

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world where Nepal cannot be apart from this. Mr.Herman Schullard of Austria derived word "tourism" from French word "tourisme" in 19th century. In simple word, tourism is defined as the activities of tourists or travelers away from home more than a night. Likewise, tourism in Nepal is not much long but it started since 1950 formally. The country ascends from the tropical plains of the flat Terai to hilly through the high and middle mountain to high icy peaks in the Himalayan region. The world's highest peak Mt.Everest (8848 m) lies in Himalayan region of Nepal. Due to geographical, cultural, ethnical, biodiversity and religious diversity, the country is known as the kingdom of diversity. Tourism can be one of the major tools to reduce the poverty if it is handled properly.

Sir Edmond Hillary of Switzerland and Sir Tenjing Norgey Sherpa recognized Nepal by successfully scaling the top of the Everest on May 29, 1953. Tony Hegan played a very vital role by publishing the book called "Hagen Nepal Kingdom of Himalayan" in 1961. So, he can be known as the father of Nepalese tourism. In 1953 private airlines "Himalaya Airways" was established which operated its domestic flights. Nepal Air Commercial Agency was established and operated Kathmandu, Pokhara Simara Bhairahawa and Biratnagar's flight. All these activities facilitated the growth and promotion of tourism. Tourism is socio-economic phenomenon comprising the activity and experience of tourist and visitors away from their home at least a night. The people of Nepal are generally happy to share their hospitality and their customs and traditions with the visitors. It has emerged as one of the world's most fashionable long haul exotic destination during the past years. Nepal is one of the major destinations for trekking. It holds multidimensional attractions of tourism like trekking, rafting, wildlife activities, mountaineering, expeditions, Village tourism, rock climbing, Bungee jump world heritage sites sightseeing, bird watching, biodiversity exploration and many more. Despite its multidimensional potentialities, the visitors were decrease more than fifty percent in between 1999 to 2002 and much

more decreased in 2003 to 2005 due to the political situation of Nepal. Nepal had done some important events and campaigns to promote tourism.

Tourism provides direct and indirect employment many more people in Nepal. Tourism has become one of the major sources of foreign exchange which represents about 15 percent of national income(NTB-2001).However, tourism in Nepal has turned to be urban oriented. Hence, its benefits are not penetrated to the grassroots level. Village tourism is the phenomenon, which is concerned with rivers, sun, environment, rural society and household of local area. Rural tourism represents conservation of local culture, traditions, rural life style, adventure and above all, nature and adventure oriented benefit to the local people. The objectives of village tourism include helping tourist to plan a trip, choose a tour minimizing ecological impact.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is one of the major foreign currency earning sources of Nepal. The government has given top priority to develop tourism in the country. Tourism in Nepal ranges from nature, culture, adventure, mice, sports, spiritual, pilgrimage, Medicare, eco-tourism, community based village tourism, sustainable to mountaineering. Unique natural and cultural heritage along with scenic splendor of the mountain kingdom enchant and attract visitors from all over the world. However, because of remoteness and inaccessibility, many parts of the country remained out of tourists touch despite its immense potentiality of tourism. Nepal is a country, which is dominated by villages.

Gotikhel, has multidimensional prospects on developing tourism. There are no macro and micro level studies made so far related to tourism in this virgin land. My research will be totally devoted to study the problem, prospects and issues related to village tourism in Gotikhel village of Lalitpur. The study will also be an attempt to access the status of rural culture and its influence on tourism.

1.3 Objective of the Study

- The general objective of this research is:
 -) To study the status of village tourism.

- The specific objectives of the study are:
 -) To study the socio-economic impact of tourism among the local people
 -) To examine the problems of village tourism
 -) To make awareness regarding tourism among the local people

1.3 Rational of the Study

Tourism is a major socio-economic force. For sustainable village tourism development, demand for tourism product must be met in a sustainable way. If supply exceeds demands, the resource use in tourism cannot be rewarded. The resource invested in the sector can only be rewarded when demands for the product are consistent and can be insured in the future too. There can be plethora of research works conducted related to village tourism at macro level. However, still there is scarcity of micro level study of rural tourism. My research based on micro level of problems and issues related to village tourism at Gotikhel village, will be an attempt to fill this gap. Similarly, the research would be a valuable document for others who will conduct research on village tourism in the days to come. There is no denying the fact that the findings of research will facilitate both local and central level policy makers to organize programmer in a sustainable manner. Hence, this research document will also be an important input for the stakeholders as well.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to Gotikhel of lalitpur district and hence do not signifies all the villages of Nepal due to diversified geographical status. The village tourism in Terai may be different from that of hilly region. The concentration of research to small area is one of the limitations in itself but it can be a source of study to eco-tourism in Nepal. The financial constraints do limits the sampling size of the research. Likewise, language may have been another limitation as some of the community's individual only spoke one language other than Nepali.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The whole study of the research has been divided into different chapters, including appendix and annexes.

- The first chapter is the introductory part which contains historical as well as modern development and background of the developing village tourism, statement of the problem, objective, limitation of study and frame work of the village tourism have been presented in this chapter.
- The second chapter is associated with review of the literature on village tourism as well as other books and articles are brought for fulfill the research work.
- The third chapter is mainly concentrated with the research methodology, being an essential tools and techniques for the completion of research work.
- The fourth and fifth chapter is associated on data analysis and defined the real situation developing village tourism in Gotikhel of Lalitpur District, Especially with Nepalese village tourism.
- And the last chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendation that are significance for the justification of research work.

CHAPTER- II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is basically based on the available reports, books, journals, workshop proceeding and studies on tourism and village tourism program and institutions undertaken nationally and globally. Literature review is an integral part of a research undertaking to enrich the knowledge. Therefore, the literature review of the study has been organized into conceptualizing tourism and tourists, sustainable tourism, Eco tourism, emergence of sustainable tourism, sustainable tourism development, principle of sustainable community-based tourism, pro-poor tourism, why focus tourism of poverty, an overview of PPT strategies, impacts of tourism on poor, key factors, lessons on good practice emergence and tourism in the tenth plan.

2.1 Tourism and Tourist

The word '*tourism*', derived from French. Tourism is a socio -economic phenomenon that compromises the activities and experiences of tourists away from their home environment. Swiss professors Hunziker and Krafts define tourism as the totality of relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not concerned with a remunerated activity.

As a service industry, tourism is operated by travel and tour operators and host destinations. However, it is not easy to define tourism as an industry. This is because tourism has very broad nature. It contains many other trades and industries such as the aviation sector, accommodation, rail, cruise and food service industries.

Similarly, a tourist is a person, who travels to a place away from his/her home and stays there at least 24 hours for leisure, holiday, recreation, etc. According to WTO," a person becomes a tourist if he/she stays at a place or country other than his own place of stay for a minimum of one night for leisure, recreation, holiday, medical treatment, study and business, and family mission of meeting". In this regard, sustainable tourism entails certain principles in which lowest possible consumption of non-redeemable resources is also a key among other principles.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. "Tourism is the totality of the relationship arising from the travel and stay. Of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity" - Swiss Professor - Humtike Kraft. Tourism has been defined by different authors and concerned organizations and yet there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. The Austrian Economist Sir Von Schullard (1910) has given the first definition of tourism. "Sum total of operation, mainly of economic nature, which is directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region".

Growth of Nepalese tourism has started since its door has opened in 1950. His Majesty's government of Nepal has shown some efforts by issuing different tourism act in suitable time. The tourism master plan (1972) has also provided guidelines for tourism development in Nepal. The plan has shown the potentiality of site seeing tourism. Various scholars have defined rural tourism, in different ways. Niraula :2003 "A Rural Tourism Product is anything that can be offered to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption. It includes physical object services, venalities places and ideas too". Dr. Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga - The father of Village tourism in Nepal 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 adults authorities positively within its balance of social and environmental function and strengthen the village and village economy. Furthermore, he says, "village tourism is planned industry whose dimension is very broad. Benefits are shared by all in the equitable distributive pattern those who live in that touristic regions are considered participants in the tourism activities". Village tourism has emerged in against of urban specialty tourism. In the past, tourism has provided its benefit only to the limited people of urban area. The country like Nepal, is dominated by villagers, can't easily turn into the developing country by the lack of village tourism development. The concept of village tourism is developed by Government of Nepal which focuses village tourism development through its different programs and policies. Nepal has so many villages, which has high potentiality of village tourism.

Some of the villages have already taken as model village for tourism development like Ghalegoan, in Lamjung and Bandipur in Tanahun.

