

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The kingdom of Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biodiversity due to its unique geographical position and altitudinal variation. The elevation of our country ranges from 60m above sea level to the highest point on earth, Mr. Everest at 8,8,48m all within a distance of 150m resulting into condition from sub-tropical to Arctic. A tourist is a temporary leisured person who voluntarily visits a place away from home for the purpose of experiencing a change (Smith 1978).

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 has become one of the most important phenomena of people's spatial behavior in modern time. Increasing pleasure and travel trends to be get a number of changes in human life everywhere in world. People bring money and idea with them which future cause numerous changes in every sphere of life. People traveling from one place to another place for different purposes and enriching their horizon of knowledge about the world. Nowadays, tourism is an important economic sector. It is one of the growing industries throughout the world, including the developing nations in 1997. The world tourism organization estimated that the tourism industry provided employments to some 262 million people who share about 10% working population worldwide and accounted for nearly 8% of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Currently there are more than 595 millions international tourist and it is expected to reach 1.6 billion by 2020 (WTO, 1997).

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 a country of natural paradise in unique due to its peculiar topography, diverse climates and cultural heritage. It's most unique exotic and remote destinations in the tourism map of the world are unquestionably a country deemed with countless natural wonders and exhilarating tourist products. The most spectacular mountains in the world, people of different races, religious, cultures and costumes. A wide variety of flora and fauna and a varied climate are the ornaments of the major source of attraction to the large and growing tourist's world.

Nepal's unique geographical setting and outstanding natural beauty has created and exceptional tourist attraction. That can be offered to a tourist for attraction, acquisition or consumption. Nepal has long experience in sustainable tourism particularly eco-tourism. So, it desires to develop this as a program in poverty alleviation of this country. It is the key strategy for economic growth leads village economy by generating income employment and industry. In fact, tourism is a powerful weapon to poverty alleviation as well as unemployment problems. Tourism in Nepal is to maximize the nations earning from tourism and an important element of the strategy is to encourage sightseeing visitors to stay longer in Nepal and to provide them with wider opportunities to spend on Nepalese products and services. Developing destinations outside the Kathmandu valley is seen to be an important element of the strategy. The tourism sector in Nepal is still small because it is founded upon the exceptional natural assets receipts. Planning in a proper way, tourism industry can establish itself as a major industry.

Nepal has become a centre of attraction and is being developed as a tourist destination due to its unique natural beauty. The rapid growth of population is further hampering the development efforts. We have a very few of possibilities for industrialization and limited scope for a situation development. In such a situation, we do have comparative advantage in the field of water resources and tourism. For the

development of tourism we have natural as well as cultural products. The natural beauty of the Nepal and its rich cultural heritage have been the major sources of attraction to the large and growing number of tourists visiting Nepal from all over the world.

Rural tourism is a planned and balanced industry. Its dimension is very board. Benefits are shared by all in an equitable distribution pattern. Those who live in tourism regions are considered as participants in tourism activities. Village tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior beings of their own circumstances. Above all rural tourism must address innovation transfers of technology, economic development and the socio-cultural environment. Village tourism is the best tourism in all type of tourism.

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).

Gorkha district is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal and connected historically with the creation of the modern Nepal and the name of the legendary Gurkha soldiers. The district, with Pokharithok (Gorkha), later known as Prithivi Narayan Nagarpalika as its district headquarters, covers an area of 3,610 km² and has a population (2001) of 2,88,134. It is the location of the Manakamana Temple. Also, the temples of great sage GorakhNath and goddess Gorakh Kali temple is located in district, after which the district got its name. Four major rivers run within and along it, they are Chepe, Daraudi, Marsyangdi and BudhiGandaki.

Gorkha Durbar is 25 kilometer road off the main highway connecting Pokhara and Kathmandu brings you to an ancient Gorkha the untouched and captivating town of Nepal Some 300 years ago, Nepal was divided into 50 tiny states, and Gorkha was one of them. King Prithivi Narayan Shah, the founder of `Shah Dynasty' which runs Nepal today, unified Nepal into one kingdom. His Gorkha palace resides on top of a hill at an altitude of 3281 feet (about 1000 meter) The King would watch-over his people as far as his eyes could see from the tallest palace in the very center of Nepal!

Gorkha is also the home of Gurkhas the legendary brave warriors who fought with knives against guns.

Gorakhnath which is lies in ten meters down the southern side of Gorkha Palace which is visited with great devotion by Brahmans and Chhetris considering it to be the holy pilgrimage Site. Great fare is organized each year on the day of Baisakh Purnima(the full moon Day of Baisakh) in Gorakhnath Cave. Gorakhalitemple is located at the west side of the Gorkha Palace. It is the most famous palace of Gorkha District.

Gorkha is one of the important tourist destinations in Nepal. Despite its natural beauty, historical and religious importance, diverse culture, very close from the capital city Kathmandu and other important touristic destinations Pokhara and Chitwan, tourism in Gorkha could not have been developed expressively. Gorkha was the epicenter of 7.8 earthquakes on April 25, 2015 in Nepal that damaged or destroyed the tourism products and tourism activities were largely affected. Tourism is an expanding worldwide phenomenon, and has been observed that by the next century, tourism will be the single largest industry in the world. Today, tourism is also the subject of great media attention (Ghimire, 2014:98). Tourism industry, arguably one of the most important sources of income and foreign exchange, is growing rapidly.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The achievement of economic progress is called development. But for the economic progress more and more foreign exchange is required. Lack of foreign exchange has obstacles in the way of development in individual few countries.

Nepal is economically poor country yet it is very rich in natural scene. Mountain and hills provide a lot of attraction, Mt. Everest the highest peak in the world is pride of Nepal. Flora and fauna, wild animals and varieties of birds are found here. People have different animals and varieties of birds are found here. People have different languages and cultures which are another attraction for tourists. It is unique apparent that Nepal has large potentials for tourists. Keeping in view the above facts, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has been paying proper attention development of tourism so that foreign exchange can be earned in large amount for meeting increasing requirement.

Gorkha district has a wide prospect for the development of tourism, but there are no macros or micro level study related to the tourism. Gorkha Durbar has all the necessary infrastructures to develop as a tourist destination. It is a well-accepted fact that Nepal has many tourist attractions like Gorkha Durbar. Nepal bears innumerable villages which can be an exceptional tourist attraction. We need not to do anything for boosting these areas with tourism except 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 of generalized in nature. But we also need some specific type of recommendations in order to upgrade the tourism in our country. This is possible through a micro level study of the problem. Hence this research is based on micro level with a case study of Gorkha Durbar. This will be an attempt to investigate the issues relating to the village tourism promotion at macro level. Thus this study is proposed the improvement and problem identified regarding village tourism and its socio-economic impact on local level.

Tourism can be one of the important industries for the economic growth and human development in the country like Nepal. The diversity of geographical belt has made Nepal useful and attractive for tourist. The uniqueness of physical feature of the country has given a wide range of tourist activities from visiting jungle resorts, camps, to the snow-capped mountains. In Nepal approximately 100,000 persons are employed directly in tourism sector (Sharma et al 2006).

The geographical diversities of the country make it an appropriate place for tourism throughout the year. All places are equally important, some places are important for their scenic beauty and some are important for special activities, can be held in the same, for example bungee jumping is possible over the wild river like BhoteKoshi, jet scooter riding is possible in Narayani river, hunting is allowed in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve in the west Nepal. Mountain biking is commonly possible on Annapurna and Kanchanjunga areas. However, the potentiality so far has not been exploited properly. Although Nepal's tourism potentiality is vast but facets such as limited air access, poor infrastructures and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in the limited growth (NTB, 2007).

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:

-) To identify facilities available for village tourism in study area.
-) To assess the tourism product available in the study area
-) To analyze the impact of tourism in Gorkha Durbar.
-) To examine the level of tourism awareness in local people and exhibit available facilities in relation with tourist flow in the study area.
-) To forward some consideration for the improvement of tourism in Gorkha Durbar.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Rural tourism is an industry which is affected by the low economic. Rural 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 Gorkha municipality entitled 'A Case Study of Gorkha Durbar' is more significance. It attempts to examine the potentiality of rural tourism in Gorkha Durbar. 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 number of tourist visit in Gorkha Durbar. 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 different characteristics of this Municipality which may not be the same as others.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into five 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 deals with presentation, interpretation and analysis of collected data applying different methodological tools and Tourist Attraction in Gorkha Durbar and its surroundings. The fifth 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

2.1 Conceptual Study of Tourism

In fact rural tourism is not totally new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970s, 80s, 90s and 2000 is, however different in several ways while on pondering over Rurality, it has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space, and with small scale settlement, generally of less than use (Pandey RJ 2003). A rural tourism product is anything that can offer to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption; it includes physical objects, services, personality's places and ideas too (Nirola S 2003).

Dr. Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga who is recognized as 'Father of Village Tourism' and Discover of Scientific Tourism has defined village tourism as village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated at its own Nepali village style, mobilized by Nepali people themselves; their skill and resources displayed as village life style and environment, involved by groups of village tourists, assigned by Nepali adult authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthened the village and village economy. And he further defined that village tourism is a planned industry. Its dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in an participants in the tourism activities. Village tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior in which the villages are not left as creatures but always graded as superior of their own circumstances. According to Nandita Jain, the concept of village-based tourism needs to be focused on the few things as given below. Transit trekking route-scenery, comfortable. Village tourism means any forms of tourism that has a village of rural areas as destination. The involvement of local community and the minimization of negative, social, cultural and impact should be included. The village tourism stresses the necessity of the linkage of tourism with the community economy. Because of the recent development of a specific product called village tourism. Village tourism is understood as tourism to local villages providing home stay and cultural shows and local people get immediate benefits from tourism (Aryal A 2002).

2.2 About Rural Tourism in Nepal

In the world, 'Travel' is as old as mankind and by natural human beings is fond of traveling. Human travel has started since nomadic times when they traveled and migrated for food and shelter due to natural compulsions (Tewari 1994). Prior to the advent of the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related to the trade, the desire for military conquest or the performance of group rites. It was principally the traders, in the early historical period, which blazed the trail by establishing national trade routes and communications, which later extended throughout the region and finally to other continents. Thus, it was trade that first motivated travel in the real sense (Tewari 1994).

Later, the advent of modern means of transport and communication has uplifted tourism by facilitating and encouraging traveling. This developed form of traveling in modern terminology is known as 'tourism' today. National committee on Tourism, India defined it as, "The new phenomenon of traveling in per suit of leisure, culture and the quest for knowledge about alien lands connotes the concept of tourism. The growth of tourism is closely related to the ease and speed of travel, economic growth and political development" (Moahnty 1992).

Tourism gradually over the years as easier and faster means of travel became available. Mass tourism started in Europe only in late 19th century but today it is a worldwide reality. "Today tourism revolution is sweeping the globe, a revolution promising much and delivering a great deal. It has emerged as the most lucrative business of the world, having tremendous potentiality for earning foreign exchange, yielding tax revenue, promoting growth of ancillary industrially backward region through its various linkage effects (Sing 1975). In concise form we can say that travel is rooted in the ancient past but tourism is a recent phenomenon of modern origin (Tewari 1994).

The most widely used and popular definition of tourism is one prepared by the United Nations conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. This definition was recommended by International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1908. Again, in 1993 the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted Rome definition of tourism in revised form prepared by World Tourism Organization

(WTO) as a follow up to the Ottawa International conference on Travel and Tourism statistics, jointly organized by WTO and the Government of Canada in June 1991. In this definition WTO has developed a schematic breakdown of all travelers. A traveler is defined as “any person on a trip between two or more countries or two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence” (WTO, Framework for collection and publication of Tourism Statistics, Madrid).

