 years and smallest (8%) below 15 years. Out of 80 numbers 18% were 16 to 30 years and 20% of the age between 46 to 60 years. Only 12% of the dependent age (above 60 years) was found to visit the area.

5.1.2 Vehicles used by tourists

Tourist use different kinds of vehicles to reach their destination. Similarly, tourist living in different place inside the valley use different types of vehicles to visit the preferred places. This below Table 18 gives a picture of the types of vehicles used by tourists.

Table 18
Distribution of tourist on the basis of transportation

Types of Vehicles	No. of tourist	Percentage
Travel Coach	10	20
Private Car	8	16
Taxi	12	24
Local bus	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 18 reveals the fact that out of the 50 numbers of total tourists 10 numbers (20%) had come by travel coach to visit the Pharping. Similarly out of 50 numbers of total tourist 8 (16%), 12 (24%) and 20 (40%) tourist were come by private car, taxi and local bus respectively. The highest number of tourist come by local bus reveals the fact that majority of tourists are come individually.

5.13 Tourist by Religion

Religion has separated people in different groups shaping their attitude and culture entities differently. The interest of visit of the people is also determine to some extent by the religion. The below table gives the number of tourist in group according to religion

Table 19
Distribution of tourist by religion

Religion	No. of tourist	Percentage
Christian	13	26
Jews	6	12
Muslim	2	4
Buddhist	26	52
Hindu	3	6
Total	50	100

Source : Field survey 2013

The table 19 shows that out of the 50 respondents 13 (26%) were of Christian where as 6 number (12%) were of Jews. Buddhist occupied 52% (26 numbers) and Muslim the least numbers (4%) where as Hindu 6% of the total respondents. As the Gorakhanath temple is the holly place of Buddhist so that they are found comprise more than half number of total tourist arrived.

5.14 Tourist by continent

The number of tourist come to visit Nepal from different continents in Nepal, tourist from Europe and America have found to come in larger number generally. The below table divided the tourist according to their continent.

Table 20
Distribution of respondents by continent

Continent	No. of tourist	Percentage
North America	14	28
Europe	18	36
Asia	8	16
Australia	6	12
South America	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 20 shows that highest numbers (36%) of respondents were from Europe where least (8%) from South America. Out of the 50 respondents 14 numbers (28%) were of North America, 8 (16%) of Asia and 6 (12%) of Australia.

5.1.5. Purpose of visit of tourist

People visit area with different purpose such as general visitors, research study, and pilgrimage to see the traditional culture etc .the below table shows the purpose of tourist come to visit the Pharping

Table 21
Distribution of respondents by the purpose of visit

Purpose	No. of tourist	Percentage
To see medieval art and architecture	14	28
General visitors (without specific purpose)	10	20
Research study	8	16
Pilgrimage	16	32
Other	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 21 clears that out of 50 respondents 14 (28%) were come to see the medieval art and architecture and 10(20%) were come as general visitor (without specific purpose). Out of 50 respondents 8 (16%) and 16(32%) were with the purposes of research study and pilgrimage respectively. 2 numbers of respondents of the total were came with others (for time pass to buy materials for mediation etc) purposes. Pharping is the holly place for both Buddhist and Hindus so that most of the tourists are come for religion.

5.1.6 Expenditure of tourists

For promotion of the tourism in the country and a tourist spots, expenditure of tourist plays a great role as the economic earning lure people towards tourism development activities. The table 22 clear the expenditure done by tourist in the Pharping per day.

Table 22
Expenditure pattern

Expenditure in Pharping per day	No. of tourist	Percentage
Rs 100-200	6	12
Rs 200-350	14	28
Rs 350-500	20	40
Rs 500-650	8	16
Rs 650-800	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 22 clears that out of 50 respondents that highest number (40%) expenses was in between Rs 350-500. While the lowest number (4%) had in between Rs 650-800. Out of 50 respondents 6 numbers (12%) had expenditure between Rs 100-200 while 14 numbers (28%) and 2 number (16%) had in between Rs 200-350 and Rs 500 - 650 respectively . It clears that the amount of expense of tourist in Pharping is low because of lack of the required entertainment facilities.