Village tourism development is a development of socio-economic development as well as environmental sustainability. "The increasing number of tourists and low spending behavior is a matter of concern for the environmentalist" – Arya, Ramesh C. (NEFAS - 1998: 86). Mr. D.P. Dhakal has commented Arya's version "A cost of tourist is low spending and Mr. Arya is right that they are fewer environments friendly". The impact of village tourism can be negative or positive. In the negative side, it may impact negative of our tradition the culture, norms and values and damage the natural resources of the region. It may also rearrange the social stratification, put additional pressure on local people, change their rhythm of life, and threaten their privacy result in authentic presentation of local customs and tradition adapted to tourist wishes. On the positive side, village tourism encourages better use of available resources like land , labor, capital, natural and cultural attraction bring about the socio-economic change, contributes to the heritage protection and the conservation of the rural environment, provides more outward interaction for local people and increase their change to learn about their culture. Therefore, sustainability in socio-cultural terminology is highly vulnerable. The natural and man -made beauty and wildlife reservation are the major attraction for the tourist. Because of this, their flow, duration of stay, types of visit and their expenditure behavior are the impact of tourism, which generate the income and employment to the Nepali villages. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has put some efforts for the development and promotion of tourism in the periodic plans since start.

2.2 Eco-Tourism

Eco-tourism is a relatively new idea that has dramatically captured the attention of many people from a variety of backgrounds. It seems to be a catch-all word that has different meaning to different persons. To some it means ecologically sound tourism; to others it is synonymous with nature tourism, alternative, appropriate, responsible ethical, green environmentally friendly or sustainable tourism. Despite the continued debate about exactly what eco-tourism entails, it seems that most agree that eco-tourism must be a force for sustaining natural resource. Eco-tourism is nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development efforts.

Eco tourism is in its infancy in Nepal, yet it has certainly become a buzzword in a short period of time. There is a general lack of understanding, in both the local media and tourism industry, of that constitutes an ecotourism experience, what an ecotourism venture/initiative entails, and what the underlying rationale for eco-tourism is? Eco-tourism is a specialized, niche market that has evolved with the diversification of the tourism industry into 'alternative or 'special interest' forms of tourism, including nature and adventure tourism. "Eco-tourism is distinguished from other forms of educational or nature based tourism by a high degree of environmental and ecological education, delivered the field by qualified interpreters. Eco-tourism contains a significant portion of human wilderness interaction that, coupled with the education provided, tend to transform tourists into strong advocates for environmental protection. Eco- tourism practice minimizes the environmental and cultural impacts of visitors, ensures that financial benefits flow to host communities and places a special emphasis on financial contribution to conservation efforts".(Allen, K., 1993). 'South Australian market review', in down to earth planning of and Out-Of –The-Ordinary Industry, paper presented at the South Australian Eco-tourism Forum, August 19-20, Adelaide)

2.2.1 Eco-Tourism Management Issues

It is important to note that eco-tourism can be, but is not automatically, a form of sustainable tourism. To achieve sustainable eco-tourism involves balancing economic, environmental and social goals within an ethical framework of values and principles. Eco-tourism markets are expanding faster than any other tourism market segment. Ironically, this rapid expansion threatens the sustainability of eco-tourism and the extent to which it can contribute to sustainable development. Eco tourism is inherently limited in the extent to which it can developed and promoted, given that it cannot support large numbers without setting in train a process of succession and change, which destroys the reason for its existence. Hence, central to a sustainable eco-tourism industry are controls, restrictions and limits, codes of ethics and conduct. Consequently, questions of equity are certain to arise.

A big difficulty for Nepal and other countries wishing to embrace eco-tourism is the idea that in order to achieve sustainable eco-tourism industry planners/managers/policy makers must impose limits. How difficult is it to impose restrictions on the number of

visitors to an area... when there is the lure of expansion, as people queue up at the gate? In addition, in a country with a huge domestic population ... the concept of limiting numbers appears almost ludicrous and is certainly controversial. It is natural that there will be concern about equity and elitism, especially if fees or changes are means to limit numbers. The management tools of 'limits of acceptable change' and carrying capacity are very important however their application is far from easy, being limited by the extensive gap in knowledge of ecological systems, and the lack of universally accepted indicators of carrying capacity.

To compound the problems inherent in establishing carrying capacities is the lack of understanding and awareness of the concept as applied to tourism. Carrying capacity has four branches: physical, biological, psychological and social. All are related to the number of visitors/tourists to a site or area.

-) Physical is the actual number of visitors a site can hold;
-) Biological is the point at which environmental degradation occurs to the extent that it is irreversible or unacceptable;
-) Psychological is the point at which the tourists feel the quality of their experience is damaged by the number of other tourists and/or their behaviors, and
-) Social is the level at which the local inhabitants of the site (possibly the tourist attraction themselves) feel disrupted, intruded upon etc.

Thus, carrying capacities include qualitative as well as quantitative aspects, and consequently there is no 'correct' figure for an area. It is obvious there is a need to research the carrying capacities of particular sites on which to base management decisions, and the target audience/market needs to be carefully considered. Eco-tourism does not cater for all and any type of tourist.

Eco-tourism faces considerable challenges, not least is the challenge to keep foremost a supply-oriented management perspective. The tourism industries has traditionally catered to market demand, attempting to foster, maintain and expand the market, rather than focusing on maintaining the product or 'attractions' often occurs in order to keep the tourists coming, resulting in a tourist experience more and more divorced from the original attraction (Bulter 1993:38).

The challenge of eco-tourism is to avoid this process and focus on maintaining the product/experience. Growth can only go so far and not nearly as far as with other forms of tourism given the dominance of ecosystem and ecological considerations.

2.3 An Overview of Pro Poor Tourism Strategies: What, Who, How?

A wide range of actions is needed to increase benefits to the poor from tourism. These go well beyond simply promoting community tourism, although work at the grass-roots level to develop enterprises and local capacity is one key component. Efforts are also needed on marketing, employment opportunities, linkages with the established private sector, policy and regulation, and participation in decision-making. This involves working across levels and stakeholders. The focus and scale of PPT intervention vary enormously: from one private enterprise seeking to expand economic opportunities for poor neighbors, to a national program enhancing participation by the poor at all levels. Strategies can be broadly grouped into three types: expanding economic benefits for the poor, addressing non-economic impacts, and developing pro-poor policies/process/partnerships.

2.3.1 Impacts on the Poor

Emerging-through limited – indicates of the impacts of the current PPT initiatives suggest that for the poor, where it happens, PPT interventions are invaluable. A few are lifted out of income-poverty while many more earn critical gap-filling income. More still are affected by non-financial livelihood benefits. These are very significant though highly varied; they include improved access to information and infrastructure, pride and cultural reinforcement. While some initiatives are yet to deliver on the ground, there are a few that affect hundreds directly and thousand indirectly.

2.3.2 Key Factors of Tourism

Several critical factors constrain or facilitate progress in PPT, and need to be addressed. These are:

-) Access of the poor to market (physical location, economic elites, social constraints on poor products);

-) Commercial viability (product quality and price, marketing, strength of the broader destination);
-) Policy framework (land tenure, regulatory context, planning process, government attitude and capacity);
-) Implementation challenges in the local context (filling the skill gap, managing costs and expectation, maximizing collaboration across stakeholders).

2.3.3 Lessons on Good Practice Emerge

PPT is relatively untried and untested and there is no blueprint. Nevertheless, several case studies reveal a number of common lessons.

-) PPT requires a diversity of actions, from micro to macro level, including product development, marketing, planning, policy and investment. It goes well beyond community tourism.
-) A driving force for PPT is useful, but other stakeholders, with broader mandates, are critical. PPT can be incorporated into tourism development strategies of government or business (with or without explicit).

2.4 Tourism in Planning

There is no denying the fact that gradual growth in the living standards and upliftment of rural lives and poverty alleviation in the country can only be possible through systematic development of tourism all over the country. The tenth plan has envisaged tourism as a vehicle to reduce poverty. Following objectives are incorporated in the plan with regards to tourism (NPC, 2002):

1. The prime objective of the tenth plan is to develop sustainable community-based tourism in the nation.
2. Another major objective of the plan is to establish Nepal as the pilgrimage shrine for Hindus and Buddhists all over the world.
3. The next objective of the plan is to promote pro-women and pro-environment tourism development in the nation.

4. The immediate objective of the plan is to develop Nepal as the eco-tourism destination with the help of ADB
5. The other objective of the plan is to renovate and conserve archeological sites and vulnerable historical places.
6. Promotion of new destination and exchange of information worldwide through proper channel is another immediate objective of the tenth plan.
7. Producing capable manpower to work abroad and within the nation for hospitality business is another immediate objective of the tenth plan.
8. Development of regional tourism and religious tourism in the country is another objective of the plan.

During the plan period, the tourism industry was severely affected due to the internal security problems, hijack Indian Airlines from Nepal, and the threat of international terrorism. With this, the tourism sector could not reap the benefit of the success of the Visit Nepal Year 1998. The number of tourist arrival declined in the later years of the plan reaching 365,477 numbers in the final year, with foreign exchange earnings of US\$ 140.3 million as against the estimated target of 441.6 million. The average length of stay of tourist reached 10.5 days by the final year of the plan as against the target of 13 days. The Air services also faced several obstacles during the period. The number of airplanes of government owned Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC) declined during the period. The services of NAC deteriorated as it faced financial crisis. The international airlines companies also curtailed their services, which reduced the availability of seats. The Ninth Plan had also targeted to alleviate poverty through the growth of rural tourism and eco-tourism (NPC, 2002).

