

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is an age old phenomenon. At present tourism is recognized as one of the chief industries in the world. Every country tries to get benefit from the tourism. Besides this, tourism has encouraged the growth of an international, social and cultural attributes to much extent Modern transportations and communication system have narrowed down the world into a global village. It has increased the curiosity about different places, exploring and enjoying the natural beauty, pilgrimage, education, business trips, excursion and seminars. A modern individual can lead a moistest living but he cannot forsake his interest of knowing something new (WTO, 1994).

Tourism refers to temporary movement of the people from one destination to another destination outside their normal place of living or working for refreshment, getting information, carrying out researches and business. It involves the motivations and experiences of the tourists. The expectations and adjustments made by residents of reception areas and the roles played by the numerous agencies and institutions which intercedes between them (Kunwar, 1997).

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snow capped mountains and scenic idyllic peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full. The tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but there has been a slight increase in tourist arrivals in the rural areas in Nepal are inhabited by some of the most friendly and hospitable people in the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in on this and devise plans to promote tourism in the rural areas, which is badly in need of development infrastructure; building of facilities for tourists would assist in developing the rural areas.

It has unsurpassed scenic beauty, great climate diversity with the indolent and hospitable character of the people. It is a perfect and meaningful retreat for most of

the people around the world. Nepal, though a very small country squeezed between China to the North and India on the east, west and south has vast geographical wonders, diverse ethnic groups and rich bio-diversity.

Nepal Tourism Board highlighting its unique feature writes “Nepal, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, home of Mt. Everest and panoramic high Himalayas, store-house of world heritage sites, is one of the destinations for the adventure and leisure tourism (NTB, 2012)”.

Nepal is small independent, sovereign and landlocked country in south Asia, which lies between 26⁰ 22” to 30⁰ 27” North latitude and 80⁰ 4” to 80⁰12” east longitude surrounded by two Asian giants, China in the North and India in east, west and south. The average length from east to west is 885 Km, its average North South breadth is 193 Km, with the total area of 147181 square Kilometers. The country ascends from the tropical plains of the flat Terai to Siwaliks through the high and middle mountains to high icy peaks in the Himalayan region of Nepal. Agricultural development and industrial development are two main pillars of economic development for Nepal. Tourism industry is another important alternative way to develop the economy of Nepal. Tourism sector has contributed to around from percentage of gross domestic product for the last five years. It is the main source of foreign currency earning and employment creation. Nepal is the country of villages that is rural area. Out of total population 83 percent people are living in rural area (CBS, 2011).

Palpa district is located of Lumbini Zone the Western Development Region of the country. The natural setting of this district is very beautiful. It is also a place of God gifted natural assess, abundant with mountains and Himalayan scenes, rivers, basin, favorable climate. The other features which attract interest of the tourists are Madanpokhara, Tanhu, Argali, Deule, Archale, Chilangdi etc. These are the villages which have a wide prospect for the development of village tourism in Palpa district. This research work focuses to explore the status of village tourism in Madanpokhara Village Development Committee (VDC).

Madanpokhara VDC is one of the model VDCs of Nepal. This village is bounded by Telga, Masyam, Roldada, Kaseni, Chirtughara, and Tansen Municipalities. About 20% land of this VDC is located in Madi Valley. It is known that this part of Madi Valley is evergreen area. This reflects the laborious nature of the society. This VDC is situated 10 Kilometers far from district headquarter, Tansen. It is rich in water resources, fertile soil for different grains, cash crops, fruits and vegetables. As a result its status is higher than other neighboring VDCs.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The need for tourism planning arises because of the rapid growth of tourism industry. Its multicultural nature and impact are seen on every facets of human life. Now tourism has become one of the interesting and new businesses in which natural beauties, human creations and constructions play a vital role. Only natural beauties are not enough to attract the tourists but facilities, security, accessibility are also most important factors. Tourist resorts should provide all things and materials which different kinds of tourists need and want. It is important to fulfill the desire of the tourist. Tourism is a profitable business which can grow up the GDP and it is the most important for developing country like Nepal. Innumerable places of Nepal having abundant possibility of tourism sector have not been introduced due to lack of publicity and sound accommodation facilities.

Madanpokhara is a very prosperous village near Tansen. This beautiful valley is also culturally rich and has several temples that attract many pilgrims. Madanpokhara is linked to the Siddhartha Highway (NTB, 2012). Madanpokhara VDC has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is a high time to do something Madanpokhara as tourist destination for boosting by managing the resources and introducing innovative transfer of technology. Most of the studies on tourism in Nepal are conducted in Macro level. Thus the recommendations are generalized in nature. But we also need some specific type of recommendations in order to upgrade the tourism in our country, which is possible through a micro level study of the problem. Hence, this research is based on micro level with a case study of Madanpokhara, which will be an attempt to investigate the

issues relating to the village tourism promotion. Thus, this study is proposed for the improvement and introduction of problem regarding village tourism and its socio-economic impacts on local people of Madanpokhara VDC.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to identify the prospects of village tourism in the study area. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- I. To identify facilities available for village tourism in study area.
- II. To assess the tourism product available in the study area
- III. To analyze the benefits and opportunities receiving by the local people through village tourism in Palpa District
- IV. To examine the tourism prospect in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Village tourism is an industry which is affected by the low economic. Village tourism, if appropriately developed, can create tourism related business activities. But now, many more destinations are not explored and promoted yet, because of low infrastructures, lack of specific regional tourism plan, lack of road access, information technology and public awareness.

This case study, on Madanpokhara V.D.C., entitled- 'Prospects of village tourism' is more significance. It attempts to examine the potentiality of rural tourism in Madanpokhara. In spite of natural and cultural beauty, there is not development of tourism, people are not benefited by the sector of tourism. Thus, this area is selected for micro study to explore the potentialities of the new destination. In addition it, following points are clearing the significance of the study.

- ❖ It explores the potentialities of rural tourism the study area.
- ❖ It explores the impact of rural tourism to uplift in the socio-economic status of study area.
- ❖ It opens the problems of village tourism in the study area and to attract the eye sight of government and policy makers.

- ❖ It identifies and develops the new tourism destination.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the every research is the main focal point. All the research work has own limitation and purpose; no study can be made beyond the limitation. This study is limited because of lack of time and budget. The main limitation of the study is based on local people, hotel owner and foreign tourist concept and visit Madanpokhara VDC in Palpa District Nepal. This study also has such type of limitations, which are given below:

-) This is an academic work as the researcher is a student who does not have previous research experiences like this, thus there could be many shortcomings.
-) Financial and time constraints are the other limitations of the study.
-) This study will be based on the field visit testing as well as interviews with stakeholders to collect data, response of the respondents of the study area.
-) It will not be applicable to all of the villages in Nepal because of the characteristics of Madanpokhara VDC, which may not be the same as others.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction to the study. In this chapter background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, significance, limitation and organization of the study are included. The second chapter deals with literature review.

The third chapter is concerned with research methodology, in which analytical framework, research design, nature and sources of data, population and sample size, data collection methods, tools, data processing methods and data analysis have been included.

The fourth chapter gives brief descriptions of places of Tourist Attraction in Madanpokhara and its, surroundings.

The fifth chapter deals with presentation, interpretation and analysis of collected data applying different methodological tools.

The sixth chapter presents summary, major findings, conclusion of the entire research as well as recommendations for further researches to be carried out.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism industry is the largest and smokeless industry in the world. It is rapidly growing industry in the world. Therefore, the field of tourism is being wider not only in the developed countries but also in underdeveloped countries like Nepal. To make the study more reliable, some of the important available reports, manuals, articles, books, proceedings and stories on Village Tourism program by different institutions undertaken nationally and globally have been reviewed.

2.1 Conceptual Review

Tourism is an expanding industry throughout the world and there is now a growing recognition of its importance. It is the main sources of foreign exchange and important factor in the development of industry and international trade. Besides, its economic boom, international tourism may satisfactorily encourage the growth of international society with deep social and cultural understanding. The searing for travel is very ancient. Yet tourism is often considered and presented as a contemporary phenomenon inseparably attached to modern civilization by the name of 'leisure time civilization'. Though travel is undertaken for pleasure, holiday, health, study, religion, sport or to accomplish a mission, attend a conference or as a business trip, is of somewhat recent origin (Satyal, 2000).

Tourism is an ancient phenomenon and an inherent nomadic urge in human beings from the very earliest historical period. Traveling has remained a fascination to humans. In ancient time pilgrims, traders, explorers, adventurers and some scholars had undertaken journey in order to fulfill their respective requirements related with human evolution. To search for basic needs of life, food, cloth and shelter human beings used to move from one place to another, after the rise of industrial revolution in the world brought major changes in the range and type of tourism development (Gurung, 2007).

The origin of the 'tourist' date goes back to 1692 A.D. It has derived from the word 'tour', a deviation of the Latin word 'tornus' meaning a tool for describing a circle, or adorners, wheel in the first half of the 17th century, the term as used for traveling from place to place, a journey, an excursion a circuitous journey touching the principle parts of a country or region (Dhungana, 2006).

Generally, tourism denotes the movement or journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it is within one's own country or other countries, for various purposes. The popular word 'Tourism' of the present day is derived from the French word "Tourism" which originated in the 19th century and was popularized in 1930s, but its significance was not fully realized until totally when tourism has a wider meaning and significance (Gurung, 2007).

According to Swiss professor Huziker and Karfts "Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided that stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence, and is not connected with a remunerated activity" (Bhattia, 1994).

Tourism is studied and understood from six different prospective: tourism as a human experience, tourism as a social behavior, tourism as geographical phenomena, tourism as a resource, tourism as business and tourism as industry (Smith 1998). It is managed from four different levels: government, NTO, business organizations and locals (Ghimire, 2007).

One of the famous writer, Tony Para British born in Australia defined, "Village based tourism is sustainable, ecologically and culturally sensitive tourism that directly benefits the local population as well as the overall economy of country". According to him the basis of village tourism that it does not involve the construction of special hotel or restaurant facilities to accommodate tourists. Instead the local homes are used using a home stay concept.

The village tourism refers to tourists staying in or near village, often traditional villages in remote areas, and learning about village way of life. The village may also serves as a base from which tourists explore nearby areas (McIntyre, 1993,

cited in Kunwar, 1997). This kind of tourism involves provision of local style accommodation, locally produced food items on tourist accommodation, locally produced food items on tourist menus and the organization of tourist participation in village activities. The villagers build down inns and operate the tourist facilities and services and receive direct economic benefits from tourist expenditure.

The concept of the village tourism was started by Club Mediterranean, with the view that who lives and work in cities need holiday in totally different surroundings. The club Mediterranean started its first 'vacation village' on the Spanish Island of Majorca in 1950.

A model planning for community or village tourists was formed by the club on the basis of following point of view:

-) Attractions and activities – Things for tourists to see or do.
-) Hospitality facilities and services – place to stay overnight and place to eat.
-) Transport facilities and services – access to and within the area by land, air and water.
-) Basic community infrastructures – water supply, electricity, sewage and solid waste disposal and telecommunications.
-) Travel arrangements – travel agents and tour guides.
-) Promotion and tourist information services – informing tourists what to see and do in the community.