5.1.7 Duration of Stay

The amount of expenditure of the tourists is determined mainly by their length of stay in the tourist spot and in the country. No respondents were found to spend in the study area even a single night. So their length of stay only in the study area even a single night .So their length of stay only in Nepal could be measured which clears the below table no 23.

Table 23
Distribution of respondents by the duration of stay in Nepal

Length of stay (in days)	No. of respondents	Percentage
5 to 10 days	17	34
11 to 15 days	11	22
16 to 20 days	9	18
21 to 25 days	3	6
25 to 30 days	8	16
More than 30 days	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 23 shows that fall down in number with the raise in the numbers of days except in the 8 respondents. Out of 50 respondents 17 were found stayed in Nepal between 5 to 10 days while 11 were in between 11 to 15 days. The least number 2 were found lived in Nepal for more than 30 days and 9 for 16 to 20 days. The fourth largest numbers of respondents were found to live for 25 to 30 days while 9 respondents were found to live for 16 to 20 days.

5.2 Sociological study of local respondents

Local people who were associated with the tourism business had seen interviewed from the sociological point of view to get information about their diversified sociological aspects.

In this section total sampled local respondents (50) associated with different tourist business had been interviewed to find out their diverse sociological aspects. The samples has been taken by simple random sampling method.

5.2.1. Respondents by Religion

Nepal is renowned in the world as religious tolerance county. it is comprised of the people who believed in different types of religious such as Hindu, Buddhist , Muslim and Christian . The below table classified the local respondents according to their religious.

Table 24
Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	No. of respondents	percentage
Hindu	32	64
Buddhist	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 24 reveals that out of total respondents 32 numbers (64%) were of Hindu and 18 numbers (36%) were of Buddhist which shows that most of the Hindus and Buddhists are involved in tourism business rather than Muslim and Christian.

5.2.2 Respondents by ethnic group and caste

As Nepal is comprised of more than 64 number of ethnic groups and caste having their separate culture . The below table gives a picture of respondents on the basis of their caste and ethnic group.

Table 25

Distribution of respondents by caste ethnic groups

Caste	No. of respondents	Percentage
Newar	22	44
Lama	14	28
Chhetri	8	16
Tamang	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 25 clears that out of 50 respondents 22 numbers (44%) were found from Newar group while 14 numbers (28%) from Lama. Out of 50 respondents, 8 numbers (16%) and 6 numbers (12%) were of form Chhetri and Tamang respectively. It shows that most of the Newar are associated with tourism sectors.

5.2.3. Respondents by education

Education is a vehicle which plays a vital role in overall development of the country and a society. So, development of a place can be measured by measuring the level of education of its people. The below table 26 classified the respondents by the level of education.

Table 26

Distribution of respondents by the level of education

Education	No. of respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	2	4
Class 1 to 5	6	12
Class 6 to SLC	18	36
Intermediate	14	28
Bachelor Level	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 26 reveals that fact that out of the total respondents 96% were literate and only 4% illiterate. Out of 50 respondents, 2 numbers (4%) here illiterate while 6 number (12%) were found the level of education between classes 1 to 5. The largest numbers of respondents (36%) were found to have done education between 6 to SLC and the second largest (28%) were found studying intermediate level. Only 10 number of respondents (20%) were found to have done education of bachelor level and above. The information shows that under educated people are associated with tourism sector.

5.2.4. Respondents by age and sex

In business like other variables, age and sex also plays important role to get more profit. The below Table 27 shows the involvement of people according to the sex and age .

Table 27
Distribution of respondents by age and sex

Age	Sex				Total No.	Total Percentage
	Male	M%	Female	F%		
Below 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-30 years	9	18	2	4	11	22
31-40years	14	28	4	8	18	36
41-60 years	12	24	2	-	14	28
Above 60 years	7	14	-	4	7	14
Total	42	84	8	16	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 27 reveals that only 16% of female were involve in the business associated with tourism .Out of 50 respondents , the highest numbers (36%) involved in the tourism business were of age between 26 to 40 years . The second largest (28%) and third largest numbers (22%) were of age between 41 to 60 years and 16 to 25 years respectively. The people aged above 60 years also involved to tourism sector. According to the information most of the male are involve in tourism rather than temple and age between 21-40 years.

