

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
GIS APPLICATION TO TOURISM PROSPECTS
IN AND AROUND TANSEN

A THESIS

Submitted to Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

In the Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the

Master's Degree in Geography

By

Ganga Maharjan

Central Department of Geography

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Kathmandu, Nepal

2010



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Central Department of Geography

Tel: 4330329

Fax: 4331319

E-mail: cdg@wlink.com.np

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by GANGA MAHARJAN entitled "GIS APPLICATION TO TOURISM PROSPECTS IN AND TANSEN" has been prepared under my supervision in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Geography. I recommend this thesis to the evaluation committee for examination.

Date: 2068/6/11

P. Nepal

Supervisor

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

GIS APPLICATION TO TOURISM PROSPECTS IN AND TANSEN

Head of the Department



Approved By

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to the Head of the Department, written over a horizontal line.

Internal Examiner

Pnepal

External Examiner

Ushreshta

Dissertation Committee

Acknowledgements

This Study on “***GIS Application to Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen***” as a dissertation is submitted to the Central Department of Geography, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University for the partially fulfillment of Master’s Degree in Geography.

This Study would have been incomplete and less worthy without the continuous inspiration and guidance provided by my respected teacher and dissertation supervisor Associated professor Dr. Pashupati Nepal, Associate Professor of Central Department of Geography, T.U. Similarly, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Pushkar Kumar Pradhan, head of the Department. Specially thanks to the Sher Bahadur Gurung, Lecturer Central Department of Geography, and T.U. who support me for the use of GIS tool. I would like to extend my thanks to all the faculty members of CDG, who supported me to complete this research work.

I would like to express specially thanks for the Research Planning and Monitoring Department, Nepal Tourism Board and its members, Sudarshan Regmi, Lecturer Padma Kanya Multiple Campus, Bagbazar, Tribhuvan University and his family members at Palpa, and President of GETUP, Palpa, Dhruva Bogati and Manmohan Shrestha, Gyanu Raja Maharjan, associate with the Central Development of Geography, T.U.

I want to notify and thank to my respected father, mother, and family members who inspire me at my study. I would like to express thank to sister and brother-in-law; Bina Maharjan and Devraj Karki for their support and for Khadak Bahadur Thapa, my classmate at Central Department of Geography, and my friend Ruku Kafle, for their special co-operation and support while finalizing this dissertation. Specially thank to the Anish Joshi, managing director of GENESIS and all member of GENESIS consultancy and also thank to Jeevan Dahal for his support.

Lastly but not the least, I am indebted to all the hotel owners, tourists and shopkeepers of Palpa, Tansen who have provided necessary information for this study.

If any credit that would be received. I shall happily share with all those mentioned above.

Ganga Maharjan

Contents

	Page
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Table of Contents</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>List of Figure</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>vii</i>
Chapter One: INTRODUCTION	1-4
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of Problem	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 Rationale of the Study	3
1.5 Limitation of the Study	3
Chapter Two: LITERATURE REVIEW	5-26
2.1 Theoretical Review	5
2.2 Studies on Tourism in the World	7
2.3 Government Efforts in Tourism Development	8
2.4 Empirical Studies on Tourism in Nepal	23
Chapter Three: METHODOLOGY	27-29
3.1. Selection of the Study Area	27
3.2 Source of Data	27
3.3 Methods of Primary Data collections	27
3.4 Data Processing and Analysis	29
3.5 Systematic Diagram of the Research Methodology	29

Chapter Four: PROFILE OF STUDY AREA	30-43
4.1 Physical setting	30
4.2 Social Setting	34
4.3 Economic Setting	38
4.4 Potential Tourism products income generation	40
4.5 Tourism Infrastructure and facilities	41
4.6 Road network and Accessibility	43
Chapter Five: BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TOURISM IN NEPAL	44-48
5.1 Major Attraction for Tourist in Nepal	44
5.2 Growth and Trend of Tourist Arrival	44
5.3 Mode of Transportation	46
5.4 Duration of the Tourist Stay	46
5.5 Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit	46
5.6 Age and Sex Composition of Tourist	47
Chapter Six: HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL ATTRACTION OF PALPA DISTRICT	49-59
6.1 Introduction	49
6.2 Historical Attraction	51
6.3 Cultural and Religious Attraction	52
6.4 Natural Attraction	58
Chapter Seven: TOURIST ARRIVAL IN TANSEN	60-64
7.1 Tourist Arrival	60
7.2 Source of Information about Tansen for Tourist	62
7.3 Route of Travel	63
7.4 Means of Transportation used by Tourist	63
7.5 Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen	64

Chapter Eight: MARKET LINKAGE	65-67
Chapter Nine: I/NGOs WORKING IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT PALPA DISTRICT	68-70
9.1 Introduction	68
9.2 Objectives of GETUP, Palpa	68
9.3 Role and Activities of GETUP, Palpa:	68
Chapter Ten: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS	71-74
10.1 Problems	71
10.2 Prospects	72
10.3 Level of Tourism Awareness amongst locals	73
Chapter Eleven: SUMMARY, CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMONDATIONS	75-77
11.1 Summary	75
11.2 Conclusion	76
11.3 Recommendations	77
BIBLIOGRAPHY	78-80
APPENDICES	81-92

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
1 Annual Temperature (°c) and Precipitation (m.m.) of Palpa District by Month	34
2 Population Composition of Palpa district by Various Ethnic Groups	35
3 Population Distribution by Age and Sex	36
4 Educational Status of the Palpa District	37
5 People Involved in Different Occupational Strategy in Palpa District	38
6 Potential Tourism Activities for Employment and Income generation	39
7 Bed Capacity of Different Hotels and Home stay in Tansen, Palpa	41
8 Tourist arrivals and Length of Stay in Nepal (1962-2008)	45
9 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit	46
10 Tourist Arrivals by Sex and Age Groups, 1998-2008	47
11 Tourist Arrival at Tansen	60
12 Seasonal Distribution of Tourist Arrival in Tansen and Nepal 2009	60
13 Tourist Arrival Records on Separate Hotels by Different Years (2005-2009)	61
14 Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit in Tansen	61
15 Sources of Information about Tansen for Tourist	62
16 Tourist Flow in Tansen Using the Various Routes	63
17 Means of Transportation Used By Tourist	63
18 Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen	64

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
1. Study Area	30
2. Drainage System in Palpa District	32
3. Land Use System in Palpa District	33
4. Population Composition of Palpa district by Various Ethnic Groups	35
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex in Palpa District	36
6 .Population Distribution in Palpa by gender (2002)	37
7. Educational Status of the Palpa District	38
8. People Involved in Different Occupational Strategy in Palpa District	39
9. Potential Tourism Activities for Employment and Income generation	39
10 .Bed Capacity of Different Hotels and Home stay in Tansen, Palpa	42
11. Accessibility of Motor able Road in Palpa District	43
12. Tourist Arrivals in Nepal and means of Transportation used by Tourist (1962-2008)	45
13 .Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in Nepal, (1998-2009)	47
14. Tourist Arrivals by Sex in Nepal	48
15. Tourist Arrivals by Age Group in Nepal, 2008	48
16. Historical and Cultural Places of Palpa District	51
17. Service Centers in Palpa District	59
18. Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in Tansen	62
19. Sources of Information about Tansen for Tourist	62
20. Tourist Flow in Tansen Using the Various Routes	63
21. Means of Transportation used by Tourist:	64
22. Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen	64
23: The medium of market network	65

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CDG	Central Department of Geography
CNN	Cable News Network
DDC	District Development Committee
DNC	Destination Nepal Campaign
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GET UP	Group for Environmental Tourism Upgrading
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoN	Government of Nepal
HMG	His Majesty of Government
HMTTC	Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centers
INGO	International Non Government Organization
IUOTO	International Union of official Travel Organizations
KIS	Key Information Survey
Km.	Kilometer
KML	Keyhole Mark Language
LTC	Leave Travel Concession
LRMP	Land Resource Mapping Project
Ms Excel	Microsoft Excel
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibition
NATHM	National Academy for Tourism and Hotel Management
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTC	National Tourism Commission
NTDP	Nepal Tourism Development Program
NIDC	Nepal Industrial Development Corporation
N	North
NS	Not Specified
NRS	Nepalese Rupees
NGO	Non Government Organization

NPC	Nepal Planning Commission
NAC	Nepal Airlines Corporation
Sq.km.	Square Kilometer
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
TU	Tribhuvan University
TDB	Tourism Development Board
UNDP	United Nations for Development Program
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee
WTO	World Tourism organization
ZTV	Zee Network Television
\$	Dollar

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The term ‘tourism’ involves so many facets of mankind beyond what it conventionally implies in normal expression stretching from a simple travel mission to a multipurpose odyssey incurring expenses by an individual or group and gaining income by the others. The Oxford Dictionary defines tourism as the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest. Obviously, tourism is a function of touring the places either of choice, interest or need. Therefore, it refers both as an act of pleasure and purpose.

The trend of movement of people from one place to another is as old as the human history. The purpose of the movement, however, is purpose specific and time responsive and also either location centered or directed. To put it in a conventional literary connotation, touring places of interest or study, work is tourism which involves business and trade purpose as well. Perceived it also previously in terms of religious, educational, trade and commerce, or with rulers’ political motivation like acquiring new territories, for expansion or any other forms of invasion purpose. Nowadays it forms an integral part of national development policy followed by subsequent service programmes that plays vital role in generating national income of many countries of the world. Some of the attributing factors leading to the promotion of tourism trade is because of the fact that the minds of human beings are always inquisitive and are found of new ideas, places, knowledge and exploring resources no matter whether for earning means to meet mere day today needs for the sake of their survival or for the accrual of unlimited material wealth to occupy a place of affluence or name and fame in the society they live in. Thus, the search of travelers could be either for educational purpose, pilgrims, political, diplomatic, military trade or commerce, socioeconomic development, adventurous, recreational/holidaying or such any other purposes. It is in pursuance to this kind human instinct that people have been moving to different destinations since the Stone Age to these days governed by information technology, trade and industry. Thus, travel from any place of origin to the place of destination with definite purpose is considered as tourism in real sense that demands high degree of professionalism as a service industry and trade which

serves the travelers with required service and desired facilities ultimately in promoting the interest of travelers themselves. Tourism, therefore, is a client based service industry that constitutes an inseparable component of national economy of almost all countries of the world. (Karki, 2009)

Nowadays many countries of the world have embraced tourism as major economic component of national development strategies/thrusts with a view to basically earning internally convertible foreign currency and expanding/promoting national image beyond the territories. Quite a few countries rely entirely on tourism as one of the key source of their national income, for other many countries this sector plays a supplementary and complementary role in earning foreign currency. The tourism trade is transacted even among the countries when/where there does not exist a cordial relation politically or diplomatically.

A client based trade or industry always would and should have its products to sale to its clients or customers. (Karki, 2009)

Thus a country or place needs first to have its products to the visitors be it a component of religious, scientific or historic importance- more so the creations of nation by herself.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tansen, a queen of hill is one of the places which Nepal Tourism Board is declared as five potential places (Khaptad National Park, Tansen, Janakpur, Terhathum, and Shree Antu) for the tourism. It has historical as well as cultural aspects. The area Tansen is famous for the Trekking, Mountaineering, Paragliding, Jungle Safari, and Sight-seeing.

There are several tourism sites like; Tansen, on the heart, and surrounding areas like Ranighat, Madanpokhara, Shreenagar, Palpa Durbar, Bhairabsthan, Kaligandaki River, Satyawati Lake, and so on. Tansen was developed as a market center and it was also famous for administrative center of Nepal in the history. After second half of Rana regime. This town served as a medium trade center between Butwal Humla, Jumla, Mustang, Doti, Salyan and Gulmi etc, which are trade centers located in mountain area. Tansen became accessible after the construction of Siddhartha highway linking Sunauli, with Pokhara. This road has increased the trading activities of Tansen which rose to the climax till 1972 (Kasajoo, 1988). However, during the last four decades side-roads of Siddhartha highway have been constructed between

Aryabhanjyang and Rampur, Naudanda and Baglung, Tansen and Tamghas and so on. As a result, Tansen has been changed as a local market and the volume of trade began falling dramatically restricting the trade activities to the local area. Nevertheless Tansen has enough prospects in developing tourism and helping to generate income for local people. In this context, this study has attempted to explore the tourism prospects in and around Tansen.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study are as follow:

- to assess major tourism resources in Palpa district.
- to examine the role of I/NGOs in tourism development.
- to identify the problems and prospects of tourism development.
- to develop interactive tourist map of Tansen and surrounding area.

1.4 Rationale of the Study:

The year 2011A.D. is being celebrated as “Tourism year” nationwide by Government of Nepal. Mostly tourists in Nepal use to concentrate with the three main sites; Kathmandu, Pokhara and Chitwan. But in the tourism year 2011, Government of Nepal has aimed to distribute 40 percent tourists in other area too. Tansen is one of the centers for the tourists except these three tourist sites. So this study may helps to attract the tourist on Tansen region. It is goal that tourists will get information before visiting Tansen region about the probabilities, infrastructures and facilities through the electronic media (website), by which, tourist can get ready themselves to visit Nepal.

Tansen is one of main potential tourist areas among the Khaptad National Park, Tansen, Janakpur, Basantapur of Terhathum and Shree Antu of Ilam district (declared 2001, NTB). Mainly Tansen is famous for the cultural tourism as well as other recreation tourism too. That’s why it should be studied and should be advertized in the world to promote the tourism trade which may support to achieve the national goal in tourism.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The limitations in this study are as follow;

- Tansen and its periphery have been selected as the study area of this research. So it does not concern about the other areas beyond the Tansen.

- This study has considered under certain time period so the findings derived from this study may not equally applicable to the other time periods.
- This study has mentioned only problems and prospects of the tourism development at Tansen. It has not considered to the other sectors.

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this review is to access the extent of study that has been made on the marketing and promotional aspect of tourism. The chapter deals with five subtitles: Theoretical Review, Studies on Tourism in the World, Government efforts in Tourism Development, Empirical Studies on Tourism in Nepal and Conceptual Framework based on relevant books, booklets, published and unpublished reports and concerned websites.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Pradhan (1998) made a study about the theoretical study entitled “A Survey of Concepts and Theories of Tourism”. In this study, she has had a comparative study among four existing theories related with tourism. She has had a study about these theories chronologically; Past theory to the current theory. They are Noronha’s theory of different stages of tourism, Peck and Lepie’s stages of growth, Rodenberg’s scale of tourism development, and Cohen’s theory of organic development.

Nohonha’s theory of different stages of tourism		
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Tourism Discovery of new destination.	Local entrepreneurs provide facilities to accommodate growing tourist numbers.	Mass tourism follows take-over of development by organizations located outside local community.

It is a summary of much early tourism research and is unilinear in approach. Noronha has described his theory into the three separate but related stages; which is mentioned in the following chart.

Peck and Lepie’s stages of growth		
Rate of growth	Power base	Pay-offs and trade-offs
Transient growth	Pass-through, weekenders, seasonal entrepreneurs, local financing.	Stable norms, individual mobility within existing power structure, little economic change.

Slow growth	Individual developments local ownership and financing, expanding local commerce	Slow change of norms, stable power structure, and expanding local economy commerce.
Rapid growth	Bed room communities, summer residents, specialized power structure and commerce outside financing.	Rapid change of norms, new power structure and economy.

Because of the rapid development, there was very little opportunity for local entrepreneurs to capitalize on the new opportunities quick. Peck and Lepie mentioned three growth stages with the linear form. Chart which is mentioned below explained that growth rate of tourism depends up on the amount of investment and level of the bases.

Rodenberg's scale of tourism development		
Type of development	Scale of development (accommodation and tourist types).	Use of local resources and effect on traditional relationship.
Craft	Family owned and run caters for independent travelers.	Entirely based on local resources traditional relationships remain largely unchanged.
Small industrial	Average 21 rooms but up to 100, Economy class hotels catering to independent travelers.	Some imports, traditional relationships still important, even if changing.
Large industrial	100 + rooms. International standard hotels. Many extra facilities. Cater to package/charter tourists.	Large import component. New industrial/bureaucratic type relationships and values.

Rodenberg's scale of tourism development is a linear based theory which deals with the development strategy. It deals that how tourism can develop and it also depends up the investment means the industry. In this theory, he classified own theory into the three main categories; Craft, Small industrial, and Large industrial. From the following mentioned chart we can understand in detail about this theory of tourism.

Cohen's theory of organic development		
Organic development potential	Initiated by locals in response to growing demand from tourist. With further development a possible shift from insider to outsider controls.	Organic development more likely if: * Local awareness of tourism. * Isolated from National society. * Strong and hostile local leaders. * Little infrastructural development. * Traditional agriculture, little industrial development. * No large nearby urban centers.
Induced development	Initiated by outsiders in an attempt to attract tourism to a new locality. With increasing development growing opportunities for locals, especially in provision of ancillary services.	Induced development less likely if as above.

Cohen's organic development theory reveals the minimum standard/criteria for the tourism development. He classified his theory into two categories. It is also the linear based theory where he has described about the development stages of the tourism.

This study is mostly related with the Cohen's theory of organic development among the above mentioned theories. Especially, Tansen is a rural market which provides the facilities for the other rural areas and itself is a small market. There is great probability of rural tourism. For the support of the Tourism Year 2011, there has been operated home-stay program which is one of the important activities in rural tourism. That's why this study is nearly close with the Cohen's theory of organic development.

2.2 Studies on Tourism in the World

World Tourism Organization (WTO), has defined 'Tourism' as "Any person who travels to a country other than that in which she/he has her/his usual residence, but outside her/his usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of any activity remunerated from within the country visited (WTO, 1996:24). It also means people traveling for: leisure, recreation and holiday, visiting friends and relatives, business and profession, health-treatment, religion/pilgrimages and other purposes.

Tourism is the totally of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay doesn't imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with remunerated activity (Bhatia, 1978:38).

Berger (1978) mentioned that tourism plays an important role in the Nepalese economy and it has been a promising instrument for earning foreign currency. He includes that it requires high investment in both public and private sectors, providing relatively few jobs and offering little scope for the improvement of personal and regional income distribution. The study has suggested developing tourism to the extent that foreign exchange is needed for development purposes of the country and tourism industry should be developed in terms of labor incentive rather than capital incentive in developing countries like Nepal. In his work, which was the first doctoral study on Nepalese tourism, confined the economic impact of tourism through an input out-put analysis. The main objectives of his study were to analyze the impact of tourism on the economy of Nepal and to present information to Nepal's development planners, tourism industry to national goals and devising policies and strategies such that Nepalese society can derived the maximum possible benefits from this activity while minimizing the negative effect which are after associated with tourism.

Hall and Page (2002) have concluded that Tourism reflects the inter connectedness of the place and places of both international and domestic destinations. It is perhaps a phenomenon which depends more than most not only on transport, service and trading networks but also on social, political and environmental relationships between the consumers and producers of the tourist experience.

The first of all, once the forbidden Himalayan Kingdom opened its doors to the outside world, Nepal has seen a veritable avalanche of tourist and young western in spiritual seekers roll through its peaceful valleys. But in 1976, visited here a news after prolonged absence, years of exposure to often shockingly crude and commercial westerns ways had not yet changed the basic nature of one of the most gentle, charming and hospitable countries in Asia (Minke, 1978).

2.3 Government Efforts in Tourism Development:

2.3.1 Planned Efforts

Tourism development planning is essential to receive maximum benefit with least burden on fragile natural and social cultural resources. Without planning, it may

create unexpected and superfluous impacts. In general terms, planning is to maximize the positive benefits on development and minimize to any negative impact in a sustainable manner. Planning means giving a shape to the future. This requires knowledge of the present on development trends, from which the future can be forecast, as well as control of techniques and methods which govern the transformation from the present state to a future one. Planning, in tourism provides a bridge between the present situation and the desired further situation in a destination area (Tewari, 1994). Therefore, some of the important points regarding mountain tourism planning can be categorized as follows:

- Tourism is a complicated, multispectral and fragmented activity and closely, inter-related with other sectors such as local community, accommodation, eateries and transportation. Planning profit development and co-ordination are particularly necessary to ensure that tourism should be developed in an integrated manner.
- Tourism brings various direct and indirect economic benefits to local people that can be best optimize through careful and integrated planning. It cannot be organized in isolation, as it requires particular skilled manpower. Furthermore, balanced tourism development requires marketing strategies, promotional programs, effective legislation and regulation. Without comprehensive planning, these factors cannot be implemented.

After the advent of democracy in 1951, the entrance of tourism was opened in Nepal. However, only after, 1956, different National Development Plans were launched. From then, the country has been giving importance towards the development of tourism sector. Different plans formulated by the country on Mountain Tourism. Development area as follows:

The **First Five Year Plan (1956-61)** Nepal had become a new destination for the tourist. Nepal was accepted world wide as one of the places for the new attraction in the world owing to her immense potentialities. Keeping this in view, Tourism Development Board was established in 1957, which was transferred to the Ministry of Transport and Communication in 1958. During the plan period, Nepal joined various international tourism organizations. The setting up of rates of various standards, establishment of travel agencies, development of Tribhuvan International Airport and Tourism Guide Training were some of the achievements of the first five year plan.

Having realized the importance of tourism as a major source of foreign exchange-earning, emphasis was given to promote Nepal's image in abroad and develop travel agencies, hotels during the **Second Three Year Plan (1962-65)**. The most important achievement of this plan for tourism was the establishment of Company Act 1964 to regulate and develop tourist sector. The new tourist resorts were explored and constructed in Pokhara, Lumbini, Kakani and Nagarkot. The development of sightseeing services trained guides and increasing publicity of Nepal in the international market were other priorities. **The Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)** emphasized to develop tourism infrastructure by establishing hotels, extending aviation facilities, publicizing Nepal in abroad, and producing of promotional films related to Nepal. It also focused to distribute tourism materials, conservation of temples, historical places and development of Museum. Efforts were made accordingly and an advisory committee for tourism was set up in 1968. After a few years, Nepal Tourism Development Committee replaced the advisory Committee (Shrestha, 2000:179).

Similarly, the **Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-1975)** sought to enlarge the scope of tourism with trade as an important source of increasing national income and foreign exchange earnings. The **Nepal Tourism Master Plan (1972)** was formulated during the Fourth Five Year Plan period with the joint co-operation of the government of Federal Republic of Germany under the chairmanship of HRH Himalaya Bir Bikram Shah in 1971. The main objectives of Nepal Tourism Master Plan were:

- To develop international tourism and provide sustained economic benefit to Nepal.
- To provide a planned development of tourism sector and best utilization of the resources and possibilities of Nepal.
- To induce economic activities through tourism they would assist in the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities'
- To develop tourism in a manner that would preserve and enhance the social, cultural and historical values of Nepal.

The plan also aimed to establish Tourism Information Centre in Pokhara and Birgunj. The private sector was encouraged providing loans for hotel and industry through

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC). Foreign experts were also invited to prepare effective master plan for tourism development in Nepal.

Tourism Master Plan pointed out the potentiality of sightseeing and trekking tourism of Nepalese style including the recreational tourism as well as international pilgrims in the country.