On the basis of mentioned above points, the village tourism refers to tourists staying in or near village often traditional and non-polluted places and learning about the village and local cultural way of life, customs and often participating in some village activities, where the basic required services are provided by the local community.

The villages were established in some European countries after IIInd world war. This village is situated at warm sea sides in the region which offer certain facilities for tourists. In certain countries, these villages are located in the regions which are economically not developed, thereby helping the region. The village mostly

develops important clubs, social organizations and also tourist's organizations. The village complex is a center of accommodation facilities, riding, swimming, tennis, volleyball, football, badminton, table tennis and yoga. The holiday villages are usually based on family units, each providing living room, bath and family units, each providing living room, bath and sometimes a kitchen. The accommodation is sold for a week fortnight at an all inclusive price.

However, there is a no argued that it brings direct economic benefit to the villagers, including employment for young people to reduce their migration to urban areas. The village tourism is known as simple lodgings to be built by villagers and styles then owned and managed by them. Management of the lodgings by the villagers is organized through co-operatives.

In other words, village tourism is a common bridge in between domestic tourism and international tourism industry. Infect, it is an integrated approach on tourism development. Understandingly, village tourism is a component of scientific tourism that creates the self-sustaining and self-standing economy. It is in process a rooted tourism germinating its seed under the ground. To view the nature and complexity, village tourism is a non-foreign aid requiring concept (Pradhanang, 2002).

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

Tourism in Nepal is faced with three major challenges. First, to increase tourist inflows into the country and then opposed to the present pattern where visitors are concentrated in urban areas or in a few well-known and well-warn destinations. Secondly, to attract quality tourists who could better contribute to the local and national economy along with contributing to conservation of nature and natural resources? This can be done by developing ecotourism projects that could increase the flow of quality visitors to various parts of the country. Thirdly, to diversify tourism products and services by expanding activities such as mountain biking and bungee jumping that are not yet fully explored and developed in Nepal (MOPE, 2004).

Tiwari (1981) has studied on “Prospect and Problem of Tourism in Nepal”. This study deals with the prospect of tourism development in economic values and development trend. The study indicates that tourism the fastest growing industry than any other industries in Nepal.

Pradhan (1979), conducted a study on “Tourism resort and its economy impact”. The study deals with the need for improving tourist resort in Nepal. The study deals with the need for improving tourist resort in Nepal. The study states that expenditure of tourist depends on the extent of facilities provided to them in resort and their surroundings.

Khadka (1993), in this doctoral thesis “Tourism and Economic Development” observes the problem such as lack of surplus generation. There have been studied on the economic impact of tourism in the developing countries. These studies shows that some developing countries have been able to use tourism as a means of surplus generation for the future development but many developing countries have not been successful to do so. In fact Tourism for many developing countries turned out to be an enclave industry and become a means of surplus drain. Objectives as stated were to be concerned with the impact of tourism and development in Nepal. In this dissertation he sets the two specific objectives.

According to him, in present Nepalese policies direct air links to the European countries seem to be a timely approach. Furthermore it seems that Nepal can benefit from the increasing tourism in China. If Kathmandu develops as the gateway to China and established direct air links with the main Chinese tourism destination.

Pradhanang (1992), who is recognized a Father of Village Tourism in Nepal and discover of scientific tourism has defined village tourism is a grassroots level of tourism designed its own Nepali village style mobilized by Nepali people themselves, their skills and resources displayed as village life style and environment involved by groups of village tourist assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strength the village and village economy “And he further defined the village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad benefits are shared by all in inequitable as participants in

tourism activities village tourism which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior beings of their own circumstances.

Sharma (2006), in his article ‘Village Tourism for the Sustainability Rural Development’ in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies (vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP, 2002) tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well a rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking tails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it can be aids led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

Tuladhar (1993), in his doctoral work, aimed to study the development of international tourism in kingdom of Nepal from the view of resources the level of its explorations, utilizations and possibilities of its improvement. This study has been done against the background of the overall conditions and its development including natural and anthropological resources, economic development of the country, tourist demands and tourist supply. To achieve the objectives of this study, a systematic method of investigation in the theoretical schema was used. The major findings included the use of dispersion as a basic for balancing of prognoses may promote foreign visitor’s quality and the possibilities for attempt and contribution for the future development of international tourism in Nepal should work out alternative prognostic situations in unison with the extracted priority of the tourist supply and direction for their improvement. Tuladhar has given various suggestions in his study like to promote charter flights with RNAC by tour operators assuring the low travel cost, increasing expenditure for advertisement and publicity for the stimulation for the tourist travel to Nepal, to provide more cultural shows and other type of suitable entertainment, to increase the length of stay of tourist and to increase their expenditure, to establish summer resorts like suitable tourist hotels and villas on the banks of lakes and rivers, to develop the national concept and to develop human resources by emphasizing on tourism education.

Banskota (1974), “Rural Tourism in Nepal” thesis submitted to the faculty of Humanities and Social Science, T.U. , Kathmandu Nepal. This study’s main aim was

to estimate the income and employment generated by trekking tourism in rural areas. The study argues that significant employment and income generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural tourism infrastructure.

According to Raman (2003), "Sirubari Village", the first model tourism village was initiated by Nepal Village Resort PVT. LTD. in 1997. It was the first step towards introducing community based village tourism in Nepal. Village is trying to give tradition by staying there as one of the member of community. People have more employment opportunities now and there is less danger of losing the culture. It is also in the interest of the resort to make the local people and community a direct beneficiary of economic gains out of tourism. That is why the concept of community based village tourism which entails that every community should get benefit from tourism which can in turn be used for the development of the place. Kayastha (1985), in his study on tourism in "South Asia Region" analyzed different aspect of tourism like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of the study and impact of tourism. The study pointed out the natural as well as manmade beauty and wildlife is the major attraction for the tourist visiting Nepal. In his view, tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation. This study has concluded that land and air transportation services have been a major factor contributing the growth of intra-regional tourism in South Asia. Number of South Asian tourist visiting Nepal has been increasing. Most of them visit to Nepal for pleasure followed by official work and business point of view.

Burger (1978), in his study "The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal", has attempted to analyzed input and output of Nepalese tourism. Based on both primary and secondary information the study mention the majority of the tourist comes for pleasure and sightseeing purpose and one out of six tourists who visited India also visit Nepal. The study concludes that although tourism is a recent phenomenon in Nepal, it has grown at an astonishing rate and tourism can notably help for the economic development of the country if it properly planned and monitored.

Satyal (2000), regards tourism as much contributing sector to the economic and cultural growth in different regions of Nepal. International visitors whose journal is destined for different regions due to trekking are increasing in number. The

promotion of international tourism in different regions directly enhances their regional economy through the development of tourism industry. He also mentioned the socio-cultural impacts of tourism as it was said that tourism indeed helped some mountain communities to persist, but as it does traditional life inevitably changes. Trekking and mountaineering life not only provide jobs in the agricultural off season, but by so doing they alter the life of farmer and herders and offset the fragile balance intrinsic to mountain.

Kunwar (1997), says that country not only earns foreign exchanges and provides jobs and employment but also provides lots of basic needs comfort and modern amenities to local and corrects regional disparities by developing various infrastructures for tourism.

Pradhanang (2002), has to stay that urban base alone is not enough for sustainable development of tourism. According to his opinion that village has its own place in the scheme of things. After all the villagers are the centers where the people through their day today life exhibit their language, culture, religion and other facts this is the place where the real Nepal can be found and observed. Though the lack of balanced tourism sees that there is a more 4 percent contribution from village tourism to Gross product (GDP) but if the whole strategy is revised than village tourism can be able to contribute 40 percent to GDP.

Dhungana (2008), has written in the form of a record, unfold Nepal's glorious history, culture and traditions as well as the present carnage of violence and political instability engendered by the unleashing of the hitherto dormant social and political forces. Despite the rather grim scenario of the present, the author offers a ray of hope for the future through his own patriotic affection for the genuine philosophical heritage of the motherland, the natural beauty of the landscape abundant in diverse flora and fauna, and the sense of inner peace and harmony that is to be gained by living a truly religious, non-violent, philanthropic and contemplative life dedicated to the well being of all.

Bhattarai (1985), has studied "Environmental impact of tourism as the mountains ecosystem" international workshop on the management of national park

and protected areas in the Hindu Kush Himalayan. These papers outlines some of the problems of tourism and present a strategy for improved tourism management in the mountain environment with regards to policies on tourism, alternative energy sources, improved wastage disposal, assessment of carrying capacity, expanded researcher, appropriate training and enhanced opportunities for rural people to benefit from tourism.

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.Madanpokhara as a village tourism destination has lots of potentialities. It has different perspectives like natural beauty, fertile land, cultural, historical, religious values etc. The main attractions of this village are agro farming, community forestry, bee-farming, fish-farming etc. The new attraction of this VDC is "Community Radio Madanpokhara" which is based on community (NTB, 2011).

The aforementioned reviews justifies that no serials academic researches on the potentialities of village tourism in Madanpokhara have not been carried out yet. Madanpokhara, one of first model VDCs. Of Nepal, has its unique physical, natural, religious, agricultural values which have not been brought into light by which domestic and foreign tourists can be attracted. Besides, it is accessed by road,

transportation. Realizing this gap into consideration, the researcher has made thorough study of the potentialities of village tourism in Madanpokhara. The researcher expects that the findings of this research if implemented into reality, Madanpokhara will be developed as tourist destination. Therefore, it is assumed that the present research work is innovative one which has had great significance within the context of scholarship.

2.3 Village Tourism in Nepal

This history of Village Tourism in Nepal is not long. Nepal introduced a program of Village tourism aiming at promoting country's tourism industry in 2052 B.S. for the first time. Though the promotion of tourism in the sense started more or less from the beginning of 1960. But concrete steps to promote and intensify tourism development activities in a more scientific and ordinate way were made when a high level "Nepal Tourism Development Committee" was formed in 1970 on the financial and technical assistance of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The work of the committee culminated in the publication of Nepal Tourism Master Plan in 1972 which has been the basis for all future activities in the field of Tourism Development in Nepal.

In 2nd may, 1956 the coronation of King Mahendra was regarded as the first great landmark in the development of tourism and this landmark event attracted many tourists in to Nepal. Though Nepal has already expanded the diplomatic relation with words famous organization such as UNESCO, FAO, and WHO etc. after getting the membership of the UNO in 1955. Gradually Nepal becomes known to the outside world. The first group tours consisted of 12 Americans and Brazilian organized under the pioneer body of Sir Thomas Cook and his son arrived at Kathmandu in the August (autumn) of 1956.

In the context of Nepal the concept of Village Tourism is a byproduct of mountain tourism product. The main points that emerges to develop rural base tourism industry in Nepal as an alternative of mountain tourism which lacked the quality and proper management of its supply components. Second the urban areas are extremely becoming polluted and conceived and are lacking a peaceful and pleasant

environment. Third rural communities are attracted to the tourism industry and forth it is alternative resources for income generating activities.