5.3 Prospects and problems of Tourism in Pharping

5.3.1 Prospects of Tourism

Pharping is a renowned historically important area situated in the southern part of the Kathmandu district. It is only 18 km south from the centre of Kathmandu and is an access to all kinds of vehicles like local bus, taxi and private car. The study shows that the major prospects associated with tourism are as given below.

Scenic Attraction:

Pharping is situated around the beautiful hills and lonely place. So, tourists can come here to enjoy a beautiful scene.

Cultural attraction:

The unique Newari culture just like their own type of dishes and uniform, folk and festival, old types of houses with beautiful architect wooden windows and door can lure the tourists.

Traditional art and architectural attraction:

The temples and houses of Pharping decorated with the unique wooden carving and the wonderful stone statue and temple of medieval period can wonder to all of today. Art and architecture of medieval period can bring men in the medieval period.

Hiking Route

The another attraction of tourist is hiking and they come for adventure to Pharping.

5.3.2 Problems of Tourism in Pharping

There are a lot of problems associated with tourism development in Pharping. There is not a recreational facilities. The major problems of tourism in Pharping are given below.

Infrastructural Problem

Inadequate physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourist without infrastructural facilities, development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the area; accommodation, accessibility, hospitality and amenities. The study shows that such facilities couldn't be

development in appropriate manner major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of rural tourism in Pharping are given below.

Transportation

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit destinations modern means of transportation is not available to all tourism destination of Pharping.

Accommodation:

Accommodation is another most effective factor in tourism industry .Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destination of Pharping . Some available lodges and hotels are located at Setidevi , Sheshnarayan and Dashinkali VDC . Hotel situated in Pharping are presented in table below.

Table 28
Hotels of Pharping

Name of Hotel	Situated VDC	Proprietor
Hattiban Resort	Setidevi	Thinchu Lama
New Dakshinkali Resort	Sheshnarayan	Ranga Nath Poudel
Family Guest house	Sheshnarayan	Babu Raja Shrestha
Village Inn	Dakshinkali	Naresh Man Dangol
Ashoka Resort	Dakshinkali	Balkrishna Shrestha

Source: Field survey 2013

Health Service Center

Although in Pharping, there is Manamohan Hospital and in VDCs, there are primary health services. They are not well equipped in terms of emergency and even for the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconvenience to the locals as well as tourist visiting. Therefore insufficient facilities of health services should be considered as a problem of rural tourism.

Electricity

Although the facilities of electricity on the whole VDCs. The causes of Load shading created the problem in the way of other facilities like telephone, internet and purification of tourism products.

Recreational Facilities

There should be sufficient bus parts, swimming pools, cultural programs and other additional facilities which are not available in Pharping.

Information centre and the Advertisement

Information centre should be established in tourist area. But there is no any information centre in Pharping. Tourist map and information of tourist is not available for tourist in Pharping.

Trained Guides

Trained guides are required to make the tourist interested to visit new explored tourism destination .The utilization of resources and benefit from them depends on the way they influence the tourists through proper guiding and explanation about unique tourist products. But there is lack of trained guide in Pharping.

5.4. Impact of tourism on the local society

Tourism industry does not only change in economic atmosphere but it brings a numbers of socio-cultural and environmental changes in local community. Tourist m in Pharping has brought a number of remarkable changes. Number of impacts of tourism upon local society could be observed. Economic, sociological and environmental impacts observed during the field survey have been described below.

Economic Situation

Tourist industry can bring profound economic changes of the tourist spot as well as of the whole nation. Tourism is a major economic earning sector of Nepal. If infrastructure necessary for the tourism is developed, it can play a vital role of the poverty alleviation.

In Pharping a profound changes in economic condition of the local people can be noticed .Several numbers of cottage industries associated with tourism have been running for the production of the indigenous tradition materials for tourists. These industry have given employment to the several numbers of local people at their homes lifting up their economic level in a dramatic way .In Pharping, there is several numbers of different types of shops established especially to sell the various kinds of cultural materials to the foreigners made in the cottage industries.