World Tourism Organization has defined ‘tourist’ in precise terms as ‘Any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people traveling for leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional; health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purpose’ (WTO, 1996). Thus, tourism comprises “the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (WTO, Recommendation on Tourism Statistics).

According to Swiss professors Huziker and Krafts “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” (Bhatia 1995).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 2nd 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. Infact, 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).

Gynendra Ratna Tuladhar (1993) in his Ph. D. Thesis aimed to study the development of international tourism in Nepal, his main findings were, tourism is a subjective phenomenon and equally valid in resource management. Visitors continuously seek to

see the combination of unusual events from more and more exotic land. In this case Nepal fascinating, exciting, mystic and exotic venue for the mountain lovers, it is a red dreamland. Practically tourism is a dream industry, in this business one sells fantasy, sky in the only limit. Turning visions into missions is the prime key to success in tourism which is never ending and ever changing.

Economic of tourism in Nepal (1981) is one of the studies done by development research and communication group. This study shows that tourism is one of the crucial, potential and fastest growing sectors of the Nepalese economy. The continuous increase in the volume of tourist flow had direct and indirect impacts on the process of Nepal's economic development. Despite enormous potentiality tourism has very late beginning in Nepal. It was not until the 1950's that the country had started witnessing the development of tourism in an organized manner. The study has worked out tourism arrival and tourism expenditure. The total tourists nearly 80-87 percent were found visiting Nepal for pleasure purpose, almost 85-96 percent of the tourists visiting Nepal were found travelling by air. Of them 51 percent came via India, 28 percent via Bangkok and 12.5 percent via Dacca both Indian and non-Indian tourist seasonal bias, with a relatively lower preference for visiting Nepal during rainy season.

Concept of village tourism has been developed and priorities are given to promote the village tourism, so that the village people will get direct benefit 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.
-) Resources rich village for tourist attraction will be developed into tourist centers.
-) One village in each of the 14 zones is developed as a model village during this plan period.

Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) has adopted a policy of expanding village tourism all over the country, for poverty alleviation. Likewise Nepal village resort private limited had taken as sample. Sirubari village tourism, Syangja, Dhankuta, Lamjung and Tehratuum. The next private NGO SNU/Nepal has been involved to develop

sustainable tourism in the rural areas like Ilam, Taplejung, Chitwan and Kaski tourism.

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 infrastructures solely on the basis of per-planning and zoning of few feasible tourist spots. Temple's monasteries, building national sites of historical religious and cultural significance will be preserved, well develop and utilized as tourist spots. They will be registered as national heritage, participation of general and local people for this conservation.

Rural tourism product is anything that can offer to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption;' it includes physical objects, service, personalities, places and ideas too. Nepal's unique geographical setting and outstanding natural beauty has created an exceptional tourist attraction. The potentialities to attract tourists into new areas are associated with the long haul market. There are many significant differences in the demographic, attitudinal and behavioral characteristic of potential travelers. So, it is essential that every rural region of the country should understand the potential benefits, costs and limitations of tourism if they want this sector to be sustainable and successful. A tourism inventory assessment can be a tool to receive the feedback from tourists (Nirola S 2003).

By BanskotaK.1974,"Rural tourism in Nepal thesis submitted to the institute of humanities and social science, TU 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 in generated through rural tourism despite the low investment made in rural infrastructure.

Sharma P. (2006) in his article "Village Tourism for the sustainability of Rural Development" in Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural studies (Vol 3.1, Jan-Jun 2006) has extracted the quotes of the tenth plan (PRSP2002) The tourism sector can be an important instrument of poverty reduction by increasing employment opportunities directly and indirectly in urban as well as rural areas, particularly in the hills and mountain areas along trekking trails and tourism sites. He has asserted that it

can be aid-led tourism development where problem of sustainability and indigenous efforts will be overshadowed.

2.3 Earthquake 2015 and Current Scenario of Rural Tourism in Nepal

Nepal was hit with a major earthquake with the magnitude of 7.8 with epicenter Barpak, Gorkha on April 25, 2015 at 11:56 NST. It took more than 8,622 lives and injured around 16,808 people. The total of 39 districts were affected by it. More than 2.8 million people were left displaced out of their houses and caused more than 10 Billion USD of economic loss to the country (ICIMOD, 2015). And this earthquake was followed by another big earthquake on May 12, 2015 with the magnitude of 7.3 with epicenter Chilankha, Dolakha which took 200 lives and injured more than 2500 people. Also, the earthquake triggered an avalanche on Mt. Everest which took 21 lives.

According to the author's opinion, this earthquake hit the tourism industry very badly. It left the whole country into ruins which caused total panic on tourists about the country and the number of tourists decreased tremendously which made people suffer even more. The houses on rural areas that were made of clay and bricks (stones) were left into ruins and the people there were forced to abandon their houses and live in tents. At such time, the low flow of tourists made it more difficult to earn and live their lives. All the infrastructures were hit badly and some of them were destroyed

Which made it difficult to reach such remote areas for even help. The roads, electricity, telecommunications, etc. were affected which aided in degradation of tourists in remote areas. Overall tourism industry was hit by it and the rural tourism was also affected very badly. The only way of earning their livelihood was destroyed and it made the life hard.

Therefore, it is crucial right now for the rural tourism to develop and foster even more. This would help people get back up on their feet and work again. As soon as tourists get involved in such activities then the government would be forced to reconstruct and manage the lying infrastructures. Also, as soon as tourist activity starts to grow in remote places people would get chance to earn themselves and start a new life. This would take load off of the government as well.

2.4 Importance of Rural Tourism in Nepal

Most of the places in Nepal are rural and far from infrastructural facilities such as transportation, health, electricity, education, etc. which makes it hard to create full fetched facilitated accommodations and hotels or restaurants at such places for tourists. So the most viable option is home-stay. This does not just help people earn money but also force them to create clean and well satiated home. Also this forces to make their locality well managed and properly developed. Also, home stay allows people to work in their own local area rather than forcing them to come to city areas or foreign countries to seek for work and earn. This utilizes the youths of the community to work for their own and develop their locality.

2.5 Benefits of Rural Tourism

Rural tourism holds few benefits that the regular tourism doesn't. Few of the benefits that the rural tourism holds are pointed out below:

-) It helps to save a lot of money that needs to be spent on building hotels, restaurants and lodges in tourist places. Instead of making new buildings, the available houses would serve as a guest house for the people who visit there.
-) It saves the natural resources that would be needed to build new buildings such as hotels and restaurants. This would help conserve the nature and natural resources to keep the balance of the environment.
-) It utilizes local resources in a healthy and proportionate manner since no overuse of natural resources is done. It helps natural resources from degrading fast.
-) It helps to develop the community within itself by utilizing the manpower they have. Local people would work on their own to establish their locality as better place for tourists which would eventually lead to the development.
-) It creates a job opportunity for the locals and help them earn their livelihood. People would start their own business aside from home stay to welcome and serve the guests which would do well for their own livelihood.

-) It helps people from leaving their hometown and go someplace else to work. They can work on their own business there or work on agriculture sector as an indirect help in rural tourism.
-) It helps government from taking their minds off of those things and focus on other things.
-) Involvement of local bodies in development of their own community would take a load of stress from government which would allow government of focus on other necessary and primary works to develop the nation as a whole.
-) It helps in to save a lot of time which one needs to start from the beginning if they were to start a tourism business in new place since all required elements are already on place and they only need a little maintenance and upgrading.
-) The hospitality and friendliness of a local family can provide visitors with a rewarding and unforgettable experience.
-) It helps the youths to obtain knowledge, experience and skills in hosting, hospitality, catering and eco-friendly tasks.
-) The direct involvement of tourist in day to day activity of the locality they are living on would help them get a unique experience which they would never forget such as working in fields.
-) It will reduce the villagers' dependence to agricultural activities and single-aspect economic through long-term (enhancing village economics into different aspects) (Academic Journals 2010).

2.6 Historical, Cultural and Religious Prospective of Study Area

Gorkha Durbar is an old and historical place situated at the North-Western from Kathmandu city. It has diverse culture and religion. Magar are the main inhabitants of this area and Chepang, Gurung, Newar are also being a part of this area. So, the area possess varied culture or it can be said that the area is culturally rich it is also one of the most imperative feature of rural tourism. The existing culture of Gorkha Durbar can promote them for tourists international as well as domestic. The temple of Bhairavi, Pokhari Tar, DudhPokhari, are main attraction in Gorkha District. Like in other part of the country, Dashain, Tihar, Teej, Mage Sankranti, Janai Purnima is

observed with great rejoice and pleasure. Similarly, other religious festivals such as Buddha Jatra, SwasthaniMela etc. are celebrated and enjoyed.

2.7 Socio-Economic Prospective

Magar community predominantly populates the main area and in the surrounding hill areas Chepang, Gurung, Newar and others. Major population of the people around Gorkha Durbar relies on agriculture. So, the economic condition of this area is depending upon the agricultural products, though the areas have high potentiality for developed as a tourism destination in cultural, religious and other forms of pro-poor tourism or sustainable tourism. The major agriculture products are paddy, maize, and other vegetable farming as cash generating agricultural activities. But the products from the farm-based activities are not sufficient for the year. Hence, the local people are engaging in other income generating activities like teashops, retailer and wage/labor according to their social and economic status.

There is road network with the district headquarter and the other market being closer from this area. In this area, there is no such industry by which the local people can add their economy in their daily life and also there are no such local resources, which is potential for running business merchandise except the tourism. For the tourism development, development should be sustainable, development projects should be local community owned and operated as for as possible. Developing smaller units of tourist facilities combined with the adoption of design drawn from the local culture and with the use of indigenously available construction materials will become cost effective and serve better to the taste of the visitors and lend themselves more readily to ownership and operation residents. Furthermore, it could play a crucial role in generating income (including foreign exchange) through providing employment opportunity. Ultimately it could fulfill the social needs such as roads, sewage facilities and conservation of natural and cultural wealth.

2.8 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).

2.9 Current Scenario (Nepalese perspectives)

Tourism plays an indeterminate role in Nepal's economy. It has become a pillar for economic development in recent years. According to a story of World Tourism Organization (WTO), one incoming tourist in a particular country provides direct and indirect employment to nine persons. The tourism sector accounts for about 19% of foreign currency earnings. On top of this, the sector pays for more than 33% of total revenues to the government.

Nepal's economy is generating US\$ 170 million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors 463646 in 2000 (MOCTCA2001). Tourism provides direct and indirect employment dollars and represents 15% of total export earnings (NTB 2001). In this season, there is no doubt that expansion of tourism to villages will contribute more to the economic development for the country like Nepal.

One can enjoy mild climate and plenty of interesting walks down deep valleys and terraced fields. It is now a bustling bazaar that is growing rapidly every day. The temple has been easily accessible within 10 minutes on due to the introduction of the cable car.

2.10 Tourism Attractions of Gorkha

Gorkha district has been the center of attraction not only in Nepal but also among the people in the world because of its diverse attractions.

Manakamana Temple

Manakamana temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites of Hindus in Nepal. On a beautiful ridge south-east of the township of Gorkha lies the holy temple of Manakamana, the holy goddess of aspirations. This temple is thought to be one of the manifestations of the Hindu goddesses Bhagwati. People have a faith that the Devi fulfills all aspirations and wishes of her devotees, thus is also known as wish fulfilling deity. The Devi in fact rewards her devotees on reaching the shrine in both spiritual and physical exhilaration. The temple area owes quite a small bazaar with good views to with cable car from the main highway on the way to Pokhara and Chitwan from Kathmandu and vice-versa. The cable car station lies in Kurintar which is 105km west of Kathmandu. It is a four-hour uphill walk from a place called Aabhukhareni on Kathmandu-Pokhara Highway which is one of the important trekking and sightseeing destinations as well. Manakamana is facilitated with a number of hotels and lodges ranging from average to luxurious. Thousands of pilgrims and tourists visit this temple every year.