Village Tourism is a relatively new concept as well as must be an integral part of the whole tourism scenario and also to be looked upon as supplementary of the whole effort, which is of interest not only to those in the tourism industry but also the developed professions policy makers and local communities as a potentially creative mechanism for conserving the natural resource base. The objectives of Village Tourism despite often ambiguous are to attract tourists to natural areas and use the revenues for local conservation and economic activities.

Eleven models Tourist Village were proposed to spread out among the various geographical divisions of the country. Only few tourists' villages have come up including Sirubari Syangja district, Ghale Gaun at Lamjung district, which have been practicing as Community based Village Tourism like Sirubari as taken 13 households as sampled since 20 Baisakh 2058 and also Khasur and Bhujung Villages are being practiced as model tourist Village at Lamjung district. Likewise Thulo Persel and Kartic Deurali Gaun in Kavre, Ghandruk and Siklesh in Kaski, Parbat, Mustang, Manang, Dang, Pyuthan, ILam, Plapa and Taplejung are being developed as models for Village Tourism.

Nevertheless, Nepal Tourism Board has adopted a policy of expending Village Tourism all over the nation and plans to develop village Tourism as an industry for poverty alleviation. Likewise, Nepal Village Resort Private limited has been devoting its concentration to improve rural base tourism since 1997, which first take as sample Sirubari Village in Syangja district is taken as sample. This institute takes as sample to introduce private NGOs SNV/Nepal has been involved to develop sustainable tourism in the rural areas like Ilam and Taplejung.

Though nearly 40 years after just from the ninth plan His majesty Government of Nepal keep an eye on the rural base tourism in the rural areas by making special policy and strategy at the national level. The concept of Village Tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the Village Tourism so that the Village

people will get direct benefits from tourism. In order to enhance this sector the following policies and strategies have been formulated.

Tourism activities will be promoted in the Village that can benefit to the Village people directly as well as indirectly Village rich with resources for tourist attraction will be developed in tourist centers. One village in each of the 14 zones will be developed as model villages during this plan period.

Private sectors and local agencies will be involved and encouraged in the sector so that more revenue can be generated.

Investment of the public and private sector will be gradually increased to create basic infrastructure solely on the basis of pre- planning and zoning of few feasible tourist spots.

Temple's monasteries, buildings national sites of historical religious and cultural and archeological significance will be preserved well develop and utilized as tourist spots. They will be registered as national heritage participation of general and local for this conservation.

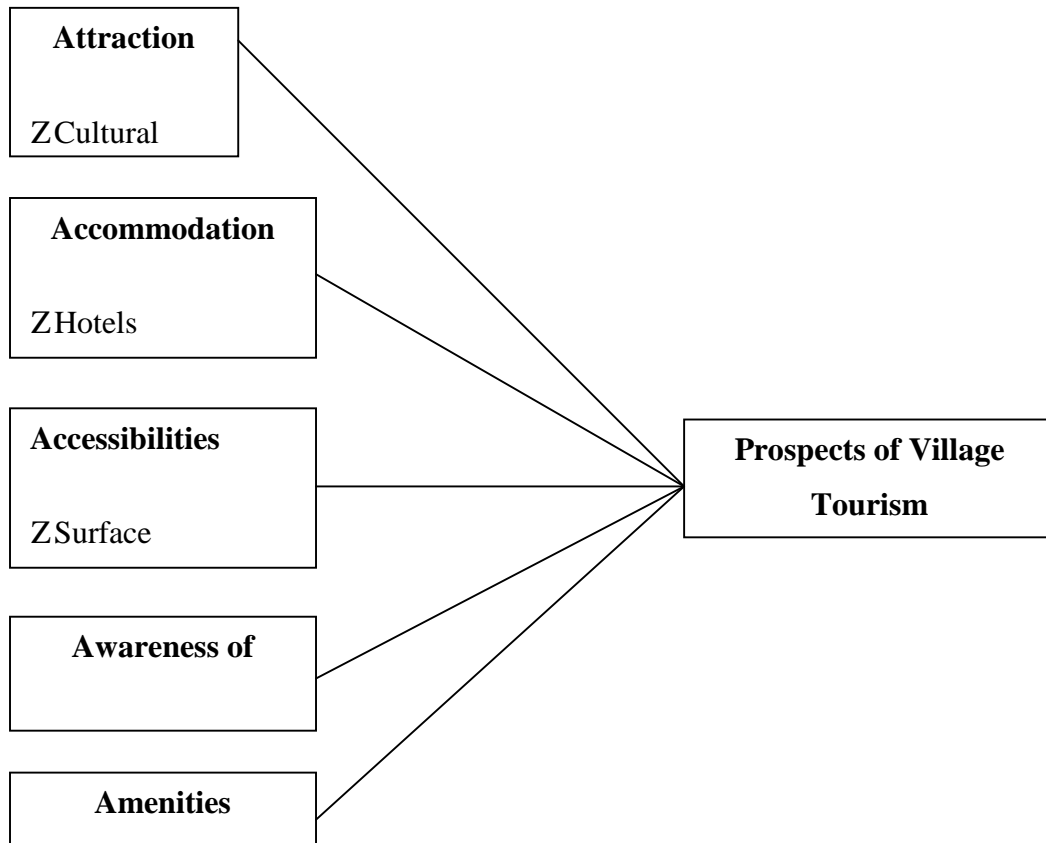
Local VDC and municipalities will preserve the tourist's areas of cultural, natural, historical, archeological and religious heritage.

Non-government organization that work for upliftment of ethnic group by utilizing their ethnic cultural heritage will be encouraged to design and implement various projects that can generate income for the ethnic groups by utilizing their ethnic cultural heritage.

His majesty the Government Ministry of Tourism and civil aviation has declared Sirubari Village Syanjga as first model tourist village in 1998.

2.4 Analytical Framework

The following Analytical framework is based on literature review which related to the research topics. Some variables are selected to obtain the objectives of this study as shown below.



Types of Tourism

In broad sense, tourism divided into two parts. Foreign and domestic However on the basis of purpose nature of the place intended to visits, duration of stay, tourism can be divided as follows:

-) Village Tourism
-) Mass Tourism
-) Holiday/Pleasure Tourism
-) Domestic Tourism

-) International Tourism
-) Pilgrimage/ Religious Tourism

2.5 Tourism Related Policies in Planned Development

Planned development of tourism in Nepal began as soon as Nepal interred for national planning in 1956. When the international tourism was in boom, Nepal was one of the new attractions during 1950s and 1960s. Realizing the immense potentialities for tourism development, tourism has been getting a high attraction from the very beginning of the economic planning in Nepal. Since the first plan, tourism sector has been accorded a high priority in every plan periods. Though, hundred percent set targets are not achieved objective of tourism development is always a preference in all development plans till today.

The first plan (1956-1961) had given adequate emphasis to build infrastructures like road, water, electricity and construction of air ports that is essential for tourism development. During the plan period, Nepal acquired membership of different tourism related organization. Tourist development board was established in 1957 under the development of industry. The setting up of hotels of various standards, establishment of travel agencies, development of Tribhuvan International Airport, and tourist guide training and some of the achievements of the first plan. RNAC as the national flag carrier was established in 1959.

During the second plan period (1962-1965), collection of information on tourist arrival was initiated which has proved very helpful to have authoritative data base for further planning and policy formulation in developing tourism sector in the country.

Specially, the sightseeing services, trained guide, increasing publicity of Nepal in the international market were priority accorded by the second plan. The enactment of the tourism Act 1964 (2021 B.S.) was notable development for tourism during second plan.

The third plan (1965-70) aimed to increase the number of foreign tourists thereby increasing foreign exchange earnings. The prime focus during the plan was again on the establishment of hotels of international standard in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Birtnagar. During the plan period, for international marketing film on Nepalese attractions of tourism and tourists iterative ware produced and distributed. Nepalese art and architectures provide attraction to tourist, there for, steps were taken to preserve and maintain temples and historical places. Preparation of master plan for Lumbini development was pronounced during the plan period.

The fourth plan (1970-1975) had assumed tourism as the prime source of foreign exchange earnings in the economy. This plan was actually the turning point in the history of tourism development in Nepal by formulation Nepal tourism master plan 1972 with the join co-operation of the government of federal republic of Germany in 1971. The main objectives of Nepal Tourism Master Plan 1972 were:

-) To develop international tourism which will provide sustained economic benefit of Nepal?
-) To induce economic activity through tourism that would assist in the development of agriculture industry infrastructure foreign exchange e.g. earning and employment opportunities and
-) To develop tourism in manner that would preserve the enhance the social cultural and historical values of Nepal

In the fifth plan period (1975-1980) the ministry of tourism became a full-fledged ministry during this plan period in 1977. The fifth five year plan had spent out the objectives of increasing the foreign exchange earnings and these by improving balance of payment situation; increasing employment opportunity in tourism sector by developing skill and ability; Achieving balanced regional development by establishing tourist carters in different part of the country for the development of Tourism.

The sixth plan (1980-1985) adopted and integrated approach with the following objectives:

-) To earn foreign exchange
-) To increase the number of tourists and length of their stay
-) To replace foreign goods by domestic products.
-) Provide employment opportunity through tourism related industry.

The seventh plan (1985-1990) had the policy to attract investment from both the public and the private sector in tourism. Emphasis had been laid to develop mountaineering and trekking tourism. The main objectives of the plan were as follows:

-) To improve balance of payment situation through increased foreign exchange earnings by attracting upper class tourist.
-) To create new employment opportunity by utilizing tourism industry to the fullest capacity.
-) To increase the length of stay by extending tourism related activities and business where tourism infrastructure is available and
-) To encourage the use of local goods required for tourist there by reducing imports gradually.

The eighth plan (1992-1997) recognized tourism in Nepal as having great significant in considering the national economy of the country. The eighth plan had reviewed the progress made during the seventh plan. The eighth plan also reviewed the progress made during the fiscal year 1990/1991 and 1991/1992. During these two years, some of the notable change had been observed such as previously d\restricted areas namely. Manang and Mustang were opened for trekking.

For the first time in the history of tourism planning, the eighth plan had identified the existing problems of tourism sector and initiated to develop tourism as one of the major sector of the economy.

Government had adopted liberal economy policy and priority has given to private foreign investors to invest in tourism industry. In order to attract foreign private investors necessary atmosphere would be created and suitable policies formulated. The objectives of the eighth plan were as follows.

-) To earn more foreign currency by developing tourists industry.
-) To increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry thereby improving the living standard of the people.
-) To improve the quality of tourism services and to promote and preserve environmental, historical and cultural heritage.
-) To encourage the use of local materials and services in tourism industry.

The ninth plan (1997-2002) has recognized high prospect of tourism, thus the plan has proposed to developed tourism in accordance with the natural, socio-cultural and religious environment of the country. The objectives spells out in the plan were guided by the long term concept of tourism development.

-) Priority will be given to tourism as one of the most important sector for economic development of the country.
-) Effective promotion and publicity will be made to establish Nepal “An Exclusive Tourism Destination” and
-) To increase employment and foreign exchange earnings from tourism and to provide this benefits up to the rural levels.