To find out the economic earnings of different shops, information collected from the sampled have been presented in tables below

Table 29

Income level of metal idol shops

Income Level (Per month)	No. of shops
Below Rs 20,000	5
Rs 20000-40000	7
Above 40,000	3
Total	15

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 29 shows that out of 15 shops 7 numbers had income between Rs 20,000-40,000 while 3 numbers of shops had income above Rs 40000 and 5 shops had income below Rs 20000.

Table 30

Income level of Paper and clothes painting shops

Income Level (Per month)	No. of shops
Below Rs 60,000	3
Rs 30000-60000	6
Above 60,000	4
Total	13

Source: Field survey 2013

Among the different kinds of cultural materials shops, paper and clothes painting shops are popular to the tourist. Tourists purchase these materials to give gift to their relatives as well as to decorate their house.

Numbers of shops that table 30 shows that out of 13 shops 6 largest income between Rs 30,000 to Rs 60,000.

Table 31
Income Level of Wooden material shops

Income Level (Per month)	No. of shops
Below Rs 1,000	6
Rs 10000-30000	8
Above 30,000	3
Total	17

Source: Field survey 2013

Wooden artefacts shops are also famous and popular among the tourists.

The table 31 shows the income pattern of wooden materials shops. Out of 17 shops 6 numbers of shops had income below Rs 10000. Similarly, 8 shops had income between Rs 10000 to Rs 30000 and 3 shops had income above Rs 30,000.

Table 32
Income Level of Hotel as well as salary of employees

Name of Hotel	Income Level	Salary of Employee
Hattiban Resort	20 Lakhs	10 Thousands
New Dakshinkali Resort	60 Thousands	6Thousands
Family Guest House	20 Thousands	5 Thousands
Village Inn	80 Thousands	8 Thousands
Ashoka Resort	20 Thousands	5 Thousands

Source: Field survey 2013

Above mention hotels are renowned hotels of Pharping. There are many hotels in Pharping but out of hotel only 5 renowned taken for sample.

The table 32 shows that the income of Hattiban Resort in one month is 20 Lakhs on an average and salary of salary of one person is Rs 10 thousands on an average. Similarly, the other hotel's income and salary on an average are given in the table.

The employment generated by shops and hotels are shown in below table.

Table 33
Employment generated by Different shops and hotels

Name	No. of employee
Metal idol shops	27
Paper and clothes painting shops	14
Wooden material shops	32
Hattiban Resort	35
New Dakshinkali Resort	10
Village Inn	15
Family Guest House	5
Ashoka Resort	3
Total	141

Source: Field survey 2013

The table 33 shows that employment generated by tourism sector. Out of 141 employee 68 numbers of employee related to the hotel sector of tourism while 32 numbers of employees related to wooden material shops and 27 were related to the metal idol shops. The least employees were related to paper and clothes painting shops.

Social Impact

Tourist has bought a lot of changes in Pharping. The people of the area has changed in their life style and the land of became very expensive. The change was not noticed

among the older in dressing style as they were seen in the area in the traditional dress. But the changes in the behaviours and language could be observed.

The younger used the modern dresses like shirt, pant, half pant and frock, Kurtha-Surwal etc , Instead of traditional dresses like Daura-Suruwal , Gunyu-Cholo, Haaku-Patashi etc.

Some traditional industries like mud pot making, wood carving, clothes and paper painting etc are still continuing as the major cottage industries associated with tourism.

Along with positive changes it had also brought negative changes in the attitude and behaviour of some people like begging, stealing etc.

The most remarkable change observed during field survey was changes occurred among the youth in music and songs. The youth more noticed nearly completely transferred into the modern western music and western style pop songs giving up their old traditional music and songs.

Environmental Impact

The tourism has not brought only social and economic changes but also brought remarkable environmental changes. Because of tourism industry the tourism places have been kept clean. The daily wastage and dirty of houses are managed properly. The people seemed clean and tidy.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However, Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector the condition of having no aboard resource for industrial development tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and is guide unemployment prevailing in the county Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in rural areas already rich in natural and cultural resources. It has comparative cost , it takes two gestation period to five returns it can involve women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all dimension of life like , culture , environment nature , behaviour of people . Tourism also has very significant contribution to Gop, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effects. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

Although the contribution of tourism for the development of national economy is significantly high, people of Nepal's rural area have yet not been able to create must benefit from it. This study was carriage out to assess the impacts of rural tourism on the development of rural community. The researcher aims to find out the diversified socio-economic aspects of tourism & local people associated with tourism business and impacts of tourism in social and economic aspects of the local society.