Gorkha Palace (Durbar)

The Gorkha Palace was the birthplace of Prithvi Narayan Shah, who was born in the central palace named DhuniPari. Gorkha palace is built on top of a hill at an altitude of 3281 feet (about 1000 meter). Among the sites to visit, Gorkha Durbar tops the list. This historical palace is a one-hour walk from the downtown Gorkha bazaar. The palace is purposefully located over a fortified hillock. The temple of Goddess Gorakhkali lies on the southwestern side of palace. There is a famous cave that is claimed as the shelter of the statue of Gorakhnath, the Tantriksage, adjoining it. View of the palace building is one of Nepal's historical landmark, some buildings have interesting wood carvings portraying various romantic scenes. One could see the "eternal flame" that has been burning for many years, as it was lit straight after the unification of Nepal, with the hands of Prithvi Narayan Shah. The detailed woodwork and spectacular carvings make the Gorkha Palace a treasured piece of history and a

popular sight in Nepal. The place is picture-perfect to have a view of Mansalu, Himalchuli, Annapurna and Ganesh peaks of Himalayas and panoramic views of the valleys. Nevertheless, the best place to have a view of the palace and peaks is Upalokot, a viewpoint made on a pedestal over the hill at the height of some 5000 feet. Visit to the Gorkha palace is possible when one climbs steps from the bottom of the hill, all the way to the top, climbing about one thousand seven hundred steps (1700), in about two hours. Climbing to the Gorkha palace is challenging, but the view on the top is rewarding and the way down is a lot easier.

Tallo Durba

It is a large building built in mid 18th century in the administrative heart of the town. It occupies the site where the old Gorkha palace stood before the arrival of the Shahs which is earmarked for a museum, Rani Pokhari (Pond), old market etc. are important sites near Tallo Darbar in Gorkha bazaar.

Dashain Fulpati Procession

Fulpati procession is one of the important cultural events during Nepal's popular festival Dashain in Gorkha. On Fulpati (Dashain) – special kind of flowers are brought from the Gorkha palace to the capital city Kathmandu. Prithivi Narayan Shah had moved the capital of Nepal from Gorkha to Kathmandu and had started a tradition of bringing fulpati from Gorkha. On Fulpati Day, there is an Army parade, Fulpati procession to Gorkha Durbar along with other religious and cultural activities which visitors may find interesting to observe.

Siranchowk (Shreenath Kot)

Shreenath Kot is one of the very important sites in Gorkha. It is famous for historical, cultural and natural purposes. It is one of the best sightseeing destinations in Gorkha from where one can see the whole range of Himalayas. It is also famous for rhododendron forest. There are three forts on the top of the mountain and a jyogigufa. It is also the birth place of brave Amar Singh Thapa- the general of the Nepalese forces of western front in the Anglo-Nepalese War who fought for the sovereignty of the country. He is regarded as one of the national heroes of Nepal. There is a temple- ShreenathMandali which is also a famous pilgrimage site.

Lig-LigKot

It is one of the important historical sites from where the seed of Shan Dynasty originated. It was one of the principality in which the king for a year used to be selected by organizing a race. The winner of the race Drabya Shah from Lamjung became the king of this place and founded Gorkha kingdom in the year 1560.

LakhanThapa Village

This village is the home of the first martyr of Nepal, LakhanThapa Magar, who was one of the first prominent resistors against the rule of the Rana regime. He worked vigorously to overthrow the Rana rule. He set forth revolutionary political vision to overthrow the autocratic rule of Jung Bahadur Rana. On 27 February 1877, LakhanThapa was given a death penalty hanging him on a tree by Rana government. Bungkot is his town which is about 10 km away by road from Gorkha Bazaar. Villagers offer warm and hearty hospitality to any visitors to this place.

Gufa (Caves)

Caves are also attractions of Gorkha district. Gorakhnath Cave (Gufa) lies on the beautiful Gorkha hill. Gorakhnath, a celebrated 12th century yogi revered as an incarnation of Shiva, is said to have meditated. It is believed that Gorakhnath was the hermit from whom the district derives its name. The Gorakhnath cave lies to the east of Gorkha Durbar. The cave is carved out of the solid rock and is among the most important religious sites for Hindus and Buddhists in Nepal. The cave is linked to the palace physically – by a flight of steps – and doctrinally, Gorakhnath being the guardian deity of the Gurkha kings and an ally in all their battles. This is believed to reflect a real connection between the warlike Gurkhas and the yogi, the latter having attained immortality through his unselfish care for an ailing prince. Likewise, **Sitagufa** is located at Swara VDC and spreads from Surpani, Auawang, Aruchanaute to Arughat in Gorkha. It is the biggest cave found in Nepal. The cave is situated at the elevation of 1165 m above the sea level. SitaGufa itself is the most important attraction for Hindus and of course for all tourists. The site has tremendous significances. Once, we enter inside the cave, one is awestruck by the faith and devotion. The cave is really an amazing natural gift. **JyogiGufa** at Shiranchowk and **Fu Gufa** are other important caves in Gorkha.

Buddhist Monasteries

In the Northern part of Gorkha, there is a big Shringi monastery at the base of the Himalayan range in the Bihi Village. Likewise there are many other Gumbas like Rajan Monastery, Chamdi Monastery, Sama Monastery, etc. located in Chhekampar, Bihi, Prok, Lho and Sama Village Development Committees. The North part of Gorkha is noted for its historical Monasteries. The trek to these monasteries is adventurous and sometimes difficult as they are located in very high altitudes. These monasteries date back to as early as 1368 BS and 1394 BS during the reigns of kings Aditya Malla and Punyamalla respectively. The evidence of their time can be found in the copper inscriptions left out by these kings who also instruct coming generation by these kings to perform ritual ceremony in these monasteries.

Gorkha Museum

Gorkha museum is situated at Gorkha Bazaar. It has a wide range of collection of weapons and ammunition used by Prithivi Narayan Shah. It also houses personal belongings of Prithivi Narayan Shah along with his 52 feet long china (birth detail). Apart from these collections, it also has wide range of objects such as art, sculptures, coins and several other articles on display.

Barpak

Barpak village is situated upon the hill top about 1900 meter high from sea level at north of Gorkha approximately 45 Km away from Gorkha in Nepal. A gravel road running on the bank of Darauti River connects Barpak to the district head quarter Gorkha bazar and national highway to Kathmandu and Pokhara. Barpak is known as village of late VC Capt. GajeGhale who won the highest honour-Victoria Cross Medal in the second world war in Burma. There is a local myth that there was a Ghale King who ruled Barpak and the surrounding areas. Barpak has its unique historic significance despite its isolation from mainstream politics and bustling city life. Its breadth taking natural beauty can melt many hearts and draw many tourists from the world. The unique sloppy shape of the village with clustered stone tile-roofed houses could be one of the attractions to the people wishing to visit Barpak. However, Barpak is the epicenter of devastating earthquake on May 25, 2015 which had destroyed nearly 1500 households and 15 thousand Population mainly with Ghale and Gurungs

tribes. Barpak is one of the stopover village routes of trekking around Manaslu. There are so many possibilities of developing different type of tourism in Barpak as it has so much to offer to its guests. Its rich culture, warm and friendly people, breadth taking scenes of Himalaya watching Barpak, overlooking valleys of Darauti river and Treks to DharkeyDanda, NaradPokhari or just a chill out tour around the village and many interesting festivals.

Laparak

Laparak, a Gurung village is another wonderful, heavenly and exciting remote village of the Gorkha. It is situated in the hills at an altitude of 2,300 m above the sea level. The climate is moderate during March to September and the winter season is likely to be very cold with snow falling during the month from October to January. This village has their own Gurung language, culture and tradition. The houses are made by whole stones and the roof tops are covered by wood. However, Barpak a neighboring village is the epicenter of devastating earthquake on May 25, 2015 which had destroyed nearly almost all houses in Laparak. There are all locally produced food items such as grain, vegetable, potato, milk, maize, barley, wheat, millet, bean etc. The LaprakiGurung village is one of the attractions for tourists visiting Manaslu Region. It is surrounded by blossom of a plant like rhododendron and other ever green shrubs. By an easy walk above the village, one can reach to the “Gurung Hill-Gopsepakha”-the view point at 3000m. One can see panorama, magic, mysterious and spectacular views, sunrise at the morning and many Himalayan range like Manaslu (8163m) BouddhaHimal (6672m) Himalchuli (7893m) Rupina pass (4643m) ShringiHimal (7187m), Ganesh Himal (7429m) and Langtang Himalayan range, LamjungHimal, Annapurna range etc. from Laparak.

NaradPokhari

NaradPokhari is one of the important pilgrimage sites of Hindus. Visitors can go to NaradPokhari from Barpak. It is believed that if one worships after taking bath here at ShrawanShrangti, one's wish would come true. But there is a myth that one must go there once declared; nevertheless journey is believed to be very harsh through the challenging mountain path.

Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA)

Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA) is one of the important conservation areas in Nepal. The Manaslu Eco-tourism Development Project has been working in the region since 1997. Bordering the Annapurna Conservation Area to the west and Tibetan Plateau on the north and the east, the Manaslu region lies in Gorkha District to the west of Kathmandu. Manaslu Conservation area is a habitat for 33 species of mammals including the elusive snow leopard, musk deer, and the Himalayan thar, 110 species of birds, 11 species of butterflies and 3 species of reptiles. There are ourism 2000 species of plants, 11 types of forests and over 50 species of useful plants. The bio-climatic zones vary from sub-tropical to Alpine. The altitude rises from a mere 600m to the summit of Mt. Manaslu (8,163), the eighth highest peak in the world. The main objective of the conservation area is to pass on benefits of tourism to the local community and reduce unfavorable environmental impacts through the development of eco-tourism.

Sirandanda

Sirandanda is situated at the hill top from where its name has been derived. One can reach Sirandada with a short hike of one hour from Bhachek. Major attractions of Sirandanda are: Nagepokhari, Dudhpokhari, Bhoteodar, Chima and tea garden. It also offers a magnificent view of sunrise and a stunning Manaslu range. The village has a rich diversity of medicinal herbs like nirmasi, jatamasi, ratounyu, yarsagumba, satuwa etc. Sirandanda is struggling to find its place in the tourist map despite the overwhelming scenic beauty of its landscape.

Dharche Danda: Dharche danda is the highest point of the lower Manaslu trekking route. It offers a breathtaking 180 degree panoramic view of more than 20 Himalayan peaks. Among Gurung community, Dharchedanda (hill) holds a religious significance. They offer prayer to the hill deity to avoid natural calamities and no felling of trees is allowed in the area. It is also believed that if tourists offer prayer to the hill deity, they will be blessed with clear visibility and will ward off misfortune while they are on a trek. Some of the prominent peaks that can be viewed from the top of Dharche are: Annapurna, Annapurna I, Annapurna II, Bharatsikhar, Gangapurna, Machhapuchhre, Lamtang, Himalchuli, Buddha Himal, Sarang Peak, Malkunti Peak, BabuHimal, SringiHimal, Ganesh I, Ganesh II and Ganesh III and many others.