The main objective of the plan was poverty alleviation through tourism in the rural and backward regions by utilizing the ethnic cultural heritage as an attractive tourism potential. The plan shall lock forward to promote regional tourism especially in SAARC countries. For the promotion of tourism, diplomatic missions, friendship associations, airline offices and Nepalese organizations abroad would be made to take active participation. Hi-tech media like internet, homepage, e-mail, international television channel would be used for market promotion.

The achievements of this plan are as given below:

-) Lunched ‘Visit Nepal Year 1998’ as a national campaign.
-) Reached a record number of additional air agreement with different countries for air services, seats and routes.
-) Added airport infrastructures in the hilly and relatively busy local airports.

-) Improved the standard of Tribhuvan international airport runway, its equipment, parking area, terminal building and five extinguishing services.
-) External flight permits have been granted to some domestic airlines and some opportunity will be made available to other airlines as well
-) Civil aviation authority of Nepal has been established and is functioning well.
-) Established Nepal Tourism Board by dissolving the department of tourism.

The tenth plan (2002-2007) has targeted an integrated approaching to the background and foreword market linkage in the tourism economy. Effective marketing, re-establishment of Nepal's tourism image, employment opportunities, increases in foreign currency earning and to channel the benefits derived from tourism sector to the rural areas are the major targets of the Tenth plan.

The major objectives of Tenth plan are as given below:

-) Sustainable and qualitative development of tourism sector and promotion of its right markets.
-) Conservation of historical, cultural, religious and archaeological heritage and enhancing their practical use for income generating purposes.
-) To make air transportation services easily available, secure, reliable and standardized.

The three years interim plan (2008-2010) envisaged enhancing the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism through the development of international and national air services and urban and rural tourism destinations. Potential tourism products and destinations will focus on increasing employment regional balance and social incision.

Physical infrastructure needed to support tourism will be developed and improved. Initial works to construct second international airport will be carried out. Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level so as to enable tourism sector to develop as important segment of the national economy.

This plan seeks to develop reliable and competitive air service through the expansion of domestic and international air services by involving the private sector in the constructor, development, expansion and operation of infrastructure related to the air transport sector.

The 12th three years interim plan (2010-2013) also continued the publicity of tourism in Nepal by announcing the year 2011 as “Nepal Tourism Year” with the slogan “Together for Tourism”. This plan brought the slogan “Naturally Nepal: once is not enough” which was adopted in earlier interim plan, to the forefront, and organized programs like tourism promotional program and other activities in different countries like India, China, Sri Lanka, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Russia, Korea, Germany, Belgium, America, Britain and others.

As a long term plan, the 13th interim plan aims to make Nepal one of the most attractive tourism destinations in the world. It aims at making a qualitative and quantitative increment in the incoming of tourists through the promotion of tourism in national and international level, and making equal distribution of the profit thus received. This plan, further, aims to attract the private sectors to make investment for the development and expansion of tourism service. Moreover, to develop mountain region as a special tourism destination by making mountaineering managerial and eco-friendly is the work strategy of this plan.

2.6 Institutional Development in Tourism sector of Nepal

Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTA) are responsible for policy, planning, licensing, regulations and overall monitoring of the tourism industry in Nepal. Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) undertakes planning and product development, international and domestic promotions and tourism research and advisory functions for MOCTCA, Other key government agencies are the National Planning Commission (responsible for national level planning on a five year basis- correctly the tenth planning) and the department of National Park Entry Wildlife Conservators (responsible for park management and park entry fees. The Tourism Industry in Nepal has formed itself into about 20 different industry associations, which take an industry wide approach. Apart from these, there are many national and international NGOs for

instance, IUCN, KMTNC, KEEP, SNV, TMI, KIWF Nepal program etc. which are highly skilled with long experience. The Sustainable Tourism Network (STN) is an innovative and progressive organization in Nepal. It is an open and inclusive network which brings together many of the key stakeholders such as IUCN, WWF Nepal, ICIMOD, Aqua Bird, Unlimited Camp, Eco-Himal Park, People Program etc. but not exclusive to those mentioned above. It includes participants from these entire various stakeholder groups in order to share lessons learned increase co-operation and partnership, create awareness, contribute to understanding and encourage best practices in the field of eco-tourism and Community Based Eco-tourism (CBET).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Nobody can argue about the fact that besides being boring time consuming and requiring sufficient funds the study demands certain skill and correct approaches on the part of the students. For the detailed and exhaustive study on above subject, the study has utilized as many approaches as to be possible, with this concept, the chapter discusses the methodology applied for the entire including collection translation, tabulation, interpretation and analysis of the data.

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive research design describes the prospect and challenges for the development of village tourism whereas exploratory research design tries to explore avenues and solution for eliminating the problems, obstacles and hardship on the path of developing village tourism in the study area after having a thorough observations, examination and evaluation of the issue.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Primary and Secondary sources of data were used in this study. This study is based on mainly primary data as a main source of information. Primary data were collected from observation, field survey and interview. Both structured and unstructured questionnaire were used at the time of interview. The qualitative information was based on unstructured questionnaire and quantitative interview were based on structured questionnaire.

Secondary data information was obtained from available sources such as reports, newspapers, articles, books, e-mail-internet, journal and published and unpublished documents.

The finding of this study is mainly based on primary data. The primary data which qualitative and qualitative in nature were collective directly from the respondents of the study area and observed area.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The study has been carried out with a view of developing Madanpokahara VDC as a tourist destination. So, main facts of the study are given to different books published by Madanpokahara local base survey 2071. Madanpokahara VDC and other secondary information were collected from central Bureau of Statistics.

The education of the tourism scenario in Madanpokahara has been conducted on the perceptive basis as secondary data and information. In this chapter an attempt has been made asses the prospect of Village tourism on the basis of view and perceptions collected through the questionnaire and by conducting depth interview with local people, domestic tourist, Hotel owner and Government service holders Tourism expert.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Respondents by sample from different Categories

Category	Sample Respondents
Respondents of local people	10
Domestic Tourist	18
Respondents of Hotel Owners	2
Respondent Government Service Holders	10
Total	40

The study was adopted accidental and stratified sampling technique. The questionnaire was distributed to the willing 40 people who were at the market area of Madanpokhara VDC. Among them 10 were local people, 18 were domestic tourist, 2 were hotel owners and 10 were government service holders.

3.4 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Different techniques and tools were used to collect field level primary data. Before entering to the field survey, review of available data and literatures were reviewed from library and other sources. The details of each applied techniques are discussed below:

3.4.1 Use of Library and literature Review

Generally, thesis work is done with the help of various references. The gathering of the subject matter related to the topic is likely to be an important first and ongoing stage. For the purpose of the study use of library has been important method to collect information on the subject matter. Hence, the researcher studied literature to collect the secondary information required for the study. After the review the gap between required and available data and information were identified this was fruitful to plan for the field work.

3.4.2 Questionnaire Survey

Questionnaire survey is the most commonly used in every kind of research especially in tourism industry. They are used to gain primary information from people or respondents whose answer Questions about themselves their knowledge of particular subject and their opinions. The questions in the questionnaires are structured so that each respondent answers in exactly the same way. This enables the researchers to compare the quantities ways. This method is more applicable to visitors, entrepreneurs and concern agencies.

3.4.3 Observation

Observation is often a neglected method but the result can be recorded both quantitatively and qualitatively. In tourism, much can be learned about human behaviors by observing it, even at a distance. The researcher herself observed the study area personally to understand the problem and issues of the local peoples and the benefits received from village tourism.

3.4.4 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview was conducted using checklist. Both qualitative as well as quantitative data that are essential to support the study was collected through key information interview. In order to collect data local people tourism entrepreneurs' elites group, development partners and social workers were interviewed

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

Collected information was put in appropriate table and charts. They were categorized and tabulated according to the objectives of the study. The data summarized used for quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. For the purpose of quantitative data analysis simple statistical tools such as frequency, average presented by using model such as tabular formats, bar, graphs, pie charts etc. Similarly, qualitative data are analyzed through the theoretical insights, concepts and practical wisdom about developing village tourism by different scholars and practioners.

CHAPTER IV

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction to Palpa District

The word “Palpa” was derived from the Mongolian tribal race Mager's language “walwa” which means money, skill, arts and architect. Palpa was once the Kingdom of Sen dynasty, which was very strong in western part of country. Bahadur Shah took central of Palpa and unified into the part of Nepal, with the introduction of Panchayat System, Palpa became a district among the 75 districts of the country. Now Palpa comprises of 65 VDCs and one municipality. The Palpa district, 1373 sq.km in size is bounded by the Nawalparasi in the east, Arghakanchi in the west, Gulmi, Syangja and Tanahun in the North, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi in the South. This district is located between 83° 5' to 84° 22' east longitude and 27° 34' to 27° 57' North latitude. This district lies between 200 and 2000 meters above the mean sea level. The average temperature of Palpa district is 23°C ranging from 3.7°C minimum and 35°C maximum temperature (GetUp, Palpa, 2011).

As a hilly district, Madi, Rampur, Argali, Hungi, Kanchal, Darpak, Sardewa, Purbakhola, Anghakhola are the attractive fertile valley within Palpa. This district is rich in water resources Gandaki, Tinau, Arghakachi, Ridi, Angaha, Sardeur, Barangdi, Dobhan are the main rivers of this district. The main river of Nepal “Gandaki” is the border between Palpa and Syangha district. The main Valley of the district Rampur crosses the Gandaki River from North West to South East and Tinau crosses Madi valley from north east to west south. The crops produced in this district are rice, wheat, maize, millet, mustard, vegetables, coffee, lemon, ginger etc. The population of Palpa is 261,180 (CBS, 2011) and the district headquarter is located at 4500 feet above the sea level. Tansen is visited from the national capital Kathmandu simply by covering a total distance of 296 km west via Butwal and 324 km Pokhara. Palpa has diverse culture and religion. Magars are the main inhabitants of this district followed by Brahmin, Chhetri, Newars, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Gurung, Maithali, Tamang, limbu and

Abadhi. Hinduism is the widely accepted religion followed by Buddhism, Islam and Christianity.

Palpa is a potential district for Village Tourism. The natural setting of this district is very beautiful. Palpa has diverse tourism product to sell to the tourists. However, the entire product has not yet been explored, comparing this district with the neighboring tourist destination of Pokahara. Geographically it holds ample opportunity to attract domestic as well as foreign tourist including Indians. The only difference is that the former is well developed and has extended facility whereas in Palpa the facility is in family stage market in a sustained way. Many efforts have to be made on developing products and services suitable to both domestic and international market.