Tourism industry is the largest smokeless industry in the world and it is rapidly growing industry in the world. Therefore, the field of tourism is being wider not only in the developed countries but also in underdeveloped countries like Nepal. In 1980 Manila declaration (WTO, 1980), described tourism as being in essence, a massive interaction of people, demanding a wide range of services, facilities and inputs which generates opportunity and challenges to destinations.

Healthy and varied natural and socio-cultural environment are the basic resources of tourism. The areas outstanding natural beauty (national parks, hills and mountains,

cliffs, wildlife, climate etc.) and living socio-cultural heritage (historical remains, sacred cave, delightful village, and life world etc.) are the most preferred and successful environment benefits from tourism and, of course, tourism benefits from environment. (Davidsom,1989). The environmental impacts of tourism are related mostly to the number of tourists, their behaviors and the resiliency or fragility of natural and cultural environment. Negative environmental impacts are commonly noted in that tourist area, which is tied with large number of tourist, flows. in the light of natural environment “negative environmental impacts linked with tourism and commonly noted worldwide, include litter and vandalism, trial erosion, habitat change, deforestation, water pollution, poaching, loss of endangered plant and animal species and resources depletion (Zuric, 1992).

Tourism is one of the important contributors to economics and a social development of any country. Dhungel (1981) made attempt to analyze the trend, structure and composition of tourist arrival, to estimate the interdependence of the sector with some of the sectors economy, to estimate the leakages within the sectors in terms of import, to estimate the impact of the sectors on employment, income and output of the economy in Nepal. This study has been carried out on the basis of both demands as well as supply frame work. The main findings stated in this study were:

- Politico-economic crisis in the country as in the region has been found affecting the number of visiting tourists.
- Country wise concentration of international tourists has been found to be decreasing.
- Seasonality factor has been found most prominent in Nepalese tourism
- Expenditure on food item has found inelastic whereas that of travel elastic.
- Weighted GDP of tourist originating is found elastic and significant
- And direct, indirect and induced effects of the tourism sectors on value added have been found relatively larger than those of the non-tourism sectors.

Tourism is sensitive to world economic and political conditions. It can occur on a large scale where the great majority of the people enjoy some prosperity and peace. Tourism and holiday making on global as well as national scale is a manifestation of

prosperity and peace. As a great number of people in many countries have higher living standard, they can afford to set aside some portion of their income for holidays and recreation. They present day exodus especially in relation to international tourists is essentially a post second world war phenomenon. they period between two wars can be associated with the great movement of people for the purpose of tourism as a result of development of various modes of transport especially the motorcar and airplane.

Tourism can increase opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to help reduce rural out-migration to urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also, tourism related skills gained by the urban poor can be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process (NTB, 2003). Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing income (foreign exchange earnings and taxation), additional fund can be diverted to poverty reduction programs. The following are listed as inherent characteristics of tourism (WTO, 2002) that mark it as an industry that contributes to the welfare of the poor.

- Tourism is consumed at the point of production increasing opportunities for individual and micro-enterprises to sell additional products or services.
- The restriction of access to international markets faced by traditional sectors in developing countries is not applicable to tourism.
- Tourism depends not only on financial, productive and human capital but also largely on natural and cultural capital which are often assets possessed by the poor.
- Tourism is labor-intensive providing poor, who have large labor reserves, with opportunities.
- Tourism thrives on diversity, drawing from a large resource base, which increase scope for wider participation.
- Tourism provides important opportunities for women to find employment.

- Tourism directly responds to poverty reduction objectives since it unlocks opportunities for pro-poor economy growth by providing formal and informal employment.
- Creates profit and collective income from locally owned enterprises.
- Facilitates social development by increasing access to infrastructure, providing local people with opportunity to access tourism infrastructure.
- Helps increase participation of local communities in decision making as tourism products are often owned by the poor.
- Reduces vulnerability by helping to diversity income opportunities.
- As natural and human environment are the lifelines of tourism development, it promotes environmental protection.

2.5 The Tourism Perspectives

In the world, ‘travel’ is old as mankind and by nature human beings are found of traveling. Human travel has started since nomadic times when they traveled and migrated for food and shelter due to natural compulsions (Tewari, 1994:1). The true consciousness and the anxieties of human nature encouraged traveling for the new findings. Thus “the origin of tourist industry can be traced to the earliest period of human habitation on the globe. Of course, there exists a difference between modern traveling and traveling during the early period. But with the advent of civilization and change in the human outlook, the meaning of traveling has been shifted from the necessity to the desire of taking marvelous adventures” (Rangit, 1976:17).

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, who 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, 1994:1). Later, the advent of modern means of the transport and communication has uplifted tourism by facilitating and encouraging traveling. This developed from 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, 1992:43). Tourism grew 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 glob, 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 though its various linkage effects (since 1975). In concise form we can say that travel is rooted in the ancient pass but tourism is a recent phenomenon of modern origin (Tewari, 1994:14)

Tourism has been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organizations and, at, there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. Herma Von Schullart (1910), the Austrian economist gave the first definition of the tourism. He defined tourism as the "sum total of operations, mainly of economics, nature which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain city or region.

In 1993 the United Nations statistical commission adopted Rome definition of tourism in revised form prepared by World Tourism Organizations (WTO) as follow up to the OTTAWA international conference on tourism statistics, jointly organized by WTO has developed a schematic break down of all travelers. A traveler is defined as "any person on trip between two or more countries or two or more localities within is/or country of usual residence" (WTO, framework for the collection and publication of tourism statistics, Madrid). WTO has defined 'Tourist' in precise term as "any person who travels to a country to 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" (WHO, 1996:24).

Thus, tourism comprises “the activities of person traveling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose” (WTO, Recommendation on tourism statistics)

According to Webster new international dictionary, 1975, Tourism is “traveling for recreation” similarly the term tourism was defined as the sum total of operation, mainly of economy, nature which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region. The function of tourism is to import currency from foreign resources into country. Its impact is what tourist expenditure can do the hotelkeepers.

Thomas Cook, developed the first concept of modern tourism, father of travel 1841 started tourism while, as the first steamship was invented 1830 (ETEVT, 1997). He is respected as the father of modern tourism the industrial revolution and mechanism increased the wealth and surplus time and developed the attitude of outgoing because of which such tourism became organized and established institution.

According to the Swish professor Huziker and Crafts “tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity” (Bhatia 1995:34)

2.6 Global Perspectives on Tourism

Tourism as emerged as an industry which, according to the WTO, in 1991 generated approximately 74 million jobs in its directs and services oriented industries, such as airlines, hotels, travel services and publications (Eadington and Smith:94)

The world Trade organization predicts that international tourism by the years 2000 and 2010 will involve 702 million and 1108 million visitors respectively. This tourism will have significant economic and environmental implications worldwide (Nepal, 1997).

Madrid (1999) international tourist arrival grew by a solid 2.4 percent worldwide in 1998, despite fallout from Asia’s economic crises, which depressed travel throughout the Pacific Rim countries.

According to preliminary results released by the World Tourism Organization 625 million tourists visited foreign countries in 1998. Receipts from international tourism, excluding airfares, increased two percent to US\$ 444.7 billion.

Arrivals to South Asia grew by 5 percent—twice the world average—to reach 5 million tourists, while receipts increased 2.8 percent to US\$ 4.4 billion. India, which accounts for nearly half the regional total, managed to maintain a growth rate of one percent in arrivals by attracting increasing numbers of European tourists. Iran achieved significant tourism growth of 21 percent in terms of arrivals and 22 percent in earnings, although starting from a very low base. Sri Lanka also showed good tourism growth with an increase of just over 4 percent in arrivals and a jump of nearly 10 percent in tourism receipts. The Maldives has become an increasingly important destination in the South Asia Region with a strong increase in tourism of 10 percent last year. (Source: internet)

Nearly twenty years ago the American futurologist Herman Kahn, (1976) predicted that by the end of the century tourism would be one of the largest international industries in the world; it appears that he was correct. Already the international tourism and travel industry is 4 times as large as the international arms trade and twice as large as the trade in petroleum products. By 1990 tourism expenditure in the United States, including both domestic and overseas, was nearly twice as large as expenditure in all forms of education and was only surpassed by the health and medical service (Shrestha, 2009).

Rob Davidson and Robert Maitland (1997) have mentioned that 'from its early origins as an indulgence restricted to the rich and leisured classes, tourism has grown to become an inseparable part of modern life and an integral part of modern life and an integral part of social, cultural and economic activity in western Europe, as in other parts of the developed and developing world. The European Union 1995 Green Paper on tourism remarked that: 'More than a matter of habit or a heterogeneous set of economic activities, tourism has become, within less than a century, a determining factor in the life of millions of people, tourism changes with the improvement in living standards and result of it.' (Commission of the EC, 1995)

2.7 Nepalese Scenario

Nepal's economy is generating US\$ 170 million annually and attracting just fewer than half a million foreign visitors – 463646 in 2000 (MOCTCA 2001). Tourism provides direct and indirect employment for over 300,000 people is Nepal's major earner of foreign exchange dollars and represents 15% of total export earnings (Nepal Tourism Board, 2001). In this scenario, there is no doubt that expansion of tourism to villages will contribute more to the economic development for the country like Nepal.