Tsum Valley

Tsum Valley is a sacred Himalayan pilgrimage valley situated in northern Gorkha. Tsum comes from the Tibetan word “Tsombo” which means vivid. The trail heads up the valley of the Budi Gandaki River through wild and unexplored country inhabited mainly by members of the Gurung ethnic groups. Upper Tsum valley (part of the Inner Himalaya) opens from Chhokangparo, where hospitality local people (Tibetan group “Tsombo”) welcome you with traditional Tibetan Chiya (butter tea) and local meal. The Tsum Valley is extremely rich in cultural assets. The valley is dotted with Buddhist monasteries, chortens and mani walls. The longest mani walls (over 250km) are at Dzong and Phurpe. The valley preserves steps of the great Buddhist Yogi ChyuchinMilarepa and story about Guru Padmasambhava. The people here never slaughter animals, even as sacrifice to the gods. The Tsum Valley is surrounded by the Buddha Himal and HimalChuli to the west, Ganesh Himal to the south, and SringiHimal to the North.

Lakes/Ponds

Lakes/Ponds are also attractions of Gorkha. Birendra Lake (3640 m.), Chhosong Lake (4000 m.), Kaal Lake (3500 m.), Kalchhuman Lake, NaradKunda (Pokhari), Sano DudhPokhari, Thulo Dudh Pokhari, Sun (Sup) Pokhari, Tatopani, Bhulbhulekhar are important lakes and ponds in Gorkha. Likewise, Uhiya Hot Spring, BhulbhuleKhar Hot Water Spring and Machhakhola Hot Water spot are famous hot water springs in Gorkha.

View Points

Being a hilly district with high mountains, Gorkha has several viewpoints such as: Bakreshwori, TandrangKot, UppaloKot (Gorkha Bazaar), LigligKot, LakangKot, Shiranchowk (ShreenathKot), TakuKot, DharcheDanda (Sambai), Bhachchek and many more.

Cable Car

Manakamana Cable Car is the first and only cable car in Nepal. It is situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the river valley of Trishuli and connects to the Manakamana Temple from Darechok, Chitwan. It serves thousands of pilgrims/tourists and locals every day. The cable car to Manakamana temple has been a boon for the tourism development.

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 around the Gorkha Durbar area as a tourist destination. So, main facts of the study are given to different books published by local level of Gorkha District. Other secondary information were collected from central Bureau of Statistics. The education of the tourism scenario in Gorkha Durbar 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.

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.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Picture1. Showing the residence of village of Gorkha



Picture 2: Most attractive place of Gorkha District :Gorkha Durbar

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

4.1 Arrival of Tourist in Nepal

Even the door was opened for foreign in 1950. Statistics on tourism industry and tourists became available only after 1955. Since the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal was opened to outside world, the flow of tourist to Nepal increased year by year. The first record of tourist visiting in the country was found in 1955. At that time the number of tourist record was 1140. The following data reveals the total annual tourist arrivals since 1955 to 2011.

**Table No: 4.1. (Tourist Arrivals in Nepal)
(1955-2011)**

Year	Total Number	Percent Change	Remark
1955	1140	-	
1962	6179	442.02	
1966	12567	103.38	
1970	45970	265.799	
1975	93520	103.43	
1980	165425	76.88	
1985	180989	9.40	
1990	254885	40.82	
1995	363395	42.57	
2000	463646	27.58	
2005	375398	-19.03	
2010	602867	37.73	
2011	735932	18.081	

Source: – Nepal Tourism Statistics 2011.

The above mentioned table shows that the annual tourist arrival was 1140 in 1955 and 6179 in 1962. The growth rate of tourist inflow enormously increased up in 1975s and then was found gradually decreasing. In 2000 the growth rate reached up to 27.58 percent and consequently become negative in 2005. But the growth rate reached 60.59

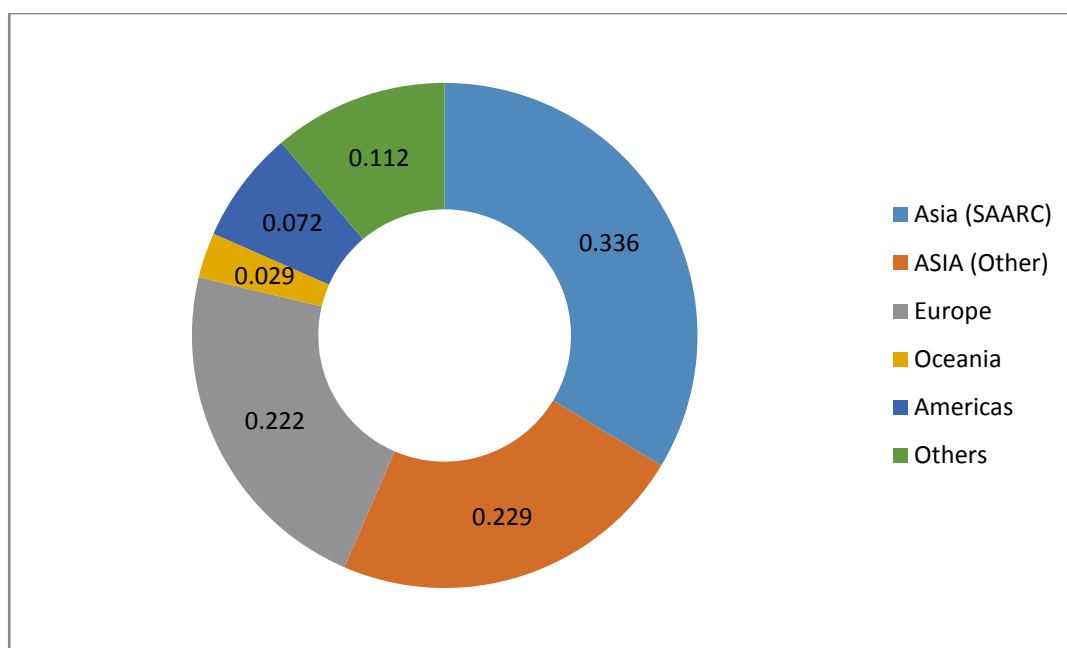
Percentage in 2010. On October 2008 Government of Nepal had declared the year 2011 as the tourism year with the ambitious mission, In that year 2011 government was interested to welcome about 10,00,000 tourists in Nepal but end of 2011 number of visited tourist were 7,35,932 and 18.081% more than 2010.

Table 4.2
Country and Nationality Wise Travel Trend
(A comparison between 2010 and 2011)

Country and Nationality	Year		% change	% Share
	2010	1011		
Asia (SAARC)	187272	247387	32.10%	33.60%
ASIA (Other)	127229	168839	32.70%	22.90%
Europe	148217	163290	10.20%	22.20%
Oceania	18767	21173	12.80%	2.90%
Americas	45747	53079	16.00%	7.20%
Others	75635	82164	8.60%	11.20%
Total	602867	735932	18.081%	100.00%

Source: Tourism Statistics 2011. (Above data contains arrivals by air route only)

Chart No:- 1



The above mentioned table shows the tourist arrivals record on the basis of country of continent Asian (SAARC) countries tourist visited 33.6%, Asia (Other) country's tourist visited 22.2%, European tourist visited 22.20% which increased to 10.2 %, Americas tourist visited 7.2% increased 16%, Others country's tourist visited 11.20% and increased to 8.6% in Nepal and minimum number of tourists were from Oceania (21173/2.9%) although they are increasing in 2011 then 2010 in to 12.8%. likewise Chinese (75,631/10.3%) tourists visited Nepal in large number than other country and increased 63.1% then 2010, Sri-Lankan tourists (69241/9.4%) were visited Nepal. 21.0% tourists were from the India but in commercial the Indian tourists are not so beneficial for tourism sector that is why, Chinese and Sri-Lankan tourists are mention according to ascending order.

In 2011, 735932 tourist visited Nepal but unfortunately the set target of Government to welcome about 10,00,000 tourist was not succeed due to lack of sufficient advertisement. The programme was not well management and prepared, draught of conflict to the visitors and top leader of political parties were sign on the commitment not to strike, although some party repeated such types activities etc., were the main obstacles to obtain the set target of tourist and visitors.

4.2 Present Information about Tourist and Tourism in study area

This chapter presents the results of the survey of tourists. The result is mainly based on questionnaires collected from 20 tourists who visited Gorkha Durbar during field visit.

4.2.1 Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

Since the field visit were conducted in the June/July, which generally known as off-season in tourism sector, researcher couldn't meet tourist in large number. 20 tourists were surveyed during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in below table.

Table No.1: Distribution of Tourist by Nationality

S.N.	Countries	Number	Percentage
A	Domestic	11	55
B	International	9	45
1.	German	3	15
2.	U.K	2	10
3.	India	2	10
4.	Japan	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Though Gorkha Durbar attracts tourists from different countries in the past, during the field visits researcher meet tourists basically from four countries. It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 55 percent from Nepal i.e. domestic tourists, 45 percent from abroad (15 percent from German, 10 percent each from U.K, India and Japan).

4.2.2 Age Differences of Tourists

The different ages of tourists visit Gorkha Durbar, which is presented in below table:

Table No. 2: Age Differences of Tourists

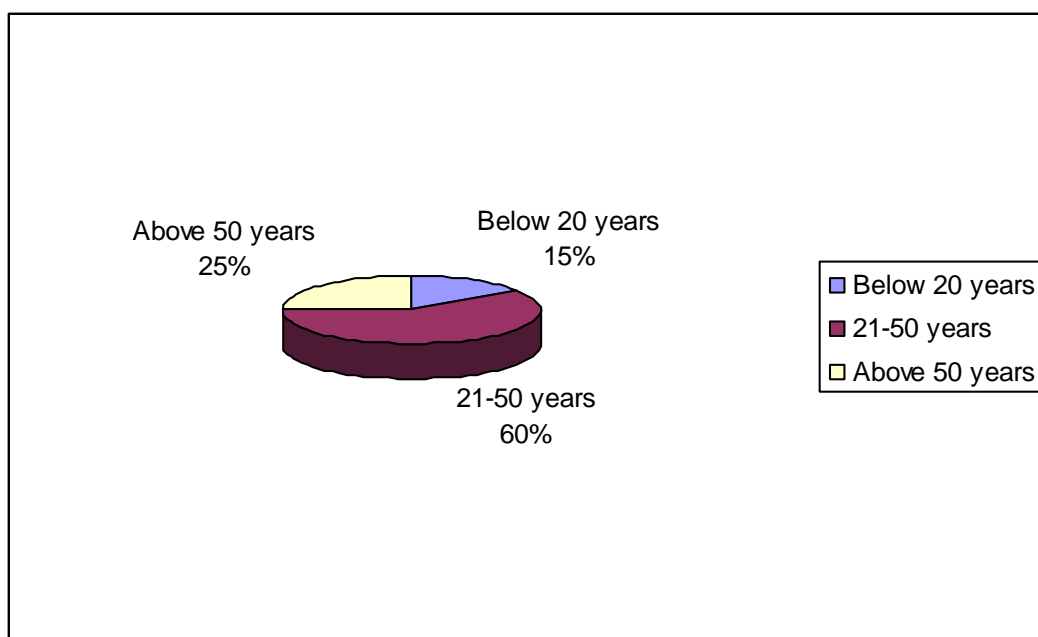
Age group	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	3	15
21-50 years	12	60
Above 50 years	5	25
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

Table reveals that 15 percent of the respondents are below 20 years of age, while 60 percent are within the age group 21 to 50 years. Similarly, 25 percent of respondents are of above 50 years.

Different ages of tourists visit Gorkha Durbar is shown in figure below.

Figure No. 1: Age Difference of Tourists



Source: Field visit, 2018

4.2.3 Distribution by Purpose

The purpose of visit in Gorkha Durbar may be classified into pleasure and relax, adventure, pilgrimage, study, business assignment, project assignment, to gain health and village people and culture. The distribution of tourists by purpose of visit may be seen from below table.