Table 4.1: Historical Monuments of Palpa District

S.N.	MONUMENTS	PLACE
1	RANA UJJESHWORI BHAGWATI TEMPLE	BHAGTWATI TOLE, TANSEN
2	AMAR NARAYAN TEMPLE	NARAYANSTHAN, TANSEN
3	TANSEN DURBAR	TANSEN
4	RANIGHAT DURBAR	BAUGHAGUMBA
5	RISIKESH TEMPLE	ARGALI
6	ARGALI DURBAR	ARGALI
7	RADHAKRISHNA TEMPLE	SIDDSHORE,ARCHALE
8	ARTISTIC TEMPLE OF KELADIGHAT	KELADIGHAT,RAMPUR
9	TANSEN MULDHOKA	TANSEN, PALPA
10	BHAIRABSTHAN MANDIR	BHAIRABSTHAN
11	RAMBHAPANI	TANHU

Source: GETUP, Palpa, 2011

Table 4.1 shows the historical construction of Palpa District. This shows the richness of this district in art and architect. Khadga Shamsher made Ranighat Durbar for his beloved wife Tej Kumari in 1893 A.D. This is situated in the riverbank and

constructed over their rock. Juddha Shamsher in Argali Durbar, Tansen Mukdhokha situated in Sitalpati, is the largest Baggi Dhoka of Nepal. Bhairabsthan Mandir, 9 Km far from district headquarter has the largest Trishul (Trident) of the Asia and other construction has their own unique identity.

Table 4.2: Lakes of Palpa District

S.N.	LAKES	V.D.C/MUNICIPALITY
1	SATYAWATI TAL	KOLDADA
2	PRABAS TAL	TANSEN
3	SITKUNDA TAL	DARCHA

Source: GETUP, Palpa

Table 4.2 shows the lakes of Palpa District. The Satyawati Tal is defines as the principal lake of Nepal. This lake is famous in Lumbini Zone and a fair is organized at the night of Kartik Purnima where people demand their desire with loud voice believing that god provide what they want. The Prabas Tal is situated in the side of Siddharth Rajmarg and 7 Km from district headquarters.

Table 4.3 Caves of Palpa District

S.N.	CAVES	V.D.C
1	SIDHHAPANI GUPHA	BHAUGHAGUMBA
2	HATTILEKH GUPHA	SILUWA
3	JURE GUPHA	SHALKOT
4	SIDDHA GUPHA	RAMDI, DARLAMDADA
5	BALSIDDHA GUPHA	HEKLANG
6	GUPHA'S OF RIDI	ARGALI
7	SIDDSHORE	SIDDESHORE

Sources: GETUP, Palpa, 2011

Table 4.3 shows the cave of Palpa District that indicates the natural attraction for the tourism center development of this district. Due to which there is more probability of visiting these cave by both domestic and foreign tourist.

Table 4.4: Road Scattered Over the Palpa District

S.N.	NAMES OF ROAD	LENGTH(IN KM)
1	SIDDHARTHA RAJMARG	60
2	ARYA BHANJYANG- RAMPUR	50
3	TANSEN-RIDI-TAMGHAS	29
4	HARTHOK-CHARARA	26
5	BASTARI-JHADEWA-GOTHADI	25
6	DUMRE-MASYAM-BATASE-PALUNG MAINADI	20
7	SURUREDHUNGA-JUTHAPAUWA	12
8	AMLABAS- BHUWAN POKHARA	9
9	CHILANGDI-NARAYANNAMTALESH- RAMDI	8
10	HUMIN-DEVINAGAR	5
11	JARDI-BHUSLADADHA	4
12	KHASEULI-DEURALI	3
13	NAYAPATI-MADANPOKHARA	2.5
14	ASERDI-RAMPUR	2.6
15	TANSEN-DAILATUNG	15
16	TANSEN-DARPUK	17
17	BASNTARI- JHADEWA	24
18	KALIGANDAKI CORIDOR(RIDID-RAMDI)	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
19	TANSEN-RANIGHAT	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Source: GETUP, Palpa, 2011

Table 4.4 shows the transportation facility in Palpa District. About the entire VDCs of Palpa District are linked by the village road. This district is lucky in the sense the major road in Nepal. Siddhartha Rajmarg crosses this district. Other major roads are Aryabhanjyang, Rampur and Tansen, Ridi, Tamghas.

Nepali largest hydropower “Kali-Gandaki” of 144 Mega Watts is operated in the border of Palpa and Syangja districts. The Aandikhola project of about 4 Mega Watts is operated in the border of Palpa and Syangja district. The Tianu project of 1 Mega Watt is running about 2 k.m far from Butwal in Palpa district. For higher level education Tribhuvan Multiple Campus has produced remarkable number of bureaucrats, teachers and intellectuals for the country. The United Mission Hospital was established in 2015 B.S. which is famous not only in Nepal but also in Uttar-Pardesh and Bihar of India. And “Lumbini Medical College and Research Center” established in 2063-05-25 B.S. which helps not only the local people but also international medical students.

4.2 Historical Background of Palpa

Magars are one of the ethnic groups of Nepal with their own language, culture and history, and are assumed to be the first settled in this area. Around 600 years ago, Nepal was divided in several small kingdom and hill states. In this region they were known as “Bhara Magrat” meeting the twelve regions of Magars. Today still the percentage of Magar population in the district is very high.

During the invasion of Muslim into India numerous kings and queens escaped from their states to the Northern hill areas. In late fifteenth century they entered the himlayan region. Some of them can conquer the local kings and establish their own state. The former Sen Dynasty of Palpa, founded by Rudra Sen, has its roots in those days. Under the reign of this son, Mukunda Sen (1518-1553), the kingdom of Palpa reached its largest expansion and Tansen became its capital. The kingdom of Palpa spread as far as the Koshi river in the east, Gorakhpur in the south and today’s Gulmi and Kaski river in the west and north. Even Kathmandu valley though unsuccessfully, was attacked by Mukunda Sen. After ruling for 30 years he resigned and spent the rest of his life as a saint.

In 1806 after a lot of Political unrest the kingdom of Palpa, which of two then had been independent, was annexed into the kingdom of Nepal and was then administrated by a Governer, appointed from Kathmandu. Political changes in Nepal brought of changes in administration too.

4.3 Prospects of Village Tourism in Palpa District

Village Tourism is defined as “Home Stay” where visitors live with individual host families in groups. This offers the visitors and opportunity to experiences the traditional culture and life style of the local people first hand. The concept of village tourism is sustainable tourism is directly operated by, and for the benefits of local community. Guests are accommodated largely in existing structures which typically are the guest bedroom kept by the householders for visiting family and friends. The advantages of this are of twofold. Firstly, the appearance of the village is kept unchanged and secondly capital investment minimum, living in close proximity to the family gives the guests a feeling of being part of the community for the time that they are there. Most meals are taken with family or at least, in the family home. This avoids the need for restaurants to be built especially for tourists. The foods offered also traditional and hygienically prepared by the local people. They managed activities inside and outside the village and it is during these activities that the groups combine. Activities include short treks to other villages, mountain panorama views, sightseeing visit (river, agricultural areas) and visit to community sites.

Palpa district is a tourism potential area but it is being one way traffic main focused on the headquarters area (Tansen) and its surrounding tourism activities are based on sightseeing, adventures and business in Tansen area. It has not really touched upon others areas where several VDCs and villages are waiting for villages based tourism plan. Palpa district’s villages yet have not been declared by Nepal government as the model tourist village. But the different villages of the district have potentiality to attract tourist with its extreme different appearance.

There are many magnificent villages such as Madanpokhara, Tanahu, Argali, Chilangdi, Deula Archele etc. These can all be promoted from the tourist view point of village tourism economics.

4.4 Unique Cultural Features of Madanpokhara Village

The majority of Local people explain their unique cultural features as “Dances of Magar Community” (Sorathi, Thulo Nach etc.). Moreover Villagers images also include fairs and festivals including “Ropai Jatra” and “Hospitality”.

4.5 Unique Factors of Madanpokhara Village

The survey findings reveal that Madanpokahara Village is famous for the hospitality, Model Village for community, vegetables and coffee production, the overall size greenery valley, spectatular mountain view majority of people like to explain about the community based FM Rradio as their unique factor because it is the first Radio Center conducted by the community in this Southern Asia.

4.6 Socio-Economic Condition of the Village

A socio-economic feature reflects the status of development of sociological and economic characteristics and such as religion, education, employment, environment and sanitation etc have an important role in the economy of the nation and standard of living of the people.

4.6.1 Population

The total population of Madanpokhara VDC is 7921 which 3857 are female and 4064 are male. There are 1412 household age and gender wise competition of the population of Madanpokhara VDC is given in table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5: Ages and Sex Composition of Madanpokahara VDC

Age Sex/ Age Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Total No.	Percent	Total No.	Percent	Number	Percent
Below 4	220	2.77	232	2.92	452	5.69
5-9	768	9.69	817	10.31	1585	20.00
10-49	2243	28.31	2370	29.94	4613	58.25
50-59	319	4.02	332	4.19	651	8.21
Above 60	307	3.87	313	3.96	620	7.83
Total	3857	48.66	4064	51.34	7921	100

Source: VDC profile, 2011

The table 4.6 shows that 10-49 age group population is 58.26% and below 4 age group population is 5.69% in the study area Madanpokhara VDC is belong to the Aadibasi, Janjati is the major dominant caste group among all the ethnic group in the second position among the total population where as the others(0.2%) are in the minority.

Table 4.6: Population by Caste Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Total Population	Percent
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanga	2665	33.6
Aadibasi/Janjati	4626	58.4
Dalit	618	7.8
Others	12	0.2
Total	7921	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2011

4.6.2 Occupational Status

Most of the population of Madanpokhara VDC is involved in agricultural sector. They spent their time on household work beside other agriculture work but out

of total population, 74.60% are involved in agriculture sector. The detailed occupational status is presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Population by Occupation

Occupation	Population	Percent
Agriculture	3048	74.60
Industry	3	0.073
Business	315	7.71
Service	504	12.34
Labor	212	5.27
Total	4082	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2011

The table 4.7 shows that the agriculture is the major occupation of the people only 7.71 % population is involve in business, lower 0.03% depend on industry.

4.6.3 Housing Condition

Almost 85.17% people housing condition in Madanpokhara VDC is made on rural basis. Out of them, 14.83% rural base house roof by cemented. The table 4.8 presented types of roof in Madanpokara VDC.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Housing by Types of Roof

S.N.	Types of Roof	No. of Housing	Percent
1	Khar	371	26.27
2	Jasta	516	36.54
3	Tayal	315	22.30
4	Cemented	210	14.83
5	Total	1412	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2011

4.7 Madanpokhara as a Village Tourism Destination

Madanpokhara VDC is one of the model VDCs of Nepal. This village is bounded by Telga, Masyam, Koldada, Kaseni, Chirtungdhara and Tansen municipality. About 20% land of this VDC is located in Madi valley. It is known that this part of this Maadi valley is Evergreen area. This shows that laborious character of this society. This VDC is situated 10 Km far from district headquarter, being a north facing village it is rich in water resources and productivity is higher than neighboring VDCs. The total population of Madanpokhara VDC is about 7921(VDC record 2011). Among these, population of male are 4064 and female are 3857. In this village total household 1412 (VDC record 2011). In this village Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Gurung, Thakuri, BK Tailor, Kumal are the inhabitant of that correspondence village. The religion of most of the village is Hindu, Buddhist. Festivals and their rites rituals are celebrated according to their caste.