Tourism plays an indeterminate role in Nepal's economy. It has become a pillar for economic development in recent years. According to a study of World Tourism Organization, one incoming tourist in a particular country provides direct and indirect employment to nine persons. The tourism sector accounts 19 percent of foreign currency earnings. On top on this, the sector pays for more than 33% of total revenue to the government. Economic survey (2003/2004) has evaluate overall present situation of tourism in following manner.

- The number of tourists visiting Nepal, from mid-December 2001 to mid-December 2002 declined by 23.7 percent. The number of tourists visiting Nepal from mid December 2002 to mid-December 2003, however increased by 21.5 percent. Average duration of stay per tourist has also increased from 7.92 to 9.5 days during review period.
- In terms of purpose of visit, most tourists came for recreation, trekking and mountaineering. In period of mid December 2002 and mid December 2003, 40.0 percent of the tourist arrival was for recreation, 21.5 percent trekking and mountaineering, 6.2 percent for miscellaneous purpose
- In terms of origin, it is estimated that 31.0 percent came from Western Europe, 7.7 percent from North America, 3.1 percent from Australia and the Pacific, 1.9 percent from Eastern Europe, 1.0 percent from Central and South America, and 0.4 percent from Africa during the period between mid-December 2002 and mid-December 2003. Tourist from Asia shared 54.0 percent including 24.0 percent from India alone.
- There are a total of 108 Star category hotels in the Capital, 4 of them added during mid-December, 2002 through mid-December 2003, Non-

star hotels totaled 858 including 19 added during this period. Number of beds in the Star-level hotels increased by 2.4 percent and by 1.5 percent in non-star hotels. The total numbers of beds in the star and non-star level hotels has reached 10,535 beds and 27,735 beds respectively. There was 2.4 percent increase in the number of hotels and the number of beds increased by 1.7 percent during the review period.

- Nepal Academy for Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) are engaged in production of skilled manpower needed for tourism promotion. Academy conducts training in tourism business operation to encourage rural people to invest in such a ventures for the promotion of rural tourism. NATHAM is also producing skilled manpower required by the urban-based tourism industry. Accordingly, around 800 persons were trained in 2002/2003. Around 1200 persons have already received training from this academy in the first eight months of 2003/2004

2.7.1 Village Tourism in Nepal

Rural tourism isn't a new concept. The rural tourism of the 1970 's, 1980' s, 1990' s, and 2000, is however different in several ways, while on pondering over rural, it has been argued that the concept is connected with low population densities and open space, and with small scale settlements, generally of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where farming, forestry and natural areas dominate land use.

A rural tourism product is anything that can be offered to a tourist for attention, acquisition or consumption; it includes physical objects, services, personalities, place and ideas too (Niraula, 2003).

Dr Surendra Bhakta Pradhananga who is recognized as 'Father of village Tourism' and Discoverer of Scientific Tourism has defined village tourism as 'Village tourism is a grass root level of tourism designated t 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 dimensions are very broad. All in an equitable distributive pattern shares benefits; those who live in tourism in which the villagers are not left as creatures but always graded as superior beings of their own circumstances”

According to Nandit Jain, the concept of village-based tourism needs to be focused on the few things as given below:

- Transits trekking route-scenery, comfortable
- Reasons of stay: any special functions or specialty
- New products: which the tourists don't get it anywhere and
- Extra demands of tourists

The objective of ‘village tourism’ despite often ambiguous is to attract tourists to natural areas and use to revenues for local conservation and economic development activities. (Tourism Development Management Committee)

- The tourist village family, who pays respect and love to visitors, is a peculiarity to village Tourism.
- Village tourism leads to dynamism to 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.
- Tourism affects the village society and socio-economy patterns of the people. Tourists influence food habit, family structure, religion language and psychology of the people.
- Tourism helps to keep local craft industries alive and saves the traditional weaving and woodcarving. It generated employment and income in several sectors of economy as well as development of infrastructure and a number of industries. Tourism paves the way to total development of villages through generation of job opportunities and income.
- Tourism development is not an isolated task. It is interdisciplinary work concerning different sect oral activities.

- Tourism is a goose that lays golden eggs. The golden eggs are the reward earned from tourism promotion.

Village tourism as a phenomenon is concerned with river, sun, environment, rural society and household. It represents conservation, lifestyle, experience adventure and above all the nature and adventure oriented benefit to the local people. The objectives of village tourism include helping tourists to plan a trip, choose a tour and minimize ecological impact. The village tourist should be considered as a responsible traveler. Village tourism guidelines are generally targeted at village tourists who generally would go to natural areas, parks and protected areas. Basically, village tourism plans focused on the target group of tourists intending to participate in programs that provide local benefit.

Rastriya Samachar Samiti indicates that 'starting from Ghandruk followed by Sirubari and Ghalegaun, the wave of rural tourism has gradually begun to spread across the country. Development of natural, cultural and social heritage to promote tourism can be found in almost every village. About 60 percent of tourists visiting Nepal would like to go to rural areas. If tourist-visiting areas like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Lumbini can be taken to various villages, their stay will be prolonged. But this needs widespread participation by people.

The village with rural culture and lifestyle and delightful natural scenery all around, is moving towards modernity with cemented modern buildings coming up and people gradually adapting to modern lifestyle. With the gradual influx of tourists, there have been big changes in the economic and social status of people of Ghandruk.

Raman Grandson (2003), 'Sirubari Village' the first model tourism village, was initiated by Nepal Village Resorts (P) Ltd. in 1997. It was the first step towards introducing community based village tourism in Nepal. Through the concept of village tourism, Nepal Village Resorts is trying to give a rare chance to experiencing and learning the indigenous culture and tradition by staying there as one of the members of the community. People here have more employment opportunities now and there is less danger of losing the culture. It is also in the interest of the resort to make the local people and community a direct beneficiary of economic gains out of tourism. That is why the resort has introduced the concept of community-based

village tourism, which entails that every community should get benefits from tourism, which can in turn be used, for the development of the place.

Nepal Traveller Trade Reporter (2003) Ghale Gaun is located in the Western Development region of Nepal. A fresh tourism spot, the place is on its way towards becoming community-based village tourism, after Sirubari and Ghandruk. It boasts of a rich cultural heritage. According to Dwarika Das, an expert in tourism informs that community should realize the importance for domestic tourism. The village should be a model for domestic tourism rather than European-based tourism. He also says that the feeling of becoming a tourist is not there among the Nepalese people. He further says that Nepalese should follow certain norms and ethics of tourism like friendly behavior, and learn to enjoy at one's own comforts and not at the others. He also thinks that entrepreneurs should also support and promote this concept by targeting the domestic tourists as well instead of concentrating only on foreign tourists.

The prospect of developing tourism in village is really good. However, we still need to spread awareness among the local people about conservation of natural resources and its gain to tourism. In addition, without the development of basic facilities and promotion of domestic tourism, the village will be far from seeing tourism flourish in the region.

2.8 Theoretical Review

Eco tourism respects the host culture and the environment of the host area, the traditional way of life and economy, and the leadership and political patterns. Ecotourism is "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people." Sometimes it is defined as a sub-category of sustainable tourism or a segment of the larger nature tourism market. It includes an interpretation/learning experience, is delivered to small groups by small-scale businesses, and stresses local ownership, particularly for rural people.

While nature-based tourism is just travel to natural places, eco-tourism provides local benefits - environmentally, culturally and economically. A nature-based tourist may just go bird watching; an eco-tourist goes bird watching with a local guide, stays in a locally operated eco-lodge and contributes to the local economy. Sustainable Tourism

embraces all segments of the industry with guidelines and criteria that seek to reduce environmental impacts, particularly the use of non-renewable resources, using measurable benchmarks, and to improve tourism's contribution to sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Sustainable Ecotourism thus focus on to achieve following major indicators

- Minimizes environmental impacts using benchmarks
- Improves contribution to local sustainable development
- Requires lowest possible consumption of non-renewable resources
- Sustains the well-being of local people
- Stresses local ownership
- Supports efforts to conserve the environment
- Contributes to biodiversity

Our goal is to enable people to enjoy and learn about the natural, historical and cultural characteristics of unique environments while preserving the integrity of those sites and stimulating the economic development opportunities in local communities.

The general objectives of the study focus on the sustainable eco-tourism development in Bandipur, which covers a broad area of activities, which includes eco-tourism, community based tourism, or village or rural tourism.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Tourism



1. Economic Impact	2. Scio-cultural Impact	3. Environmental Impact
Economic Gain by: Marketing of Local products Entrepreneurship Development Reduce Migration Increase income level Job opportunities	Preserves Socio cultural values by: Promoting Local culture and customs Harmonize relationship among community and tourist Develops awareness of village tourism	Waste Management Promoting Local food Promote alternative energy Increase living standard
	Leads to overall development	



Reduces rural poverty

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about the preparation of the field work for this study justification of the utilization of instrument in the field together with the description, the way of presentation and the analysis of the received information and data.