Tourism Master Plan-1972

In the Nepalese tourism history, to develop tourism in a planned manner and to formulate appropriate tourism development policy, Nepal tourism master plan was prepared in 1972 with joint co-operation of Bundesstelle Fur Entwicklungshilfe of Germany and the government of Nepal. This plan had important features with two phases: phase one (1972-1975) and phase two (1976-1980). This master plan determined the tourism development programs and projects for ten years. The master plan surveyed attractions of Nepal, both natural and cultural, and found great potentialities for tourism development. The main features of this plan were given below:

- (i) The plan proposed five different types of tourism in Nepal which are as follows:
 - Sightseeing tourism,
 - Trekking tourism,
 - Recreational tourism,
 - Pilgrimage tourism and
 - Nepalese style tourism.
- (ii) The USA, France and UK were identified as the primary market and West Germany, Japan, Scandinavia and Australia had been the target as secondary markets. Nepal was known as the tourism market of the world because of mountaineering expeditions but Nepal should publicize its other attractions in the world travel markets.
- (iii) Kathmandu was seen as the centre of tourism activities. For this the following activities were proposed:
 - To increase the duration of stay of tourists, sightseeing tours in the west and east of the valley, the development of resort areas with appropriate recreational facilities were recommended.

- Place of high natural and cultural interest was thought for integration into west-ward and east-ward tours included Kathmandu-Gorkha,- Pokhara-Tansen-Lumbini-Chitwan-Kathmandu circuits. Following activities were proposed for west-ward tour:
- Development of Pokhara and Chitwan should be forwarded for tourism.
- New facilities at Lumbini and Tansen should be developed.
- Overnight facilities at Gorkha should be provided.
- Resort areas should be developed at Tansen and Gorkha to fulfill Indian recreational demand.
- Chitwan National Park should be extended.

The second East-ward destinations were Kathmandu, NamcheBazaar, Janakpur and Chitwan. For these eastwards tours following activities were proposed.

- Development of National Parks at Langtang, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri and Khumbu regions.
- Development of pilgrimage centre at Lumbini, Muktinath, Barah Chhetra and Janakpur.
- Development of resort area with of basic infrastructure was thought for different locations in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Tansen, Lumbini, Chitwan and Gorkha, etc.
- The need of investment flow from the public and private sector was envisaged; the public sector for necessary infrastructure and private sector for industries such as accommodation facilities.

On the institutional aspect, the master plan recommended for the establishment of the ministry of tourism and culture as an authoritative body for overall planning, promotion and development of tourism.

The **Fifth Five Year Plan (1975-80)**: focused on the reservation of historic, cultural and natural attractions of the country, to promote tourism and south to spread its growth in other potential areas from the Kathmandu valley where tourism was mostly concerned. The preference was given in increasing the air fields and lengthening the road. The Fifth Five Year Plan adopted an integrated approach with the following objectives:

- To increase the foreign exchange-earning and thereby improving balance of payment situation.

- To increase employment opportunities in tourism sector by developing skill and ability
- To achieve balanced regional development by establishing tourist centers in different parts of the country.
- To encourage regional and inter-regional tourists.

The **Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)** allocated a total amount of 20 million rupees in tourism sector. It adopted and integrated approach with the following objectives:

- To earn foreign currency.
- To increase the number of tourists and length of their stay.
- To replace foreign goods by domestic products.
- To provide employment opportunities through tourism related industries.

The main concerns were adaption of liberal policy in field of aviation, regulation of air services, tourism survey, research, compilation of authentic data and producing manpower required for tourist industry. The programs included a Resort Area Development Project that made a detailed study on setting up polices in Ilam, Dhankuta, Kulekhani, Rupatal, Begnastal, Shinagar and Rara areas.

The **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)** had the policy to attract investment from both the public and the private sector in tourism. The plan had allocated a budget of 74.34 million rupees for tourism development. The main objectives of the plan are as follows:

- To improve balance of payment situation through increases foreign currency earnings by attracting upper class tourists.
- To create new employment opportunities by utilizing tourism industry to a large capacity.
- To increase the length of stay by extending tourism related activities and business where tourism infrastructure is available. To encourage the use of local goods required for tourists thereby reducing imports gradually.

Mountain Tourism Development program was initiated to maintain the mountaineering, trekking, rafting, sightseeing by means of air ballooning. The plan also took into consideration for the protection of the nature. For the promotion of tourist, tourism industry in each development region was proposed.

The **Eighth Five Year Plan, (1992-1997)** allocated 3719 million rupees for the tourism development. There is highly emphasized in the promotion of cultural,

historical and environmental asset by developing linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy. The government of Nepal also had formulated Tourism Policy- 1995. During this plan period some of the significance changes had been observed such as previously restricted areas namely Manang and Mustang were opened for trekking.

To attract foreign investors, required atmosphere and suitable policies were formulated. The objectives of this were as follows:

- To maintain high image of the nation in international community by providing standard services and necessary security to the tourists.
- To increase employment, foreign currency earning and national income and to improve regional imbalance expanding the tourism industry up to the rural areas.
- To develop the tourism industry as a main economic sector of the nation by establishing its inter- or elation with other sectors of the economy.
- To develop and expand tourism industry by promoting natural cultural and human environment of the economy.

The Eighth Five Year Plan launched many promotional programs such as to increase the number of tourists from the countries having greater spending capacities like East Asia, South East Asia, Australia, West Europe and the USA to increase Indian tourist. The plan also emphasized on developing trekking tourism in new and restricted areas. The **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)** highly emphasized to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector a part of the all round economic development of the country. To intensify the process of industrialization by developing various sectors such as agriculture, water resources, industry, tourism and transport. The government declared 'Destination Nepal' which was operated for two years since 2058/59 to fiscal year 2060/61 and 'International year of mountain 2002' and 'Visit year 2003' had also been planned to operate tourism sector harmoniously and as an important program.

During this plan period, it was targeted to increase the number of tourists by 20 percent. The number of tourists expected to visit Nepal during the first and last year of this plan is 420,000 and 676,414 respectively. The Ninth Five Year Plan had the following objectives regarding the promotion of tourism:

- To establish backward and forward linkage of the tourism sector with the national economy and to develop it as an important sector of economic development.
- To establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotional activities.
- To enhance employment opportunities, income generation and foreign currency earnings from the tourism sector and decentralize these benefits down to the village level.

The Ninth Five Year Plan had thrown limelight on the tourism activities focusing the rural tourists, according to the plan, were developed as the tourist centers. Tourist security, security arrangement and facilities in Tribhuvan international airport were extended and improved. Private sector was encouraged to make a significant contribution in qualitative and quantitative development of tourism. The production and use of indigenous tourist consumable goods and handicrafts were also emphasized. Temples, monasteries, building, and national sites of history, religious are taken as tourist spots. The religious, cultural, historical and natural heritage of tourists spots, at the same time, were preserved with the active participation of local municipalities and village development committees across the country.

The plan was aimed to develop the all season tourism for which the plan had bought out some policies regarding the tourist trade festivals. Studies were carried out to know the feasibility of rafting tourism in major rivers like Koshi, Kali Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali. The Ninth Year Plan adopted a long-term tourism development concept with the following objectives:

- To promote the use of high technical instruments like Internet and e-mail.
- To survey and keep the record of lakes, ponds, caves and water falls to attract public and tourist attention
- To study the international tourist, market thoroughly to implement the tourism promotional plans and, market by making conclusion of the finding.

The Nepal Tourism Development Program (1998)

The Nepal Tourism Development Program (1998) had recommended the overall development of tourism sector. NTDP has reviewed existing plans and policies and suggested timely modification for the sustainable use of tourism resources. The study

had included past studies, master plan 1972 and its 1984 review. NTDP had analyzed various aspects tourism and Nepalese economy product development program, marketing strategy, environmental impact, importance of education and training, institutional framework for the development of tourism, incentives to be given to tourism industry. The Major output of the study was a set of action plan recommended for the growth and promotion of this sector in long and short term. The action plan was expected to:

- Release bottlenecks in Nepal's tourism industry.
- Increase Nepal as a premium tourist product.

The action plan covered over 50 projects that can broadly be categorized in to the following:

- Infrastructure,
- Tourist attractions,
- Accommodations,
- Technical assistance and
- Economic linkage.

The plan also recommended a number of suggestions regarding the development of tourism industry in Nepal. The suggestions, given by the program were as follows:

- To establish Mount Everest and the Himalayas as a 'must see' attraction for any world tourist.
- To establish Kathmandu valley as the mystic valley of 'Shangri-la kingdom'.
- To establish the Pokhara valley as 'the Gateway Mountain Resort to the Himalayas'.
- To establish and promote a series of outstanding excursions for the ordinary sightseeing travelers.
- To increase the budget for promotional program.
- To formulate the National Tourism Commission (NTC) and the development of the Department of Tourism exports within the Ministry of Tourism.

The report also produced and proposed 'Tourism Infrastructural Development' project by ADB with the total fund of US \$10.4 million. The infrastructure development projects proposed in the report were:

- To upgrade the Pokhara import and Pokhara –Sarangkot access road and to improve the environmental improvement of Pokhara and Gorkha conservation area.
- To develop the small Phewa Lakeside footpath and garden.
- To establish the two tourists service centers, one in Kathmandu and other in Pokhara.
- To upgrade the facilities at the Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centers (HMTTC).
- To develop model of eco-tourism circuit from Pokhara-Sikles-Ghalegaun trekking route.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2006) reviewed the problems and progress of the Ninth Five Year Plan and concluded that tourism industry is a backbone of developing country. The Tenth Plan had following objectives:

- To develop quality and sustainability in tourism sector.
- To conserve, preserve and maintain the historical, cultural and religious resources and increase their practical use.
- To improve, standardize and make air transport services easy accessible and affordable.

The Tenth Five Year Plan has also made some policies to develop tourism in Nepal which are as follows:

- First priority will be given to develop required infrastructure (road, communication, water supply, etc.) in co-operation and co-ordination with concerned ministries.
- The role of local bodies will be increased to develop quality of tourism services and quality facilities of tourist and tourist market.
- Tourism related commodities will be developed and emphasized in the communities.
- When the tourism industry becomes competitive, new tourist destination will be developed and internal tourism will be enhanced.
- Institutional arrangement will be made to develop required manpower for tourism in the country.
- High priority will be given to the neighboring tourists like Indian and Chinese to make them increase their expenditure during their stay in Nepal.

- Improve the tourism security and tourism transportation facilities.
- For market exploration activity, new technologies like Internet, e-mail etc. will be developed.
- Emphasis will be given on the equipments used in the production of tourism products.

The challenges of The Tenth Year Plan are political instability, strike, people's movement, etc. Besides these, negative impact upon the tourist, lack of tourism infrastructure development, decrease in length of tourists stay and dealing less foreign exchange are the main challenges of the tenth plan.

Three Year Interim Plan, (2064/65-2066/67)

To enhance contribution of tourism sector in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism through development of international and national air service and urban and rural tourism destinations by Three Year Interim Plan focused on

- New tourism products and destinations will be identified and developed with emphasis on increasing employment, regional balance and social inclusion.
- New destinations based on the natural beauty and biodiversity potentials will be developed.
- New tourism areas and products based on religion, sports, meetings, incentives, conferences, Exhibition (MICE), health, education and others would be developed and expanded.
- With the objective of facilitating tourist arrival and supporting the export and import trade, the construction of the second international airport will be started. Similarly regional airports will also be developed.
- The airports destroyed due to the conflict will be reconstructed
- Looking at the potentials of developing tourism around large lakes, new ideas such as using large lakes for landing of small aircrafts. Hydro-planes a technical feasibility study would be conducted.

2.3.2 Tourism Policy and Programs

Tourism Policy, 2065

Recognizing the necessity of tourism promotion for economic change, the Government of Nepal has placed tourism in high priority of new economic policy since Fiscal Year 2065/066 (2008/09) and declared to frame a new tourism policy,

by revising Tourism Policy 2052 (1995) and making the policies and activities of all concerned ministries oriented towards promotion of tourism. Together with the earning of foreign currency and increase in employment opportunity, it is found that tourism is required to be integrated with poverty alleviation and new economic development, by improving the living standards of people. In this background, it is expedient to revise the existing policy and frame a new tourism policy for the attainment of new height in tourism promotion in order to lay the foundation for economic change. In this regard the following policies have been obtained:

- To attract maximum number of tourists in Nepal and to give continuity to this trend, besides different kind of attractive programs, specific year or period shall be presented as Visit Nepal Year or Tourism year.
- In order to establish the image of Nepal in the global tourism market, 'branding' of Nepal shall be carried forward in an appropriate manner as a comprehensive tourism heritage and tourist spot
- Arrival and departure procedures at international airport shall be simplified and well managed.
- Effective programs shall be implemented on rural tourism affiliating it with poverty alleviation.
- A mechanism shall be drawn and developed to provide access of poor, women, ethnic community, Madhesi and other communities, who were not included, to the benefits of tourism through rural tourism.
- Tourism enterprise shall be diversified, expanded and developed on the basis of professional tourism, mountaineering, trekking tourism, rafting, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, sports tourism, casino, cinema tourism, education tourism, health tourism, and agro tourism.
- Travel to tourist spots, which are considered sensitive from peace, security and military point of view, shall be regulated.
- For the search and rescue of tourists in trouble and crisis management, a revolving fund shall be established, and Nepal Tourism Board shall contribute definite amount in the fund every year.
- By extending the services of the national carrier, Nepal Airlines Corporation, which helps to bring more number of tourists into Nepal,

services of the corporation shall be made more reliable, regular and effective.

Programs

The following programs have been launched to enhance the tourism activities in the country.

Visit Nepal Year- 1998

The Visit Nepal -1998 was a broad Nepalese campaign announced in the year 1996. It had the objectives of creation public awareness towards tourism, promoting the domestic tourism, mobilizing the private sector in the field of tourism and enhancing the quality of tourism goods in Nepal. It aimed to attract at least 500 thousands tourists during the visit year and launched various activities all over the country as an attractive tourist destination. The Ministry of Tourism aimed to indentify 109 new spots for the purpose of tourism during the year.

His Majesty the King inaugurated the Visit Nepal-1998 by formally opening the symbolic and artistic gate at Durbarmarg amidst the gathering of thousands of people. On the functions the areas of Nepal decorated in their own indigenous customs.

The core attractions of opening ceremony were of various unique activities like hotel, agencies reflected their outstanding features on decorated vehicles, which demonstrated their occupational activities being carried out in the country throughout the year. The seven gates constructed at various entry point of the city were designed, depicting the rich Nepalese culture and craftsmanship. The evening was observed by fireworks and food festivals at Tundikhel. The major objectives of The Visit Nepal-1998 were to:

- Increase the number of visitor arrival and elongate the duration of stay.
- Enhance the image of Nepal by repositioning it as a unique visitor destination.
- Improve and develop friendly and value based tourism product.
- Create intense awareness of the benefits of tourism. Establish measures to ensure regional development through tourism.
- Provide thrust to improve and develop infrastructure and effectively deal with environmental issues.

The theme of Visit Nepal- 1998 was a sustainably habit through sustainable tourism and its marketing slogan was Visit Nepal-1998: World of its Own. The theme was

highlighted to make tourism activities better for Nepal and to ensure the development of environmentally sound products, environment of service standard and distribution of the benefit of tourism to the people in cities and the remote regions.

The government declared the year as Visit Nepal-1998, on 15 April 1996. To materialize the declaration into action various programs and objectives were set. They were followed by some work strategies as given below:

- More airlines would be encouraged to make more international flights by 1998 and more airlines would be setup.
- There would be an atmosphere for travelling internationally.
- There would be major socio-political stability and approve tourism policies would continue their direction.
- Program and activities would be designed to make infrastructure to handle the expected number of visitors.

Visit Nepal-1998 was celebrated within these presuppositions. The strategies were equally important as ever and were effectively bought into force throughout the year. Visit Nepal-1998 also aimed to develop Nepal as a final destination for tourist and to operate the tourism industry as a main source of employment generation.

The result of the 'Visit Nepal-1998' was very positive and productive. The total tourist arrival in the year was 463,684 which were 99 percent higher than the previous year. The tourist arrival by, air and land were 398,008 and 65,678 respectively. The foreign currency earned was US\$ 12,152,500 during the Year. Male and female tourists were 268,871 and 195,813 respectively.

Destination Nepal Campaign, 2002-2003

The Tourism Council, represented by the government as well as the travel trade sector in Nepal, in its 5th meeting on 19th November 1999, decided to launch Destination Nepal Campaign (DNC), 2002-2003 which was officially announced by The Government of Nepal on 9th January 2002. In a land-locked country like Nepal, having abundant natural beauties. So tourism has always been underlined agenda of national economy and development.

A comprehensive action plan has been developed by the program committees on subject like the developing tourism infrastructure, creating awareness about tourism service, presentation for tourism purpose international promotional and marketing policy- driven changes including other necessities.

The activities held for one year as a part of Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration-2002-2003 began in June 2002 and ended in May 2003. Events lined up for the period included international rock climbing competition, golf tournament, cricket tournament, Everest marathon, white water rafting and elephant polo tournament etc. Nepal is said to be the meeting point of famous Everest climbers from all over the world who were honored in the country.

The government of Nepal announced the 'Destination Nepal Campaign' (DNC), 2002-2003 in January 2002 with a view of reinvigorating the tourism sector of Nepal for sustainable development. The objectives of DNC were:

- To enhance and re-establish the image of Nepal as a safe, reliable and attractive travel destination by effective international marketing and promotion.
- To create massive awareness about tourism and tourists related activities.
- To make necessary improvements in policies and structural levels to make tourism policies compatible to the current need for the sustainable, integrated and co-ordinate development of the tourism sector.

Nepal Tourism Year 2011

Government of Nepal has shown greater concerns about the real value of tourism and its role in contributing to economic growth, poverty alleviation, equity and overall tourism development in the country.

In this connection, government of Nepal in consultation with Nepalese Tourism Industry, concerned organizations and experts decided to launch a national tourism campaign "***Nepal Tourism Year 2011***". This announcement reflects the government's anticipation to bring into at least one million international tourists in Nepal by the year 2011 and spread the benefits of tourism to the people at large. The cultural, geographical, ethnic and bio-diversities of the country allure international visitors to Nepal time and again which truly substantiates the spirit of Nepal tourism brand; '***Naturally Nepal, once is not enough!***'

Objectives of the Tourism Year 2011

The main objectives of the tourism year 2011 are:

- to establish Nepal as a premier holiday destination with a definite brand image,
- to improve and extend tourism related infrastructures in existing and new tourism sites,

- to enhance the capacity of services renders,
- to build community capacity in the new areas to cater the need of the tourist, and
- to promote domestic tourism for sustainability of the industry.

Programs

To gain the objectives of the Tourism Year 2011, program has focused on:

- Focusing marketing and promotion activities on regional and emerging markets
- Exploration of new tourism potential market segments,
- Highlighting the tourism brand: *Naturally Nepal once is not enough*,
- Enhancement of air connectivity with the regional, emerging and potential markets,
- Lobbying with the government for sufficient budget allocation to improve and expand, tourism related activities infrastructures in existing and new tourism areas,
- Attract and encourage private sector for investment in tourism sector,
- Capacity building of human resource involved in tourism,
- Lobbying with the government for effective intervention in domestic tourism, development eg. amendment in the Transportation Act,
- Promotion of domestic tourism by endorsing Leave Travel Concession (LTC) by the Government, and
- Organize major sports/events in association with tourism associations and stakeholders, during the Nepal Tourism Year 2011.(At least one event in a month)

2.4 Empirical Studies on Tourism in Nepal

Sheathe (2000) in his book aimed to study contribution of tourism in the Nepalese economy assess and evaluate the existing tourism marketing and promotional efforts and its, impacts on tourism development in Nepal. His main findings were that Nepal is extremely rich in tourism products and it exists all over the country. Natural wealth, cultural a monumental heritage, bequeathed history are the principle tourism products of Nepal. Nepal possesses tremendous diversities to develop it's as a major tourist destination from various perspectives. There is noted dearth of support infrastructure to develop its potentialities. Support infrastructure has not reached in all areas despite

efforts to develop necessary infrastructure. At present more than 50 percent hotel accommodation facilities outside the valley are concentrated in Kathmandu Valley and most of the accommodation facilities outside the valley are in non-stars category. In view of the present status of infrastructure significant attention has to pay to avail and improve such facilities in order to develop the existing tourism area as well as develop potential areas. Nepal has not been able to earn as per the growth of visitor or compared to market potential. Nepal earns one of the lowest per day spending by tourist permit it, tourism is a major source of foreign exchange of Nepal and it is playing an important role in the national economy. Tourism has generated significant indirect benefits through the growth of allied industrial sector and boosting export trade. Moreover, tourism helps to promote balanced regional development of the country as well. Hence the contribution of tourism in the socio-economic development of Nepal is very significant.

Shrestha (1975) in his Journal entitled “Nepal Industrial Digest” had carried out the study towards the growth rate of tourism and potential resources of tourism in Nepal. He focused that, in today’s world whether it be developed or undeveloped, tourism is most essential. It provides foreign currency exchange to prove the country’s balance of payment but also opens the door of employment opportunity and contributing in agricultural development to raise the living standard.

Shrestha (1998) in his Ph. D. dissertation found that Nepal is rich in tourism that its products exist all over the world. Natural wealth, culture and monumental heritage bequeathed by history are the tourism products of Nepal. Nepal possesses tremendous diversities and potentialities to develop as a major tourist destination from diverse perspectives which has created a special niche in the arena of adventure tourism in the world.

According to him, one of the basic necessities for the tourism development is infrastructure which has not reached in all areas. It has substantially increased in terms of volume but quality of service does not seem to be satisfactory. More than 50percent of hotel accommodation facilities are concentrated in Katmandu valley. Most of the accommodation facilities outside the valley are in non-star category. So, the significant attention has to be paid to improve such facilities in order to develop the existing tourism areas as well as develop potential areas. He emphasis on the satisfaction of tourist with weather, natural scenery of Nepal, wild animals, Peoples’ behavior, sense of authenticity and remoteness, culture, entertainment, language,

communication, agency services and guide services. However, tourists are not seemed to be satisfied as per their expectation with immigration, transportation, airline, safety, lodging, sightseeing tours shopping facilities, tourist information services and food and drinks in Nepal.

Shrestha (1999) in her Ph. D. dissertation is concerned with the problems and prospect to tourism in Nepal. The main finding of her study are: i) tourism has emerged as a major segment of Nepalese economy contribution substantially to the foreign exchange earnings ii) employment generation and iii) overall economic development of the country, she conclude the lackness of physical infrastructure in tourism spots. Most of the service infrastructures are mainly concentrated in major urban areas and few popular trekking routes.

She has further recommended certain strategies to develop tourism in Nepal by producing new and suitable catering to the interest of all types of tourist by age, sex and occupation and to introduce both urban and rural tourism products. The road net work should be well developed and existing road conditions should be properly improved. She further recommended developing another international airport preferably in the Tarai region that would be technically and economically viable. “Solar energy and small hydropower” project are recommended especially on the trekking routes and at wildlife resorts with view to protect natural environment of the area. The use of satellite communication media such as international televisions channels, CNN, BBC, ZTV, etc, and internet should be used for promotional purposes.

Poudyal (1999) in his paper enunciates that tourism can be engine for the economic growth in SAARC region since the development like export trade, foreign exchange earnings, agriculture industries, transport and communication development fishing and horticulture. The development of tourism should aim at generating more employment and income opportunities in the economics, correcting regional imbalances and benefiting lower level of people as well. For the development of tourism, in this region, poudyal has recommended that joint efforts should be made by all member stated to sell the SAARC region as a single destination in the international tourism market and to attract extravagant tourists. SAARC member countries can attempt for the establishment of Trans SAARC airlines to obtain more benefits from the arrival of tourist.