Madanpokhara has abundant potentialities to develop this village as a village tourism destination. There are lots of potentialities. We can promote in many ways to Madanpokhara village in different perspective like: for the natural beauty, Agricultural, Cultural, Historical, Religious etc. The main attraction of this village are Agro Farming, Community Radio, Community Forestry, Coffee, Bee Farming, Fish Framing, Dairy Product, Minerals especially in ward num.4, Magari cultural especially in ward num.1, Krishthnaasthmi Rath yatra in Ward num.6, Andheri Falls in ward num.9-1, Newari culture in ward num.1, and etc.

4.7.1 Attraction

The bowl shaped VDC encompasses the valley, mountain, forest and farmlands. The beauty of Natural valley holds unique attraction in this mountain district. Similarly, this model village for community also holds Kalanki Devi temple in ward number-2, Devisthan and Mandabya Temple in ward number-6, and Shivalaya in ward number-1, as the cultural attraction. Agricultural activities of the community are the major attraction of this VDC. Organic coffee, ginger and other crops are cultivated in this VDC. The new attraction of this VDC is “**Community Radio Madanpokhara**”, which is based on community.

4.7.2 Accessibility

Madanpokhara is linked with Siddhartha Rajmarg at Banstari, from where; the road is stretch further north to Damkada. The road is graveled and covers a total distance of only 4 km. However, within the village there is good road network linking almost all wards of the VDC.

4.7.3 Accommodation

Home stay at Madanpokhara village has been unique experiences. All accommodation; lodging and fooding are to be offered at the individual houses. Each host family can provide clean bed, toilet and a family dining room for the visitors. One can enjoy the evening with the host family living with them, eating traditional foods and sleeping at their usual clean bed, the choice for food is confined by local available product like plain rice (Dal, Bhat), Dhindo, Kodo, faper, local organic Coffee etc. Visitors can observe local indoor rituals with host family and go on village walk to see the lifestyle, tradition customs of the people. The visitors can observe the beautiful river craftsmanship of the local Kami people and can buy a few weapons too. Villagers also have some tea stalls and shops for refreshment in the mini-market Damkada.

4.7.4 Amenities

This village has telephone facilities, different three telephone lines have been distributed in this village for the purpose of public communication facility than other VDCs of Palpa district. There is one post office (Atririkta Hulak) in this village community based FM Radio center serves villagers with local and national News and entertainment program.

4.8 Other Major Village Tourism Sites in Palpa

Tahun

Tahun is the attractive village having natural surroundings of Mountains, Forests and Farmlands. One can view the panaromic beauty of the Dhaulagiri,

Annapurna and Machapuchre Mountains from this VDC. Hatti-lake, Rimbha-lake and Kaaude-lake are other natural attraction within and around this VDC. Among the cultural attraction, Rambha Devi and Jalpa Devi temples hold the overriding position. Usually on full moon days and other festivals a large crowd gathers here to worship. Tahun VDC has mixed culture. Ropai Jatra, Gai Jatra, Rath Jatra and Krishna Asthami are the main festivals that observed with great rejoice and pleasure. Tahun Village is 32 km southeast from the district headquarters Tansen and is linked by motor able road, which diverts east from Arybhanjang in the Siddhartha Highway. The total distance to this village from Aryabhanjyang is about 21 km.

Argali

Argali village is 38 km north from the district headquarter Tansen. Like in other villages, mountain, forest and farmlands also surround this village. However, unlike other villages it is situated closer to the famous rivers Kaligandaki and Ridi. Kamal Pokharai, Gupha, Kaligandaki River, Forests and farmlands are the major natural attractions of the VDC. Rishikesh temple, Gayatri temple and Devasthan are the major cultural attractions in this VDC. The most important characteristics and aspect of Argalii VDC is the Rishikesh temple. It is regarded as the Banaras of Nepal. That is why Juddha Shamsheer Rana spent his later part of his life in this VDC. The remains of his palace still exist. This village lies at the confluence of a mountain stream called Ridi Khola and the river Kali Gandaki. The village is situated in a deep narrow valley. This VDC has also mixed culture, Magars as an ethnic tribe also exists in this VDC. However, Newars are the main inhabitants of Ridi and nearby areas. Fagun Purnima, Gijatra and Maghe Sanskranti are the main festivals that are observed with great rejoice and pleasure. Especially on Maghe Sanskranti thousand of devotees from India and other parts of Nepal come to Argali (Ridi) to worship Rishikesh. On every eleventh day of the lunar months and so on the occasion of the solar and lunar eclipses, pilgrims come here to have a dip into the scared river. Argali village is linked with the district headquarters Tansen. A feeder road from Bartung, which extends up to Tamghas of Gulmi District, is the only linking road to Siddhartha Rajmarg.

Bhairabsthan

Bhairabsthan is only 10 km northward from the district headquarters. Bhairabsthan is situated on the top of the hill. Like other places, one can view the panoramic beauty of the Himalayas such as Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Machhapuchhure from this point. Bhairabsthan temple is the major cultural attraction in the Bhairabsthan VDC. There is a legend about the statue of Bhairab, which is kept hidden in the ground floor of the temple. The figure of Bhairab is identical to Kal Bhairab of Kathmandu. Hundreds of devotees visit this temple on every Saturday and Tuesday and offer a kind of rice cake, and sacrifice animal. This is also famous for its large trident (Trishul)

Satyawati Village

To the south of Tansen and across the beautiful fertile valley of the Madi there stands a looking hill protecting the valley from the heat of the south. The hill is called Kaude Lekh. In the Kaude Lekh range, near Satyawati Village there is a sacred lake called "Satyawati Tal" at a height of 1400 meters. The lake has a unique feature. It is believed that the prestigious lake takes its name from goddess Satyawati. When the water is sufficient in the lake some migratory birds spend a few days in this area. There are many foot trails to reach the lake, but the main trail starts from the place by the side of the Siddhartha Rajmarg, about 30 km south from the Tansen and 19 km, north from Butwal. It is just two hours trek up to the hill from the main road. One can also enjoy the panoramic view of the Himalayas range in the north the vast extent of the plain in the south. Meanwhile, the trekkers can also enjoy the different types of the flora and fauna. There is a small lake like formation at a little distance from the main lake. It is called Budhi Satyawati. It is situated at the trail from the main lake to the Satyawati Village.

Deula Archale

Deula Archale is situated in the Siddeshore VDC at the bank of Ridi Khola. One can go there the Ridi walking up stream and reach there within three hours. However, a trail from Harthok is a more conventional route from Tansen the

headquarters. The earliest construction here is the temple of Radha Krishna, beside the temple there is another temple of Bhagwati and yaga Mandap where the rituals of sacrificing corn to the god of fire is performed. Holy ponds exist over there where water from all the four most holy places of the Hindu Religion has been mingled. Pilgrims come to this place to take a holy dip on festivals. Besides these manmade objects, Siddheshwar Gupta is one of the major attractions in this village.

Chilangdi Village

Within an hour trek from Tansen there lays a typical Magar village called Chilangdi. Chilangdi is a word from Magar language, which means a place with the water source. The village is situated at the southern lap of the Shreenagar Hill Range. Chilangdi is easily accessible. A motor road links the village. Almost all the families of Chilangdi are also simple and charming. They eat drink and make merry people. Singing and dancing are also the main part of the Magar lifestyle. The Magar of Chilangdi have retained other specialties of Magar Community such as Mongoloid physical features, Tibeto-Burman language, frankness, simplicity, discipline, equality in family and society and other cultural behaviors.

Today international tourism concerns all the continents. It is also transforming into mass tourism. Each country of the world has to keep account of its trade with most of the world, so it is essential that it has information on the movements and expedition of international tourist. A tourist who spends money he has earned at home on tourism in other country, is, in fact 'importing' tourism and the country being visited in exporting it. In other words, it is now termed as "Invisible Export". The movement of the international tourism between the continents particularly between America, Asia, Australia, as well as between Europe, and the countries of Near East and Asia has increased tremendously.

Madanpokhara, one of the model VDCs of Nepal, is in Palpa District which is in itself naturally attractive, accessible from the transportation perspective abundant with historical, cultural, religious, artistic and architectural significance, rich in accommodation and amenities facilities and of having hospitable and aware citizenry for receiving domestic and foreign tourist. Madanpokhara, which lies in the heart of

Palpa District has its multi dimensional unique features. Specially Madanpokhara's Agro-Framing, Bee Farming, Community Forestry, Community Radio are good exemplary models for domestic and foreign tourist. If the national government and local authorities give higher priorities to develop transportation and accomdation facilities for the tourists, Madanpokhara has high prospects to be developed as tourists destination. Its unique features need to be highlighted globally through different media, that will certainly attract thousands of domestic and foreign tourist's every year which will have to create job opportunities and hence enhance foreign exchanges. The succeeding chapter is fully developed to present the data about the prospects' of village tourism in Madanpokhara, and interprets and analyzes them by using different scientific methodological tools.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The study has been carried out with a view of developing Madanpokahara as a tourist destination. So, main facts of the study are collected from the different books published by Madanpokahara local base survey 2071. Madanpokahara VDC and other secondary information were collected from central Bureau of Statistics.

5.1 Prospect of Village Tourism in the Study Area

40 respondents were asked if they could see prospects of Village tourism in Madanpokhara respondents are presented in the table 5.1

Table 5.1: Prospect of Village Tourism

Prospect	No. of Respondent	% of Respondents
A lot	14	35
Enough	8	20
Little	14	35
Don't know	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The 40 respondents were asked whether they could see the prospect of Village Tourism. In their area, it is found that 35% of them rate as “A lot” and “Little” followed by “Enough” 20% and lastly 10% are unknown about the potentiality. As it is defined to the local people response toward the term Tourism. The younger people were very positive about the prospect of the Village Tourism in the area. But those of higher age group were a little negative and ignorant. This rating shows that majority of younger generation see higher prospect of village tourism in the study area. All in all, we can say that Madanpokhara has capacity to attract the tourist from the majority of positive response.

5.2 Assessment Analysis of the Questionnaire Survey of Local People

In this section an analytical interviews has been conducted with local people in October, 2014 of major attractive places in Madanpokhara area. The components of interview included flow of tourist, important of the study area, essential of tourism promotion and impact of tourism. 10 respondents of the local people, 18 domestic tourist, 2 hotel owners and 10 government service holder were interviewed, their responses are presented in the table then calculated in simple percentage and only then analyze the views and responses of the local people.

5.2.1 Age and Sex of the Local Respondents.

The local people by using random sampling method of local respondents by Sex and Age group that is given in the table 5.2

Table 5.2: Distribution of Local Respondents by Age and Sex.