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

Gotikhel of Lalitpur district has been selected for my study site for the completion of my research work. It is situated to the south of Lalitpur at an altitude of 4,400 feet from sea level. Gotikhel is rich in natural beauty, scenic view of mountains, cultural diversity and much more. No doubt, it has high potentiality of tourism but due the scarcity infrastructural development, this region has not yield what it has to. There some research are conducted about village and many more but until the date, no any micro research work for tourism has been done so far in this region and my study will have a great significance. Furthermore, this research will be and important basis for future researchers on village tourism in this region. It is estimated that research will have positive influence and provide input for formulating the plans and implementing programs both at district and local level as well.

The selection of the study area is one of the critical issues while undertaking a research work. Considering the common base in site selection Gotikhel village is selected to cover the reflection of the maximum area of Lalitpur district as a place of attraction for the village tourism in the field of ecotourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, agro-tourism and religious tourism.

- Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem.
- Before this study there are no any studies in this subject which shows actual situation of possibilities of village tourism.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is based on descriptive and exploratory. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation and records of the study area. It is exploratory in the sense that analysis is focused on exploratory as the information derived from the study was focused for analyzing the tourism development activities for the prospects of rural tourism in Gotikhel village of Lalitpur district.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the purpose of study. Therefore:

- Primary data are based on survey, observation, questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and case study.
- Both published and unpublished documents, books and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data.

However secondary data will be derived or collected from different authorized sources that are given below.

- Gotikhel VDC profile
- Lalitpur DDC profile
- CBS report
- Newspaper, magazine
- Internet search

3.4 Sampling Procedure

-) The selected area of the Gotikhel village was the universe of the study.
-) The village tourism from overall perspective so, randomly selected from above mentioned village. Moreover, due attention was paid for sample size.
-) Fifty households of respondents were selected for the study until in simple random basis.

-) Focus group discussion was held on entrepreneurs of small hotels and in local restaurant.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

For the collection of primary data, the following techniques were adopted.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey was conducted and interview has been taken. A structured questionnaire was designed for research interview. Both open and closed ended questions were included in the research interview questionnaire. Closed ended questions gave the quantitative information. The open ended questions provided in depth information about objectives of the study.

3.5.2 Observation

At the time of collecting information emphasis was given to Participant observation method. The researcher was involved in close observation on the activities of the study site. The observation technique has been used for observing village tourism possibilities.

3.5.3 Interview

Semi-structures, structures and key informant interview was conducted whenever necessary depending upon the situation. Interview was conducted to get information about the village tourism and its possibilities.

3.5.4 Interview with Key Informants

Some knowledgeable persons such as local entrepreneurship, local people, elderly persons, their thinking about this, and its possibilities of village tourism, community based representative, teachers, government officer and local leaders were selected as key informants to carryout research.

3.6 Procedure of Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data were edited, coded, classified and tabulated for data organization. The quantitative data have been presented in tabular form and suitable statistical tools like percentage, ratio, etc. has been adopted for data analysis. Pie- chart, bar diagram has been presented to make figure attractive. The quantitative data have been interpreted and analyzed in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristics.

CHAPTER-IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction to Study Area

4.1.1 Lalitpur District

Lalitpur is in hilly region which occupies some of area in Kathmandu valley. It occupies 3.9% area of Bagmati zone. Lalitpur is located in the central region and it is also known as headquartering of Nepal. Beside the face of Lalitpur there is an area which really shows the picture of Nepal (underdevelopment, poor, uneducated and poor live wood) It is registered on 1961 AD (2018 BC) as district among 75 districts. The total covering area of lalitpur district is 385 sq. kilometers. The adjoining district of Lalitpur is Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kavre, and Makawonpur. The District has covered about 4, 68,132populations (CBS, 2011) among them 49.14% (230,050) are female population and 50.85%(238,082)are male population. Most of the inhabitants in Valley are Newar and in remaining are Brahmin and Tamang are there. (CBS, 2011).

4.1.2 Gotikhel Village at Glance

Gotikhel Village is lies south of Lalitpur District. This village is around 50 km away from Kathmandu. Gotikhel village is a sleepy settlement. Gotikhel is 4947 feet (Google earth) up from sea level. This village is very beautiful and land over here is cultivated. This village is also getting way of Mahabharat range. Total house hold of Gotikhel is 403 and total population is 1,855. Among them Female population are 968 and male population are 887. - CBS 2011. Nature lover and bird watcher can spend days exploring and discovering some exceptional species of wild life, tradition and un-touched by modernity. That's why Gotikhel Village is known as nature and culture discovery village. This 'off the beaten location' has endless trails leading to some ethnic tribes thus, offering excellent short hikes and mountain biking on the easy trails. The sacred and ancient temples and areas such as Baitarni Dham,(people says Baitarni dham is reference in Hindu Puran and it says that people can easily get rid from sin if they worship here.) Kaleshwor Mahadev,(In shree Swasthani Puran, it says that this is a holy place where lord Shiva's beloved Sati's body part is fallen)

Mahankal Temple and some old monasteries (In Manikhel Vdc near gotikhel) are located in this region and still needs to be discovered and unveil its mysterious past.

There are a number of excellent short and long hikes from a day to 3-4 days and its surrounding gives you opportunity and time to explore this quaint natural heaven.

4.1.3 Educational Background of the Study Area

Tourism has provided and enhanced educational opportunities in particular areas. Access to education is a basic right of all human beings. When, we talk about education status of Gotikhel, its satisfactory comparing with other villages of Nepal.

Table 4.1.1: Educational Status of Total Population of Gotikhel Village

S.N	Literacy Status	Male	%	Female	%
1	Literate	975	85.22%	889	79.02%
3	Illiterate	169	14.77%	236	20.97%

Source: Gotikhel Village Profile 2067 B.S

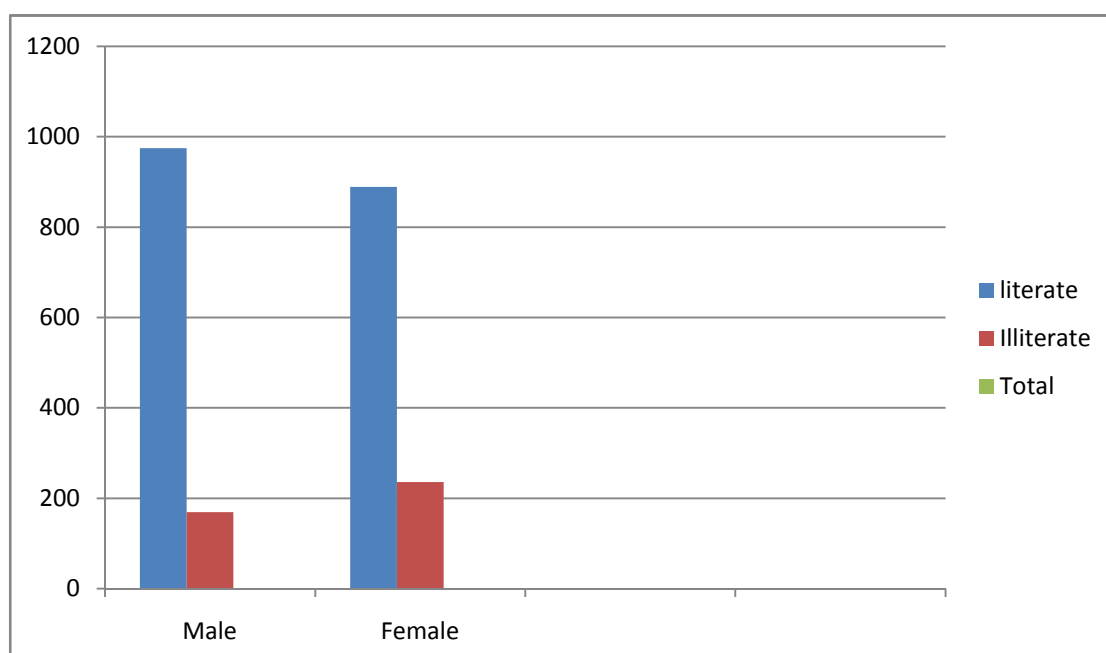


Figure 1: Educational Status of Total Population of Gotikhel Village

The table indicates that there are more educated people (82.15%) in Gotikhel than the peoples uneducated. Illiterate female are high (10.40%) than the males (7.44%) this indicates that there is male dominated in education. It also shows those males are more educated in the comparison of female.

4.1.4 Demographic Characteristics of the people

The total numbers of people that they stay in any certain territorial is place indicates demographic characteristics of that place. While looking the situation of this Municipality following data shows the information about it.

Table 4.1.2: Distribution of People and Number of Total Household.

Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total population	Percent
403	887	47.81%	968	52.18%	1,855	100%

Source: CBS 2011

From the above population we know that the people live in Gotikhel village is that there is more females than males in number and the total number of households is 403.