Chand (2000), in his study 'Nepal's Tourism Uncensored Facts' discusses on the development of Nepalese tourism ever since the emergence of Prithvi Narayan Shah in 1768 till the contemporary situation. He makes a vivid description of the tourism aspect of Nepal in three stages namely, the pre-democracy period (the ruling period of the Shah and the Rana dynasties), the pre-democracy period (aftermath the advent of democracy in 1950) and the contemporary (the period after the people war of 1990). The study has provided a more than clear picture of the problems and prospects of the Nepalese tourism industry. A brief summary of Chand's study forms an important part of the present study pertaining to the development of tourism in Nepal.

Chapter Three

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Selection of the Study Area

Palpa is a mountainous district of Nepal which lies at the central part of the country. There are several beautiful sceneries and landscapes, where lots of the tourists use to visit and stay. So, it has prospects to develop tourism. Palpa district extends between 83°15' to 84°02' Eastern longitude and 27°42' to 27°57' Northern latitude. Main cause of the selection of this site for the study is that, Palpa has a various picturesque view and beautiful sceneries which use to attract foreigners to visit Palpa so it has various prospect of the tourism development.

3.2 Source of Data

The data and information required for this study were obtained by the following sources:

3.2.1 Secondary Source

Especially hotel records, CBS, NTB, CDG, GETUP Palpa, various websites, Broachers, Booklet, Newspapers, Published and Unpublished Books, Dissertations, and so on were main source of secondary data.

3.2.2 Primary Source

As a primary data source, different types of source were taken. Existing hotels, Industries like Karuwa and Dhaka industry, and local business persons were concentrated with touristic point of view at Tansen, Palpa were taken as a main source.

3.3 Methods of Primary Data collections

In order to collect primary data three different types of structured questionnaires were prepared and administered for three target groups. In order to make sample representative tourists were interviewed at the interval of one day but interview was not repeated in any case. A total of 53 tourists were interviewed during the survey period. The interview period was of one month (February-March) of the 2010 A.D. To get the information from hotels, restaurants and tourist oriented industries and shops, sampling survey was conducted.

3.3.1 Sampling Design

Whole Study area was taken as a sample and important and famous sites were observed and each and individual hotels, industries (Karuwa and Dhaka industry) were visited and invented information about them. Tourists who were visited at Tansen, Palpa were asked questionnaires alternatively.

3.3.2 Observation

Observation is the systematic viewing of visible phenomena and object with the consideration of some kinds of especial purpose. Observation of people and surrounding is also a fundamental tool of data collection in social research. Observation was helpful to identify tourism places in Tansen area and to know the quality of resources within the area.

3.3.3 Questionnaire Survey

It is one of the important techniques in research to generate quantitative data. The researcher developed a set question comprising open and close questions. The questionnaire was helpful in generating data on totally 7 numbers of hotels, restaurants, guesthouses and resorts questionnaire survey is takes. More especially the manager and worker are taken respondents.

3.3.4 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involves a small group of people focusing on topics or issues defined by a researcher. The purpose of this method is to acquire information by researcher from a group of respondents or targeted people at predetermined places and time. The main purpose of focus group discussion was to obtain more detailed information about the prospect and problems of tourism in and around Tansen. During the period of field visit focus group discussion is taken. In these programmed especially 8 persons were selected where in content to tourism sector working organization and agencies persons and teachers.

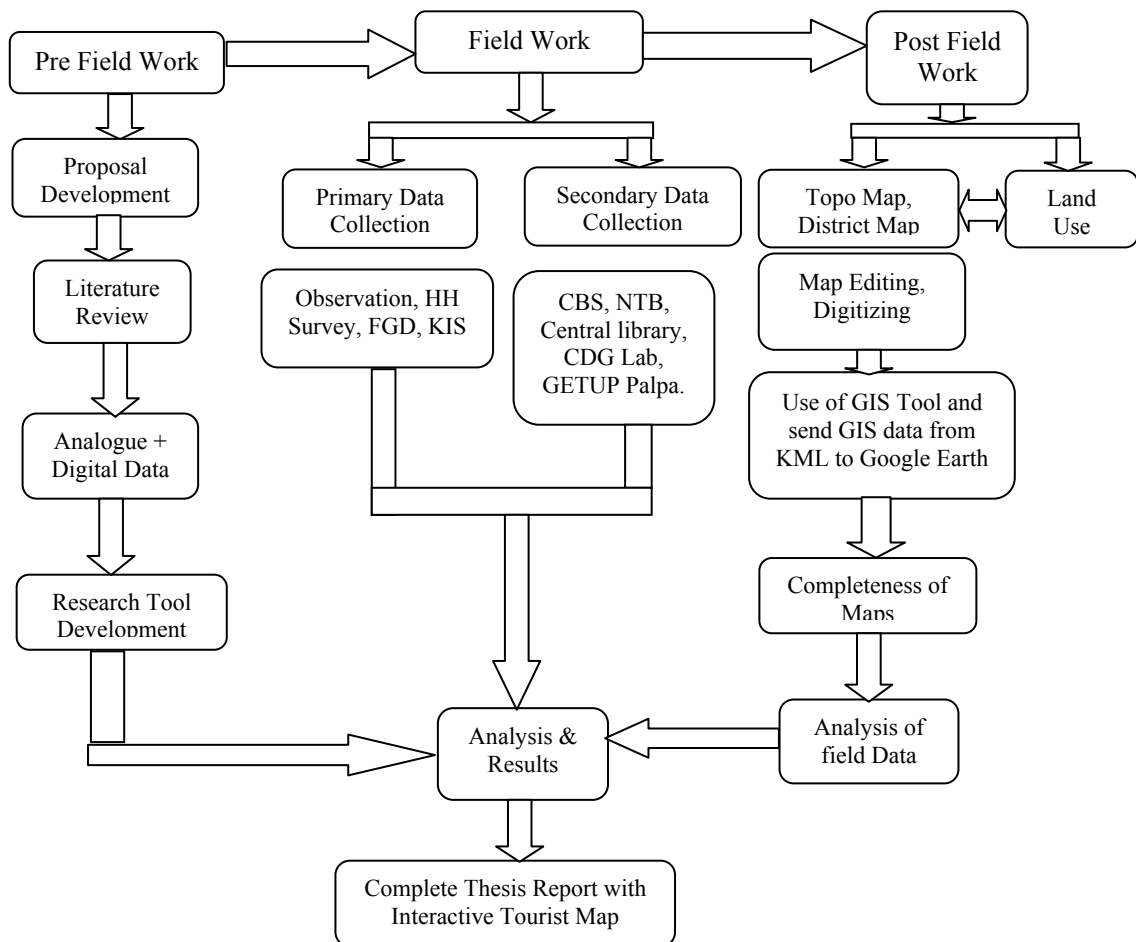
3.3.5 Key Informant Survey

Key information survey was used to obtain information from the informants. Who were working in the field and have explicit knowledge on that issue. A checklist was developed to generate the data qualitative nature. Tansen, Ridi, Bhairabsthan, Ranighat, Ramdi were taken key information. Especially in key information survey the work done in tourism field by NGOs persons and teachers were taken information about the tourism.

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Data obtained from various sources and methods undoubtedly demand various analytical techniques. Data were analyzed with the assistance of MS Excel computer software which also has served the illustrations through charts and graphs. All mapping works has been done using Arc View GIS program version Subjective and qualitative data have been analyzed descriptively. After the completion of preliminary assessment of tourist guide's socio-economic background, tourist agencies condition and visitor's opinion, an attempt has been made to investigate the motivational factors directly or indirectly. Spatial distribution of tourist guides has been analyzed in the framework of geographical concept of sense of place and importance of sites.

3.5 Systematic Diagram of the Research Methodology



Chapter Four

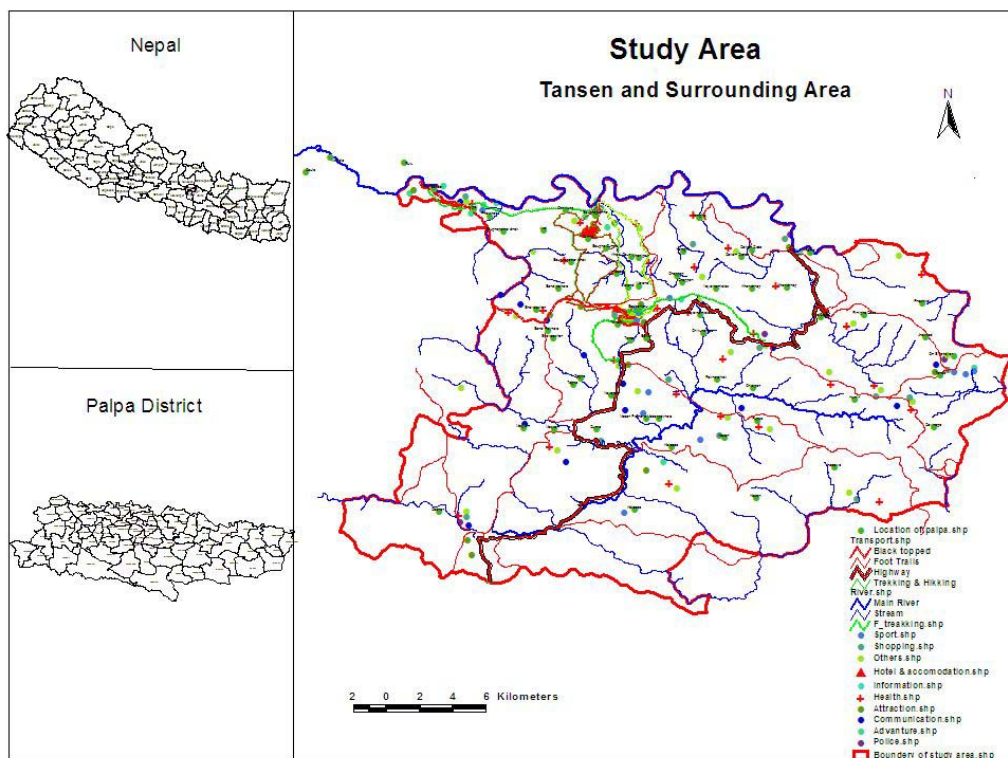
PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

4.1 Physical setting

4.1.1 Location

Geographically, Palpa district is situated in the southern part of western development region of the country. This district is surrounded by Syangja, Tanahun, and Gulmi in north; Rupandehi and Nawalparasi in South; Nawalparasi, in east ;and Arghankhanchi in the west. Palpa district extends between 83°15' to 84°02' Eastern longitudes and 27°42' to 27°57' Northern latitude. Total area of this district is approximately 1463.73 Sq.km. within 65 VDCs and one municipality.

Figure No.1: Study Area



4.1.2 The Main Tourists Attractions in and surrounding Tansen

(i) Trekking:

Palpa is the ultimate destination, for the trekking enthusiast-offering a myriad of possibilities from short and easy to the demanding challenges of hilly area and towards the high mountain like Annapurna, Dhaulagiri, Machhapuchre. “A trekker’s paradise” as terrain-mountains hills and the Tarai offers some of the most spectacular

trekking routes in the world. Trekking in Palpa is as much cultural experience. The trekking routes from Tansen to other places are mentioned as following:

- a) Tansen-Rampur-Walling,
- b) Tansen-Baglung-Jomsom,
- c) Tansen-Baglung-Dhorpatan,
- d) Tansen-Ranighat and
- e) Tansen-Bagnas-Aryabhanjyang

(ii) Mountain Bike:

Palpa is famous for the mountain biking also Tansen-Tahun (29 Km. east), Tansen-Ridi (30 Km. west), Tansen-Pravas (9 Km north), and Tansen-Ramdi (40 Km east) are famous areas for mountain biking. Other probabilities for the mountain bike towards various places of Gulmi district, Kaligandaki pond in Mirmi of Syangja district and within the other areas of the Palpa district.

(iii) Paragliding:

Tansen is also famous for Paragliding. Batase danda (peak) of the Tansen, near Shrinagar hill is a probable site for the Paragliding. In this site tourists can have a self-flight.

(iv) Sight-seeing:

Tansen and surrounding areas are famous for the sight-seeing. From these places low land of Tarai, various picturesque scenario of the surrounding, as well as high mountain which has more than 8000m. height can be observed. Three peaks which has more than 8000m. height such as; Dhaulagiri I (8167m.), Annapurna I (8091 m.) and Manaslu (8163m.) can be observed from Tansen. Besides these mountain peaks, Kanjirowa (6883m.), Dhaulagiri II (7751m.), Dhaulagiri III (7715m.), Nilgiri (6710m.), Tukucho (6920m.), Tilicho (7132m.), Machhapuchchhre (6197m.), Lamjung (6931m.), Ganesh (7163m.), Annapurna II (7553m.), Annapurna III (7553m.), Annapurna IV (7525m.) also can be viewed. That's why Tansen may a tourist destination place in the future for the sight-seeing.

(v) Rafting:

Few rafting rivers in the world can match the thundering course of the river of Nepal originating from the snow meltdown of the Himalayan terrain. River Kaligandaki is one of the main tributaries of Gandaki, is regarded sacred by Hindus. The fountainhead of Kaligandaki is at Muktinath in Jomsom from Muktinath. It flows southwards creating the deepest gorge in the world between the famous mountains

Dhaulagiri and Annapurna. Tourists can boat, raft in the river or trek along the shore enjoying beautiful landscape. A river trip is one of the best ways to explore the typical cross-sectional of the country's natural as well as the ethno-cultural heritage with massive doses of adrenaline buzz on our world caliber white water thrills.

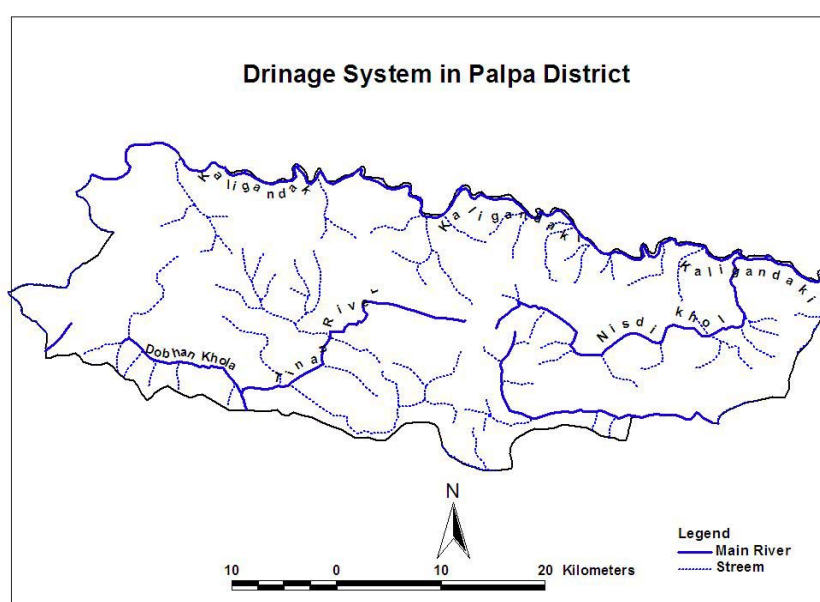
(vi) Full Moon in Palpa:

On a clear winter evening, the full moonlight on the Himalayas presents an inexplicable experience of national beauty. The mountain looks so brilliantly bright and glorious that even as aircraft can navigate and fly at night visual conditions through the gorge of Annapurna and Dhaulagiri. In fact, it did during Khampa operation in the late 1960's. Shreenagar can offer a "Full Moon Palpa" – a glorious memory to the lucky visitors on this nature tour. No destination ever can provide from one single point the Shreenagar tower. You can see the tops of the world (3 of the over 8000 m. peaks) and almost the sea level the lowlands of the Terrain.

4.1.3 Drainage System

In terms of the drainage system in Palpa district, Kali Gandaki River is the main river which divides the Palpa and Syangja district. Other main rivers are Nisdi khola, Dobhan khola, Ridi khola, Tinau River, Jhumsa khola and Kanchan River. Kanchan river lies in the west of the Palpa district whereas Tinau River, Jhumsa khola and Dobhan khola in the middle part. Nisdi khola flows at the eastern part of the district and Ridi khola at the western part. All main rivers cover only 5.21 km. There are several streams in Palpa district, which are 15.23 km long altogether.

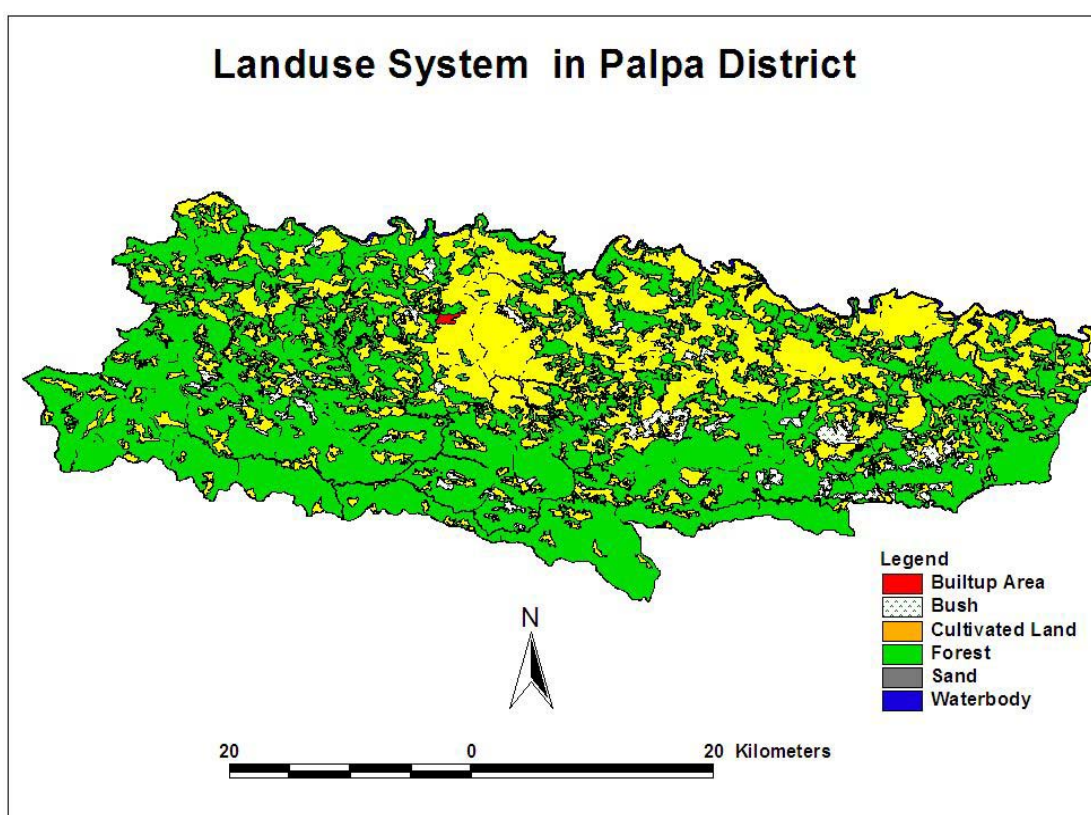
Figure No. 2: Drainage System in Palpa District



4.1.4 Land Use

Land Use map shows the usage of spatial areas for different purposes. As a Land Resource Mapping Project (LRMP) map, approximately, 43.78 percent land areas are covered by the forest where all types of forests like; Coniferous Forest, Hardwood Forest, Mixed Forest and Protected Forest are included. 39.98 percent are cultivated land, 10.87 percent are shrubs, 5.24 percent are grasslands, 0.04 percent are plantation, 0.06 percent are sand/gravel/boulder land and 0.03 percent are settlement and urban area found in the district.

Figure No. 3: Land Use System in Palpa District



4.1.5 Climate

Because of moderate altitude, Palpa district is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. Monthly mean, maximum and minimum temperature and monthly precipitation in Palpa is presented in following table.

Table No.: 1: Annual Temperature (°c) and Precipitation (m.m.) of Palpa District by Month

S.N.	Month	Max	Min	Daily	Monthly Precipitation m.m
1	Jan	20.4	8.3	14.4	0
2	Feb	20.8	9.0	14.9	80
3	Mar	25.8	12.5	19.2	51
4	Apr	31.6	17.4	24.5	28
5	May	32.5	20.0	26.3	55
6	Jun	31.4	20.4	25.9	142
7	Jul	26.1	20.2	24.2	668
8	Aug	29.0	20.1	24.9	189
9	Sep	29.0	18.7	23.9	288
10	Oct	28.2	15.9	22.1	68
11	Nov	25.1	11.1	18.1	0
12	Dec	21.4	7.4	14.4	5
13	Year	27.0	14.1	21.1	1571

Source: Department of Hydrology and Metrology, 2009

Above mentioned table reveals that temperature does not rise above 32°C during summer and it does not fall below 8°C in winter. The main source of precipitation is summer monsoon. So this region gets high amount of rain fall from June to September.

4.2 Social Setting

4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

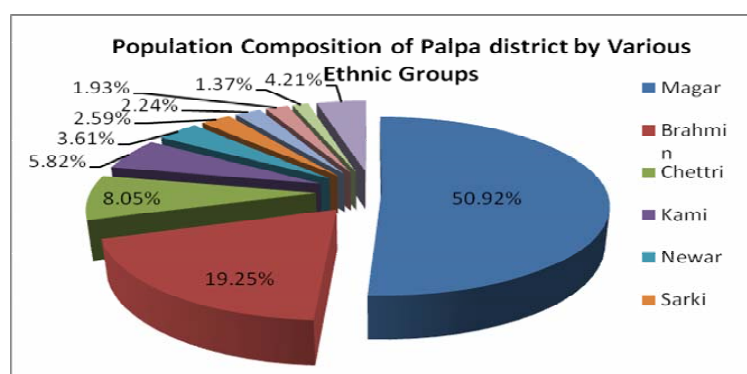
Ethnically Palpa is a home of different people who are originated from various ethnics. Magars which is unique and very rich in culture, customs and tradition is one of the ethnic races found here. Their hospitality reflects the customary charm simplicity and colorfulness of the Magar community. They comprise more than 50 percent population in the total population. Less than 50 Percent population consists of Brahmin, Newar, Chettri, Kumal and so on. The Newars from Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur migrated to Tansen for the sake of business and other purpose and flourished their social, economic, religious, culture and tradition.

Table No.: 2: Population Composition of Palpa district by Various Ethnic Groups

S.N.	Ethnic Group	No. of Population	Population in %
1	Magar	136750	50.92
2	Brahmin	51703	19.25
3	Chettri	21611	8.05
4	Kami	15631	5.82
5	Newar	9706	3.61
6	Sarki	6971	2.59
7	Kumal	6013	2.24
8	Damai	5193	1.93
9	Thakuri	3684	1.37
10	Others	11296	4.21
Total		268558	100

Source: CBS 2001, Kathmandu

Figure No. 4: Population Composition of Palpa district by Various Ethnic Groups



Among the different ethnic groups Magar community has a leading population of 50.92 percent of the total Palpa district. Brahmin has followed by 19.25 percent, Chettri by 8.05 percent, Kami by 5.82 percent, Newar by 3.61 percent and so on. Magar, Brahmin, and Chettri have occupied more than 77 percent population of the whole district. Nine large ethnic groups such as Magar, Brahmin, Chettri, Kami, Newar, Sarki, Kumal Damai and Thakuri are the main castes which have occupied more than 95 percent population of the Palpa district. Only less than 5 percent population has been occupied by the other several ethnic groups.