Age	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Below 20	1	10	1	10	2	20
20-40	2	20	1	10	3	20
40-60	2	20	1	10	3	30
Above 60	1	10	1	10	2	20
Total	6	60	4	40	10	100

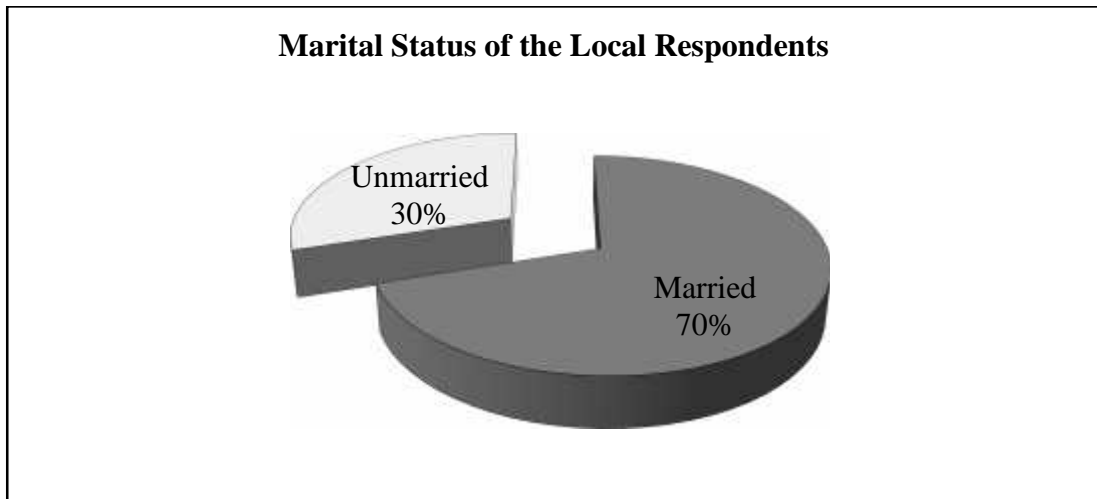
Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.2 shows that age group and gender of local respondents. Altogether 6 males and 4 females respondents were taken as sample of the study 60% are male and 40 %t are female. According to the table 5.2, 40% of the respondents are below 20 years of age and above 60 years of age while the maximum 60% are in the 20 to 40 and 40 to 60 years age group.

5.2.2 Marital Status of the Local Respondents.

The marital status of the respondent was divided in two categories. In which 70% respondent are found married but 30% are unmarried. The details marital status respondents presented in figure5. 1.

Fig 5. 1: Marital Status of the Local Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2014

The figure 5.1 shows that out of local respondents, 70% of the respondents were married and 30% were unmarried.

5.2.3 Occupation of the Local Respondents

Most of the 30% respondents of this study area are involved on agriculture, 20% are involved in each of the business, study and social service, and minimum 10% are involved in hotel in study area. The occupation status of the respondent is presented in the table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Social of Respondents by Occupation

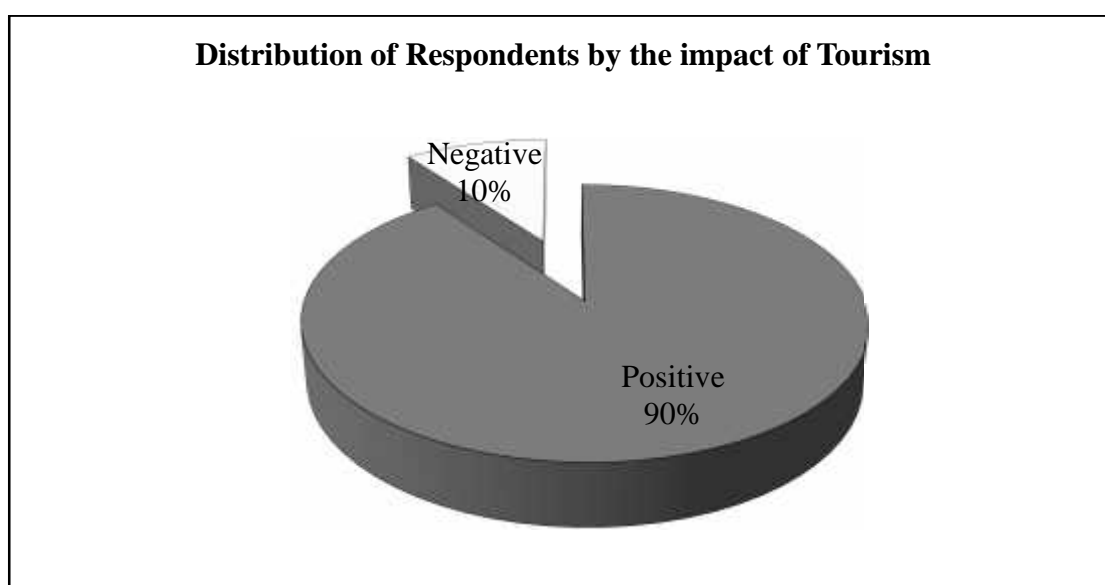
Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	3	30
Hotel	1	10
Business	2	20
Study	2	20
Social Service	2	20
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.2.4 Impact of Tourism on Local People

In the study area, most of the visitors stay 3 or 4 hrs. In Madanpokhara and they spend much more time to enjoy and bought different local things. The figure 5.2 indicates state that tourism has bought positive change in overall aspect of human development as well as negative impact by the flow of tourism in study are which is presented in figure 2 below:

Fig 5.2: Impact of Tourism on Local People



Source: Field Survey, 2014

The figure 5.2 indicates that tourism has brought positive change like increase in income level, cultural exchange, employment opportunities, public awareness and overall aspect of human development only 10 percent responds feels negative impact like effect of foreign fashion, religion by the flow of tourist in study area.

5.3 Major Attractions of Madanpokhara

The major attractions of Madanpokhara for developing village tourism are as given in the table 5.4

Table 5.4: Major Attractions

Major Attractions	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Nature	10	25
Hospitable People	14	35
Culture	10	25
Others	6	15
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Regarding the major attractions for the flow of tourists in the study area hospitable people leads with 35 % followed by Culture 25% Nature 25% and others 15%. This survey reveals the fact that local people are friendly and helpful. So, that this village is known as a model village for the community living the warm frank, friendly and hearty reception they provide for the tourists make them visit Madanpokhara frequently. The rich culture, fascinating nature and its specific agro-farming, bee farming, community forestry and community radio are also not less important to attract tourists in the study area.

5.4 Infrastructural State of Madanpokhara Village

The infrastructural state/condition of Madanpokhara VDC for supporting it on a destination of tourists are given in the table 5.5 which mention that 40 respondents were asked whether they are satisfied with the present infrastructural state/condition of Madanpokhara for making it as a destination for the tourists.

Table 5.5: Infrastructural State

Infrastructural State	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	30	75
No	10	25
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 20

The 40 respondents were asked whether they are satisfied with the present infrastructural state/condition of Madanpokhara for making it as a destination for the tourists. 75% of the Respondents were satisfied with their present infrastructural condition where remaining 25% are unsatisfied. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with their infrastructural because they think its okay for their day to day life. But the remaining respondents think the infrastructure for the tourism development is insufficient. So, to develop the study area as village tourism destination more development on infrastructure is required.

5.5 Improvement in Infrastructural Condition for the Development

The data for improvement in infrastructural condition for the development for prospect of developing village tourism is mentioned in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Infrastructural Condition

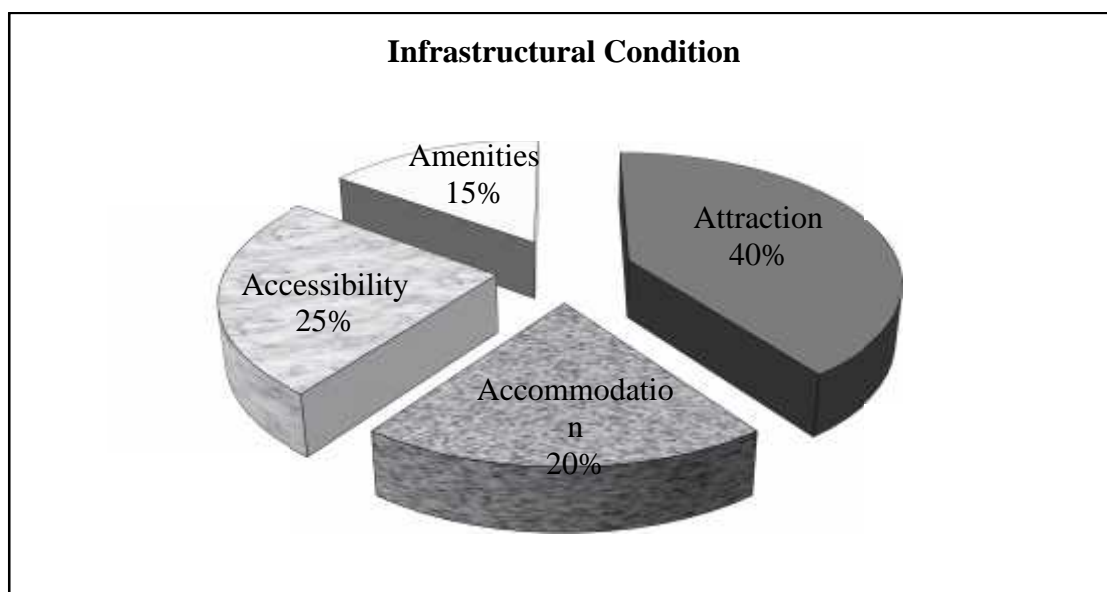
Infrastructure Condition	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Attraction	16	40
Accommodation	8	20
Accessibility	10	25
Amenities	6	15
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 5.6 shows that 40% of the respondents thought that improvement in attraction is required to increase the flow of tourists in the study area which is

followed by 25% in accessibility, 20% in accommodation and remaining 15% says that there should be modern amenities for enhancing the flow of tourists in Madanpokhara VDC.

Fig5. 3: Infrastructural Condition



Source: Field Survey, 2014

5.6 Condition of the Lodging and Fooding in the Study Area

The responses of the respondents about the present condition of lodging and fooding facilities for the tourists in the study area is given in the table5.7

Table 5.7: Lodging and Fooding

Lodging and Fooding Condition	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	10	25
Satisfactory	20	55
Unsatisfactory	10	20
Total	40	100

Source Field Survey, 2014

The majority of the Respondent was very satisfied with the present lodging and fooding facilities for the tourists in Madanpokhara 55% of the respondents were satisfactory followed by 25% excellent and 20% unsatisfied. This data shows that the villagers have ability to keep visitors at their home. They view that they can keep the tourists at their homes, provide them their organic fresh food items and make them acquaint with Madanpokhareli dishes and hospitality. This argument' clearly justifies the researcher's hypothesis these is prospect for developing village tourism in Madanpokhara.

5.7 Major role of the stakeholders for Village Tourism in the Study Area

The role of stakeholders for developing village tourism in Madanpokhara is given in the table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Major Role of the stakeholders for the Village Tourism

Sector	No. of Respondent	% of Respondent
Government	12	30
INGO	4	10
Local People	18	45
Private sector/ Tourist Operator	6	15
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The survey denotes that the local people have to play significant role for developing Village Tourism in Madanpokhara. The survey finding reveals that 45% of the respondent perceives that major role is to be played by Local people whereas 30% role see to the Government, 15% role is to be played by private sectors and role of INGO is 10% to develop Madanpokhara as a destination for the domestic as well as foreign tourists.