Table No. 3: Distribution by purpose of visit

Purpose of Visit	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Historical Importance	8	40
Pleasure and Relax	1	5
Pilgrimage		
Study	1	5
Business assignment		
Project assignment		
To gain health		
Village people and culture	10	50
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that majority of tourist's i.e. 50% visit Gorkha Durbar for the purpose of study about Village people and culture. Which means to see and enjoy the traditional culture, culture heritage folk songs, dance like Ghatunach, Lakhenach, Chutkanachetc of village people. Similarly, 40% visit Gorkha Durbar for the purpose of study of historical importance and five percent each pleasure and relax.

4.2.4 Occupational Differences of Tourists

The sample consists of tourist of different occupations. Below table shows the occupational differences of tourists.

Table No. 4: Occupational Differences of Tourists

Occupation	Number	Percentage (%)
Students	6	30
Services	8	40
Business	4	20
Others	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The table shows that about 40% of respondent were service holder, 30% were students, 20% of respondent were engaged in business and 10% in different farming, social work, volunteers etc.

4.2.5 Length of Stay

The length of stay is a factor in tourism development in order to develop tourism industry. It is necessary not only to increase the number of tourists in flow but also to increase their length of stay. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. Generally, it depends on time, money and desire of tourists.

The duration of stay by tourists visiting Gorkha Durbar may be seen from below table.

Table No. 5: Length of Stay by tourists

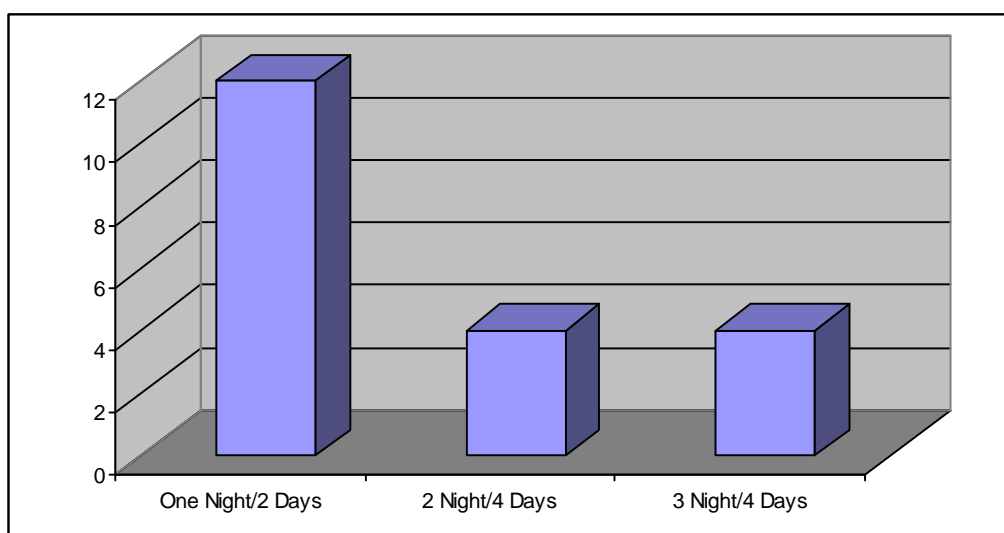
Duration	Number	Percentage (%)
Day Excursion	-	-
One Night/2 Days	12	60
2 Night/4 Days	4	20
3 Night/4 Days	4	20
4 Night/5 Days (above)	-	-
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that about 60 percent of tourists stayed for one-night/two days, while 20 percent each stayed for two night/three days and three night/four days. Since there is no one who stayed more than four nights or more than that it is necessary to encourage the tourist lengthen their stay.

Length of stay tourists in Gorkha Durbar shown in below figure

Figure No. 2: Length of Stay



Source: Field visit, 2018

4.2.6 Favorable Season to Visit Gorkha Durbar According to Tourist

Seasonal plays vital role in in-flow of tourists in any area. Through field visit was conducted during summer season respondents shows their willingness to visit Gorkha Durbar in various seasons. Which is shown in below table.

Table No. 6: Favorable Seasons to Visit Gorkha Durbar

Seasons	Number	Percentage (%)
Summer	3	15
Spring	2	10
Autumn	9	45
Winter	6	30
Total	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that the largest number of tourist likes to visit Gorkha Durbar in autumn season i.e 45%, through they are visiting in summer because of various seasons. According to them they can enjoy pleasant weather and panorama scenic beauty of Himalayas during that season. Similarly, 30 percent shows their interest to visit Gorkha Durbar during winter season, 15 percent in summer and only 10 percent in spring.

4.2.7 Expenditure Pattern of Tourists

The expenditure pattern of tourists deeply influence to the tourism sector of any area. It will be beneficial to encourage tourists to spend more during their short stay rather than to make their stay long. The distribution of experience is shown in below table.

Table No. 7: Expenditure Pattern of Tourists (Per Day/Per Tourist)

Amount (US\$)	Lodging Expenditure		Food Expenditure	
	Lodging Exp.	Percent (%)	Food Exp.	Percent (%)
Below 10	12	60	10	50
11-20	6	30	7	35
21-30	2	10	3	15
31-40				
41-50				
Above 50				
Total	20	100	20	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that about 60 percent visiting Gorkha Durbar spend less than US\$ 10 on lodging. Basically these are the charge made by the home stay and small lodges owner, 30 percent spend 11-20 US\$ and only 10 percent spending between 21-30 US\$ per day. Similarly, 50 percent spend less than US\$ 10 on food, 35 percent between 11-20 and only 15 percent between 21-30.

And also during field visit it is noticed that only 1-5 US\$ is spend in other activities such as local handicrafts, local products etc. Thus the table shows that there is a very low economic activity that makes tourist spends more money during their stay. Since it is necessary to make tourist spend more in order to benefit local people, the need of proper tourism planning has become essential to create more activities for more spending by tourists.

4.2.8 Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Gorkha Durbar according to the tourists

Modern Facilities and services is one of the major components that are necessary to attract the tourists. Gorkha Durbar is rich and possess all the major facilities and services to develop it as village tourism, only it needs proper management and planning. Current existing facilities in Gorkha Durbar and Tourists responses about it are shown below in the table.

**Table No. 8: Current Situation of Infrastructure Facilities in Gorkha Durbar
according to the Tourists**

S No	Facilities	Excellent	%	Good	%	Don't know	%	Bad	%	Very Bad	%
1	Water Supply	4	20	12	60	4	20				
2	Communication	12	60	8	40						
3	Electricity	13	65	7	35						
4	Road	6	30	14	70						
5	Health Service			12	60	8	40				
6	Solid waste collection & disposable system					20	100				
7	Cleanliness of place	2	10	12	60						
8	Security	4	20	12	60						
9	Drainage system			8	40						
10	Street lighting			12	60	6		3	15		
11	Hotels			17	85	4		3	15		
12	Restaurants			15	75	12		5	25		
13	Toilets			14	70	5		6	30		
14	Service			16	80			4	20		
15	Conservation and promotion of Natural & Cultural assets			11	55	9	45				
16	Behavior of local people	16	80	4	20						

Source: Field visit, 2018

Excellent = When a particular facility is over supply.

Good = When a particular facility is abundant.

Don't know = When a respondents don't have any idea about a particular facility.

Bad = When a particular facility is in short and difficult to use.

Very Bad = When a particular facility is scarce and very difficult to use.

The above table shows that respondents are satisfied with overall situation of the infrastructure available in the study area. More overthey are satisfied with the behavior of the local people and also communication available in the village because communication tools like telephone fax, internet, etc are easily available there.

However, when it comes to street lighting (15%), hotels (15%), restaurants (25%), toilets (30%) and service (20%) respondents replied bad and suggest that it should be upgrade for the betterment of the tourism. Moreover, sanitation, toilets and solid waste disposal system should be upgraded and systematized as it may create problems for sustainable village tourism development in future.

4.3 Survey of Local Residents

During the field visit, 60 respondents were asked about the present situation and the future prospects of tourism in Gorkha Durbar. And also analyzed the direct and indirect impacts of tourism in villagers. Since development of tourism in Gorkha Durbar has brought many changes in the lives of local residents it is necessary to interact with local residents about tourism.

4.3.1 Classification of Households According to the Caste Group

The respondents are from all caste and creeds and the questionnaires have covered all the upper, middle and lower classes of the society as shown in below table.

Table No. 9: Classification of Households According to the Caste Group

S. No.	Caste Group	No. of households	Percent (%)
1	Brahamans	8	13.33
2	Chhetries	8	13.33
3	Baishyas	19	31.66
4	Sudras	25	41.66
Total		60	100.00

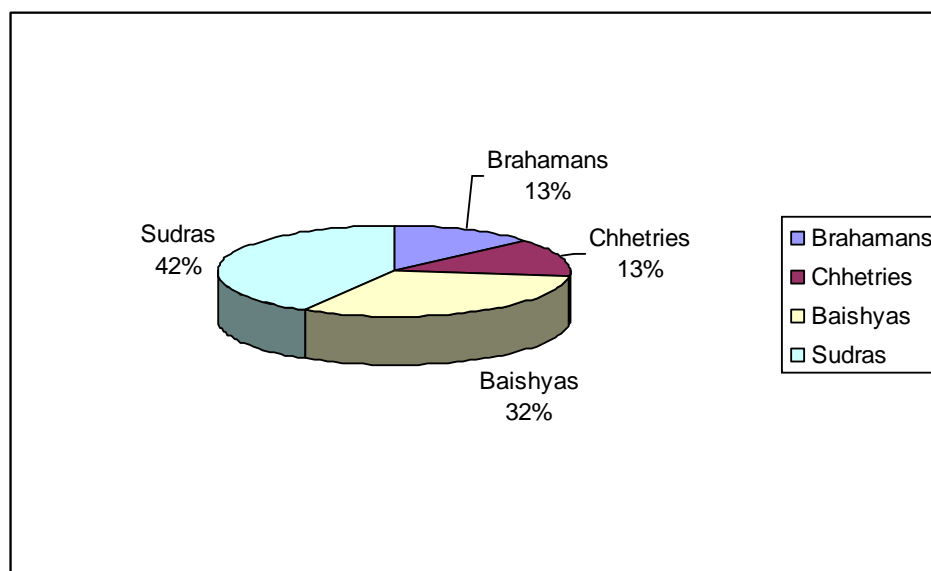
Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that survey has been done including all the Hindu caste groups. In the respondents i.e 60 occupational or so-called lower caste including

Kami, Pariar, Sarkietc are 41.66% and dominant group like Thakali, Magar,Gurung, Newar respondent 31.66% and the so-called upper class represents 27%.

The classification of households according to the caste group is also shown in below table.

Figure No. 3: Classification of Households According to the Caste Group



Source: Field visit, 2018

4.3.2 Classification of respondents by Profession

The respondents are engaged in different profession for the livelihood like business and trade, agriculture, services and other activities. Generally, Newars are found engaged in trade and business and the caste like Bramhans, Chetries engaged in service and agriculture. The classification of profession is shown in the below table.