Table No.: 3: Population Distribution by Age and Sex

S.N.	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	Percent
		No. of Pop.	Percent	No. of Pop.	Percent		
1	0-5	27327	17.48	25977	17.25	53304	17.37
2	6-10	20080	12.85	19337	12.84	39417	12.84
3	11-15	19042	12.18	17473	11.60	36515	11.90
4	16-20	16087	10.29	15123	10.04	31210	10.17
5	21-25	13313	8.518	12200	8.10	25513	8.31
6	26-30	12010	7.68	10620	7.05	22630	7.37
7	31-35	9887	6.33	9003	5.98	18890	6.16
8	36-40	8503	5.44	8253	5.48	16756	5.46
9	41-45	7293	4.67	7123	4.73	14416	4.70
10	46-50	6213	3.98	6540	4.34	12753	4.16
11	51-55	5127	3.28	5227	3.47	10354	3.37
12	56+	11409	7.30	13727	9.11	25136	8.19
Total		158608	100	150603	100	306894	100

Source: Resource Mapping Report Palpa District, July 2002.

Figure No. 5: Population Distribution by Age and Sex

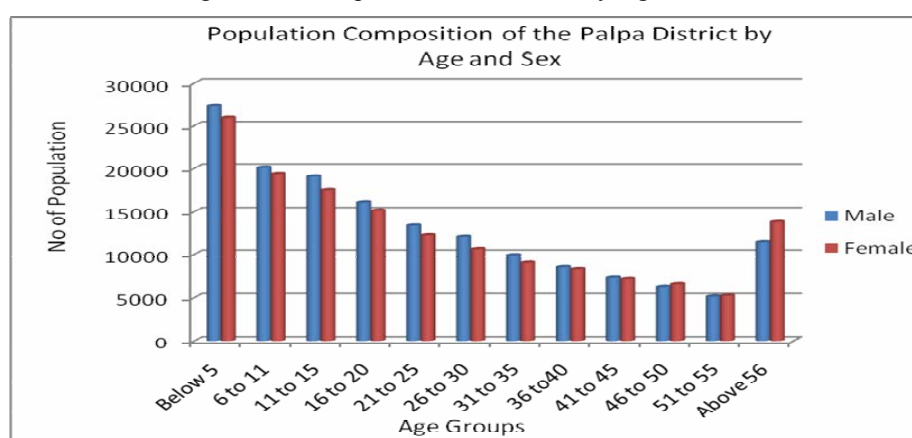


Figure No. 5 represents the population composition of the Palpa district. It shows that the diagram, population ratio is decreased as the age of population increased till the age of 55. After age 55 populations increased. In this diagram, 42.2 percent population is concerned with the active group (Age group 15-45) in the economic point of view. This diagram also deals with the gender composition. This diagram shows that male population until the age of 35 is more than female. After that female population is being increased smoothly and then at the age of above 56, female population is being increased remarkably which represents that female have more long life than male.

Figure No. 6: Population Distribution in Palpa by gender 2002

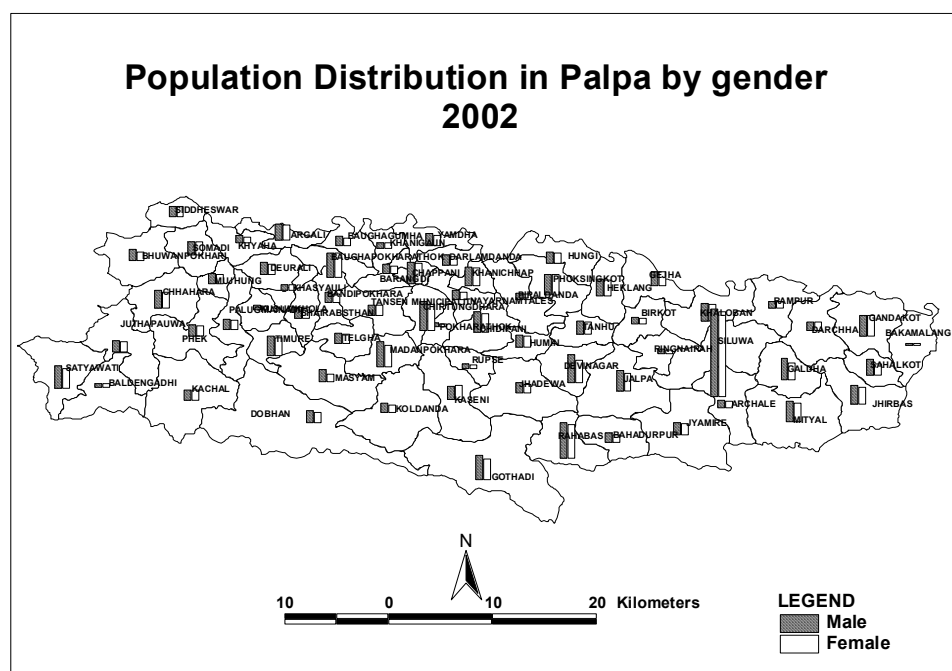


Figure No. 6 shows the VDC wise population of the Palpa district as well as gender wise population too. In this figure Siluwa VDC has highest population (21270) and Bakamalang VDC has low population in comparison with the other VDCs of the Palpa district. According to this figure, there are no vast differences with the male and female population in each VDC.

4.2.2 Educational Status

At Palpa district there were 483 educational service centers established by the year 2001. Out of the total facilities, 320 are primary schools, 66 are lower secondary schools, 74 are secondary schools, 15 are higher secondary (+2) schools, 4 college and 4 Technical institutes have been found serving as the district educational institute.

Table No: 4: Educational Status of the Palpa District

S.N.	Education Level	Gender				Total	Total Percent
		Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
1	Illiterate	48257	41.35	68446	58.65	116703	41.21
2	S.L.C	74684	57.72	54663	42.28	129297	45.65
3	11-12	5278	68.98	2373	31.02	7651	2.7
4	Bachelors	1660	82.71	347	17.29	2007	0.71
5	Masters	635	83.12	129	16.88	764	0.27
6	Others	15775	58.89	11012	41.11	26787	9.46

Source: Resource Mapping Report Palpa District, July 2002.

Figure No. 7: Educational Status of the Palpa District

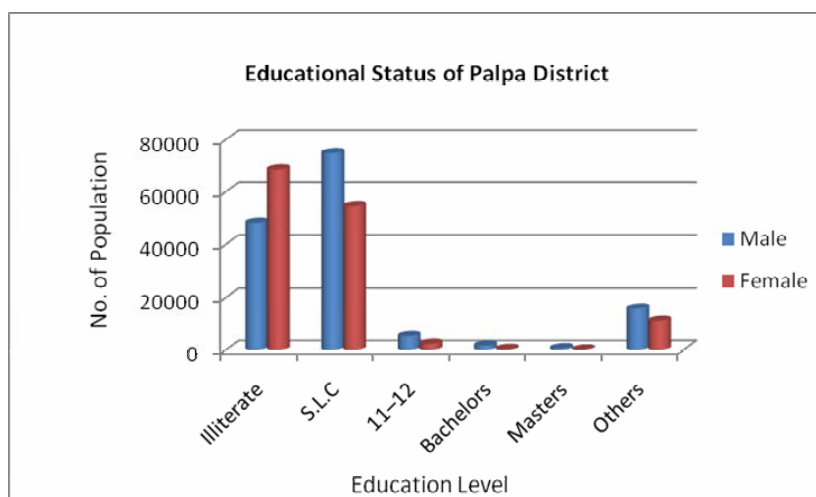


Table No. 4 represents the educational Status of the Palpa district. According to this table 41.21 percent population are illiterate. The large number of population (45.65 percent) are dropped their study from SLC and earlier. After SLC, number of people is being decreased according to the educational level up. 2.7 percent people have got their education up to +2 level. 0.71 percent people get Bachelors level education and only 0.21 percent people are master holder. 9.46 percent people are in other educational level. This table represents that there have poor educational status in Palpa district.

4.3 Economic Setting

4.3.1 Farming and Non-farming Activities

Table No.: 5: People Involved in Different Occupational Strategy in Palpa District

S.N.	Major occupation	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	total	Percent
1	Agriculture	44760	52.25	40903	47.74	85663	76.66
2	Gov. Service	3475	83.47	688	16.63	4163	3.73
3	Business	1163	67.49	560	32.51	1723	1.54
4	Industry	137	65.86	71	34.14	208	0.19
5	Foreign Service	7328	94.38	436	5.62	7764	6.95
6	House Hold Work	783	10.31	6805	89.68	7588	6.79
7	Other	3687	11.62	944	20.38	4631	4.14

Source: Resource Mapping Report Palpa District, July 2002

Figure No. 8: People Involved in Different Occupational Strategy in Palpa District

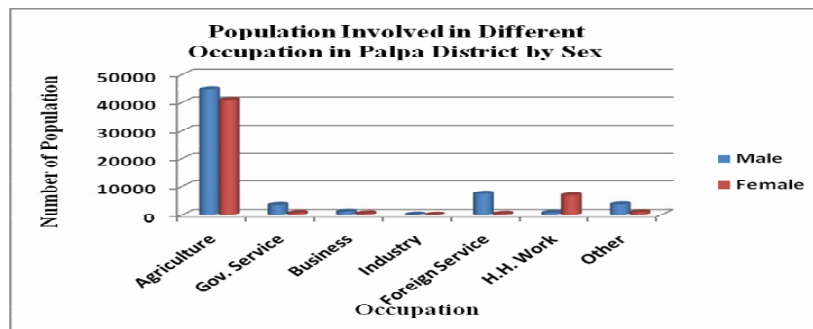


Table No. 6 represents the various occupational status of the people in Palpa district. This diagram shows that the maximum number of people are engaged with the agriculture (76.66%) including male and female and minimum population are involved in industry (0.19%). Except house hold work, male leads in all the field to the female. Carpentry, Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, Painting, Tailoring, Mechanics, Handicrafting, NGO service, Masonary, Cobler, and Health workers are including in the other occupation.

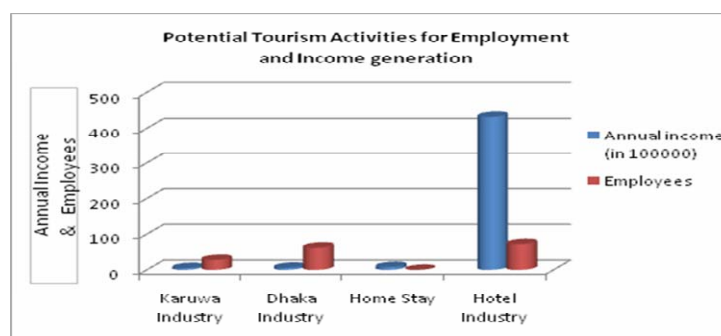
4.3.2 Potential Tourism Activities for Employment and Income generation and Number of Benefitted

Table No.: 6: Potential Tourism Activities for Employment and Income generation

S.N.	Name	Annual income (in 100000)	Employees
1	Karuwa Industry	5	28
2	Dhaka Industry	6	62
3	Home Stay	N.A.	N.A.
4	Hotel Industry	432.178	72
Total		451.178	162

Source: Field visit, 2010

Figure No. 9: Potential Tourism Activities for Employment and Income generation



According to the Table No. 6, we came to conclude that hotel Industry has maximum income Rs. 43.22 million with 72 employees whereas Dhaka Industry has earned only

Rs. 0.6 million with 62 employees. By the above mentioned statement, it is come to result that hotel Industry can earns the maximum foreign currency easily that means the minimum employees. Home stay service is being operated in Palpa district. It can be noticed that by home stay, there has earned 0.8 million Rupees. Home stay is the popular among the tourist at that place.

Expenditure of the tourists are our income. For that, host place/nation should provide better facilities to encourage tourist to expend. Tansen, Palpa, a famous place for the natural and cultural tourism has 162 workers with their family and associates with the industries, hotels and local peoples. Karuwa industry have 28 employees who are the directly benefitted with their family members. Likewise, Dhaka Industry provides the employment for the 62 persons. Hotel Industry provides employment for the 72 persons who are the directly benefitted persons with their family members and associate persons like; investor of the Dhaka Industry, Karuwa Industry and Hotel Industry are also directly benefitted as well as local shopkeepers, retailers, whole sellers. There has 19 house holds operating home stay facility including Tansen (8 households) and Baughgumha (11 households) are directly benefitted with local farmers, shopkeepers.

4.4 Potential Tourism products income generation

Bronze Craft: From olden days Palpa is famous for various kinds of handicrafts and cottage industries. One of the most famous products of this district is a typical. Water jug called Karuwa, which is “Palpali Karuwa”. It is made of bronze and available in different sizes. In Tansen, Taksar is the main area where the art of Bronze casting is still flourishing. The skilled craftsmen of Taksar produced not Karuwa but also artistic idols of deities, animal, birds and utensils. People visiting Palpa are always eager to buy Karuwa as a souvenir.

Textile: Textile is the other important product of Palpa. Hand loom industry has flourished in this district vary widely. Even in the remote village you can see the handlooms. Clothes produced in such looms are cheap and popular too. Among various products of handloom the Palpali Dhaka is quite famous. It needs skills and hard labor to weave this cloth. It has gained national and international fame.

Curries: Khukuri, a sheathed knife is known as the weapon of brave Gorkha soldiers. There are made by skilled craftsmen in Palpa whose forefathers made Khukuries for the Nepalese army postal here. Khukuri has become a popular curio.

Among other hand made products of Palpa are bamboo baskets of various size and uses, dolls made of Pieces of cloths which reflect the Nepalese tradition and culture.

4.5 Tourism Infrastructure and facilities

Infrastructure is main element for the Tourism development at any country or tourist site. There has several tourism infrastructures and facilities at Palpa district which are described as below;

a. Attractions:

There have several places related with historical, religious, cultural and natural such as Srinagar Danda, Tansen Town, Ranimahal, Ridi, Bhairabsthan, Satyawati Lake, Rambhapani, Madanpokhara, Bagnas, Argeli, Baugha Gumha etc.

b. Accessibility:

Mainly, means of transportation for the Palpa is road. Palpa is divided into two parts by the siddhartha highway; Eastern Palpa and Western Palpa. Ridi, Batase, Tahun and Madi Kharache of Palpa District have a black topped road assess. Sixty VDCs out of 65 VDCs have a earthern road access and there have eartharn road accessibility at Bakamalang of eastern Palpa and Chhahara of western Palpa.

c. Accommodation:

There are 216 beds for the tourists in Tansen, Palpa including different star's hotels and home stay facilities. Hotel Srinagar Pvt. Ltd., Hotel White Lake, Hotel Green Hill, Hotel Simrik etc. are the main tourism standard hotels. Two areas; Tansen and Baughagumha are actively involved for the home stay activities for the tourists. Eight houses are involved for the home stay in Tansen with 2 beds of a single room at each house likewise; 11 houses of Baughagumha are involved for the home stay with 2 beds of a single room in each house.

Table No.: 7: Bed Capacity of Different Hotels and Home stay in Tansen, Palpa

S.N	Name of Hotel	Room Capacity			Total
		Single Bed	Double Bed	Common	
1	Hotel Everest	1	4	4	9
2	Hotel Green Hill			14	14
3	Hotel Simrik	2	7	2	11
4	Gautam Siddhartha		10		10
5	Hotel the Bajra		16		16
6	H. Srinagar Pvt. Ltd.		50		50
7	Hotel White Lake	60	8		68
8	Home stay at Tansen		16		16
9	Home stay at Boughagumha		22		22
Total		63	133	20	216

Source: Field visit, 2010

Figure No. 10 Bed Capacity of Different Hotels and Home stay in Tansen, Palpa



Table No. 7 represents the bed capacity in the different hotels of Tansen city where maximum tourists use to stay there. In this table, Hotel White Lake has maximum bed capacity (68) out of which 60 are single bed and 8 are double beds. In the Hotel Everest has minimum bed capacity (9), out of which one bed is single, four are double beds and four are common beds. In this study, all beds are categorized into three classes; single bed, double bed, and common bed. Out of them, double bed leads by the 133 in total and common beds are only 20 beds. There are 216 beds in total. In this table home stay facilities provided in Tansen and Baughagumha are included out of which, 8 houses at Tansen and 11 houses at Baughagumha are involved for the home stay activities. According to the available data, there have one room with two beds are providing for the home stay in each houses.

d. Amenities:

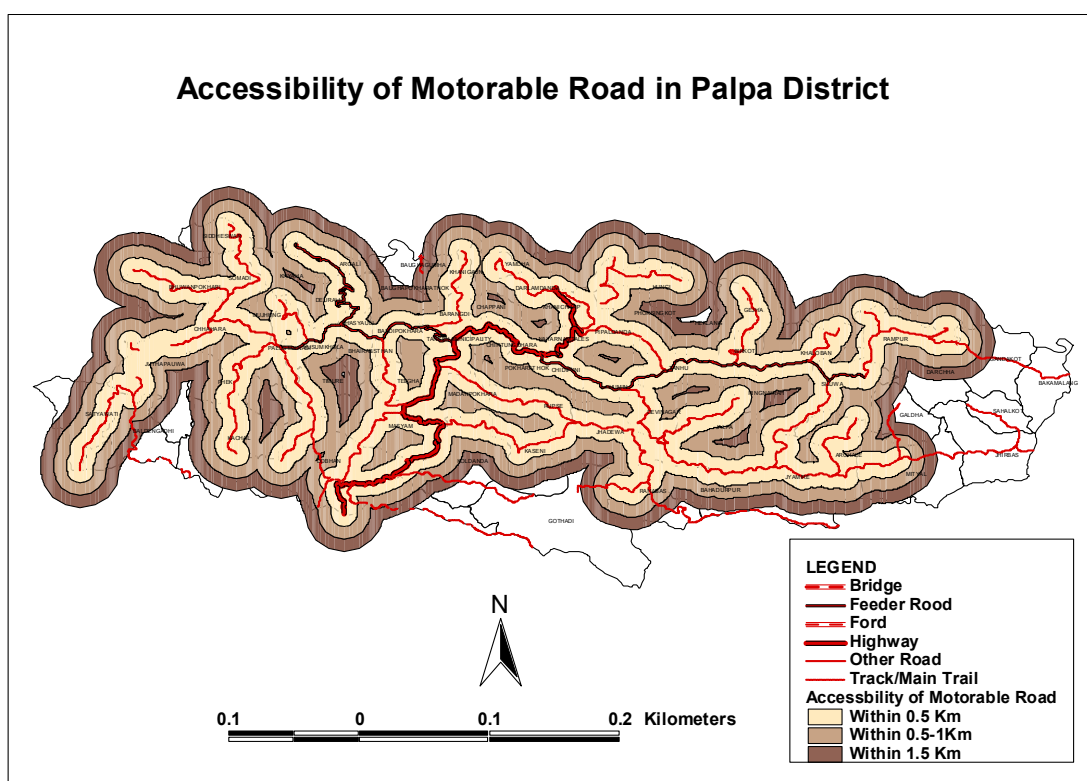
There are other facilities at Tansen Palpa, which are noted at following;

- i. Hotel: Restaurant, Bar, Conference Hall and Parking Facilities at the tourist standard hotels.
- ii. Restaurant: Air Ticket, Facility of Gift Shop at Nanglo Bekari Café
- iii. Banking: US\$ Dollar, Pound Staling, Travel Check, Money Transfer and ATM
- iv. Communication: Cyber Café, FM Radio, Daily and Weekly News Paper
- v. Entertainment: Cinema Hall, Boating at Pravas, Swimming at Kajipauwa, and Poni-trek at Kalimati
- vi. Information Center: City Tour, Trekking Guides, Brochures (five types), City Map, Post Card, Poster, and so on are provided by the GETUP, Palpa even in the holiday time.

4.6 Road Network and Accessibility:

The major motorable road networks are noted from north to south part of the district. There are graveled and earthen road mostly concentrated on the northern part of the district. Siddhartha highway passes through center from the north to south. Motorable road are accessible for mostly northern part of the district. Most of the settlements are within a 1.5 km aerial distance from the motorable road. The accessibility map of the road network clearly shows its spatial distribution within VDC and district with respect to its accessibility within the settlement. The accessibility distance iso-chrone (Buffer) the road networks are created in equal aerial distance of 0.5 km from the center of the existing motorable road network. The settlements are accessible (0.5-1.5 km) distance in the district.

Figure No. 11: Accessibility of Motor able Road in Palpa District



Chapter Five

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TOURISM IN NEPAL

5.1 Major Attraction for Tourist in Nepal

Nepal is one of the small Himalayan kingdom having the area of 147181Sq.Km.It is situated between 26°22' to 30°27' North latitude and 80°04' to 88°12' East longitude. By virtue of its geographical settings, Nepal holds within a comparatively small area of land, a uniqueness of tourist attractions which is probably outstanding in the world. Within the short distance of 193 Km. it can be seen a wealth of natural scenic wanders as the land soar from a mere meters above sea level to the breath taking Himalayan rooftop of the world Mount Everest. Mountain area which lies in the north of Nepal includes hill, high mountains. Beautiful valleys like Kathmandu and Pokhara lie in the middle hills. Different places of this geographical region have their own historic, religious and cultural importance in the history of Nepal. Kathmandu valley, comprising Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur has its unique destination. Its splendid temples, monasteries, historical monuments etc. have charms of their own. The beautifully carved windows, the intricate sculptures in stone, the work of art in wood, terracotta and living culture and tradition are highly appreciated by foreign visitors. Many places in the kingdom have its religious importance too. Thousands of Hindus from India visit these places as pilgrims.

Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha in western Terai, Janakpur in eastern Terai and Chitwan National Park in the central Terai are important attractions of Terai. Among these the first two places are famous as religious centers and the third is famous for wildlife reserves become central focus for those visitors who want to watch animals.

5.2 Growth and Trend of Tourist Arrival

Tourism is recent phenomena in Nepal. However, infrastructure and other essential facilities are limitedly developed Nepal is highly appreciated by foreign tourists from the early seventies. Following table shows the growth rate of tourist arrivals in Nepal.