Pharping was the universe of the study and tourists visiting the area during field survey were the universe. 50 numbers of tourist and 50 numbers of respondents were selected by using accidental sampling and simple random sampling research tools respectively. Secondary as well as primary data were collected to accomplish the study. Interviews with structured open – ended questionnaire, semi – participants observation tools for the collection of primary data during field survey were applied.

The collected data were re-checked, processed, classified, analyzed and presented by using simple statistical tools such as tabulation, percentage etc. Both descriptive as well as exploratory research design were used to present qualitative and quantitative data.

6.2 Conclusion

From the available data information and researcher's observation along with the interpretations and discussion in the proceeding section, now it is obvious that Pharping has a very high prospect and promising future for tourism development. If all tourist spots of Pharping are developed. Creation of a tourism infrastructure is expected to result in an increased flow of tourist which would create demand for various local products for the consumption of tourist arriving in Pharping. This is expected to create various types of production opportunities for income and employment generation. The information of research is drawn from questionnaire survey, interview and literature review to make it more reliable and authentic.

The highest numbers of tourist (40%) were found to reach Pharping by local bus while lowest (16%) by private vehicles. The ratio of male visitors was found higher (54%) than female visitors (46%). The ratio of tourist according to age was found highest (42%) aged between 31 to 45 years while lowest (8%) below 15 years. the highest numbers of tourist (52%) were found Buddhist following Christian Jews , Muslim , Hindu 26% , 12%, 4% and 6% respectively . The highest numbers of tourist (36%) were from Europe following North America, Asia, Australia and South America continents 28%, 16%, 12% and 8% respectively. 32% of tourist were found to visit the area being pilgrimage while 28% and 20% visitors as to see medieval art and architecture and general visitors respectively . The highest numbers of tourists (40%) were found spend between Rs 350-500 while only 4% were fond spend Rs 650 to 800 in Pharping. Highest numbers of tourist (34%) were found to stay in Nepal for short times (5 to 10 day) while long times (more than 1 months) were found (4%) lower numbers.

The local respondents who were associated in different tourism oriented business were found 64% Hindu and 36% Buddhist. Out of 50 total respondents 44% were Newars , 28% Lama, 16% Chhetri and 12% Tamang . 96% of the respondents were

found literate and only 4% illiterate. Only 20% were found done higher education. The involvement of female in the business was very low (16%) than male (84%).

6.3 Recommendations

To promote sustainable tourism development which could generate maximum alternative employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of Pharping or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of Pharping, the local and central government, need to concentrate of these points.

- i. Tourism spots should be widen and cleaned.
- ii. Recreational facilities should be developed.
- iii. Conduct mass awareness programs to create conducive environment for tourism development.
- iv. Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve site with historical and culture importance.
- v. Government assistance is required for promotion and infrastructural development.
- vi. Curbing population growth including provision of basic social services such as health, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and nutrition to improve quality of life.
- vii. Provide education and training activities that encourages local skill enhancement and natural resource management capacity of local people.
- viii. Nepalese type accommodation facilities should be built in the area of tourism destination.

Adaption and implementation of the above mentioned measured will lead to increase the number of tourist inflow significantly with comparatively high rate of retention that would ultimately contribute in the raising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural poor in Pharping.