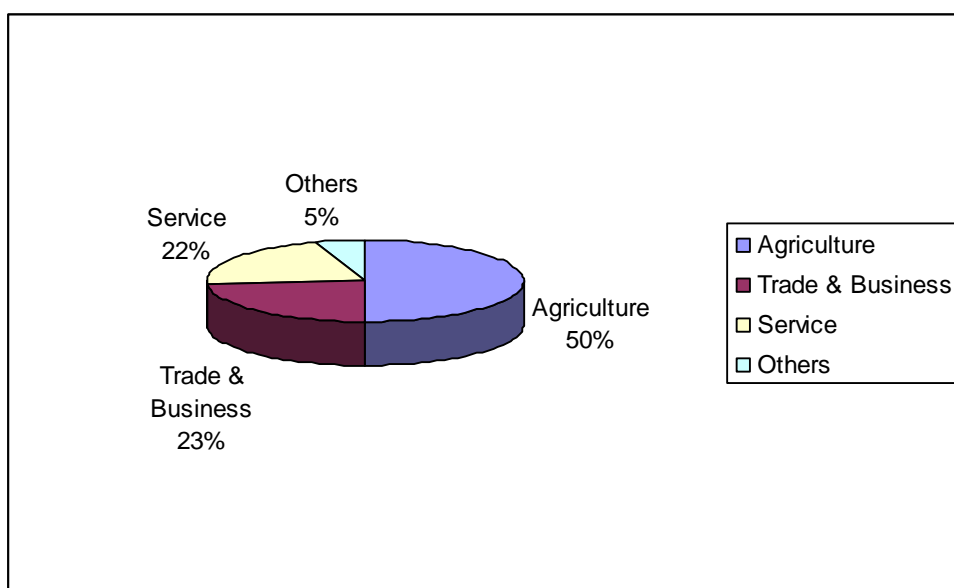
Table No.10: Classification by Profession

S. No.	Profession	No. of Households	Percent (%)
1	Agriculture	30	50
2	Trade & Business	14	23.33
3	Service	13	21.66
4	Others	3	5
	Total	60	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that 50% of the respondents depend in agriculture as the main source of income, which is considerably lower than the national average of 84%. Similarly, 23.33% are making their living in the profession of trade and business. Likewise, 21.66% are dependent on the income of services rendered to educational, governmental and private institutions and 5% ie. 3 households depend on wage earning and pottering activities. The classification of profession is also shown in the figure below.

Figure No. 4: Classification of Respondents by Profession



Source: Field visit, 2018

4.3.3 Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism

Since the inflow of tourists has decreased during few years due to the worse situation of the country, employment for the local people has also been readily decreased in Gorkha Durbar.

Though the local people are engaged in tourism directly in Gorkha Durbar, it is very little number comparing with the employment provided by other tourism area. Which is shown in the below table.

Table No. 11: Number of Local People Directly Involved in Tourism

Types of Hotels	Number of Hotel	Directly Involved			Total
		Proprietor	Skilled employee	Unskilled employee	
Playing Guesthouse	13	13	-	10	23
Lodges	14	14	8	5	27
Resort	1	1	10	3	14
Total	28	28	18	18	64

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that there are altogether 64 local people directly involved in tourism industry through hotel industry. The table shows that paying guesthouse has given employment to 23 local people. Likewise, lodges have been given 27 local are hotel proprietor, 18 are skill employer in hotel and 18 unskilled.

Beside this, there are 14 local people who are working as the local guide for tourists. Altogether we can say that the tourism industry in Gorkha Durbar has provided employment directly to 78 local people.

Thus tourism has an important role to create employment opportunity to local people around Gorkha Durbar and it can create more opportunity in future if tourism inflow increased in country as well as in Gorkha Durbar.

4.3.4 Local People Indirectly Involved in Tourism

Not only direct employment but also local people round Gorkha Durbar are engaged in indirect employment in tourism industry. Local residents of Gorkha District, like farmers, youngsters, porters and others are getting benefits from tourism in Gorkha Durbar. Farmers around Gorkha Durbar have got an opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels as well as to the tourists. They are also getting reasonable price of their products due to the tourism industry. Indirectly from tourism the most benefited local people are the farmers because they have no worry in searching market foe selling their products. Porters have also got opportunity to earn their livelihood by serving the luggages of tourists.

Youngsters around Gorkha Durbar are engaging indirectly in tourism by providing their services to tourists as guide and care taker. Thus, tourism is an important

industry in Gorkha Durbar and it is providing benefits to local people directly and indirectly.

4.3.5 Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents

During the field visit, the respondents were asked about the kind of changes they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting around Gorkha Durbar. Their view of changes can be seen from the table.

Table No.12: Impact of Tourism Development According to the Local Respondents

S. No	Impact Description	Positive Effect		Negative Effect		Total	
		Household	%	Household	%	House hold	%
1	Employment opportunity	55	91.66	5	8.33	60	100
2	Business opportunity	56	93.33	4	6.66	60	100
3	Animal husbandry, horticulture & farming opportunity	56	93.33	4	6.66	60	100
4	Development of cottage industry	45	75	15	25	60	100
5	Conservation & promotion of natural & cultural assets	58	96.66	2	3.33	60	100
6	Development of infrastructure	55	91.66	5	8.33	60	100
7	Proper disposal of sewerage & cleanliness	40	66.66	20	3.33	60	100
8	Price rise in services & commodities	15	25	45	75	60	100
9	Increase in moral & social values	45	75	15	25	60	100
10	Community awareness	45	75	15	25	60	100

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that local residents around Gorkha Durbar accept that overall impact of tourism is positive 96.66% of the total respondents agreed that conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets has been increased. Similarly, their view towards the impact on employment opportunity, local business opportunity, animal husbandry, horticulture and vegetable farming opportunity, development of infrastructure is also positive. More than 90% in above points agree that tourism industry will play positive role. More than 60% agree that tourism has positive impact on development of cottage industries, proper disposal of sewerage and cleanliness, increase in moral and social values and community awareness. Only 75% agree that it has negative effect on increase in price rise services and commodities. Thus, the above discussion clearly shows that tourism has brought more positive impact than the negative to the people around Gorkha Durbar.

4.3.6 Especial Products around Gorkha Durbar According to the Local Respondents

When local respondents were asked about the products around Gorkha Durbar then they proudly explain the scenic beauty of Himalaya like Mt. Dhaulagiri, Mt. Annapurna, Mt. Machhapuchhre, Mt. Gorkha, etc and also different Mountains, Sunrise, Sunset and River Basin and also their rich culture, colorful festivals, historical mountains and many others. Finally when they are asked about the especial products around Gorkha Durbar then more than 50 (83.33) reply Gorkha orange, slate and sere culture. Similarly, when it was asked that to whom do you say tourist, then 55% reply that they call tourist only man with white skin where as 45% reply all the visitors including domestic and Indian.

4.3.7 Perception Towards the future pattern of Tourism Development in Gorkha Durbar According to the Local Residents

The locals had expectation from the tourism. Out of 60 households, 50 households (83.33%) see excellent tourism prospect while the remaining 10 households (16.67) responded as goods. Similarly, during field visit households were also asked about their perception towards the future pattern of tourism and it was found that most of the local residents are aware of the fact that the future pattern of tourism development in Gorkha Durbar should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of

caste, creed and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class. This is shown in the table below.

Table No. 13: Future pattern of Tourism Development in Gorkha Durbar

S. No.	Future Pattern	Preferences					
		Absolutely Desired	%	Desired	%	Not Desired	%
1	To benefit rich & upper class only	-	-	-	-	60	100
2	To benefit poor & lower class only	5	8.33	20	33.33	35	58.33
3	To benefit all poor & lower class community	55	91.66	5	8.33	-	-
4	To benefit only those who are competent, efficient & professional	5	8.33	15	25	40	66.66
5	To benefit only those who can invest	-	-	5	8.33	55	91.66

Source: Field visit, 2018

The above table shows that all the respondents were against the notice of benefiting rich and upper class only. Similarly, 91.66% of them were also not favoring the betterment of these people who can invest. All of the respondents favored (91.66% absolutely desired and 8.33% desired) the future pattern of tourism development to benefit all irrespective of caste, creed and class.

4.4 Prospects of Village Tourism Development in Gorkha Durbar

For the development of tourism, the local communities of the study area are found to be more active and aware about the development of this area as tourism village. A formal committee, Gorakhnath Tourism Committee, have been recently formed for overall tourism development. This committee is performing different task related to tourism, especially in the infrastructure development. From the field visit, it was

observed that people are willing to take part in the tourism development activities. Gorkha district has potentiality to promote tourism for all types of tourists. Regard both domestic and foreign tourist the same manner for local benefit, because sometimes they get more benefit from domestic tourist than the foreign.

Gorkha is rapidly expanding as tourist destination in Nepal. There are lots of potentialities for the development of tourism in and around. Gorkha has its own identification and it has various tourist destinations.

4.4.1 Gorkha Palace Home Stay Trip Activities

Gorkha Palace is cantered by main city like Kathmandu, Pokhara and Bharatpur, so tourist from Kathmandu can drive by regular tourist or public bus to the Gorkha Durbar. This area is suitable for domestic and international tourist to visit in shortens time and easy access.

The locals welcome you warmly with their tradition custom Tika and garland for you with musical group of Panche Baja and Jhyaure. It makes most special movement in your life. Then stay overnight with local house, taking meal with them what local's having. If you are interested for local food, they will teach you different food recipe. They offer organic food, which are picking up from their farm. After evening meal, they entertain you by cultural performance like; Kauda, GhatuNach, Panche Baja, Jyaure, Maruni etc. You will visit the Pokhari Tar (Bharavi Tar), from where you have spatacular mountains view such as LamjungHimal (6,983m), Manaslu (8,156m), Ganesh Himal (7,422m) and many more can see from Gorkha Durbar.

4.4.2 Environment Friendly

Climate and environment of this place is the another important aspect for tourists. Gorkha Durbar is located at the surroundings of hill and the climate is appropriate; healthy and pleasant. Blissful movement and quiet environment provide self satisfaction to the tourists.

4.4.3 Cultural Show

Various cultural activities by different caste and ethnical groups and communities are seen during the year long period. *Kouda Nach*, *GhantuNach* and much folk music

(local songs) are organized in the Gorkha Place While, in the palace during the Janai Purnima, procession called Lakhe and *Gaijatraby* Narwari people, *Ghantu Nach* performance on the Baishakh Purnima (Chandi Purnima) by Magar community, and on the occasion of Buddha Jayanti also huge celebration by Gurung ethnic. Entire 15th days of Dashain festival pray the different god and goddess in various temples. The celebration is carried out in the victory of Ram over Ravan during the *Tretayough*. Likewise on the Chaitra Purnima there is occurred huge Mela called Bhairabi Jatra.

4.4.4 Hospitality

People around the Gorkha palace are very cooperative, friendly and helpful. Their behavior towards tourist satisfaction is the example which helps to increase the observer and stay a long period.

4.4.5 Echo-Mountain

Just above the west side of hill there is an Echo mountain. It is really surprising in its physical setting. If someone speaks loudly, the sound will reflect from the hill.

4.4.6 Daraudi (River)

This river flows in the middle part of Gorkha district. Its' natural setting is very beautiful because of jungle and plain land. Peoples around here belief in traditional healers like Dhami and Jhankri (Shamans or “witch doctors”) often results in delayed medical attention and untimely deaths. The situation in which this ethnic group finds itself at present on the one hand the Chepang are seen by many people as outcasts at best and more often as Untouchables through the Pande – the Chepang shaman – are held in great esteem being considered among the most powerful shamans in Nepal. The Chepangpande call them Tunsuriban, a word which describes their faculty to move freely in both the celestial and Chthonious kingdoms. You may consult with Dhami for your perspective life and family. After late breakfast the home stay host will arrange farewell program with your suggestion for Home stay improvement. This is trip for generate local business and empowerment the local for their prosperity.

All of these ceremonies are extremely private in nature. So, the locals may not be ready to let foreigners to watch and photograph the entire ceremonies. But it may be interesting for those foreigners, who may be astonished by seeing such type of totally new and culturally shocking experience for them.

Time is changing. Therefore, it will be useful for the locals to widen the tourists activities by allowing them to see and photograph such ceremonies.