Table No. 8: Tourist arrivals and Length of Stay in Nepal (1962-2008)

Year	No. of Tourist arrival		By Air		By Land		Average length of Stay in days
	Number	Change %	Number	Change %	Number	Change %	
1962	6179	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	12567	103.38	11206	100	1361	100	-
1970	45970	265.80	36508	225.79	9462	595.22	-
1974	89838	95.43	74170	103.16	15668	65.59	13.20
1978	156123	73.78	130034	75.32	26089	66.51	11.84
1982	175448	12.38	153509	18.05	21939	-15.91	13.33
1986	223331	27.29	182745	19.05	40486	84.99	11.16
1990	254885	14.13	226421	23.39	28464	-29.87	12.00
1994	326531	28.11	289381	27.81	37150	30.52	10.00
1998	463684	42.00	398008	37.54	65676	76.79	10.76
1999	491504	6.00	421243	5.84	70261	6.98	12.28
2000	463648	-5.67	376914	-10.53	86732	23.44	11.55
2001	361237	-22.09	299514	-20.54	61723	-28.83	11.93
2002	275468	-23.74	218668	-26.99	56808	-7.96	7.92
2003	228132	22.75	275438	25.96	62694	10.36	9.60
2004	385297	13.95	297335	7.95	87962	40.30	13.51
2005	375398	-2.57	277346	-6.72	98052	11.47	9.09
2006	383926	2.27	283819	2.33	100107	2.09	10.20
2007	526705	37.72	360713	27.09	165992	65.81	11.96
2008	500277	-5.02	374661	3.87	125616	-24.32	11.78

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

Figure No. 12: Tourist arrivals in Nepal and means of transportation used by tourist, (1962-2008)

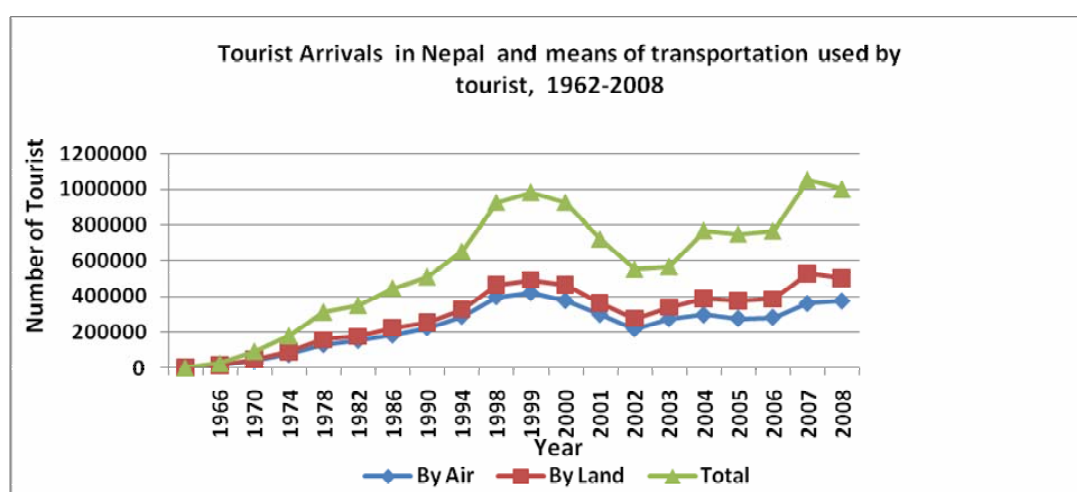


Table No. 8 represents the trend of tourist arrivals in Nepal and used the transportation means; by air and by land. This table shows that tourist flow in Nepal is smoothly increased since 1962 to 1994. After that tourist flow increased rapidly until 1999. Then this diagram shows that tourist flow decreased until 2002. After that tourist flow line become up and down until 2006. After 2006, number of tourist arrivals increased rapidly till 2008. Because of the conflict between Government of Nepal and Moist, tourist flow decreased until 2006. After that Moist declare that they came to peace process and then tourist flow increased at 2007 and 2008.

5.3 Mode of Transportation

Figure No. 12 deals with the means of transportation used by the tourist. Here, data are concerned since 1962 to 2008. In every time, more tourists visit Nepal by air than land.

5.4 Duration of the Tourist Stay

Table no. 9 reveals the average duration of stay of the tourist in Nepal. At the 70s decades, tourist had used to stay Nepal for 13.2 days. After that duration of stay in Nepal became irregular till 2001. At the year 2002 duration of stay in Nepal decreased remarkably. In these days tourist had used to stay Nepal only for 7.92 days or 8 days. In this data, maximum duration of stay of tourism in Nepal is recorded at the year 2004. At that year tourist had used to stay for the 13.51 days at once.

5.5 Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit

Table No. 9: Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in Nepal

Year	Holiday Pleasure	T & M	Business	Pilgrimage	Official	Conv./ Conf.	Rafting	Others	N.S.	Total
1998	261347 (56.4)	112644 (24.3)	24954 (5.4)	16164 (3.5)	22123 (4.8)	5181 (1.1)	-	21271 (4.6)	-	463684 (100)
1999	290862 (59.2)	107960 (22.0)	23813 (4.8)	19198 (3.9)	24132 (4.9)	5965 (1.2)	-	19574 (4.0)	-	491504 (100)
2000	290862 (59.90)	107960 (22.24)	23813 (4.90)	19198 (3.95)	24123 (4.97)	5965 (1.2)	-	19574 (4.03)	-	463646 (100)
2001	187022 (51.77)	100828 (27.91)	18528 (5.13)	13816 (3.84)	18727 (5.18)	-	-	22316 (6.18)	-	361237 (100)
2002	110143 (39.98)	59279 (21.52)	16990 (6.17)	12366 (4.49)	17783 (6.46)	-	-	58907 (21.38)	-	275468 (100)
2003	97904 (28.95)	65721 (19.44)	19387 (5.73)	21395 (6.33)	21967 (6.5)	-	-	11758 (3.48)	-	338132 (100)
2004	97904 (28.95)	65721 (19.44)	19387 (5.73)	21395 (6.33)	21967 (6.5)	-	-	11758 (3.48)	-	385297 (100)
2005	160259 (48.50)	61488 (18.61)	21992 (6.66)	47621 (14.41)	16859 (5.10)	-	-	67179 (20.33)	-	375398 (100)
2006	145802 (37.95)	66931 (17.43)	21066 (5.49)	59298 (15.45)	18063 (4.70)	-	-	72766 (18.95)	-	383926 (100)
2007	217815 (44.77)	101320 (20.83)	24487 (5.03)	52594 (10.81)	21670 (4.45)	8019 (1.5)	65 (0.0)	78579 (16.15)	22156 (1.2)	526705 (100)
2008	148180 (29.6)	104822 (21.0)	23039 (4.6)	45091 (9.0)	43044 (8.6)	6938 (1.4)	243 (0.05)	99391 (19.9)	29529 (5.9)	500277 (100)
2009	40992 (8.04)	132929 (26.07)	22758 (4.26)	51542 (10.11)	24518 (4.81)	9985 (1.96)	285 (0.06)	186849 (36.64)	40098 (7.86)	509956 (100)

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2009

T & M: Trekking & Mountaineering,

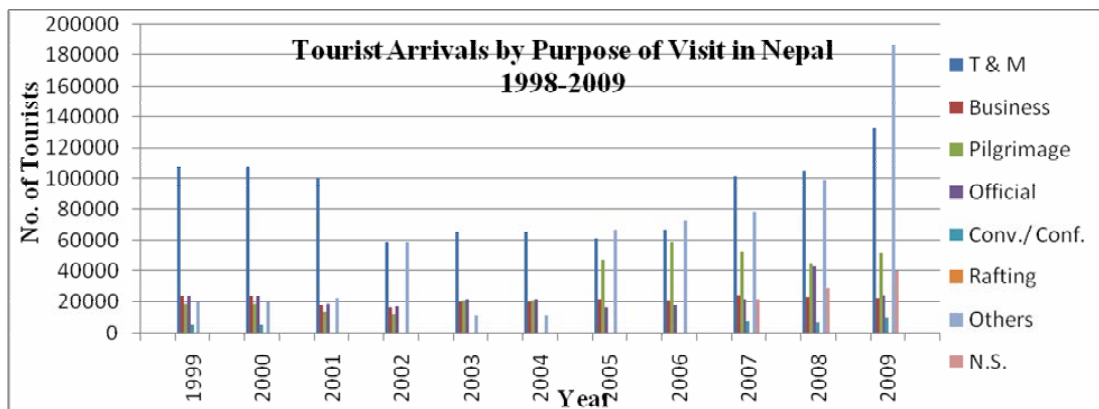
Conv/Conf: Conference

N.S.: Not Specified

Tourists visited different place according to their purposes. Here main purposes like Holiday pleasure, Trekking & Mountaineering, Business, Pilgrimage, Official and Conference are mentioned. Available data from 1998 to 2009 are analyzed here. In this period interest of tourists for the visit is being changed because in the previous

period, maximum tourists had visited Nepal for the purpose of holiday pleasure (see table No. 9). But nowadays tourists visit Nepal for other purposes too. According to the available data, 26.07 percent (out of 509956) tourists had visited at 2009. Similarly, it is followed by the pilgrimage with the 10.11 percent tourists. It is noticed that tourists had visited Nepal for the other purposes which is newly defined such as rafting.

Figure No. 13: Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in Nepal



5.6 Age and Gender Composition of Tourist

Table No. 10: Tourist Arrivals by Gender and Age Groups, 1998-2008

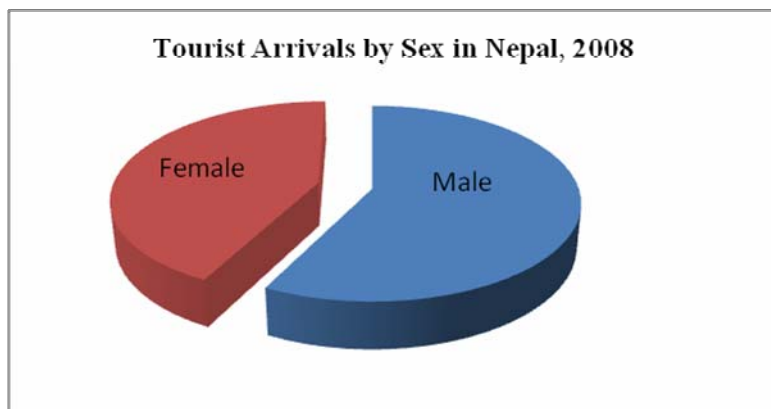
Year	Gender		Total	Age Group					
	Male	Female		0-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61 & over	Not Specified
1998	267,871 (57.8)	195,813 (42.2)	463,684 (100)	26,763 (5.8)	122,103 (26.3)	151,846 (32.7)	121,190 (26.1)	417,82 (9.0)	-
1999	286,161 (58.2)	205,343 (41.8)	491,504 (100)	309,67 (6.3)	150,307 (30.6)	155,985 (31.7)	113,314 (23.1)	40,913 (8.3)	-
2000	266,937 (57.6)	196,709 (42.4)	463,646 (100)	19,136 (4.1)	119,816 (25.8)	148,063 (31.9)	125,140 (27.0)	51,491 (11.1)	-
2001	213,465 (59.1)	147,772 (40.9)	361,237 (100)	14,608 (4.0)	95,801 (26.5)	115,678 (32.0)	93,621 (25.9)	41,529 (11.5)	-
2002	174,710 (63.4)	100,758 (36.6)	275,468 (100)	12,425 (4.5)	67,774 (24.6)	99,622 (36.2)	67,017 (24.3)	28,630 (10.4)	-
2003	204,732 (60.5)	133,400 (39.5)	338,132 (100)	16,056 (4.7)	78,357 (23.2)	99,740 (29.5)	85,753 (25.4)	58,226 (17.2)	-
2004	255,303 (66.3)	129,994 (33.7)	385,297 (100)	38,734 (10.1)	84,125 (21.8)	128,267 (33.3)	96,920 (25.2)	37,251 (9.7)	-
2005	257,972 (68.7)	117,426 (31.3)	375,398 (100)	30,429 (8.1)	57,115 (15.2)	114,103 (30.4)	106,077 (28.3)	67,674 (18.0)	-
2006	218,818 (57.0)	165,108 (43)	383,926 (100)	37,433 (9.8)	75,626 (19.7)	123,541 (32.2)	95,260 (24.8)	52,066 (13.6)	-
2007	290,688 (55.2)	236,017 (44.8)	526,705 (100)	38,870 (7.4)	112,879 (21.4)	164,488 (31.2)	130,756 (24.8)	69,927 (13.3)	9,785 (1.9)
2008	286,983 (57.4)	213,294 (42.6)	500,277 (100)	42,581 (8.5)	106,596 (21.3)	150,171 (30.0)	121,387 (24.3)	60,531 (12.1)	19,011 (3.8)

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2008

This table shows the tourist arrival in Nepal by gender. Above mentioned table dealt with the tourist arrivals from 1998 to 2008. In this table, there has comparative study of the tourist arrival in Nepal by gender. At the available data, male tourist has been

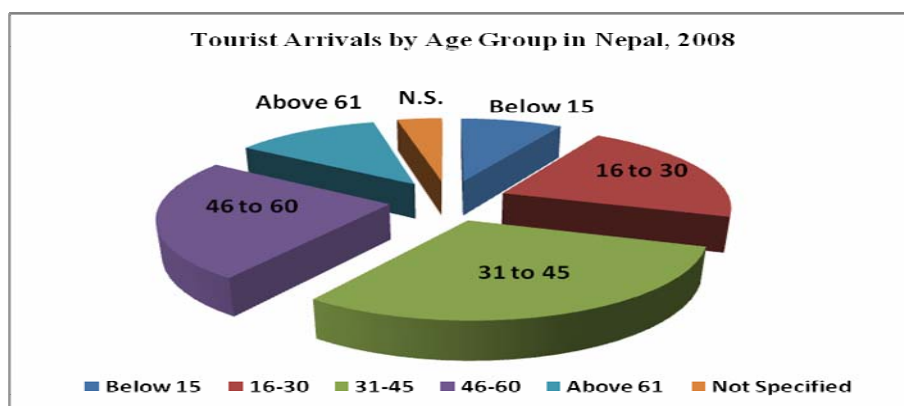
lead in every year. Following figure (Figure No. 14) represents the tourist arrivals in Nepal by gender at 2008. There has 57:43 in ratio of the male and female tourist arrival in Nepal.

Figure No. 14: Tourist Arrivals by Sex in Nepal, 2008



All the tourists are classified into five age groups; 0-15, 16-30, 31-45, 46-60 and above 61. Above mentioned table (Table No. 10) shows that there has highest tourist arrival of 31-45 age groups to visit Nepal. At 2008, there has visited 30.0 percent (150,171) tourist in Nepal. Age groups of the 0-15, there have been low arrival in Nepal by 8.5 percent (See Figure No. 15).

Figure No. 15: Tourist Arrivals by Age Group in Nepal, 2008



Chapter Six

Historical, Cultural and Natural Attractions of Palpa District

6.1 Introduction

Palpa district is famous for its history and culture, the major touristic activities have taken place only in and around Tansen Municipality area like the variation on elevation; the climate of Palpa is also varied from tropical to moderate. Tansen the only virgin high resort just 76 km away from Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, attracts thousand in number. When they come, they kiss. They enjoy and they spend a few days and heights in her warm lap. Because of the annual Temperature in between 28 °c at the maximum in the summer and 8 °c as the minimum in the winter. The district on average received precipitation about 1800 mm. The month of June to August will have the maximum rainfall the visitors find this place every time pleasing.

Tansen commands a majestic view of almost the whole Himalayan range. The ancient ribbed terracing of the hill slopes, the green valleys, and ancient temples, fairs and festivals and the sacred Kalli Gandaki River has transformed Palpa into hill resort of breaking beauty. The very few adventurous tourists who have through sheer chance stabled on its charms, treasure and guard rather jealously the few days they had lazed away in absolute peace and tranquility.

Just, where the green and purple hills start to rise out the Ganges plain lies the district of Palpa, exposing yet its undiscovered charms. Still unruffled by the arrival 20th century, the district of Palpa still out of the country for its golden climate and study population, it has for year captivated visitors with its rugged landscape and matchless view of the world's highest peak.

Cobbled street up and down typical house, old and artistic temples, shrines and stupas are pleasing whether, panoramic. Significance urban rural cultural activities, people's movement, unpolluted greenish environment are what Palpa Tansen offers to new comer's tourist.

Just as the city in the mist below starts buzzing with life, and azure blue patches of sky begin to appear it will be interesting to see what nature has store towards the north. A few minute walk to the top of the ridge and suddenly, right across, as if by

sheer magic, almost the Himalayan profile, touched pink by first rays of the early morning sun dramatically exposes itself to view.

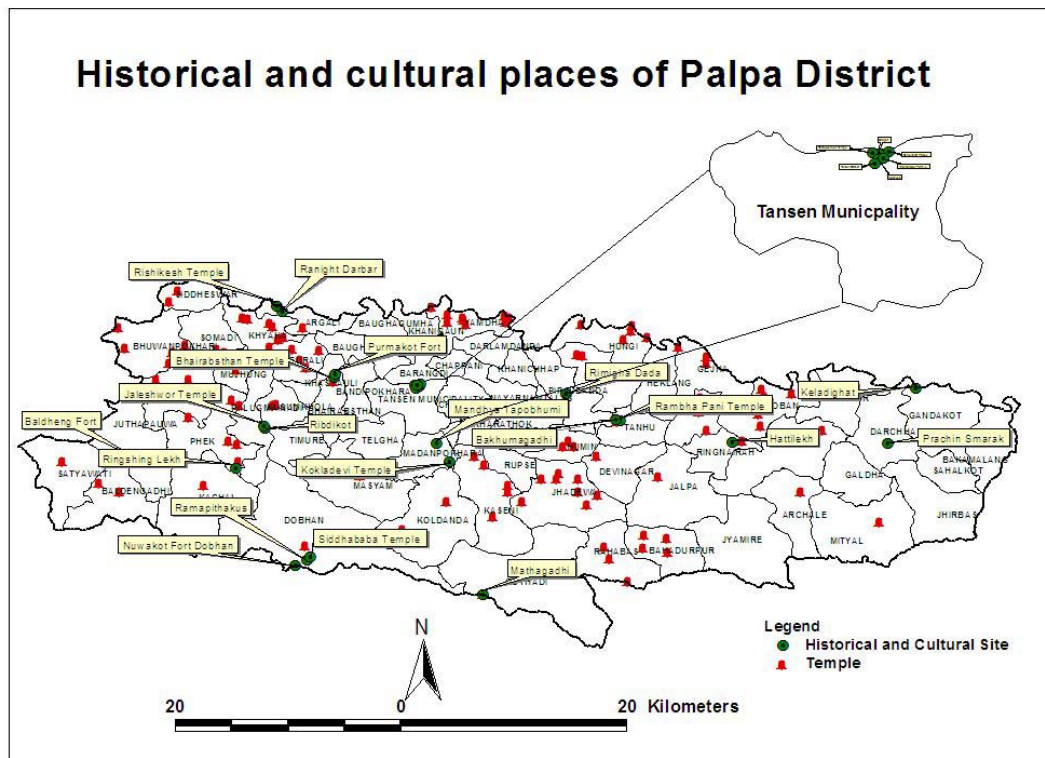
Palpa has diverse culture and religion. Magars are the main inhabitant of this district followed by Brahmin, Chhetri, Newars, Tharu, Gurung, Tamang, Limbu and Abadhi. Hinduism is the widely accepted religion followed by Buddhism Islam and Christianity. The Hindu temples such as Bhagawati temple, Amar Narayan temple, Siddhi Binayak temple, Laxmi Narayan temple, Bhimsen temple, Shivalayas, and the pilgrimage such as Ridi, Ranighat, Rambha Pani, Satyawati Lake, Ramdi Ghat, Deule Archale, Achammeshor, Prabhas, are the cultural attractions in Palpa district. Like Nag Panchami, Janai Purnima, Gai Jatra, Krishnastami, Bhagwati Jatra, Teej, Dashain, Tihar, Maghesankranti, Basanta Panchami, Shiva Ratri, Phagu Purnima, Chaite Dashai, and Ram Nawami are the main festivals that are observed and celebrated with great enjoyment.

Before unification of Nepal, there were several hill-states or principalities in the western region, popularly known as “Barha Magarat”. These Barha Matarat or Twelve regions of Magar included Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhachi districts of Lumbini Zone and other districts of Rapti and Bheri Zones. In Palpa district alone, there were two principal Magar states popularly known as, Bakumgadhi in the east and Baldengadhi in the west.

It is believed that after the Muslim invasion in India, numerous kings of different states took shelter in the Nepalese soil at different places and some of them conquered the local kings and founded their own states. Some Rajputs of Sisaudiya clan crossed the Chure range and entered into the Himalayan region in late fifteenth century. They formed separate states and their descendants Shahs and Sen ruled independently at Gorkha and Palpa. It is assumed that Rudra Sen was the founder of the Sen Dynasty at Palpa. However, Mukunda Sen the eldest son of Rudra Sen became the king of Palpa in the year 1518 A.D. and is believed that after him, the kingdom of Palpa has been confined to a small kingdom, with Tansen its capital.

Tansen provides an impressive choice of shopping facilities of local products as well as imported foreign goods “KARUWA” a unique a bronze water jug and “Palpali Dhaka” a typical Nepalese clothes product and besides them many handicrafts are it provides not only an illuminating insight into Nepal’s history religion and culture but also reveals more about the country beauties.

Figure No. 16: Historical and Cultural Places of Palpa District



6.2 Historical Attraction

Tansen Durbar

Tansen Durbar, the place of Tansen is the administrative nerve center of the Palpa district. It is situated in the heart of the town. It is the largest western style building in western Nepal.

Gen. Pratap Shamsher built this place in 1927 A.D. He had been exiled here in 1924 from Kathmandu. There was under construction of the Durbar Square. This fair storied building has sixty-three rooms, two meeting halls, two minarets at two sides. Timber is abundantly utilized in construction. This wide wooded steps and inner designs remained one of Singha durbar of Kathmandu. The walls are made of sun-baked bricks and roof is made of corrugated sheets. The building is square shaped and at the center there also small square.

In the second story there is a hall called Gaddi Baithak meaning the throne hall. From the time of annexation of Palpa to Nepal some symbols of Royal dignity like sword and pictures were placed on the throne as an indication of the central rule. It was considered necessary especially during the period of those governors who were exiled here, to make the people and government officials aware of their real ruler who lived in Kathmandu.

The place has a large compound and a high lawn. After the construction of Bal Mandir, children's hall, at its side the lawn has been divided into three parts. The main gate of the compound lies in the northern direction just in front of Sittal Pati. This tall and Majestic gate is very famous it is called "Baggi Dhoka" which means the Gate through which a chariot passes. It is regarded as the biggest and tallest gate in the Nepal. It is just like a gate of some India fort.

Shitalpati (The Round House):

Shitalpati is the public square. Khadga Shamsher built the octagonal shaped house. The historically important Shitalpati is a popular hang-out for the locals now. The "Baggi Dhoka", the biggest gate of its kind in Nepal is located in this square. The locals often tend to compare it with the architecture of Mugal Empire in India.

Rani Ghat

Rani Ghat is two hours trek to the north of Tansen. One can find the famous place of Ranighat. The Tajmahal of Nepal, which is built by Khadga Shamsher in Memory of his beloved wife Tej Kumari. The place is situated amongst the forest of the hard rock situated on the banks of the Kali Gandaki River.

It will be exciting to enjoy the crescent-like turning of the showed Kali Gandaki through one of the windows of the Ranighat palace. In or edible one of the vast stretching part of the palace, just a few steps down the majestic is looking palace. Seven kilometers trekking from Tansen to Ranighat is very interesting and exciting. The trail passes through the scenic gorge and mountain brook called Barangdi Khola (Stream). The deep gorge between the lofty forested hills and cut-rock of Baikuntha Pahar nearby Hatti dhunga (Elephant Rock) can be adventurous sites. Hemlets, which provide tea, local drinks and food, can be noon to the weary trekkers. (Annex No.3)

6.3 Cultural and Religious Attraction

Amar Narayan Temple

This temple of god Narayan or Vishnu is a master piece of Nepalese architecture which is constructed in Nepalese pagoda style. It was built in 1807A.D. by Amar Singh Thapa, the governor of Palpa. The intricate works of wood carvings in the temples are simple marvelous. The temple is surrounded by one-meter wide stone wall locally known as the "Great Wall of Palpa". Inside the temple complex there are the temple of Lord Mahadev, ponds (which is the one of swimming pool and there is a

very deep old pond), parks, rest houses and a natural water spring. Every morning and evening devotees gather in the compound and chant Bhajans (holy recitals) in chorus.

Bhagawati Temple

It was rebuilt by Col. Ugir Singh Thapa, the governor of Palpa in 1815 A.D. to mark the victory over colonial British Indian troops in the Battle front of Butwal. The large temple built by Col. Ugir Singh Thapa was damaged by devastating earthquake in 1935 A.D. Then it was renovated in the present size, which is comparatively smaller than the previous one. It was once again repaired in 1974. Its tiled roof was replaced by slates. The iron grills and enamel paints have spoiled the beauty of Nepalese architecture of the temple. It is located near the Tansen Durbar. It is a pilgrimage of Palpalies. It is said that the original structure was remarkable bigger and beautiful. And it has undergone many physical adjustments, most recently after the great earthquake of 1934. In the month of August every year a chariot procession of deities is taken out throughout the town with military honor to observe the historic battle.