5.8 Respondents Opinion on the Village Tourism

Respondent's opinion on the Village Tourism in Madanpokhara is given in the table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Respondents Opinion on the Village Tourism

Opinion	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	38	95
No	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Survey reveals that 95% of people highly positive for village tourism of Madanpokhara whereas 5% don't want Village Tourism in this area. The five percent respondents believe in keeping their culture norms and values intact without any modification and per demand of time and pace of the globalization. The survey donates 38 of the respondents have positive attitude for developing village tourism in

Madanpokhara. They expect that when Madanpokhara will be a destination for tourists, it will create job opportunities and expand their social and cultural horizon, they will be acquainted with modern technologies in different aspects of their lives. These changes in attitude, manner, behavior, and learning will certainly increase their life standard. Only 5% of the respondents think that the development of village tourism may disturb their culture and social harmony.

5.9 Respondents Expectation on the Benefits from the Village Tourism

Respondents of Madanpokhara expectation on the benefits from Village Tourism is as follows in the table 5.10

Table 5.10: Local Peoples Expectation

Expectation	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Infrastructural Developed	12	30
Employment opportunity	15	37.5
Income/Earning	10	25
Others	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

About 30% of the respondents believe that when Madanpokhara become a destination for tourists its physical infrastructures will be developed at par with international standard. 37.5% respondents strongly expect that village tourism will create employment opportunities and 25% respondents are optimistic for generating income opportunities and 7.5% respondents are hopeful for getting multiple benefits from village tourism. This, the finding of the survey proves the fact that it is high to develop Madanpokhara a model for village tourism.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snow capped mountains and scenic idyllic peaceful settings. The tourism potential of the country is yet to be tapped to the full. The tourism industry is still in the doldrums sadness, but there has been a slight increase in tourist arrivals in the rural areas in Nepal are inhabited by some of the most friendly and hospitable people in the world. The tourism entrepreneurs should cash in on this and devise plans to promote tourism in the rural areas, which is badly in need of development infrastructure; building of facilities for tourists would assist in developing the rural areas.

Palpa district is located of Lumbini Zone the Western Development Region of the country. The natural setting of this district is very beautiful. It is also a place of God gifted natural assess, abundant with mountains and Himalayan scenes, rivers, basin, favorable climate. The other features which attract interest of the tourists are Madanpokhara, Tahun, Argali, Deule, Archale, Chilangdi etc. These are the villages which have a wide prospect for the development of village tourism in Palpa district. This research work focuses to explore the status of village tourism in Madanpokhara Village Development Committee (VDC).

Madanpokhara VDC is one of the model VDCs of Nepal. This village is bounded by Telga, Masyam, Roldada, Kaseni, Chirtugdhara, and Tansen Municipalities. About 20% land of this VDC is located in Madi Valley. It is known that this part of Madi Valley is evergreen area. This reflects the laborious nature of the society. This VDC is situated 10 Kilometers far from district headquarter, Tansen. It is rich in water resources, fertile soil for different grains, cash crops, fruits and vegetables. As a result its status is higher than other neighboring VDCs.

This study was conducted to identify the prospects of developing village tourism in Palpa district. However, the specific objectives of study are to identify facilities available for village tourism to assess the tourism product available in the study area to analyze the benefits and opportunities receiving by the local people through village tourism in the Palpa district and to examine the tourism prospect in the study area.

The study is based both on the secondary and primary data collection from DDC and VDC profile, reports and direct filed the questionnaire in study area. The study mainly based data obtained from field survey 2014. The primary data is gathering from local people, visitors (Domestic), hotel owners and government service holders through the random sampling based on quota sample method. Altogether 40 respondents were sample from local people (10), hotel owners (2), domestic visitors (18), and government service holders (10) for this study. Similarly, arithmetic tools were used for data analysis and the study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data analysis of the status. Findings of the study have been summarized as follows.

-) The total population of Madanpokhara VDC is 7921 in which 3857 are female and 4068 are male. There are 1412 households belonged to Magar, Brahman, , Chhetri, Thakuri, Dalit etc.. Most the 74.60 percent populations are include on Agriculture sector.
-) In study area, has found a number of recognized and exposed tourism site and destination such as Telga, Masyam, Koldanda, Kaseni, Chirtungdhara, tansen Municipality and Madanpokhara VDC etc.
-) The total local respondents, only 10 percent respondents feel negative impact of tourism in study area.
-) Most of the visitors were found having short time stay in Madanpokhara. The visitors one days of stay have been found 50 percent.
-) An attempt has been made by tourism expert to access the present situation of Madanpokhara from the perspective tourism development in Palpa. No any development has been done by any concerned agencies for the development of tourism in Madanpokhara. The VDC had to do a lot for full exploiting the

huge potential that lack of vision among the policy makers and the lack of awareness among local masses the principal hindrance.

The increasing flow of tourists and length of stay period Madanpokhara shows the great prospect of village tourism development.

6.2 Conclusion

Palpa district is located of Lumbini Zone the Western Development Region of the country. The natural setting of this district is very beautiful. It is also a place of God gifted natural assests, abundant with mountains and Himalayan scenes, rivers, basin, favorable climate. The other features which attract interest of the tourists are Madanpokhara, Tanhu, Argali, Deule, Archale, Chilangdi etc. These are the villages which have a wide prospect for the development of village tourism in Palpa district. This research work focuses to explore the status of village tourism in Madanpokhara Village Development Committee (VDC).

Madanpokhara VDC is one of the first model VDCs of Nepal. This village is bounded by Telga, Masyam, Roldada, Kuseni, Chirtugdhara, and Tansen Municipalities. About 20% land of this VDC is located in Madi Valley. It is known that this part of Madi Valley is evergreen area. This reflects the laborious nature of the society. This VDC is situated 10 Kilometers far from district headquarter, Tansen. It is rich in water resources, fertile soil for different grains, cash crops, fruits and vegetables. As a result its status is higher than other neighboring VDCs.

6.3 Recommendation

On the basis of the study the following recommendations be made Madanpokhara VDC will develop as a Training centre of Tourism. It helps to promote tourism status of the local people.

-) There are limited hotels in market area and tourism activities.
-) Awareness program and market management program for village tourism development should be conducted among the people of Madanpokhara.

-) With the focus of village tourism, there is lack of appropriate marker facilities. Therefore, to manage the market is essential to focus on tourism prospects.
-) Travels and tours of Butwal should be taken active role and support marketing of the Madanpokhara.
-) Tourism Board should be play vital role to promote the Madanpokhara as tourism aspect.
-) Programs should be initiated for the preservation of local cultures, arts, environment and natural resources of the study area.
-) There is lack of direct transportation facilities. So with the focus on tourism the government gives priority for the private sector to involve in transportation in the study area.

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Questionnaire

Questionnaire for the Local People

Dear Sir/Madam

I express my immense pleasure to meet you. Purpose of my visit is here to collect primary data for accomplishing my research work. The topic of my research work is "Prospects of Developing Village Tourism in Palpa District: A Case Study of Madanpokhara VDC " for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development from Tribhuvan University. Your objective valuable inputs and suggestions would contribute for the sustainable tourism development of this area. Your kind cooperation in filling up this questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

Your's faithfully

Lalita Kumari Bhattarai

1. Take detail of personal information with local people

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Education	Remarks
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							

2. Information about land ownership

Land Type	Amount	Ownership (Male/Female)
Khet		
Bari		

Kharbari		
----------	--	--

3. What are the agricultural products you are growing

Type	Amount of Land	Production (Qt.)
Paddy		
Maize		
Wheat		

4. Food Sufficiency Level

- Up to 3 months
- 3-6 months
- 6-9 months
- 9- 12 months
- Sufficient

5. How you manage deficit?

.....

6. Where do you sell your surplus production?

.....

7. Do you find infrastructural state/condition of Madanpokhara satisfactory?

- a) Yes b) No

8. For the development of tourism in Madanpokhara, what change should be made to the infrastructural condition?

- a) Transport b) Communication
 d) Sanitation e) Accommodation

f) Other

9. What is the present condition of lodging and fooding facilities for the tourists in Madanpokhara Village?

a) Excellent

b) Satisfactory

c) Unsatisfactory

c) Poor

10. For the development of the tourism in Madanpokhara which sector should have a major role?

a) Government

b) I/NGOs

c) Local people

d) Private sector tourist operator

11. Do you really want tourism development in Madanpokhara Village?

a) Yes

b) No

Give some reasons =.....

=.....

12. What do you think will be the benefits from tourism development in Madanpokhara Village?

a) Infrastructural development

b) Employment opportunity

c) Income earning

d) others

13. Have you any suggestions for the improvement of tourism in Madanpokhara Village?

=.....

≡.....

14. Have you involved any tourism related activities? If yes, what?

.....
.....

15. Do you know home stay?

.....
.....

16. Are you interested to operate home stay in your village?

.....
.....

The Survey of Key Information

The following data are being collected for the accomplishment of the thesis on "Prospects of Developing Village Tourism in Palpa District: A Case Study of Madanpokhara VDC " This study is supposed to help for the development of tourism in Madanpokhara; therefore you are respectfully requested to assign your valuable time to fill up the following questions.

A- Personal information.

1. Name.....
2. Age.....
3. Sex.....
4. Education.....
5. Profession
6. Post.....
7. Official Address.....
8. Cell no.....

B- Questionnaire

1. Do you see the prospect of tourism in Madanpokhara VDC?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't know

If yes, what do you think about promoting the domestic tourism?

.....

.....
2. What do you think about promoting international tourism in Madanpokhara?
.....
.....

3. Are there prime attraction stops in Madanpokhara for developing village tourism?

Please assign the numbers [(a) Excellent=5, b) Good=3, c) Bad 1]

- (i) Sightseeing of monuments, market area and tribal villages. []
- (ii) Scenic beauty of Himalayas, river basin []
- (iii) Adventure of trekking, paragliding []
- (iv) Bird watching []
- (v) Wildlife viewing []
- (vi) Colorful festivals []
- (vii) Quiet and peaceful place, gaining health []
- (viii) Local people hospitality []
- (ix) Cultural tourism []
- (x) Especial Tourism []
- (xi) Especial products, if any.....

4. How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Madanpokhara for tourists? Please write the proper number as follow:

[1-Excellent, 2-Good, 3-Don't know 4-Bad and 5-Very Bad.]

- (i) Clean drinking water supply []
- (ii) Communication []
- (iii) Electricity []
- (iv) Road []
- (v) Health service []
- (vi) Solid waste collection and disposable system []
- (vii) Cleanliness of place []
- (viii) Security []
- (ix) Drainage system []

8. How should the tourism be developed in Madanpokhara, please write the proper number as follows;-

[1-Absolutely desired, 2-Desired and 3-Not desired]

- (i) To benefit rich and upper class.
- (ii) To benefit poor and lower class only.
- (iii) To benefit all poor and lower class community.
- (iv) To benefit only those who are competent, efficient & professional.
- (v) To benefit only those who can invest.

9. Are the local people aware to tourism?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Don't know

If yes how?

.....

.....

10. Can the negative influence upon the local life style and culture be minimized?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Don't know

If yes how?

.....

.....

11. Are there any necessities to establish Madanpokhara Tourism Development Committee for or stabilizing tourism development?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

iii) Don't know

12- Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the development of tourism in Madanpokhara VDC?

.....

.....

Date:

Place:

Thank You