4.5 Problems and Prospects of Village Tourism Development in Gorkha palace

Now tourism is becoming a great industry in the world. It is helping to build the strong national economy of many countries by providing job opportunity and earning foreign currency. In the context of Nepal, tourism is becoming an issue of challenge and opportunity. Nepal is rich in different aspects such as social, cultural, religious and natural resources. Here are very important places for tourism development. Similarly, it is providing job opportunity for thousands of unemployed Nepalese people. It is one of the major sources of earning foreign currency and balance of the defect trade, in this way, it is known as opportunity sector. But in the other hand, Nepal is a country in which here are mountains and rural features. Most of the tourism spots are located in rural and mountainous area. Because of the complicated geographical structure is very difficult to develop infrastructure facilities. Similarly, some events of the country, such as plane hijacking, tragic incidence in Royal Palace, political instability, Maoist conflict, announcement of emergency, Natural disaster (Earthquake), Border blocked and others are creating problems for tourism industry. That's why it is taken as a challenging issue for tourism development in Nepal (Tenth Plan, 2003).

Nepal is known as destination place for pilgrimage tourists. Various places are known as touristic places so it has long history of tourism. Among the many tourism spots of Nepal, Gorkha Durbar too may be one of the major tourist destinations for Natural lover and cultural seekers.

There are numerous problems associated with tourism in Gorkha Palace. The main problems are related to infrastructure facilities. The available facilities such as transportation and recreation are inadequate to meet the demand of visitors. At the

same time, there is no tourist standard hotel to provide food and accommodation. Existing hotels and restaurants are least facilitated. Facilities like providing information, guiding, traveling and trekking facilities are not developed in the area.

Major problems associated with tourism in the area are given below:

4.5.1 Transportation

Transportation facilities are not well developed around Gorkha Durbar. There is an unmetalled motor able road from Kathmandu to Gorkha Durbar. There is no regular direct transportation service. The local buses coming from Kathmandu and Gorkha become over crowded, slow and inconvenient. Generally, these buses are the important means of transportation to go to Gorkha palace from other parts of the country. But for comfort travel you can take regular tourist bus from Kathmandu to Chitwan or Pokhara, get off at Aabhukhaireni on the way Prithvi Highway and take local bus to Gorkha Durbar.

4.5.2 Information and Publicity

Except a few books, booklets and traveling agencies, one single agency is associated in disseminating out providing information about Gorkha Durbar. Information about this area is also not available in other tourist centers and tourist entrance points like Gorkha. So, majority of visitors coming to Gorkha Palace do not get information about the culture customs, facilities etc. at any place of Gorkha Durbar before their first visit.

4.5.3 Recreational Facilities

Recreational facilities and tourism are directly related to each other. So, promotion of tourism depends on the development of recreational facilities like swimming, rafting, paragliding, mountain biking sports, cultural program park and sightseeing facilities. Such recreational facilities are absent around Gorkha Palace.

4.5.4 Trained Manpower

Trained manpower can provide qualitative services to the visitors. On the country, the manpower around Gorkha Durbar and local bus conductors are mostly untrained and

uneducated. Because of their language difficulty, communication between host and visitors become more difficult and is same in the case of bus conductor and visitors. In such situation progress of tourism becomes more difficult.

4.5.5 Preservation of Major Attractions

Tourism promotion can be possible only after the preservation of natural beauty, artistic temples old and ancient building, historical place and living human culture of the area. So, these things should be preserved by governmental and non-governmental sectors.

4.5.6 Poor Sanitation

Poor sanitation is a remarkable problem in the town area. Garbage, canes, pieces of plastics are found to be scattered on the streets. Public toilet and sewerage are limited in number. Available toilets are not properly used carelessness of shops, tea stall and local people around Gorkha Durbar are creating such sanitary problems in the town area.

4.5.7 National Tourism Policy

Though the need of national tourism policy is long talked issue and government is also well aware of it. Nothing substantial has been done for the development of village tourism in Gorkha Palace. There are no promotional activities from government side. Tourism policy is essential to provide the required guidance and encouragement to the tourism industry there by achieving desired level of success in the regard.

4.6 Available Facilities with Regards to the Infrastructure in Tourism Development in Gorkha Palace

Gorkha Durbar is endowed with basic amenities which are essential for the development of tourism. It is not too unlucky type of villagers as most of the villagers in Nepal. Although the state of development and available facilities are not so encouraging for the overall development of tourism. Anyway, available infrastructural facilities around Gorkha Durbar are listed below:

4.6.1 Transportation facilities

Transportation is the key factor for the development of tourism. Transportation facilities make it possible to travel from one place to another. The means of transportation decides the volume of tourist. Situated on a saddle, Gorkha Durbar is strategically located about 140 km west of Kathmandu and 74 km east of Pokhara. It is 7 km south-up from a popular pick-up point at Aabhukhaireni Bazaar on Prithivi Highway.

From Aabhukhaireni to Gorkha Durbar the road is graveled. The various means of transportation like car, taxi, motor-cycle, bus, jeep etc are available on hire to travel from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Narayanghat, and Aabhukhaireni only.

4.6.2 Accommodation Facility

Accommodation is an important aspect of tourism industry. It is a comprehensive term and includes all the facilities used for the sojourn of a traveler. Such as, hotels, motels, lodges, bungalows, paying guesthouses etc.

Different categories of accommodation are available in Gorkha Palace, which may be divided into 3 categories according to the facilities and price charged. They are Resort, Hotels and Paying guest Houses. Gorkha Durbar can accommodate about 123 guests per night in all categories of accommodation. The highest accommodation capacity is in the Hotels, followed by paying guest houses and resort.

4.6.3 Catering Facility

Every lodge has restaurant facility in Gorkha Palace. But these hotels are paying guest houses commonly offer Nepalese and Tibetan dishes. Food like meat, fish, fruits and cold-drinks are easily available in these hotels. Anyway, modern restaurant facilities in Gorkha Palace can be found only in one place Gorakhnath Mountain Resort which is very popular.

4.6.4 Security

Security is an essential factor for tourists. Nobody wants to go and stay there, where security is lacking. Condition of insecurity created by robbers, thieves, murderers and

disappearance of tourists would discourage the other travelers to visit such as destination. Anyway, Gorkha Palace is a peaceful and fearless place. Military camp and police post provide security in Gorkha Palace.

4.6.5 Water Supply

It has a several decade old water supply project. The water is supplied from Jhargaon area of the eastern part of the village. It has natural spring sources at Tin-dhara, Parpani and etc.

4.6.6 Communication

There are about a dozen, telephone lines around Gorkha Palace. It has a wireless set also. It has Namaste telecom tower in Gorkha Bazaar so local people can carry mobile phone. So, at the present moment, communication facilities seem to be sufficient.

4.6.7 Electricity

All the localities around Gorkha Durbar has been electrified. It has not any problem of electrification at present. But the power cut of load shedding electricity is suffering.

4.6.8 Health Service

Gorkha Palace has a hospital with trained nurses, compounders and doctors. We can also found medical shops in the market area and every types of medicine are available there. In case, if necessary there is one ambulance to take patient to Aabhukhareni, Kathmandu, Pokhara and Narayanghat etc. hospital in emergency case.

4.6.9 Drainage System

It has a traditional drainage system around the main bazaar area only. Since it is situated in the hill, dirt and water will directly flow down from the village naturally. So, there is no problem of cleanliness.

4.7 Impact of Tourism Development in Gorkha Palace

As with many other aspects of modern life, tourism has brought its benefit and costs, blessing and curses. Success in attracting tourists and tourism related investments have sometimes led to over-exploitation of tourism resources, which has deteriorated

the tourism experience for visitor and the hosts alike. For tourists, the view is often summarized with statement such as “This used to be a nice place, but now it is ruined” because of over-crowding, over-commercialization etc.

The decade of the 90, it has been predicted, will be the “decade of Eco-Tourism” and the travel industry is becoming Sensitive to the mounting global concern about the social costs and environmental damages created by too much tourism.

A brief examination of what appear to be the major effects of tourism development include price-rise (in labor, goods, taxes, land etc.), changes in local attitudes and behavior, loss of resources, access, rights, privacy, denigration of local culture, reduction of aesthetic values, pollution in various forms, lack of control over a destination’s future and specific problems such as vandalism, litters, traffic and paid seasonal employment.

We will discuss all these type of positive and negative impact of tourism activities in Gorkha Durbar as follows:

4.7.1 Social-cultural Impact

Tourism has its impact on social-cultural condition of Gorkha Durbar. The development of tourism industry in this area has brought a number of changes on the lives of the local people. Local people have benefited from tourism in many ways. The discussion with the local residents revealed that their land a value has increased tremendously kept doubling every two to three years. Local people got many jobs to do modification occurred in tradition and life style, got wider horizon and so on.

The villagers have an opportunity to learn many things from the tourists. The villagers learn quickly the life style of tourists, some language, something about technology that tourists generally carry with them.

With the increase in the number of tourists visiting Gorkha Durbar, investment in infrastructural activities like water, electricity, roads and etc. have also increased through the increase is not direct proportion sector but other sector as well.

The local residents feel that there are some harms associated with tourism development. The majority of them believe that villagers especially children and

youngsters might learn bad habits from the tourists. Some villagers viewed that the development of tourism may make their village life, customs, values, tradition become unsafe. Traditional patterns being to erode under the influence of the more aggressively utilitarian culture of fashions, technical and material values over spiritual and immaterial culture. Though, some harms are associated with the development of tourism, they are insignificant as compared to benefits if properly handled.

4.7.2 Economic Impact

Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition in many tourist destinations. Tourist has changed the local people's economic status within the short period of time. Earning from tourism occupy an important place in the national income of a country.

In some case, the development of tourism of tourism may be the only means of promoting the economic advancement of less developed areas. The under-developed areas of the country can greatly benefit from tourism development. Tourist expenditure at a particular tourist area greatly helps to remove regional imbalances in terms of employment, income and the development. Tourism provides jobs for a large number of skilled and unskilled workers. Construction of new buildings, hotels has been providing jobs to the locals. Impact of tourism upon employment is very important and clear around Gorkha Durbar. Among the persons employed in hotels in Gorkha Bazaar, 100 % were local people including both male and female.

Farmers of Gorkha Bazaar have greatly been benefited with the development of tourism industry. They got opportunity to sell their farm products to the hotels. Farmers have not worried to go here and there to sell their products. They are thus able to save their time and could be engaged in other productive activities. Not only this, farmers are also getting a reasonable price for their products from the hotel-owners also. The jobless young people have eagerly taken up a job of guiding tourists and helping them.

Likewise, the rental value of land and building have increased tremendously and the has increased the opportunities to do business locally.

The majority of the locals are of the opinion that the development of tourism would promote cottage industries, infrastructural development in and around the Gorkha Durbar, conservation and promotion of natural and cultural assets of the village and so

on. Thus, it seems that with the developments of tourism industry, the various industries are likely to come up and flourish in Gorkha Bazaar.

It is sure that the future development of tourism in Gorkha Durbar is likely to raise economic status of the local people. Tourism industry around Gorkha Durbar can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry which may bring economic well being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the local people with the tourism activities.

Here we must note that the most adverse effect of tourism in Gorkha Durbar is the spiraling prices of various goods and services. It cannot be checked totally. But the most important task will be increasing the income of locals with the help of tourism activities and checking the vice of inflation.

4.7.3 Environmental Impact

It is a well known fact that tourism spoils natural environment. Natural hazards happen mainly due to the deforestation and pollution. The increasing deforestation around Gorkha Durbar area is a matter to be worried about. It is due to partly by local people and partly by tourism development. But the major responsible for deforestation are construction of roads, buildings, domestic and commercial use of the fuel-wood, extension of agricultural areas etc. these factors have affected the natural vegetation of this area very badly.

In this way, the forested hills are becoming forest less vastly which would sooner or later affect the natural beauty. Deforestation invites landslide and other natural calamities along with extinction of wildlife.

The major attraction of Gorkha Durbar is natural scenarios. Thus, it is necessary to preserve the existing natural beauties in this area. To achieve it, first of all, existing forests need to be preserved and plantation should be done wherever possible.