Ganesh Temple

There are three main temples of Ganesh in town. One in Shreenagar Ganesh known as Siddi Binayak which stands at Shreenagar hill in the east from the hotel Shreenagar. The next is Amar Ganesh, built by Amar Singh Thapa in around 1806 A.D. and the other temple is at Taksar in the center of the town Tansen.

Buddhist Shrines

There are main four Buddhist Shrines in Tansen namely Ananda Bihar, Maha Chaitya Bihar, Maha Bodhi Bihar and Parileyak Ban Bihar is a sacred place where Buddhist monks live and meditate. According to Buddhist Bajrayani school four things namely stupa, (a dome shaped construction), Bajracharya having eight arms symbolizing the eight teachings of Buddha. Mayur stambha (Pillar with a peacock on its top) and stadhato Bageshwar are needed to complete a Bihar. These four things are compulsory for Chuda Karma ceremony-a kind of baptism-of Shakya and Bajra Charya Youngsters.

Anand Bihar

It is situated near Tudikhel, the parade ground, it consists of a three storied building with a statue of Buddha and all four symbolic constructions mentioned above. The main Chaitya or stupa was built by a sculptor named Sunder Banda who had come here to construct the Amar Narayan temple. Therefore, it is the contemporary of the temple. The Mayur stambha or the peacock pillar is very artistic. The stone pillar stands on the statue of a tortoise and a brass peacock is seated on the pillar. It is eight

feet height and has inches long Bajra is beautiful to look at. The stupa this Bihar is quite different from other Stupas.

Mahachaitya Bihar

It is situated at Taksar. It has all those symbolic construction necessary for the Vajrayani Buddhists. Its shaped stupa is similar to other stupa of Kathmandu. In the Bihar there is a big statue of Buddha. Baishakh Purnima or the birthday of Gautam Buddha is celebrated with a great festival by all Buddhists and Hindus as well.

Mahabodhi Bihar

It is newly built and has relatively modern facilities for prayers and meditation. Buddhist speeches and meditation are frequently held here.

Palpa Bhairabsthan Temple

The Palpa Bhairabsthan temple lies 9 km west of Tansen. There is a legend about the statue of Bhairab which is kept hidden in the ground floor of the temple. Nobody is allowed to see it. Even the priest worships it from behind a curtain, it is said that the statue is so frightful that some people have even lost their lives on beholding it.

Therefore as a precaution it is kept in hidden in a room. Some people believe that the figure is imitation of Kal Bhairav of Kathmandu. There is a golden Trident which is the largest golden trident in Asia can be seen in front of the temple. The temple being situated on a small hill one can see the magnificent Himalayan Range to north and west stretching landscape in all directions

Ramdi

Ramdi is situated 30 km north from the Tansen bazaar. Because it is along the highway, bus facility is available at any time. It takes an hour to reach there by bus. It takes two and half-hours on foot. This is also a holy place for Hindus because it is also situated on the banks of the Kali Gandaki. There are many small and big caves. The biggest and the famous one is the "Sun Gupha" (Golden Cave).

Rambhapani

In the eastern part of the district about 30 km from Tansen just above Tanahun Bazar lays spot for the lovers of Nature. The place is known as Rambha Pani. According to the Hindu religious literature, Rambha is the name of a fairy of the heaven and Pani means water. A dense beautiful forest surrounds the fountain. This forest reminds any of the comedies of William Shakespeare in which the lovers or heroes and heroines disguise themselves as shepherd and shepherdess and roam in the forest in search of their lovers and beloved. This tropical forest is abundant with various kinds of unique

and lovely orchids, fruits like Kaphal, Aiselu and different kinds of colorful birds and followers. It is a tranquil place for meditation.

Satyawati Lake

It is located in a distance of approximately 30 km south from Tansen. The Satyawati Lake is a beautiful tourist site. Bus ride is possible up to 24 km Tansen the lake takes its name from Satyawati, the Hindu Goddess, People visit this lake once a year full moon day in October or November (Kartic Purnima). According to a legend connected with the lake, an old woman or goddess lives here. Though she is deaf, she possesses some supernatural powers. People believe, that she can fulfill the wishes of her devotees who please her by promising to sacrifice birds and animals.

Ridi Bazar

It is situated on the bank of the Kali Gandaki River; the Ridi Bazar is 30km North-West of Tansen. The temple of Rishakeshav and house with artistic wood carving Bihars and caves are places and things of interest. It is the 'Banaras of Nepal' to the Hindu followers. One can reach Muktinath or Jomsom following the Kali Gandaki and come down to Pokhara. Rafters can enjoy rafting from the Kali Gandaki river at Ridi to Narayani via Ranighat and Mugling.

Rishkeshav Temple

It was made by Mani Mukunda Sen. It is said that the idol of God, made of Black stone was found by Mani Mukunda Sen while taking a holy bath in the Kali Gandaki river. Nearby the temple exist rest houses and others temples with artistic woodcarvings.

Magar Villages

Baugha Gumba located at the northwest and Chilandgi at the south of Tansen are typical Magar Villages, which reflect the custom, traditions of Magar community.

Kumal Village

Kumal or the potters of these regions are specially known for their skills in making earthen pots. It is really exciting and interesting to see them at Ghorbanda-Khorbari.

6.3.1 Major Events and Festivals of Tansen

As Palpa is home to a number of different ethnic groups, there is hardly a month that goes by without festival. Most festivals are based on Hindu or Buddhist mythology. They are celebrated according to the lunar calendar and announced according to the Nepali months.

Gai Jatra (Cow Festivals):

A special Newari festival flavor to Tansen is the Gai Jatra, when after Janai Purnima at the full moon day in August a week of processions and vibrant street theater turns the town into a huge party site attracting visitors from all over Palpa.

During that week people will be entertained by a program of daily satirical performances and processions, which was meant to cheer up mourning families who lost a family member within the last year. Simultaneously it is a fabulous expression of the fun loving Nepali culture. After three days of street theater two days of worshipping different gods by procession through the steep roads with chariots of Ganesh, Bhimsen, Narayan and Bhagawati follow. And of course all week is full of singing, dancing, traditional music bands and merry making.

Gai Jatra was launched by a farmer king of the Kathmandu Valley to heal his wife from a deep depression after the death of the prince in a smallpox epidemic. So this festival combines the remembrance of the deceased with an attempt of cheering up the mourners. Families, who experienced a death in the previous year from procession through the town start singing religious songs. Some of these processions are lead by the children of the mourning families dressed like kings and saints. Wealthy families even hire a choir for an impressive remembrance processions in the evening. Huge artificial cows, made of bamboo, cloth, paper and so on, are carried around, accompanied by clowns. These groups perform small ironic and satirical dramas in public squares and entertain the town.

Ropai Jatra (Rice Planting Festival)

Gai Jatra (Cow Festival) is followed by Ropai Jatra, when farmers of the area show the city people the pleasure of rice planting by “Ploughing” the streets of Tansen while singing folk songs.

Bag Jatra

Bag Jatra falls on the day following Ropai Jatra (Rice Planting Festival). On this day men dressed as tigers and hunters roam around the town to caricature the favourite hobby of the ancient rulers.

Bhagwati Jatra

Bhagwati Jatra marks the end of climax of the week of festivals. The goddess Bhagwati, who symbolizes power, supported the fight against the British-Indian troops. People stay in the Bhagwati Temple the night through to worship, sing, dance and observe the placing of a statue of Bhagwati into a chariot. The following morning

government officials, as well as the army, police and many Palpalis make up a large procession through the town. However, due to the topography of the town, the chariots do not have wheels and are not pulled by animals, but are carried by members of a special ethnic group, the Kumal, whose usual occupation is pottery.

Chariot Festivals

For the Chariot Festival, where Chariots of Ganesh (Elephant headed god of success), Bhimsen (Strongest hero) and Narayan (One out of the trinity of Hindu gods) are carried through Tansen, the towns inhabitants light candles in their windows and offer flowers, fruit and money to the chariots passing their houses.

Maghe Sankranti Mela (Ridi Mela)

Held in Magh (Jan/Feb) in Ridi Bazaar, Maghe Sankranti Mela is the most important fair of this region. The fair, lasting three days, is well known for the selling of local Handicrafts and products such as woolen blankets, wooden pots, bamboo products, sugarcane, cake walnuts, medical herbs and a kind of dried cottage cheese.

Besides the busy trading a large number of Hindu pilgrims from different parts of Nepal and India take a holy bath in the Kali Gandaki River and worship Rishikesh Temple.

Satyawati Mela

Satyawati Mela is held on the full moon night of Kartik (Oct/Nov) at Satyawati Lake, it is located in a distance of approximately 30 km south from Tansen. The Lake is very beautiful tourist site. Bus ride is possible upto 24 km from Tansen. The lake takes its name from Satyawati Bajai (Grandma). Though she is said to be hard of hearing she possesses supernatural powers. Pilgrims from the surrounding hill districts and from the Terai attend this mela to ask Satyawati Bajai to fulfill their hopes. For that day they circle the lake three times shouting their wishes for son, employment, wealth, death of enemies etc. to this goddess. Goats and cocks are sacrificed and pigeons set free. Mute children should drink the water of the lake to be healed. The fair, which starts in the evening, ends before sunrise, so as not to offend the goddess.

Pravas Mela

Pravas Mela is held on Shivaratri in Falgun (Feb/Mar) in Pravas Lake, 6 km south of Tansen along the highway. This lake is full of Lotus flowers and surrounded by well terraced trees with a beautiful landscape. Now, Boating facility is started by District Development Committee.

Rambha Pani Mela

Rambha Pani Mela is held on Krishnaastami in Bhadra (Aug/Sep) in Rambha Pani; in the eastern part of the district about 30 km from Tansen just above Tanhoon bazaar there is a spot for nature lovers, which is known as Rambha Pani. According to the Hindu Religious Literature, Rambha is the name of a fairy of heaven and Pani means water. The place got this name from the perennial fountain which springs here. The fountain is surrounded by a dense beautiful forest. This tropical forest is abundant with various kinds of unique and lovely Orchids, Rhododendron, fruits like kaphal, aiselu and different kinds of colorful birds and flowers. It is a tranquil place for meditation.

Lalpati Mela

Lalpati Mela is held on Holi in Falgun (Feb/Mar) Lalpati Center of Madi valley. It is observed that there are many tourist attractions in and around Tansen. Not only tourist destinations but there are different festivals that can attract tourist both domestic and international.

6.4 Natural Attraction

Parileyak Ban

It is in the eastern part of Sreenagar and bears of the important aspects of Lord Buddha's life. As the local Buddhist legend goes; during the Buddha's three-month meditation in the Jungle-a monkey and elephant were constantly serving the lord in all way they could. Therefore inside the 'Ban' or the forest, there are many stone images of monkey and elephant besides that of the lord. The garden is surrounded by pleasant forest and is an ideal place for meditation.

Rose Garden (Birendra Phulbari)

It is situated near Tundikhel, the parade ground. It is known as Birendra Park or Birendra Phulbari. The garden is a place for rose lovers in the garden, 150 varieties of "roses". At the center of the park a full size statue of King Birendra is erected on a lotus shaped pillar.

Shreenagar Hill

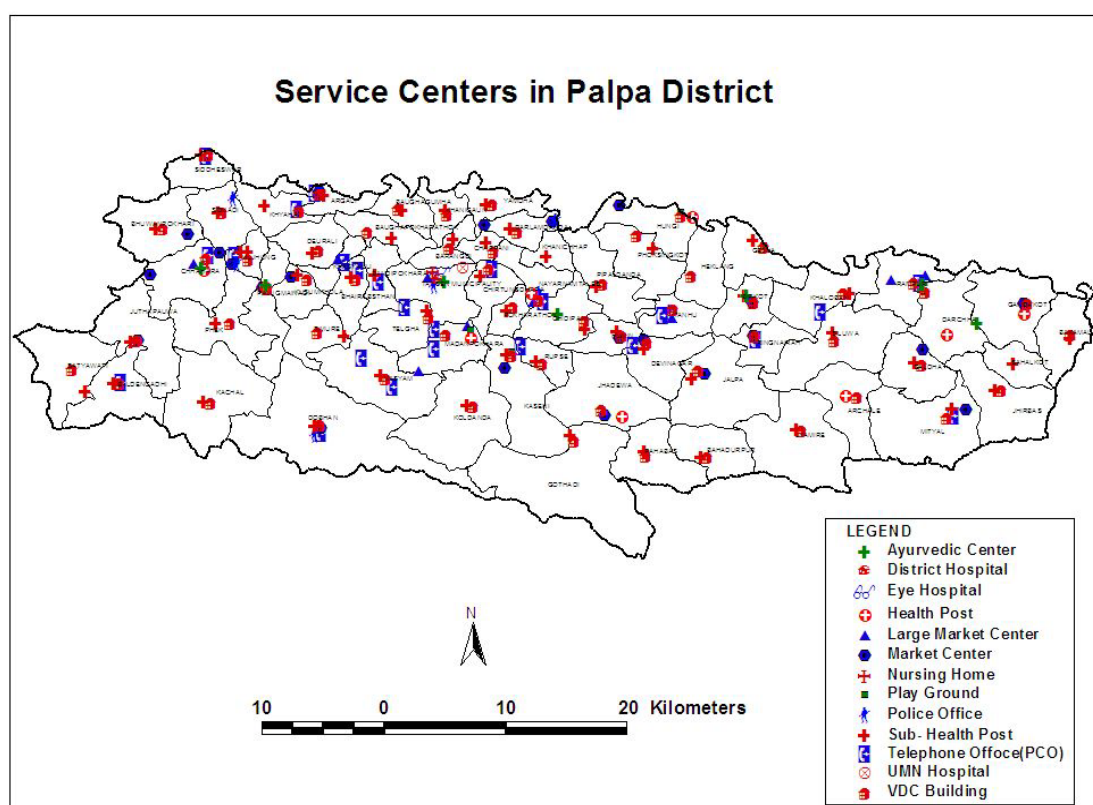
Shreenagar hill is the one of the most picturesque spots in the whole Palpa region. It abounds in scenic garden and magnificent natural surroundings. A mere 30 minutes climb on foot or 10 minutes drive from the town of Tansen. A person would reach the top of the hills, which commands a unique spectrum of natural extravaganza- from the

show clad Himalayan peaks in the north to the lush green wide expanse of plains of Terai in the south. And of course the panoramic view of the Tansen town. The impressive meadow on the hill top is an ideals spot to view the breathtaking scenes of Majestic dhaulagagiri, Annapurna and the famed twin peaks of Machhapuchchhre- the fish tail mountain, also, main beautiful short walks and excursions may be enjoyed from this point. To the comfort of the visitors, there are newly built facilities like cottages and camping sites on the top of the hill. An added attraction is a recently built ‘Twa-dewa’, a huge Newari style borne lamp stand.

Parvas Lake

Parvas Lake is 8 km south of Tansen along the Siddhartha highway there is a small pond with lotus flowers. Well-terraced trees with a beautiful landscape surround the lake. Now there is started boating by district development committee.

Figure No. 17: Service Centers in Palpa District



Chapter Seven

Tourist Arrival in Tansen

7.1 Tourist Arrival

7.1.1 Tourist Arrival by Year

Table No. 11: Tourist Arrival at Tansen

Year	Tansen*		Nepal**	
	No. of Tourist	Growth rate in (%)	No. of Tourist	Growth rate in (%)
2005	6826	-	375398	-
2006	6718	-1.58	383926	2.27
2007	5277	-21.45	526705	37.19
2008	5860	11.05	500277	-5.02
2009	10385	77.22	378712	-24.30

Source: * GETUP, Palpa

** Tourism Statistics 2009, NTB

Table No. 11 a represents the comparison study between the tourist flow in Tansen and Nepal. Number of tourist arrival at last five years data are taken and analyzed here. According to the above mentioned table, at the Tansen, Palpa Tourist flow is being decreased after 2005. The flow of tourist is not in smooth way because of the irregular arrivals of the tourists. Between the years 2005 to 2009 tourist flow is up and down. It may be the cause that at the year 2005, Maoist in Nepal had attracted at Tansen city that's why tourists flow became in decreased form. At the year 2009 tourist are increased by the 10385 at Tansen whereas at the whole tourist arrival in Nepal, tourist flow is being decreased by the 378712.

7.1.2 Seasonal Variation in Tourist Arrival

Table No.12: Seasonal Distribution of Tourist Arrival in Tansen and Nepal 2009

Seasons	Tansen*		Nepal**	
	No. of Tourist	Percent	No. of Tourist	Percent
Spring	4577	44.01	95953	25.44
Summer	1149	11.12	74164	19.58
Autumn	2791	26.88	130074	34.35
Winter	1868	17.99	78521	20.73
Total	10385	100.00	378712	100.00

Source: * GETUP, Palpa

** Tourism Statistics 2009, NTB

In every season may not be a favorable time for the tourists. They do not want having obstacle for the tour. Rainfall and adverse temperature create problem for tourism. At the Nepal and Tansen, autumn and spring season are the pick season for the tourist.

Tourists do not want to have a tour at summer season because at that time rainfall becomes a great barrier at their tour.

7.1.3 Tourist Arrival Records on Separate Hotels

Table No. 13: Tourist Arrival Records on Separate Hotels by Different Years (2005-2009)

Name of Hotel	Years					Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Shrinagar	2367	2360	1656	1946	3719	12048
White Lake	1382	1295	1023	1092	1976	6768
The Bajre	981	976	807	793	1334	4891
Simrik	712	710	621	683	1029	3755
G. Siddhartha	798	793	673	784	1309	4357
Everest	586	584	497	562	978	3207
Greenland	-	-	-	-	40	40
Total	6826	6718	5277	5860	10385	35066

Source: Field visit, 2010 and Hotel records.

In this above mentioned table 5 years hotel recorded data are taken and analyzed. In the available data, less tourist has visited at 2007 and maximum tourist at 2009 (10385). According to this data almost 40 percent tourist has been stay at the Hotel Shrinagar Pvt. Ltd and only 40 tourists have been visited in Hotel Greenland because this mentioned hotel was operated just 2 month ago.

7.1.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Table No. 14: Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit in Tansen

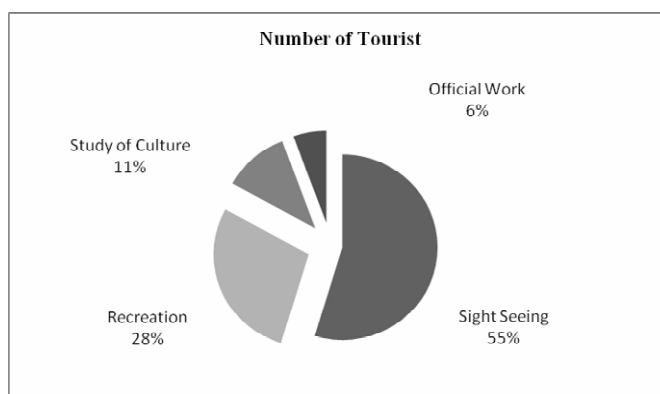
S.N	Purpose of Visit	No. of Tourist	Percent
1	Sight Seeing	29	54.71
2	Recreation	15	28.3
3	Study of Culture	6	11.32
4	Official Work	3	5.66
	Total	53	100

Source: Field visit, 2010

From this table we came to know that tourist use to come Tansen for the sight-seeing and recreational purpose. 54.71 percent tourists have been come to Tansen for the sight-seeing and 28.30 percent tourists for the recreational purpose. Out of 53 interviewed samples of tourists, only 16.98 percent are related to the purpose of Study

and Official work. It is proved that Tansen, Palpa is famous for the sight-seeing and recreational area for the tourists.

Figure No. 18: Tourist Arrival by Purpose of Visit in Tansen



7.2 Source of Information about Tansen for Tourist

By this table we came to know that tourists have been provided the information about Tansen from different sources which are presented in the following table.

Table No. 15: Sources of Information about Tansen for Tourist

S.N	Source of Information	No.of Tourist	Percent
1	Books and Guide Books(Lonely planet)	23	43.39
2	Travel Agencies	11	20.75
3	Local People of different places in Nepal	5	9.43
4	Friends and Relatives	9	16.98
5	Other	5	9.43
6	Total	53	100

Source: Field visit, 2010

Figure No. 19: Sources of Information about Tansen for Tourist

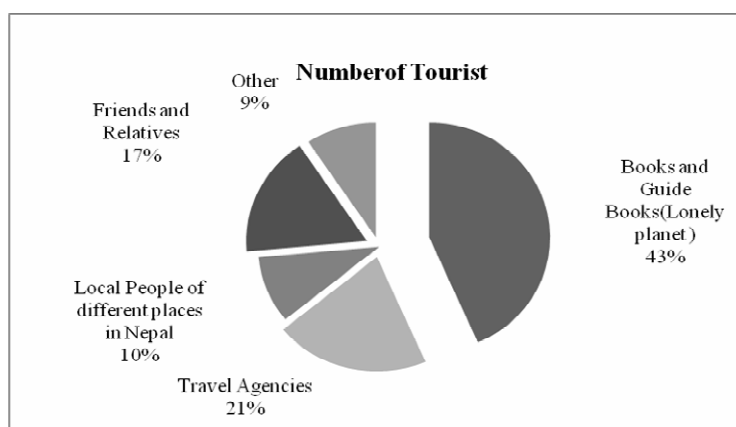


Table No. 15 reveals that 43.93 percent visitors got information about Tansen from books and guide books(Lonely planet) followed by friends and relatives 16.98, local people of different places in Nepal 9.43, travel agencies 20.75 respectively. Out of 53 respondents 9.43 percent had been in Tansen before this visit.

7.3 Route of Travel

Tansen is connected by road with other tourists centers like; Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lumbini, Royal Chitwan National Park etc. There is no air transportation facility in Tansen. So, all the tourists use to visit Tansen by road.

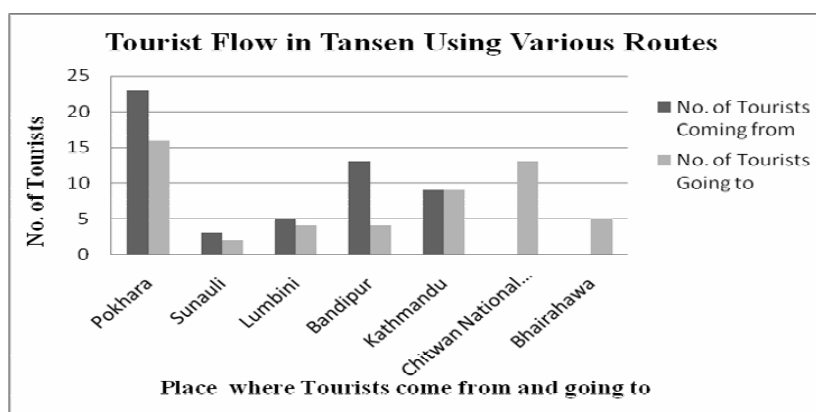
Table No.16: Tourist Flow in Tansen Using Various Routes

S.N	Coming From	No. of Tourist	Percent	Going to	No. of Tourist	Percent
1	Pokhara	23	43.39	Bhairahawa	5	9.43
2	Sunauli	3	5.66	Lumbini	4	7.54
3	Lumbini	5	9.43	Chitawan National Park	13	24.25
4	Bandipur	13	24.52	Kathmandu	9	16.98
5	Kathmandu	9	16.98	Pokhara	16	30.18
				Bandipur	4	7.54
				Sunauli	2	3.77
Total		53	100		53	100

Source: Field visit, 2010

Table No. 16 shows that the route of travel from and to Tansen. According to this table, maximum tourists visited Tansen from Pokhara (43.39 %) out of the 53 tourists and then Bandipur (24.52%) and Kathmandu (16.98%) whereas through Sunauli, 5.66 percent tourists have been visited Tansen. After visiting to Tansen city, maximum tourists have a will to visit Pokhara (30.18%) and Chitwan National Park (24.25). Only 3.77 percent tourists have had a will to visit Sunauli after visiting Tansen. Altogether 53 tourist has been asked these questions.