4.1.5 Religious Status of Gotikhel Village

Religion is one of the important social phenomena that shape the everyday life and influence daily experiences .religion is an influential social institution that plays a power role in the construction of in every society. Religion is an important social construction that determines and to great extent, legitimizes power relations identities and meaning that affect the role and status of men and women in society. Apart from that the highest number of Hindu are there in our country."Gotikhel Village Profile" Shows following data about religious people in Gotikhel village.

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of people's according to their religion.

S.N	Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Hindu	1477	65.09%
2	Buddha	783	34.50%
3	Jain	5	0.22%
4	Christian	4	0.17%
	Total	2269	100%

Source: Gotikhel Village Profile 2067 B.S.

According to the table Hindu are 1477 in number then respectively Buddhist are 783, Jain are 5 and Christian are 4 in number. From the above data we know that Nepal is a Hindu country so majority of the people follow Hindu religion. So in Gotikhel also majority of people follow Hindu as their main religion where there is Buddha is second religion and Jain and Christian are identify respectively.

4.1.6 Distribution of People on Caste and Ethnicity

Caste is the extreme form of social class in which mobility, up and down the status ladder, occupations, life changes, individuals rank and positions are ascribed on the basis of birth into particular caste group or ethnicity also influence the gender roles and status of men and women. Generally in high caste group women are in low status than men and ethnic groups women are better condition than women of high caste of caste groups.

Table 4.1.4: Distribution of Population According to their Caste/Ethnicity.

S.N.	Castes	Household	No.	Percentage
1	Brahamin	195	1046	46.09%
2	Tamang	155	782	34.46%
3	Chhetri	63	346	15.24%
4	Kami	7	27	1.18%
5	Ghale	4	20	0.81%
6	Newar	3	18	0.79%
7	Damai	4	15	0.66%
8	Pahri	2	15	0.66%
	Total	433	2269	100%

Source: Gotikhel Village Profile 2067 B.S.

According to the above table we know that in Gotikhel 46.09% are Brahamin, 34.46% are Tamang, 15.24% are Chhetri, 1.18% are Kami, 0.81% are Ghale, 0.79 are Newar, 0.66% are Damai, 0.66% are pahri cast are living. From the above table we know that Brahamin is the majority castes in Gotikhel, while Tamang is second and Chhetri is as the third and others are kami, Ghale, Newar, Damai, Pahari respectively.

4.2 Status of Tourism

The collected information was quantified by tabulating other qualities data was being arranged systematically. The data was processed by editing, classifying and tabulating. In this study descriptive as well as analytically method was used to analyze the data and information. The simple statistically tools and computer was also used. Necessary map and diagram were used whenever appropriate in the presentation.

4.2.1 Knowledge of Tourism among Respondents

To find out local's perception towards knowledge of tourism, 50 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. It has categories in the following way.

Table 4.2.1: Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge of Tourism.

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Travel from one place to another	20	40%
2	Tourist activities	23	46%
3	Travel for job from one place to another	5	10%
4	Do not know	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

According to them 40 percent were travel from one place to another, 46 percent has very sound knowledge of tourism activities they are like as a tourist activities, 10 percent has travel one place to another place for job perspective and 4% hasn't know about tourism and more people have seems knowledge of tourism.

4.2.2 Education Status of the Respondents

Educational status of the respondents has been divided into 7 categories, Illiterate are those who cannot read and write, literate are classified as the people who have been able to read and write through informal education system.

Table 4.2.2: Distribution of Respondents According to their Education Status

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	0	0%
2	Literate	9	18%
3	1-5 class	0	0%
4	6-10 class	1	2%
5	SLC	11	22%
6	10+2	15	30%
7	BA & above	14	28%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey

None of the respondents that were interviewed are illiterate. 18% percentages of the total respondents are literate who can read and write.

The above data shows that a lot of educated people are attracted to the tourism industry either in the capacity of business related to tourism or to the level that people occupy the information and knowledge about tourism.

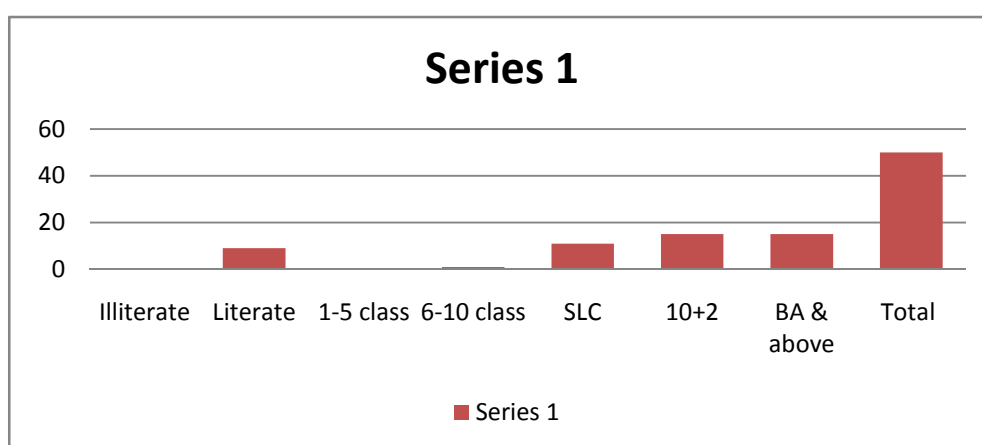


Figure 2: Educational Status of Respondents, Source: Field survey,

4.2.3 Expenditure nature of Respondents

Yearly expenditure status of the respondents has been divided into 5 categories they are Below Rs 18000, Rs. 18001 -Rs. 30000, Rs. 30001 -Rs. 45000, Rs. 45001 and above and Rs. 100000 respectively.

Table 4.2.3: Distribution of Respondents According to their Yearly Expenditure Nature.

S.N.	Category (Expenditure)	Number	Percentage
1	Below Rs. 18000	5	10%
2	Rs. 18001 -Rs. 30000	7	14%
3	Rs. 30001 -Rs. 45000	13	26%
4	Rs. 45001 and above	18	36%
5	Rs. 100000	7	14%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey,

In, Gotikhel the yearly expenditure nature is different. 10 percent people expenses below Rs. 18000, and maximum expenditure was Rs 100000 of 36% percent people. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they expend their satisfactory.

4.2.4 Saving Nature of Respondents

To find out local's perception towards Saving Nature, 50 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. Saving Nature has been categorized in to 5 elements. It has categories in the following way.

Table 4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents According to their Saving Nature

S.N.	Category (Saving)	Number	Percentage
1	Below Rs. 15000	4	8%
2	Rs. 15001 -Rs. 24000	11	22%
3	Rs. 24001 -Rs. 36000	9	18%
4	Rs. 36001 and above	20	40%
5	Rs. No saving	6	12%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

In Gotikhel, the saving nature is different. 8 percent people saving below Rs. 15000, and maximum saving was 36001 and above of 18 percent people saving within Rs. 24001 to Rs. 36000. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they saving their satisfactory.

4.2.5 Knowledge about Tourist

To find out local's perception towards knowledge of tourist, 50 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different.

Table 4.2.5: Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge of Tourist

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Traveller	12	24%
2	Foreigner	14	28%
3	Both	17	34%
4	others	7	14%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

According to them 24 percent were traveler, 28 percent were foreigner and 34 percent were both traveler and foreigner and rest 14 percent were others. It has categories in following way.

4.2.6 Attraction of the Location

Gotikhel is one of the unique places for village tourism. I asked questions what reason this place Gotikhel has possibilities for village tourism to 50 respondents and their response was as follow.

Table 4.2.6: Distribution of Respondent according to their view as an attraction place.

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Unique Culture	3	6%
2	Scenic Beauty	13	26%
3	Religious	24	48%
4	Lovely	7	14%
5	Other	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

According to the table 6 percent people said it has unique Culture, 13 percent people said Scenic Beauty, 48 percent people said Religious, 14 percent said lovely and rest 3 percent people said in others reason.

4.2.7 Motivated to enter in tourism

To find out local's perception towards motivation to enter in tourism, 50 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. Motivated to entered in tourism has been categorized in to 5 elements. It has categories in the following way.

Table 4.2.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Motivation to Enter Tourism

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Relative	14	28%
2	Neighbors	3	6%
3	NTB	2	4%
4	Self	14	28%
5	Other	17	34%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey

50 respondents were interview about how they became motivated to enter in to tourism among them 28 percent people said by relative, 6 percent by neighbors, 4

percent by NTB, 28 percent by self and rest by other source maximum 34 percent knew about tourism in Gotikhel Village.

4.2.8 Reason of Tourist Attraction

There are many reasons tourist attraction of Gotikhel Village. According to survey to 50 key informants of tourism occupation, 66 percent people said because of culture and religious, 4 percent said communication and hospitality, 20 percent people said natural beauty, 2 percent participant said cause of typical food and rest other said other reasons of tourist attraction.