REFERENCES

- Banskota , K. & Sharma , B. (2000) ,*Tourism for mountain community development , Cast Study Report on the Annapurna and Gorkha regions of Nepal.* Kathmandu: International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) , Center for Environment and Resource Studies (CREST).
- Bhatia, A.K. (1993), *Tourism Development Principles and Practices.* New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited
- Bhatia, A.K. (1994), *International Tourism,* New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited
- Bhatia, A.K. (2000), *Tourism Development Principles and Practices.* New Delhi; Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Ghimire, Puspa (2008) , *Problems and Prospects of Rural Tourism in Western Development Region with Special Reference to Gulmi District,* Unpublished M.A. thesis Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development , T.U.
- Gradon, Roman (2007), *Nepalese Tourism: The Challenges,* Kathmandu: Nepal Association of Travel Agents (NATA).
- Joshi, Deepak R. (2008), *Socio Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal order or Paradox in Upadhyay R.(ed),* Reading in Rural Tourism, Kathmandu: Sunlight Publication.
- Khatri, Nir Bahadur (2009), *Tourism in Nepal Prospect and Constraints Nepal Rastra Bank Samachar,* Kathmandu: Neapal Rastra Bank, 54th Anniversary Special Issue .
- Ojha, Niranjan (2009), *Challenges of Tourism in Nepal,* Village Tourism for Poverty Alleviation, Kathmandu: Village Tourism Promotion Forum (VITOF) Nepal.
- Phulara, Siddha Raj (2009), *Problems and Prospects of Religious Tourism in the Khaptad Region,* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U.
- Pokhrel, N. (2004), *Tourism Not Down,* The Kathmandu Post , July 27

- Pradhanaga , S.B. (1993) , *T.U. Tourism Consumption Pattern and Its' Economic Impact in Nepal*, Ph.d Dissertation , T.U.
- Pradharanga , S.B. (2000) *Tourist Consumption Pattern and Its Economic Impact in Nepal* , Delhi: Adroit Publisher .
- Shrestha, H.P. (1998) , *Tourism Marketing in Nepal* , Unpublished Ph.d Dissertation, T.U. Kathmandu.
- Shrestha , H.P. (2000) *Tourism in Nepal: Marketing Challenges* , India: Nirala Publication.
- Shrestha, Pushpa (1992), *Tourism in Nepal Problems and Prospects*, Unpublished (Ph. D.) Thesis, Submitted to Banaras Hindu University.
- Shrestha, Suman (2002), *A socio-economic study of tourism in Patan Darbar Square Area* , Unpublished M.A. thesis , Submitted to Patan Multiple Campus.
- Upadhyay, Rudra (2003), *A Study Of Tourism as A Leading Economic Sector of Nepal*, Unpublished Ph.d. Thesis Lackonow Univesity.
- Upadhyay, Rudra and Agrawal Manoj Kumal (2006), *Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal*, New Delhi: Northern Book Center.
- Upadhyay, Rudra (2001), *A Study of Rural Tourism in Nepal Measure to Minimize the Negative Impact*, Submitted to Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Kathmandu.
- Upadhya , Rudra (2008), *Reading in rural tourism* , Kathmandu : Sunlight Publication
- WTO (2002), *Tourism and Poverty Alleviator*, Madrid Spain: World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Questionnaire for Tourists

1.
 - (i) Nationality
 - (ii) Sex: Male Female
 - (iii) Age:
 - (iv) Religion
2. What is the purpose of visit?
 - (i) Pilgrims
 - (ii) To see the medieval art & architecture
 - (iii) General visitors (just visiting without and specific purposes)
 - (iv) Research study
 - (v) Others
3. What transportation did you use to come here?
 - (i) Travel Coaches (ii) Taxi
 - (iii) Private car (iv) Local bus
4. Is it your first visit this area?
yes No
5. How long would you stay here?
.....
6. What would be your approximate expenditure in Pharping?
.....
7. What attracted you in Pharping?
.....
8. Do you thing to come back again?
.....
9. What should be done to promote the tourism in Pharping?
.....
10. What are the problems of Pharping ?
.....
11. What are the prospects of Pharping ?
.....

Questionnaire for the Hotel owners & Business man associated with tourism

- (i) Name of respondent (ii) Sex : Male Female
- (iii) Age: (iv) Religion:
- (v) Marital Status Education
1. (a) Name of the Hotel/Lodge or shop or cottage industry associated with tourism.
(b) Established year
(c) Number of employer
2. Where is your permanent address?
.....
3. What was your total income last year?
.....
4. Do you have any expect from government ?
.....
5. What kind of the problems do you face ?
.....
6. What should be done to promote the tourism in Pharping ?
.....
7. How many tourists come annually in your Hotel?
.....
8. How long do the tourists stay in your Hotel?
.....
9. Are there any problems of tourism in this area?
.....
10. What sorts of tourism impacts have you been feeling upon local society & environment of Pharping?
.....
11. Do you anything to tell at last?
.....