Figure No. 20: Tourist Flow in Tansen Using Various Routes



7.4 Means of Transportation used by Tourist

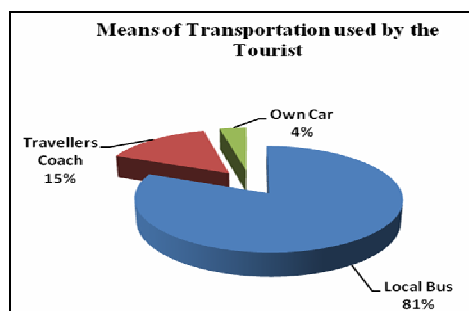
Table No. 17: Means of Transportation Used By Tourist

S.N	Means of Transportation	No. of Tourist	Percent
1	Local Bus	43	81.13
2	Travelers' Coach	8	15.09
3	Own Car	2	3.77
Total		53	100

Source: Field visit, 2010

Transportation means plays vital role to promote the tourism trade. Nowadays there should have vehicles facility to move here and there so, it is most important for the tourists. At Tansen, Palpa only 53 tourists had been interviewed asking the question that by which, means of transportation you come to this town? Out of them, 81percent (43) tourists had been used local bus, 16 percent (8) had been used travelers' coach and only 4 percent (2) tourists had been used own their car.

Figure No. 21: Means of Transportation Used By Tourist



7.5 Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen

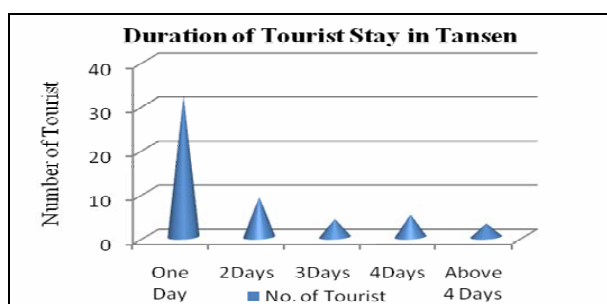
Table No.18: Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen

S.N	Duration of Stay	No. of Tourist	Percent
1	One Day (at least one Night)	32	60.37
2	2 Days	9	16.98
3	3 Days	4	7.54
4	4 Days	5	9.43
5	Above 4 Days	3	5.66
	Total	53	100

Source: Field visit, 2010

How long time tourists stay a particular place, it determines the income or trade promotion of that place. Tourists expand according to their stay. 53 tourists have been interviewed questioning that how long have you been here and how many days will you stay here? Out of 53 tourists 60.37 percent tourists had visited Tansen, Palpa only for a single day, 16.98 percent tourists had a plan to stay two days, 7.54 percent tourists had a plan to stay 3 days, 9.43 percent tourists had four days and 5.66 percent tourists had a plan to stay there more than 4 days.

Figure No. 22: Duration of Tourist Stay in Tansen



Chapter Eight

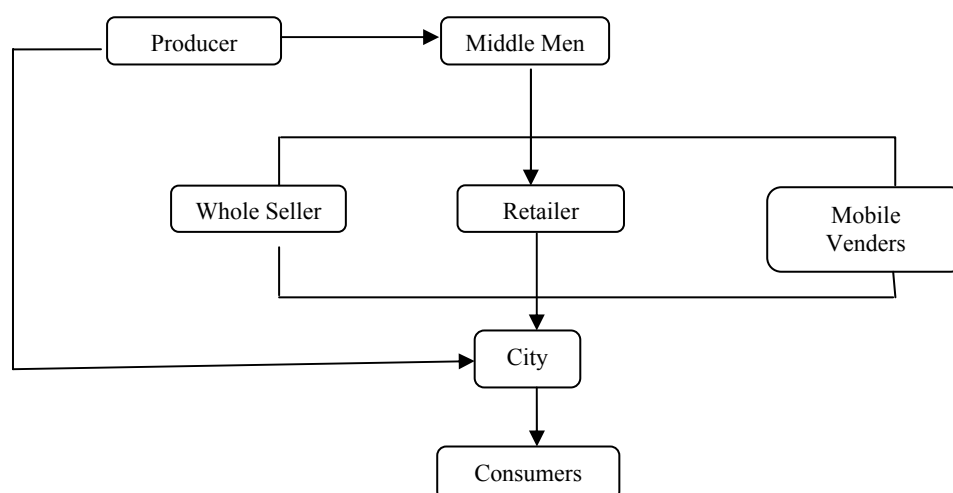
MARKET LINKAGE

The most important aspect of economical relation is the market relation. The distribution of goods and services occurs within a settlement system and market management. It is taken as the one part of it. Market system is seen as a reflection of economical system. It the medium to take goods in ultimate consume area. Mini market centers play the role of distributor the goods that are produced in rural area and largest cities. Generally, the flow of goods from producer to consumer occurs from various markets networks. Here, the middlemen, or mobile vendors are included, if there is the possibility of city centers to distribute goods themselves the need of middlemen is not necessary so the goods becomes cheap for the consumer and both producer and consumer are benefited. From the view point of physically or, where it is situated the, relation of market can be divided in to three types:-

- i) Local Linkage
- ii) Internal Linkage
- iii) External Linkage

The Local linkage refers to the relation of marketing within a fix/ certain area and flow goods or, services in its peripheries. The internal linkage refers to the relation between one area's cities centers to another city centers and the flow of goods and services between any regional centers to other regional centers is known as the external linkage. For the development of any area the external relation and fore relation should be motivate, because such type of relation attracts the sources and equipments within an area.

Figure No. 23: The medium of market network



To interpret and analysis of the developing countries economic status and rural areas the market system can be divided in to three categories (Smith,1976) first, dendritic market system which is the feature of back warded economic system and it is influenced by agricultural market system (Johnson, 1970). Such type of market system consist some central layer system, goods are exported from rural to city centers. Here, consist two central layers. According to that layer they will be competitors themselves and they depend on largest centers of that area. From the view point of layer only one remains higher levels centre where mini centers are depended on it and they will be within the area of central center. The importance of economic dendritic management's market means the competitions among mini market centers. They will be competitor to export rural product. In such types of market system the main cities businessmen controls to shell the rural goods. Its main feature is to contact physically with main cities areas, and with long distances markets. The cities periphery rural areas mostly benefited and those which are far from the cities are deprived. That's why, the services that are provided to rural products because unskilled and ineffective. In developing and poor countries the two kinds of market system seems in agricultural area.

i) Solar System (Smith, 1976)

ii) Network System (Hodder and Ukwu, 1969)

Within this system both economical and social functions occur. Solar system refers such type of network system where two simple layers system occurs. Market network is controlled and conducted by only one city a largest center which remains as a political function's pillars. For the activities rural mini markets are depend on supermarkets. Its main feature is not to be medium size centers. In network system, mini market centers are continuously depending on without supermarket, where horizontally and vertically goods and services are shared among centers. Such system can be seen freely activated and far from the influence of supermarkets.

To extend the variation and occupational/employmentational agricultural area the distributional status is necessary to make effective and to progress. Nested mini centers are important to remain under the supermarket, integrated market's progress the extension of fundamental goods and extension of transportation goods and services. Markets enable to set the social, economical information.

Palpa district has both rural and city area. Most of the peripheries of city area are rural area that's why most of the production for sale is related with agriculture and animal

products. Organic Coffee, Dhaka and Goods made from Dhaka (Cap, Purse, Bag, Sari, Shawl and so on), Karuwa and bonze crafts are the exported materials to the rest part of Nepal and all over the world. Few quantity of above mentioned products are consumed at the local area through retail shops where local persons and tourists can buy directly. Some products are exported at the out of country according to the order. To promote the local products, there use to use student identity card bag in each and every local school, where few products are consumed at the school too. Coffee is exported through their national organization, Nepal Coffee Association. Raw materials for the Dhaka industry and Karuwa industry are imported from the surrounding area and other countries like; India. Daily used goods like; rice, salt, dal, oil, spices, clothes, sandal, shoes and etc are the imported goods which are imported from Kathmandu, Butwal and India. Nowadays, Home Stay services for the tourists are in existence, where local products of the particular area are consumed. Especially, Tansen and Baughagumha is the famous for the home stay facility where host prepares meal for one time of the day and guest (tourist) prepares for another time, which develops the close relation between the tourist and host. At the home stay, they use local products as well as possible; by which local farmers and local shopkeepers are directly benefitted.

Chapter Nine

I/NGO's WORKING IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT PALPA DISTRICT

9.1 Introduction

Group for Environmental Tourism Upgrading (GETUP), Palpa is a non-profitable, non-governmental organization, formed by a group of enthusiastic people with a view to promote environmental and tourism activities in and around Tansen and Palpa district. This organization was registered with the Chief District Office in January 2000 A.D. The main job of GETUP, Palpa is to provide free tourist information to all domestic and foreign visitors and to collect their feedback. The office of GETUP, Palpa is situated 50 m north of Sitalpati and its goal is to develop Tansen (Palpa) as a quality tourism center to attract an increasing number of visitors and encourage them to stay longer.

9.2 Objectives of GETUP, Palpa

Following are the main objectives to GETUP:

- To develop Tansen (Palpa) as one of the famous and important tourist destination and increase the visitors duration of stay,
- To increase benefit of local people by tourism development and environmental conservation activities,
- To assist the promotion and conservation of local art, culture and historical monuments,
- To encourage self employment by developing skills and capacity of the local people by providing different trainings,
- To conduct tourism development studies and research in and around Palpa district, keeping Tansen as a focal pointing,
- To develop human resources in the sector of environment and tourism, and
- To promote co-operation and understanding with (like-minded) local, regional, national, international organizations and professionals with the same objectives.

9.3 Role and Activities of GETUP, Palpa

The foremost activity of this organization is to provide free information for the tourist. It gives detail information about the places and provide tourist guide as well. After the

establishment of GETUP, tourism sector has been flourished in this district. It has published 8 different trekking brochures of Palpa. They are listed below:

1. Bangas as a tourist place: GETUP has helped to develop Bagnas as a tourist center although it is a very beautiful place but it was unknown to many people. So, with the support of different organization like LIPS (Local Initiative Support Program), Helvetas and ded/ Nepal (German Development Service), GETUP has played a very important role to highlight Bagnas as a tourist spot. It has built a stone pavement of about 500 m, constructed a traditional rest cottage, nine resting seats at Kotghar and Devi temple. For the information of tourist, GETUP has kept different sign boards and detail information boards on the specific places. It has also constructed a water tank at Bagnas.
2. Ranighat, the classic trek. This brochure provides the full description about Ranighat palace. For the sake of tourists, it has prepared a route description with identification of religious trees on the way.
3. Tansen- Parvas-afternoon trek. This brochure specifies the importance of 'Pravas'. The name 'Pravas' is a mythological place described in the Hindu epic "Mahabharat", where the clan of the God Krishna was overwhelmed and destroyed. Although there is no evidence that Tansen's Pravas is the place mentioned in the "Mahabharat" it is regarded as a holy place due to the similarity of the name. So, it is one of the holy places which can be an attraction for tourists. This brochure provides Map of Tansen town and route description to Pravas as well.
4. Ramapethicus brochure: This provides the detail information of Ramapethicus and its teeth found at Siddhababa area of Dobhan of Palpa district. It tries to create a curiosity for the tourist about the place where the nine million year old pre-human Ramapethicus fossils tooth was found. But now it is in the Natural History Museum.
5. Tansen-Bagnas-Aryabhanjyan brochure:
6. The old trade route Tansen/Palpa-Masyam-Dobhan-Butwal brochure,
7. Tansen- Ranighat- Ridi brochure,
8. Tansen- Ranighat (2nd edition) brochure

These entire brochures were prepared to provide the detailed information on Palpa district and motivate tourists to visit all these places. The other specific roles of GETUP are:

- Tourism survey of Tansen 2001 (visitors' trend) to find out in which way to further promote Tansen as a tourist destination, to find out if tourist's expectations were met or not and also to find out what has to be done to make their stay in Tansen more attractive.
- Detailed map board kept at Ranighat.
- Planning and vision building workshops.
- Proposal submitting and working together with Asian Development Bank's Consultants on Ranighat Eco-tourism trail circuit.
- Partnership with German Development service.
- Successful advocacy role to reinstall 147 years old bell of Shiva temple in Bhagawati temple compound.
- Co-operation with Nepal Tourism Board, NATHM, Tansen Guthi, Palpali Sangam, DDC, Municipality and local Hotels and Restaurants.
- Active participation in local, regional and national seminars and workshops on Tourism.
- Study tour of potential tourist places of Palpa and adjoining districts i.e. Sirubari (Syangja), Bandipur, Manakamana and other different places of Kathmandu.
- GETUP has Co-operated and supported to produce documentaries on tourism prospects of Tansen, Palpa with Nepal T.V. and Zee T.V. (India), contact with Nepal Home page Travel Guide (Yomari) and international Guide book publishers for updating information on Tansen.
- Detailed signboards and route signs for Ranighat Eco-tourism circuit and Bagnas-Tansen circuit.

Chapter Ten

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

10.1 Problems

In spite of lots of tourism probabilities in Tansen, Palpa, there have problems too. Especially lack of pure drinking water is an important problem for the tourist. Because of the hill area, it has no road according to the international standard for the tourist. Tansen municipality is located at the steep slope so there is no facility of vehicles inside the city. There has less trainee tourist guides. Because of lack of trainee tourist guides, tourists should face lots of problems so tourists have lots of expectation facilities from the host place.

10.1.1 Drinking Water

Palpa, due to the high elevation area, there has lack of drinking water. to fetch drinking water, 94.5 percent households have to walk within an one hours walk time and 2.9 percent households have to walk within one to two hours walk time. More than 16.3 percent populations are using ditch water, (DDC, Palpa, 2002). This record shows that there has pure drinking water scarcity. At the Tansen Municipality, there has drinking water project, which provides pipe water for the people from the far distance, near Bhairavsthan Temple. But it is not sufficient for the increasing urban population. There have other natural springs like; Tindhara but it is in distance from the city.

10.1.2 Road Network Problem

Siddhartha highway passes through center from north to south. Mostly graveled and earthen road concentrated on the northern part of the country. These all roads are not according to the international standard. Tansen, Palpa itself lies at the hilly region that's why there have no facilities of the link road. Tourist should have to walk for the hotel from Bus Park. Local bus does not available at Tansen for the roaming here and there. Because of the slope area, there should walk steps up.

10.1.3 Lack of Tourist Guides

Tansen, Palpa have several one to five star hotels in their standard but there has no well-trained tourist guide facility. At the absence of the tourist guide, tourists use to feel uneasy at tour. Tourist guides are mostly needed at the tourist area like Tansen but there has not that types facilities which causes uneasy for the tourist.

10.1.4 Political instability

Each and every tourists need security for the visit. Host country should provide them that there have secure to visit Nepal. But, Nepal has a problem of the political instability which effects negatively for the foreign people to visit Nepal where they can't feel security. Political instability causes conflict and striking which create uncertainty of tourists' stay and disturbs their plan.

10.1.5 Lack of advertisement

Not only Tansen, Palpa, whole Nepal is the interesting destination of the tourists but Government of Nepal does not focus to advertise this virgin land. From the Government side there has no any tourist base programs are launched yet. Some NGOs like; GETUP, Palpa have organized few programs to promote the tourism trade but it is not sufficient.

10.2 Prospect

Tansen, Palpa is interesting tourist point so it has lots of probabilities in terms of tourism point of view. It is famous for the cultural tourism. It has several cultural sites like; Bhairabsthan, Ramdi, Amar Narayan Temple, Rishikeshav Temple, Satyawati Lake, Rambhapani, Mahabodhi Bihar, Mahachaitya Bihar, Ananda Bihar, Ganesh Temple, Bhagawati Temple, Ramdi and so on. Palpa has prospect for the trekking tourism and paragliding too. Nowadays local people of the Palpa district has started home stay tourism which may promote the Nepal Tourist Year 2011. All the prospects in Tansen, Palpa, has classified at the followings;

10.2.1 Natural Tourism

Tansen, Palpa itself has beautiful natural scenario. There have several prospects of the natural tourism. Tansen, Palpa is famous for the sight-seeing. Everyone can enjoy from the sight-seeing. Parileyak Ban, Rose Garden (Birendra Phulbari), Shrinagar Hill, Pravash Lake and so on is famous sites for the tourists.

10.2.2 Religious and Cultural Tourism

Tansen, Palpa has several religious and cultural sites where lots of religious tourists can visit Palpa. It has prospect of the religious tourism. Hindu Tourists can visit Amar Narayan Temple, Bhagawati Temple, Ganesh Temple, Bhairabsthan Temple, Rambha Pani Temple, Satyawati Temple, Rishikeshav Temple and so on. Buddhist tourists can also visit Tansen at Ananda Bihar, Maha Chaitya Bihar, Maha Bodhi Bihar, and Parileyak Ban Bihar. There have two Churches for the Christian tourists; Habron

Church and Tansen Church. Jama Mosque is in existence at Tansen where Islamic tourists can visit. That's why Tansen, Palpa have lots of prospects for the Religious tourism (Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic).

Culturally Tansen, Palpa is very rich. Local people of the Palpa district use to celebrate several festivals like; Gai Jatra, Ropai Jatra (Rice Planting Festival), Bagh Jatra, Bhagwati Jatra, Chariot festivals, Maghe Sankranti Mela (Ridi Mela), Satyawati Mela, Pravas Mela, Rambha Pani Mela, Lalpati Mela and so on.

10.2.3 Historical Tourism

There have several historical sites where tourists can visit for the study about the history. Rani Ghat (Tajmahal of the Nepal), Sitalpati, Argeli Durbar, Tansen Durbar, and Tansen Gate (highest gate of the Asia) are the main historical sites.

Tansen, Palpa is famous for the trekking tourism. From Tansen, tourist can visit Dhaulagiri Himal, to Lumbini, Pokhara, Rampur, Palpa, and Tansen to the Rani ghat. Home stay tourism is being popular for the tourists. There have started home stay facility around Tansen in four villages and at the other; it is in process to start home stay facility. There have other several potentialities like; Paragliding at Srinagar Hill (Danda), Rock climbing at and around Baugha, Rafting at Kaligandaki River, Package tour at several VDCs of Palpa district, Mountain and Motor Bike.

10.3 Level of Tourism Awareness amongst locals

Tansen, Palpa is famous for the cultural tourism and historical as well as natural tourism. Since the past several decades, tourists use to visit Tansen, Palpa so local people of the Palpa have had high level of the tourism awareness. That's why they have several plans to increase visitors at the Tansen, Palpa which are mentioned at following;

- 1) Srinagar hill is main attraction of the Tansen area but land of this site is not well managed. To increase its beauty, there has a plan to make master plan by tracing out the land use map and DDC has estimated budgeting to construct the Srinagar view tower for which mapping and land selection is being complete.
- 2) Home stay facility is in operation at Tansen and Baugha. There has a plan to extent home stay facility to other areas too.
- 3) To promote the tourism in Palpa, there have launched several photo exhibition about Palpa at different places like; Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lumbini and so on.
- 4) *Jaun Hai Palpa* (Let's go Palpa), to encourage for the tour at Palpa, Palpa-

Kathmandu Sampark Committee, Palpali Sangam, Kathmandu, Tansen Guthi, Kathmandu and other organizations have work to promote tourism in Tansen, Palpa.

- 5) Tansen Durbar is in under reconstruction.
- 6) Land field site will be constructed at ward no. 12, having 29 ropani areas which help to waste management of the city.
- 7) Several trainings are organizing to promote tourism in Palpa. GETUP, Palpa initiates the local tour training, trekking, tourist behavior, housekeeping and preparation of the hygienic food.

Chapter Eleven

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Summary

The title of this research is *GIS application on tourism prospects in and around Tansen*. The objectives of this study are; i) to assess major tourist resources in Palpa district, ii) to identify the problems and prospects of tourism development, iii) to examine the role of I/NGOs in tourism development, iv) to develop interactive tourist map of Tansen and surrounding area. Especially Tansen municipality is focused out for the study in this research and surrounding areas like; Baughagumha, Tahun, Ridi, Argeli, Ramdi, Bhairavsthan, Telgha, Mashyam, Kaseni, Pokharathok, Madan Pokhara, Jhadewa, Dobhan, Muntung, Devi Nagar, and so on VDCs are the main study area of this study.

Whole study area was taken as a sample where researcher was visited for the data collection, both primary and secondary data were collected. Observation, questionnaire survey, focus group discussion, key informant survey were used for the primary data collection.

Based on the major findings of the study are as follow;

- Government of Nepal aims to disperse 40 percent of one million tourist beyond traditional market areas like; Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Chitwan National Park. Till date Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Chitwan are the areas that have been marketed aggressively in the international tourism markets. To fulfill this purpose Government of Nepal (GoN) has declared five tourist point; Antu Danda of Ilam, Basantapur of Terhathum, Janakpur, Tansen of Palpa, and Khaptad National Park. This study will help to promote the tourism year 2011 by explaining about the Tansen (one of the important tourist point of the five potential tourist points).
- Tourists visited different place according to their purposes. Here main purposes like Holiday pleasure, Trekking & Mountaineering, Business, Pilgrimage, Official and Conference are mentioned. Available data from 1998 to 2009 are analyzed here. In this period interest of tourists for the visit is being changed because in the previous period, maximum tourists had visited Nepal for the purpose of holiday pleasure (see table no. 9). But nowadays tourists visit Nepal for the other purposes

too. According to the available data, 26.07 percent (out of 509956) tourists had visited at 2009. Similarly, it is followed by the pilgrimage with the 10.11 percent tourists. Nepal is the destination of different religious groups such as; Pashupati, Janakpur, Muktinath are famous for the Hindus and Lumbini, Shyambhu and Bauddha are famous for the Buddhists. Nepal is an open museum so tourists visit Nepal for various purposes. For the holiday and pleasure purpose, 8.04 percent tourists had visited Nepal. For the business and conference purpose only 4.26% had visited Nepal in 2009 (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2009).

- Tourists visit Tansen in all season of the year. Comparatively maximum tourists have visited Tansen in spring season by 44.01 percent (out of 10385). In this season climate is favorable for the tourists so, tourists want to come Tansen. At the summer season/rainy season, few tourists have visited Tansen by 11.12 percent comparatively with other season. 26.88 percent tourists have visited Tansen in autumn season and in winter 17.99 percent tourists have visited at Tansen respectively (GET UP Palpa, 2009).
- Palpa is interesting place for the tourists, which has several tourist points. Climatically, Palpa is neither hot nor cold. It has favorable climate for the human life. Ridi, Bhairabsthan, Ranighat, Ramdi, Pravas Lake, Satyawati Lake, Rambhapani, Tansen Durbar, Sun Gufa (Golden Cave), Sitalpati, Argeli Durbar, Rishikeshav Temple, Srinagar Danda, and so many points are the attractive touristic points.
- Palpa is famous for the Dhaka and Karuwa. There have several industries of Dhaka and Karuwa. They product several agricultural product because as a whole Palpa district is an agriculture based district so it produce such types of production. Several handicraft industries are in existence.
- At the Tansen, Baughagumha and Tahun there have operating home stay facility to promote the tourism year 2011. Where, tourists can feel family environment at the home stay. This may help to them to stay more time.