Table 4.2.8: Distribution of Respondents According to Attraction in Tourism

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Culture and Religious	33	66%
2	Reception & Hospitality	2	4%
3	Natural	10	20%
4	Typical food	2	4%
5	Others	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey

4.2.9 Employment

The first and foremost economic impact of tourism is employment. It can employ all kind of manpower from skilled, semi-skilled; unskilled too. Gotikhel has introduced opportunities for women's advancement and empowerment because there is no need of additional preparation for tourist. They just cook food as their daily routine. Not only man even women also seem to be benefited from tourism in a large number. Even luggage carriers also seem to be benefited from visitors. The number of employment opportunities found Gotikhel generated from tourism. The primary employment generated by tourism in the area is from porters, guides. The secondary jobs generated by tourism include buildings, laborers for constructing houses, shopkeepers.

Table 4.2.9: Distribution of Respondents According to their Nature of Employment

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Employment	8	16%
2	Semi employment	12	24%
3	Alternative Employment	28	56%
4	Seasonal business	2	4%
5	Others	0	0%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey

According to interview of key respondent 16 percent people are employment from tourism business, 24 percent are semi employment, 56 percent felt alternative employment and 4 percent felt seasonal businesses.

4.2.10 Socio- Economic Impacts of Tourism in Gotikhel

When a place starts to promote tourism activities obviously social, economic and environment impacts would occur there. Similarly, the impacts of tourism on the environment impacts, society and economy of Gotikhel have not been felt yet which is mainly because of low volume of tourists. Development of tourism in Gotikhel has brought overall changes in socio-economic status of villagers. Tourism affects not only the way people live and work, but also how they think, dress and act. Only socially sound community can manage the development works. Number of impacts of tourism upon local society which were observed during the field survey has been described below.

4.2.10.1 Social Impacts

Tourism is not exclusively an economic phenomenon. It also involves social, cultural, and environment aspects. It has non-economic and intangible effects which provide ample to locals. Development of tourism industry in particularly remote area has brought number of changes in the lives of local people. Villagers have got opportunity to learn many things from tourists. Village tourism in Gotikhel touches many aspects of community life. This study is focus on social impact of tourism in Gotikhel.

4.2.10.2 Source of Taking Loan for Tourism Business

To find out the source of investment in tourism business, one major question was kept. “Have you get Loan from any bank or organization? Most people said that they don’t have source of income to investment in tourism business so they take loan from mainly three options: Co-operative, Bank, Money Lender and 40 percent tourism business people said that no need because it has also four options: Not needed, Process difficult, Not Available and most people said that Interest is very high. The proportion of tourist flow can increased largely in Gotikhel also in one side in another due to the global crisis the tourist flow is possibility to decreasing.

4.2.10.3 Impact of tourism in their Social Life

To find out the impact of tourism in their social life of locals, the major question was kept “How does tourism affected to your social life? The following table gives the details of these questions:

Table 4.2.10: Distribution of Respondents According to Impact of Tourism in their Social Life

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Increase soc. Status	24	48%
2	Increase soc. Friend ship	11	22%
3	Decrease Soc. Friendship	4	8%
4	No Affect	6	12%
5	Others	5	10%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey,

Out of 50 respondents, 48 percent respondents said increase social status, 12 percent respondent said no affect, 22 percent respondents said increase social friendship, 8 percent people said decrease social Friendship and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a very much good impact to raise their social status.

4.2.10.4 Impact of tourism in their Economic life

To find out the impact of tourism in their economic life of locals, the major question was kept “How does tourism affected to your economic life? The following table gives the details of these questions

Table 4.2.11: Impact of Tourism in their Economic Life

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Economic growth	25	50%
2	Decrease Economy	12	24%
3	As it is	10	20%
4	Others	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey,

Out of 50 respondents, 50 percent respondents said tourism increase economic growth, 24 percent respondent said tourism decrease economy, 20 percent respondents said tourism has no effect in economic life and rest of the people said others about.

It shows that Tourism business is a good impact to raise their economy growth. Many villagers told that they all are quite satisfied by its popularity although the contribution of tourism in their income is negligible because they are not fully depended on tourism.

4.2.10.5 People’s Involvement in Tourism

Tourism has become a major employment source as well as foreign exchange generator of Nepal. Tourism is a strong factor to change economic condition of people in particular destination. Tourism has changed the local people’s economic status within the short period of time. The economic impact of tourism is found particularly in the form of employment and income. Tourism development is pursued at the community level for three main economic reasons.

-) It is a source of income
-) Provides employment

) Helps to diversify the local economy

For local people, tourism has provided an unparalleled opportunity to improve standards of living and the quality of life, households are able to buy more food and better clothes, afford repairs to house.

Table 4.2.12: Distribution of Respondents According to their Involvement in Tourism Business

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Involve in tourism	35	70%
2	Not involve in tourism	15	30%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

Out of 50 respondents 70 percent respondents are involved in tourism business and 30 percent respondents are not involved. It shows that village tourism, if appropriately developed, can create more tourism related business activities.

4.2.11 Problem facing in Tourism in Gotikhel

People in Gotikhel know that tourism is a good source of income but it has also some obstacle for sustain this business.

Table 4.2.13: Distribution of Respondents According to Problem Facing in Tourism Business in Gotikhel.

S.N.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Lack of investment	5	10%
2	Low rate of tourist arrival	17	34%
3	Lack of Marketing	21	42%
4	Lack of awareness of tourism	3	6%
5	Others	4	8%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey

Out of 50 respondent 42 percent respondents said lack of marketing, 17 percent said low rate of tourist arrival in Gotikhel, 10 percent respondent said lack of investment

and 6 percent respondent said lack of awareness of tourism and rest 8 percent said others reason like conflicting situation, has difficulty to sustain the tourism business and create problem.

4.2.12 Access to Drinking Water, Toilet Facility

Safe drinking water is an important factor that determines health status of the rural households. Beside health benefits, availability of pipeline water also reduced time to collect water and the burden on women. In Gotikhel there is facility of taps in their home. They didn't have to go far for fetch water. And every alternate two or three household has community taps and they get easily water supply.

Toilet, drainage and garbage disposal are a regular part of daily life. The environment cannot be cleaned unless they are managed properly and systematically.

Today, nobody like living in dirty and polluted environment. Basically, tourists like to see a pollution free society with fresh and cool water and air. In Gotikhel it was found that everyone is conscious about the environment. Every toilet has a direct water supply. Both the toilet and the bathroom have been connected to a septic tank. The village is totally pollution free.

4.2.13 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure plays a vital role in promoting tourism. The development of tourism infrastructure in Gotikhel is rapidly increasing in present.

It is necessary to have an infrastructure in a place which could be beneficial for both the locals and the tourist. That includes the building and maintenance of trails, bridges, transportation facilities etc.

4.2.14 Tourism Development by Co-Operative

Co-operative easily make participant of local people in tourism. Such thinking of some local people diverted their mind towards established co-operative and develops their area as tourism area.

"Parbatiya prayatan Co-operative Ltd" has been established to development tourism in South lalitpur which is based on Gotikhel VDC.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Tourism has emerged as a major source of foreign exchange earnings and potential source of farm employment in Nepal. As our motherland is rich in cultural and natural resources Nepal can also take benefit by expanding village tourism in various places. Village tourism has many advantages is conventional forms as far as possible for integration if community development is concerned. It tends to prefer limited access, few facilities and an indigenous experience in a traditional setting. By developing, it all the villagers as well as the villagers would get maximum benefits throughout the country.

This study deals with socio-economic impacts of village tourism in Gotikhel. It is one of the model villages in Nepal. It is near by the capital city of Nepal. It is filled by cultural and natural resources. The village is small and compact with neat and clean trails. The present study was carried out in Gotikhel village with a view to find out the contribution of tourism in improving locals' life and condition of the village. In the field of visit of gotikhel it is found exclusively new feelings and experience. The major findings are summarized as follows:

- It was reported that, in the beginning Gotikhel was visited by Nepalese people who used to come to worship kaleshwor Mahadev. Slowly with the hard work of villagers these visit were converted into village tourism.
- People have good knowledge of tourism in Gotikhel village so here has a possibility of village tourism because they are very curious in doing this type of business.
- In, Gotikhel the yearly expenditure nature is different. 10 percent people expenses below Rs. 18000, and maximum expenditure was 45001 and above of 365 percent people. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they expend their satisfactory.