Increasing garbage in Gorkha Bazaar is creating sanitation problem. There has been lack of efforts to maintain cleanliness. Piles of tins, cans, plastic items, paper etc. were scattered everywhere in Gorkha Durbar. It may not be a serious problem at present but in due course of time it will become very serious one.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the present study is to study the potentiality of rural/village tourism in Gorkha Durbar area. The study was made using the purposive sampling method while collecting the primary data. Other secondary data were used to fulfill the objective of the study. This chapter includes three parts namely finding, conclusion and recommendation.

5.1 Summary

- Major population of the study area relies on the agriculture and takes as primary activities for sustaining their livelihood.
- Of the total 60 houses, 68% were belonged to Magar, 17% were Chepang/Praja and 15% related to Gurung/Newar.
- The majority of respondents are illiterate and few of them got higher education. It is because who are literate and high profile are shifted from Gorkha Bazaar to Kathmandu, Chitwan or other city.
- Gorkha Durbar has the entire necessary infrastructure to develop as a tourist destination, but the trends of visiting around Gorkha Durbar and expenditure by the visitors are very nominal and there are no such official records of tourists and their expenditure pattern. This may not be so contributing factor in the economic and social aspect in the life of people in the present situation.
- The pattern of expenditure and the visitors' flow is directly related with the employment opportunities of that area. So, considering the tourism development potentials of Gorkha Durbar accommodation and catering, sightseeing tour, Paragliding, hiking, trekking, cultural program organization and handicraft production and sales constitute major sectors of employment in tourism.
- In the view of its potential for tourism development, the local community is seen to be active and aware about the development of this area jointly as tourist destination.
- In Gorkha Durbar all needed facilities are found but among them some need to be building up in efficient way.

- Gorkha Durbar reflects its prosperity in cultural and heritage monument, which are related to Village tourism. Hence, there is potential to foster the cultural tourism - forms of village/rural tourism.

5.2 Conclusion

In Nepal, tourism is a perennial source of foreign currency earnings and a means of survival for thousands of people directly and indirectly dependent on this industry. More recently, tourism has also been a catalyst for community development and conservation in some remote areas of the country. It is believed that some of these gains would have been difficult to achieve through other means.

Village tourism is a common bridge in between domestic tourism and international tourism industry. In fact, it is an integrated approach on tourism development. Understandingly, village tourism is a major component of scientific tourism that creates the self-sustaining and self-standing economy. To view the nature and complexity, village tourism is a non-foreign aid requiring concept.

Thus, the study is able to show that Gorkha Bazaar has basic infrastructure facilities, which shall be upgraded. It also shows that it has tourism products to attract tourist in near future. At present the income generation and employment opportunity from the tourism sector is not so as expected or in other words having much more potentiality the people of Gorkha Bazaar cannot harness the opportunity from this sector. So, community involvement and community cooperation is special feature of rural tourism. It is necessary to make active participant of all the local people in this sector, it will be better in form of sustainable tourism. In the course of development tourism brings both positive and negative impacts within the society but the locals shall minimize the negative one and boost up the positive reaction. Thus, we can say that Gorkha Durbar has great scope in the tourism field, which shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals.

5.3 Recommendations:

In a country like Nepal where there has been little infrastructural development, particularly in the remote rural areas, village/rural tourism has helped to spread income and enrich the local economy. In Nepalese context rural based tourist or

village tourism leads to the dynamism in tourism industry. It concerns with all villages of Nepal. Most importantly, tourism in Nepal has been one of the most important supporting features of Nepalese economy. Therefore, tourism industry shall be developed in such a way that the national development and distribution of income must satisfy all strata of society.

- People participation is central to the success of sustainable village tourism. Local community members should be encouraged and closely involved in the complete cycle of tourism development programs. So, the concerning agency with tourism should take active part in it.
- There is no such official record of tourist visiting Gorkha Durbar and their expenditure pattern so there is necessity of those types of office which can give clearly data concerning tourism.
- It has become too late to prepare a master plan for the proper development of Gorkha Durbar, a historically, culturally and artistically important place.
- There are no such good hotels/ Tea House in Gorkha Durbar, so by providing some financial assistance and other support from the concerning body like VDC, DDC and other public sectors should motivated the local people.
- Tourism consists a wide range of services, which constitutes the tourism product, and a single enterprise cannot provide all services. Therefore, public - private sectors must be encouraged in the tourism development of Gorkha Durbar area.
- Moreover infrastructure like toilet and sanitation and accommodation facilities should be developed in the communities. In this case the VDC must take a more active role to make funds available to develop the social infrastructures. VDC should link households unable to invest upgrading the homes to accommodate visitors to the concessional credit programs made available through different government programs and from other sectors.
- The Tourism Development Plan of BudhiGandaki Hydroelectric Project must be address the Gorkha Durbar for tourism development. According to the preliminary report, the reservoir of the project, which will be spread over 63 sq km, will be 15 times larger than the Fewa

Lake. The lake will be just lap of the Gorkha Durbar (BGHPDC, 2071/72-2). It should be give priority by NPC also to develop tourism in this area.

Education and Training for Rural Tourism

One of the major issues in the development of rural tourism is the need for education and training. It is frequently overlooked because many people having experienced holidays as consumers, and having been involved in other type of business, assume that little further knowledge or skill is required to enter the tourism industry. But tourism is a complex and high professional enterprise; success rarely comes without considerable expertise. Rural tourism requires additional and specialized skills.

Training and education programs in rural tourism should bring a number of benefits. They should help develop more care and commitment amongst all those involved. They should help businesses become more effective and profitable, by encouraging better marketing; organization and co-operative working and helping gain repeat visit from guests. If any NGO or INGO help the people conducting tourism training. They should help professional planners and administrators understand the need to plan rural tourism in a sustainable and profitable way. Finally, there is the critical but hard to define point that well thought out training program helps widen horizon, raise standards and create professional and positive attitudes.

The Need to Understand and Relate to the Market

Without markets, any discussion on rural tourism must remain incomplete. The size, type, elasticity and demands of the market influence all the issues related to the tourism. Lacks of the market knowledge and lack of knowledge about how to relate to markets are common problems for many rural tourism initiatives. They need to connect with worldwide STN for the sustainable tourism for village develops. Hence, there need to understand the size, location, characteristics, perception and requirements of markets. And the need to understand how to relate to, influence and win markets via marketing campaigns, liaison with travel agents, travel companies and tour operators.

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APPENDIX I

Questionnaire for the local people

1 Personal Profile of the respondents:

Name:

Age group:

Sex:

Occupation:

Organization:

Designation:

Address:

2. How much is your annual income (in Rs)?

- a. 15-20
- b. 20-30
- c. 30-40
- d. 40-50
- e. Above 50

3. What is your main source of income?

- a. Agriculture ()
- b. business ()
- c. service ()
- c. tourism sector business ()
- e. others, ()

4 Are you familiar with the concept of tourism?

- a. familiar ()
- b. not familiar ()

5 How many number of your family involves in tourism related business?

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- d More than 3

If yes, in what sectors?

- a. Hotel service.....

13. For the development of the tourism in Gorkha Durbar which sector should have a major role?

- a. government () b. I/NGOs () c. local people () d. private sector
tourist operator ()

14. Do you really want tourism development in Gorkha Durbar area?

- a. yes () b. no ()

15. What do you think will be the benefits from tourism development in Gorkha Durbar?

- a. infrastructural development ()
b. employment opportunity ()
c. income/earnings () d. others ()

16. Are you benefited from tourist visiting in this area?

- a. yes () b. no () c. don't know ()

17. What type of goods do you sell to tourist?

- a. handicrafts () b historical goods () c. food items
d. others ()

18. In which month do you have the highest sell?

.....
.....

19. What are the major challenges for the development of tourism in Gorkha Durbar?

- a. lack of guide ()
b. lack of travel office ()
c. lack of accommodation ()
d. problem of transportation ()
e. problem of advertisement ()

20. What are the negative impacts of the increase in the numbers of tourists visiting in Gorkha Durbar?

- a. environmental degradation ()
- b. rapid change in socio- cultural values ()
- c. increase in inflation()
- d. misuse of community property() d. others()

21. Have you any suggestion for the improvement of tourist in Gorkha Durbar?

.....
.....

22. Do you agree that tourism has enforced.....

- a) Changes In fashion and costume?
- b) Changes in food habit?
- c) Changes in language development?
- d) Changes in skills and occupational development?
- e) Changes in level of income?

23. Is pollution increasing in Gorkha Durbar area?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, what are the reasons?

- a) Hotels
- b) Populations growth
- c) Waster mismanagement
- d) Tourist
- e) You yourself

APPENDIX II

Questionnaire for the Tourist:

1. General characteristics of the respondents

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Nationality:

Occupation:

Purpose of visit:

2. Where do you come from?

.....

3. Is this your first visit to here?

a. Yes () b. no ()

If no, How many times did you visit Gorkha Durbar?

4. What means of transportation did you take to visit here? State your preference for means of transportation?

a. Transportation used:

5. What attracted you to visit here?

a. Peaceful environment ()

b. Sightseeing ()

c. Eco –tourism trekking ()

d. Study/research ()

e. Recreation ()

6. How many days do you plan to stay here?

a) One Week

b) Two Week

c) More than

7. What is your daily expenditure while at here?
,
8. What are the problems you have faced?
- a. Transportation
 - b. Accommodation
 - c. Behavior of local people
 - d. Others
9. Are you satisfied with the behavior of local people, your services provider and government bodies?
,
10. Which of the following make you more satisfied during visit?
- a. Available service ()
 - b. Sightseeing ()
 - c. Peaceful environment ()
 - d. Others ()
11. Do you think to come back again?
- a. Yes () b. no ()
12. Why do you choose Gorkha Durbar for your journey?
13. Where do you get information's about Gorkha Durbar?
14. Are you satisfied to eat local products?
- a) Yes
 - b) No

APPENDIX III

Questionnaire for the Hotel Operator/Lodge Operator:

1. General characteristics of the respondents:

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Profession:

2. Is this hotel/lodge?

- a. Your own
- b. Rented
- c. Others

3. How many tourists reside in your hotel monthly?

- a. Off season.....
- b. On season.....
- c. Normally...

.....

4. You prefer.....

- a. Domestic tourist
- b. SAARC tourist
- c. Foreign tourist

5. How long the tourists stay in your hotels?

- a) 1-5 days
- b) 5-10 days
- c) 10-15 days
- d) More than 15days

6. How much money usually tourists spend in your hotels/lodge?

- a. Domestic.....
- b. SAARC.....
- c. Foreign.....

7. What are the additional facilities available in your hotel/lodge?

8. What type of cooking fuel do you use in your hotel/lodge?
 a. Electricity
 b. L.P. gas
 c. Solar
 d. Kerosene
 e. Fire wood
 f. Others, specify.....
9. Is there any water problem in your hotels?
 a. Yes () b. ()
 If yes, how you meet the water demand.....
10. Do you have drainage system in your hotel?
 a. Yes () b. no ()
 If no, how you manage.....
11. How do you think about the future of tourism in Gorkha Durbar?

12. In your opinion, which aspect should be emphasized to attract tourist in Gorkha Durbar?

13. How do you manage garbage and wastage?

14. List the main attraction of here in your opinion?
 a.
 b.
 c.
 d.
 e.
 f.

15. State the main obstacles/hindrances you are facing in your profession?

.....
.....
.....

16. What type of expectations/cooperation you expect from the state Government Bodies/Local Government Bodies for the promotion or enhancement of your business?

.....
.....
.....

17. Do you think tourism is important to the local economy?

- a) Yes
- b) No

18. Do you buy any local products for your business?

If yes, what they are.....?

19. Why did you choose this place for business?