11.2 Conclusion

This study has derived the conclusion as follow:-

- Due to the favorable climate tourists can visit Tansen and its surroundings in each season. Climatically Tansen, Palpa is in sub-tropical belt so there has favorable climate for the human beings which support to attract the tourists.

- Tourists want to feel security in their journey. If they cannot feel security they will not have a tour anywhere. According to the tourist arrival records, tourists flow in Nepal as well as Palpa decreased at the period of Maoist's insurgency. But after the peace process, the number of tourists arrival in Nepal as well as in Palpa have been increased.
- In Tansen, tourist industry has helped to generate income of the local people and it has provided employment in different sectors.
- GETUP, Palpa and District Development Committee (DDC) Palpa have been working for the tourism development at Palpa district. Where GETUP, Palpa collects tourist's data and lists the facilities providing for the tourists and provides the information for the tourists.
- At the religious point of view, Hindus, Buddhists, Christian, and Islam community can visit Tansen, Palpa because there have lots of temples for the Hindus, gumbas/monasteries for the Buddhists, church for the Christian and mosque for the Islam community. It is concluded that local people do not dominate and discriminate to the other religion where all people from different religion can live by respecting each other.

11.3 Recommendations

Palpa Tansen is most attractive, beautiful and cultural place for tourism development. Tourism in Tansen plays a vital role for the socio economic development as well as the permanent source of foreign currency earnings for the country. In order to promote further tourism in Tansen, the following recommendations are made.

- At the local level of the Tansen, Palpa proper data is not available about the tourists arrival. So it is hard to analyze without recorded data. This study is based on recall data which was generated at the field visit. The concerned authority should be serious in this regard.
- This study is primarily based on prospects of tourism in and around Tansen. Therefore other aspects such as; social, cultural, historical, economic aspects are left to further research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Annual Report, 2008/2009. *United Mission Hospital* Tansen, Palpa.
- Aryal, L.D. 2046. *Tourism Industry for the Economic Development of Nepal*. Unpublished Master's Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Economics: Tribhuvan University.
- Aryal, Madhav, "Paryatak Aakarshit Garna Talma Dunga", *Kantipur Daily Newspaper*, May 15, 2010, P.13.
- Aryal, Madhav, "Palpa Baughagumhama Home Stay", *Kantipur Weekly Newspaper*, May 7, 2010, P.23.
- Aryal, Madhav, "Shrinagar Dadama Karuwa View Tower", *Kantipur Weekly Newspaper*, May 7, 2010, P.29.
- Basnet Tilak B., 1997. *Tourism in Nepal*, Unpublished Master Degree Dissertation submitted to the Central Department of Geography, T.U.
- BurgerVeit, 1987. *The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal: An input output analysis* Cornell University, Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Book of Nepal (2001, 2002)*, HMG/N, National Planning Commission Secretariat.
- Chand, D. 2000. *Nepal's Tourism Uncensored Facts*. Kathmandu: Pilgrims Publishing.
- Dhakal, Diwas. 2000. "*Nepalese Culture, Society and Tourism*," variety printers Pvt. Ltd.
- Gurung, Harka, 1998. "Developing Lumbini As Pilgrimage Centre of peace", *The Himalayan Review*, vol.29. P.97-111.
- Gurung, T.R. 2007. *Mountain Tourism in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Pratima Gurung.
- Interim Report, December, 2000. "Tansen Environmental and Infrastructure Improvement Priorities", *Ecotourism Project, ADB*, PP. 8-1 to 8-16.
- Kasajoo, Vinaya Kumar, 1988. *Palpa As You Like It*, Kumar Press, Tansen, Palpa.
- Karki, Nir Bahadur, 2066. Tourism in Nepal: Need for Harnessing Potentials, *Bikash: A Journal of Development*, P. 42-53.
- Mahato, R. 2008. *Prospect of Village Tourism for Poverty Alleviation in Nepal: A Case Study of Dhanusha District*, Unpublished Master's Thesis Submitted to Department of Rural Development: Tribhuvan University.
- Malla, Sarala. 1998. *A Study on Planned Development of Tourism in Nepal*, Unpublished Master Degree Dissertation submitted to the Central Department of Economics, T.U.
- Ministry of Tourism 1972. *Nepal Tourism Master Plan*, HMG/N, Kathmandu.
- Ministry of tourism 1979, *Pilgrimage of Nepal*, HMG/N, Ministry of Tourism, Department of Tourism, Kathmandu.
- MOCTCA, 2007. *Nepal Tourism Statistic*, Kathmandu: Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of Nepal.
- National Planning Commission, 1998, *The Ninth Plan (1997-2002)*, HMG/N.
- Nepal Tourism Board, 2001. "Tansen and Surrounding Areas", *Mt. Everest & More...., Upcoming Tourism Products of Nepal*, P.57-66.

- National Planning Commission, 2002. *The Tenth Plan (2002-2007)*, HMG/N.
- Pokhrel, R.P. 2056. *Hanumandhoka Kshetrama Paryatan Byabasaya*, Unpublished Master's Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Geography: Tribhuvan University.
- Poudel, P.C. 1996. *Tourism Resources and Environmental Appraisal in Pokhara Region, Nepal: A Geographical Analysis*, Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation submitted to Banaras Hindu University, India.
- Poudel, P.C. 2000. "Muktinath, Nepal: Spiritual Magnetism and Complexity in Space", *The Himalayan Review*. Vol.31: 37-59.
- Paudel, P.C. 2005. "Tourism Development and People of Marginal Livelihood in Khaptad National Park Area, Nepal: Opportunities and Challenges", *The Himalayan Review*, Vol 32: 14-31.
- Poudel, P.C. 2060. "Eco- Tourism and the Context of Nepal", *Nepal Bhugol Patrika*, Vol 1:30-35.
- Pokhrel, B.P. 2063. *Nepalko Bhautik, Aarthic ra Sanskritic Bhugol (in Nepali)*, Pokhara: Sigdel Press.
- Pradhan,P.K, 2003. *Mannual for Urban Rural Linkege Annalysis*, Kathmandu: Hira Books/ Variety Printers.
- Pradhan, Kamal Maiya,1998. "A Survey of Concepts and Theories of Tourism" *The Himalayan Review*, vol. 29:1-9.
- Pradhan, R.P., *Tourism Development in Nepal Destination Palpa Tansen*.
- Pradhan, Kamal Maiya (1997), *Planning Tourism in Nepal*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
- Pur, L. 2002. *Tourism and Development Kathmandu*: Taleju prakashan.
- Rakesh, Ram Dayal 2002. "Pilgrimage Tourism in Nepal", Saphari Nepal,
- Regmi, Sudarshan. *Prospect of Tourism Development in and around Tansen*, Master Degree Dissertation submitted to the Central Department of Geography, T.U., 1991.
- Resource Mapping Report, 2002*. District Development Committee, Palpa and Participatory District Development Programme NPC/MLD/UNDP NEP/95/008
- Saru Magar, Hari Bahadur, 2010. "Singaridai Chha Nepalko Tajmahal Ranighat Darbar", *Langhali Monthly Magazine*, Vol.7:17-18.
- Sharma, Buddhi Prasad, *This Lovely Tansen to the Visitors*.
- Shrestha, Vinod Prasad, 1994. *Tansen in Perspective, Tansen Guthi*, Tansen Municipality, 2054 B.S.*Palpa Tansen Festival, Souvenir*
- Visit Nepal, 1998. *Tansen and the Palpa Tansen Region*, Brochure.
- GETUP, Palpa, 2003. *Ramapithecus*, Brochure.

GETUP, Palpa, 2003. *Bagnas: Darsaniya Sthal*, Brochure.

GETUP, Palpa, 2005. *Unique Trek: Tansen-Ridi*, Brochure.

GETUP, Palpa, 2005. *Hike Tansen-Bagnas-Aryabhanjyang*, Brochure.

GETUP, Palpa, 2006. *Ranighat: The Classic Trek*, Brochure.

GETUP, Palpa, 2006. *Afternoon Walk into the Surrounding of Tansen*, Brochure.

Nepal Tourism Board, 2010. *Tansen (Palpa)*, Brochure.

<http://www.welcomenepal.com>, 9 Aug, 2010

<http://www.tansenpalpa.net>, 19 Sep, 2010

<http://www.googleearth.com>

Ministry of Land Reform and management, Survey Department, *Topographical Maps of Nepal* Sheet No.098-03,04,07,08,12, 099-01,02,03,04,05,06,07,10,11and12

Appendix-I

GIS Application on Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen, Palpa

(पर्यटनसँग सम्बन्धित उत्पादन र बिक्रीमा संलग्न व्यापारीहरूसँग सोधिने प्रश्नावली)

व्यवसाय :	वडा नं :
उत्तरदाताको थर :	वस्ती टोलको नाम :

१. विगत कति वर्षदेखि यो व्यवसायमा संलग्न हुनुहुन्छ ?

.....

२. वार्षिक कति सामान उत्पादन गर्नु हुन्छ ?

.....

३. वार्षिक कति सामान बिक्री गर्नु हुन्छ ?

.....

४. यो व्यवसायबाट वार्षिक कति आम्दानी गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) २५००० भन्दा कम

ख) २५००० देखि ५००००

ग) ५०००० देखि १०००००

घ) १००००० भन्दा बढी

५. पर्यटकहरू यहाँ आई के कस्ता चिजहरू खरीद गर्न मन पराएको पाउनु भयो ?

क) हस्तकलाका वस्तु

ख) दैनिक उपभोग्य वस्तु

ग) विलासिताका वस्तु

घ) पाल्पाली ढाका

६. विदेशी पर्यटकले मात्र यी सामानहरू खरीद गर्दछन् कि नेपाली पर्यटकहरूले पनि खरीद गर्दछन् ?

क) विदेशी पर्यटकले मात्र

ख) नेपालीहरूले पनि

७. पाल्पामा पर्यटन विकासको लागि केही सुझाव दिनु हुन्छ ?

.....

Appendix-II

GIS Application on Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen, Palpa

(होटल व्यवसायीसँगको अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि तयार गरिएको प्रश्नावली)

होटलको नाम :

ठेगाना :

स्थापना साल :

१. तपाईंको होटलमा वार्षिक कति पर्यटकहरू आउने गर्दछन् ?
 क) १०० भन्दा कम ख) १०० देखि २०० ग) २०० देखि ३०० घ) ३०० भन्दा बढी
२. नेपाली र विदेशीको अनुपात कस्तो रहेको पाउनुहुन्छ ?
 क) नेपाली% ख) विदेशी%
३. पर्यटकहरूलाई के कस्तो सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउनुहुन्छ ?
 क) खाना ख) सुत्ने
 ग) खाना खाने र सुत्ने घ) पथ प्रदर्शन
४. यस होटलमा पर्यटकहरूलाई आश्रय दिनका लागि जम्मा कति कोठा उपलब्ध छन् ?
कोठा
५. यस होटलमा जम्मा कति विस्तारा उपलब्ध छन् ?
 क) सिंगल बेड ख) डबल बेड ग) कमन बेड
६. स्थानीय क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त गर्न सकिने र बाहिरबाट ल्याउनुपर्ने के कस्ता खाद्य वस्तुहरू छन् ?

<u>स्थानीय स्रोत</u>	<u>बाह्य स्रोत</u>
.....
.....
.....
७. यी वस्तुहरू प्राप्त गर्नमा कठिनाईको सामना गर्नुपर्छ कि पर्दैन ?
 क) पर्छ ☐ ख) पर्दैन ☐ (पर्दैन भने प्रश्न ९ मा जाने)
८. यदि पर्छ भने के कस्ता समस्याहरू छन् ?
 क) ख)
 ग) घ) ।
९. यहाँका होटलहरूबाट पर्यटकहरूको सेवा सम्बन्धी तालिम दिने व्यवस्था छ कि छैन ?
 क) छ ☐ ख) छैन ☐ (छैन भने प्रश्न ११ मा जाने)
१०. यदि छ भने के कस्ता तालिमहरू उपलब्ध गराउनुहुन्छ ?
 क) ख)
 ग) घ) ।
 ड) ।

११. यस्तो सेवासम्बन्धी तालिम कहिलेदेखि सुरु भएको हो र हालसम्म कति जनाले तालिम पाए ?
सुरु भएको मिति :..... तालिम प्राप्त व्यक्तिको संख्या :
१२. यस किसिमको सेवा सम्बन्धी तालिमले पर्यटन व्यवसायमा कस्तो प्रभाव परेको ठान्नुहुन्छ ?
क) पहिलेभन्दा केही राम्रो ख) पहिले जस्तै ग) पहिले भन्दा कम
१३. यस होटलमा आई बस्ने गरेका पर्यटकहरु सामान्यतः कति दिन बस्ने गरेको पाउनुभयो ?
क) १ दिन ख) २ दिन ग) ३ दिन
घ) ४ दिन ड) ४ दिन भन्दा बढी
१४. यो होटलमा आई बस्ने पर्यटकहरुले दैनिक औसत कति खर्च गर्ने गर्दछन् ?
रकम रु
१५. तपाईंको होटलले पर्यटकहरुबाट मात्र वार्षिक कति आम्दानी गर्दछ ?
रकम रु
१६. पाल्पामा पर्यटन विकासका के कस्ता सम्भावनाहरु देख्नुहुन्छ ? (प्राथमिकताका आधारमा)
क)
ख)
ग)
घ)
ड) ।
१७. पाल्पामा पर्यटन विकास गर्न के के सुझाव दिनुहुन्छ ?
क)
ख)
ग)
घ)
ड) ।
१८. पाल्पामा पर्यटन विकासका के कस्ता समस्याहरु छन् ? (प्राथमिकताका आधारमा)
क)
ख)
ग)
घ)
ड) ।

Appendix-III

GIS Application on Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen, Palpa

Questionnaire for Tourists

Nationality:

Education:

Age :

Occupation:

1. Where did you get information about Tansen?

.....
.....

2. By which means of transportation you come to this town?

(a) By local bus

(b) Through travel agencies

(c) On foot

(d) If other, please specify

.....

3. Where do you come from and where are you going to?

Coming from

Going to

4. What is the purpose of your visit to Tansen?

(a) Recreation

(b) sight-seeing

(c) Official work

(d) Study

(e) If others, please specify

5. Is it your first visit to Tansen?

(a) Yes

(b) No

6. If it is not, how many times have you been here?

(a) Once

(b) Twice

(c) more than twice

7. How much do you think, you will spend here?

In Rs.....

8. How long have you been here and how many days will you stay here?

.....

9. How much are you spending per day over following (in rupees)?

(a) Food.....

b) Lodging.....

(c) Travelling.....

d) Handicrafts goods.....

(e) If others, please specify.....

10. How many places do you visit and where are you going to visit next?

Visited

Going to visit

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. What makes you more satisfied in your visit to Tansen?

(a) Sight-seeing

(b) Peaceful environment

(c) Village and villager's life

12. Are you satisfied with the service provider by the hotels of this town?

(a) Yes

(b) No

13. If you are not satisfied, which sections are defective?

(a) Food

(b) Lodging

(c) Guiding

(d) Manners of hotel staff

(e) If others, please specify

14. What do you think about the standard of food and lodging in hotels of this town?

(a) Tourist standard

(b) Good

(c) Moderate

(d) Low

15. Are you interested in trekking?

(a) Yes

(b) No

16. If yes, for how many days?

... .. days

17. Are you satisfied with the guides?

(a) Yes

(b) No

18. If not, why?

.....

19. Can you give some suggestion for further development of tourism in Tansen?

.....

Appendix-IV

Check List

GIS Application on Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen, Palpa

(Focus Group Discussion)

Income

- Tourism Products
- Duration of staying
- Impacts
 - Positive
 - Negative
- Institutions Involved in Tourism sector

Institutions

Activities

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| ➤ Means of Transportation | |
| ➤ Market Centers | |
| ➤ Problems | |
| ➤ Prospects | |
| ➤ Suggestion | |

Appendix-VI

Observation Sheet

GIS Application on Tourism Prospects in and around Tansen, Palpa

<u>Types</u>	<u>Number</u>
➤ Hotels
➤ Motels
➤ Lodge
➤ Restaurant
➤ Parks
➤ Temple
➤ Monastery
➤ Church
➤ River Beach
➤ Natural Scenery
➤ I/NGOs related to Tourism
➤ Travel Agencies
➤ Market Centers
➤ Road Network
▪ Highway
▪ District
▪ Fider

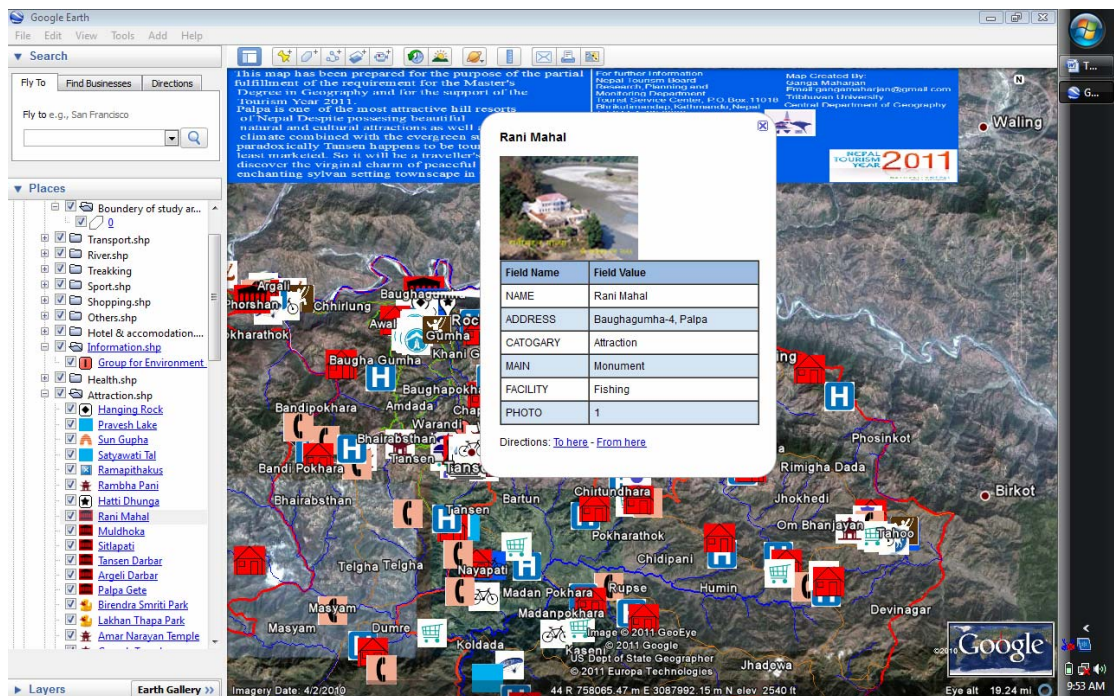
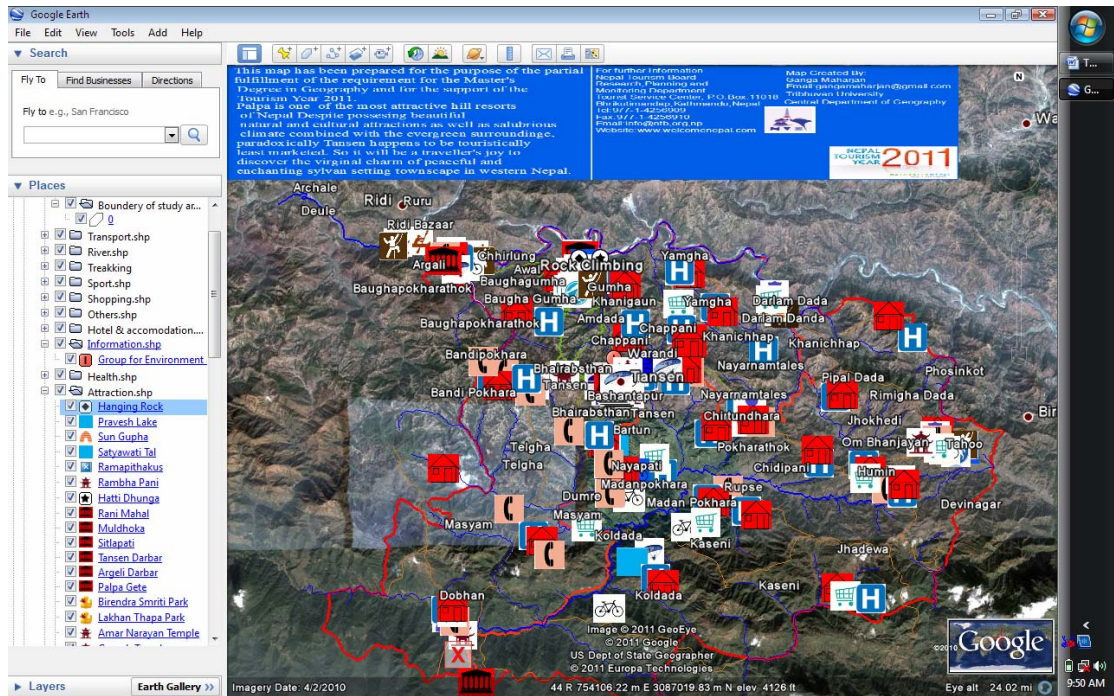
Appendix-VII

Upcoming Product of Tourism of Nepal 2001



Appendix-VIII

Interactive Map



Appendix-IX

Photographs

Participation of several countries for International Folk Cultural Participant Visitors in Tansen, Palpa at 2064/11/1



Participation from for International Folk Cultural Participant Visitors in Tansen, Palpa at 2064/11/1 from Nepal

Involvement of the foreigners at International Folk Cultural Participant Visitors in Tansen, Palpa



Indian participants for International Folk Cultural Participant Visitors in Tansen, Palpa

Appendix-X

Tourist Places of Palpa district and the information made available about

The faculties and attraction of that Tourist places

Places		Tansen	Ridi	Kanighat	Bagnas	Tahun	Madanpokhara	Baugha	Bhaicabsthan	Koldanda	Swatyawati	Ramdi	Argali
Attraction	Natural	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Historical	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Religious	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
	Manmade Attraction	✓	✓										
Transportation	Black Pitch	✓	✓										
	Graveled Road				✓	✓	✓	✓					
	Path			✓						✓	✓		
Accommodation	Hotel	✓											
	Lodge\Guesthouse	✓	✓				✓						
	Tea house lodge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Amenities	Telephone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	E-mail\Internet	✓											
	Camping side	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Gift house	✓	✓		✓	✓							
	Guide facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				
	Travel Agency	✓											
	Tourist Information center	✓											
	Electricity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Hospital	✓											
	Health post		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
	Medical shop	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
	Post office	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
	Bus facilities	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓	✓
	Jeep facilities	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓

Appendix-XI

Different Facilities available in the Tourist Places of Palpa District

Places	Tansen	Ridi	Ranighat	Bagnas	Tahun	Madanpokhara	Baugh	Bhaieabsthan	Koldanda	Swatyawati	Ramdi	Argali
Hilly cycling	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Horse riding	✓		✓	✓	✓							✓
Gift shop						✓						
Camping		✓										✓
Local guide												
Family accommodation facilities	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
Rock climbing		✓	✓		✓						✓	✓
Bolder climbing		✓	✓									✓
Para gliding	✓			✓			✓		✓			✓
Cultural program	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓
Bird viewing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Jungle bike tour	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Fishing		✓	✓								✓	✓
Rafting		✓	✓								✓	✓