- In Gotikhel, the saving nature is different. 8 percent people saving below Rs. 15000, and maximum saving was 36001 and above of 17.5 percent people saving within Rs. 24001 to Rs. 36000. It shows that clearly if people have the good economic status, they saving their satisfactory.
- Local's perception towards knowledge of tourist, 50 respondents were interviewed and their perception was different. According to them 24 percent were traveler, 28 percent were foreigner and 34 percent were both traveler and foreigner and rest 14 percent were others. It has categories in following way.
- Gotikhel is one of the unique places for village tourism. I asked questions what reason this place Gotikhel has possibilities for village tourism to 50 respondents they 6 percent people said it has unique Culture, 13 percent people said Scenic Beauty, 48 percent people said Religious, 14 percent said lovely and rest 3 percent people said in others reason. .
- Motivated to enter in to tourism among them 28 percent people said by relative, 6 percent by neighbors, 4 percent by NTB, 28 percent by self and rest by other source maximum 34 percent knew about tourism in Gotikhel Village.
- There are many reasons tourist attraction of Gotikhel Village. According to survey to 50 key informants of tourism occupation, 66 percent people said because of culture and religious, 4 percent said communication and hospitability, 20 percent people said natural beauty, 2 percent participant said cause of typical food and rest other said other reasons of tourist attraction.
- 48 percent respondents said increase social status, 12 percent respondent said no affect, 22 percent respondents said increase social friendship, 8 percent people said decrease social Friendship and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a very much good impact to raise their social status.
- 50 percent respondents said increase economic growth, 24 percent respondent said decrease economy, 20 percent respondents said As it is and rest of the people said others. It means that Tourism business is a

good impact to raise their economy growth. Many villagers told that they all are quite satisfied by its popularity although the contribution of tourism in their income is negligible because they are not fully depended on tourism.

- 70 percent respondents are involved in tourism business and 30 percent respondents are not involved. It shows that village tourism, if appropriately developed, can create more tourism related business activities.
- 42 percent respondents said lack of marketing, 17 percent said low rate of tourist arrival in Gotikhel, 10 percent respondent said lack of investment and 6 percent respondent said lack of awareness of tourism and rest 8 percent said others reason like conflicting situation, has difficulty to sustain the tourism business and create problem.
- It was found that everyone is conscious about the environment. Garbage produced at the time of welcoming and fare welling of the visitors has been used as fertilizer in their respect fields. Every toilet has a direct water supply. The village is totally out of pollution.
- It is found that about all the infrastructures have been constructed in Gotikhel.
- By observing the social condition of the villagers of Gotikhel. It is found that, the literacy rate is high.
- Home stay was started to develop tourism.
- All activities related with tourism are organized by local people and local institution.
- Local people have taken tourism as an alternative job. Many people like to introduce themselves as farmers.
- A co-operative based on Gotikhel has been established to development tourism.
- A motorcycle rally (Chapagaun-Lele-Nallu-Bhardeu-Chougare-Manikhel-Gotikhel-Chandanpur-Chamrangbesi of Kavre- Dunkharka of Kavre- Kusadebi of Kavre and Lamatar of Lalitpur) had conduct in 2069 BS to developed tourism area.

5.2 Conclusion

From the above findings of the study, it is concluded that the development and exclusion of village tourism has made livelihood changes, employment and other opportunities. It can also help in achieving regional balance and poverty alleviation in particular area. It has number of positive impacts. On the other hand, there is no extra fund needed to establish tourism in the particular area. After introduction of village tourism, particular area may gain popularity and community may strengthen and develop as well. Village tourism is especially directed towards the rural sector and reaches to grass root level inhabitants. The development of tourism has negative as well as positive impacts upon the community but the locals can minimize the negative and maximize the positive. About Gotikhel, we can say that it has wide and bright prospects of tourism development which shall be actualized to increase the level of income of the locals.

In Gotikhel, a number of improvements on the lives of the villagers have been seen as a result of tourism activities. We found many factors behind the success of Gotikhel which are as follows.

- Preservation of cultural values.
- Religious area.
- Gotikhel is quite ahead in education, health, and community development.
- Gotikhel offers homely environment to the visitors.
- Infrastructure like schools, health post, road network and communication facilities are well managed in Gotikhel.

On the basis of analysis of present situation, we can draw an inference that Gotikhel is gifted with all the ingredients which makes it a famous place for tourist attraction. There is enough scope for expending household participation in village tourism as tourist volume is increasing. From an environment perspective, village tourism has made the community aware of cleanliness and good sanitation. Tourism in Gotikhel can changed the economic status and the living standard of people. Local and scientific knowledge is essential for promoting tourism which makes the environment, cultural values and beliefs sustainable presence of well knowledgeable local tour

guide could increase the length of tourist stay in the village. To sustain the village tourism in long run, the opportunity and strength of management should be capitalized. In the meantime, the management efforts should be extended towards minimizing the weakness and threats. Finally, it is realized that we need special efforts and attention for the implementation of a village tourism strategy and its plan.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to promote village tourism further in Gotikhel, following recommendations should be taken up:

- Knowledgeable local tour guides were not found in village. So, training programmes about tourist guide should be launched because presence of local tour guide would increase the length of the tourists stay in the village. And obviously, the benefit of the tourism could be distributed to the local people.
- Advertisement about this area in newspaper and TV are needed.
- It seems that, people are not engaged in producing handicraft which is very necessary and important thing. By this income level of locals will rise and here they might become creative. So they should think about developing hand skills.
- Documentation of various functional groups, like handicraft production group, lodge management committee and environment awareness group would further support the management for sustainable tourism in Gotikhel.
- Access of road needs to be improved.
- More hotels should be opened for tourists.
- Some more agriculture knowledge and training should be given to community to product more organic food items.
- Increase the community participation in every sector to fell that village tourism is for us and it is ours.
- The marketing of such areas which have high potential for the attracting national and international tourists should be done all around the world. The marketing policies should be very strong and very

attractive in order to provide the sustainable tourism in areas like Gotikhel.

- The awareness of the importance of tourism should be flourished in rural areas of Nepal like Gotikhel by providing the effective trainings and seminars. Along with these, the use of mass communication can be worth in creating awareness. Awareness about importance of tourism gives rise to the quality tourism development and help in the sustainable development of the areas.
- Infrastructure for the tourism can be developed by providing loan to the local people with minimum interest from government and other associated agencies. Apart from that, tourist information center should be established in the major places of the route.
- Local people should involve in Tourism Co-operative in Gotikhel.

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APPENDIX-1

Questionnaire for Respondents

Personal Data:

Name:

Age:

Occupation:

Education:

Sex: M / F

Marital Status: Married/Unmarried

Family Member:

Male:

Female:

Questionnaire:

1. What is your source of income?
 - a) Tourism
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) Job
 - d) Own Business
 - e) Other (specify)
2. How much do you spend in a year?
 - a) Below Rs.18,000
 - b) Rs.30,000-45,000
 - c) Rs 18,000-30,000
 - d) Above Rs.45,000
3. How much do you save in a year?
 - a) Below 15,000
 - b) 24,000-36,000
 - c) Rs 15,000-24,000
 - d) Above 36,000
4. What do you know by word Tourism?
 - a) Travel from one place to another
 - b) Activities, which are done by tourist away from his home, spent more than a night.
 - c) Travel for their job one place to another
 - d) Move from residence to another place permanently
 - e) Don't know
 - f) Other (specify)
5. Do you know about tourist?
 - a) Traveler
 - b) Foreigner
 - c) Both
 - d) Others
6. Who did you motivate to enter in tourism?
 - a) Relative
 - b) Neighbour
 - c) NTB
 - d) Self
 - e) Others (Specify)

7. Do you know the type of tourists?
 a) Yes b) No
 If yes what is their type?
8. What is the reason behind the establishment of tourism in this village?
 a) Unique culture.
 b) Scenic beauty
 c) Religious area
 d) Lovely environment
 e) Others (Specify)
9. By which factor tourist are more attracted in this area?
 a) Cultural and Religious b) Reception and Hospitable
 c) Natural beauty d) Typical food
 e) Others (Specify):
10. Are all the Basic needs of tourist an available in local market?
 a) Yes b) No c) I don't know.
11. What type of business you think is tourism?
 a) Self employment b) Semi employment
 c) Alternative Employment d) Seasonal business
 e) Others (Specify)
12. Do you have own Business?
 a) Yes b) No
13. How is the state of your business these days?
 a) Very good b) Good
 c) Satisfactory d) Not satisfied
14. Have you taken Loan from any organization?
 a) Yes b) No
 If Yes,
 Give the name of Organization:
 a) Bank b) Co-operative
 c) Money Lender d) Other
 If no, why not
 a) Not needed. b) Difficulty
 c) Not Available d) High interest rate

15. How does tourism affect your life?
 - a) Increase Income
 - b) Decrease income
 - c) Not affected
 - d) life style raised
 - e) other specify
16. How does tourism affect, the villager's social life?
 - a) Increase social status
 - b) Increase social friendship.
 - c) Decrease Social friendship
 - d) No Affect
 - e) Others Specify
17. How does tourism affect the villager's economic life?
 - a) Increase economic growth
 - b) Decrease Economy
 - c) As it is.
 - d) Not Affected
 - e) Others Specify
18. Are you involved in tourism industry?
 - a) Yes
 - b)No

If Yes,

What any kind of Problems are you facing in this industry?

 - a) Lack of Investment
 - b) Low rate of tourist arrival
 - c) Lack of marketing
 - d) Lack of awareness in Tourism
 - e) others (Specify)

If no, what is the reason?

 - a) Lack of Investment
 - b) Low rate of tourist arrival
 - c) Lack of tourism knowledge
 - d) Not interested
 - e)Others (Specify)
19. How do tourists behave with you?
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Respected
 - c) Angry
 - d) Polite
 - e) Others(Specify)
20. Is there any other business besides tourism?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

If yes,

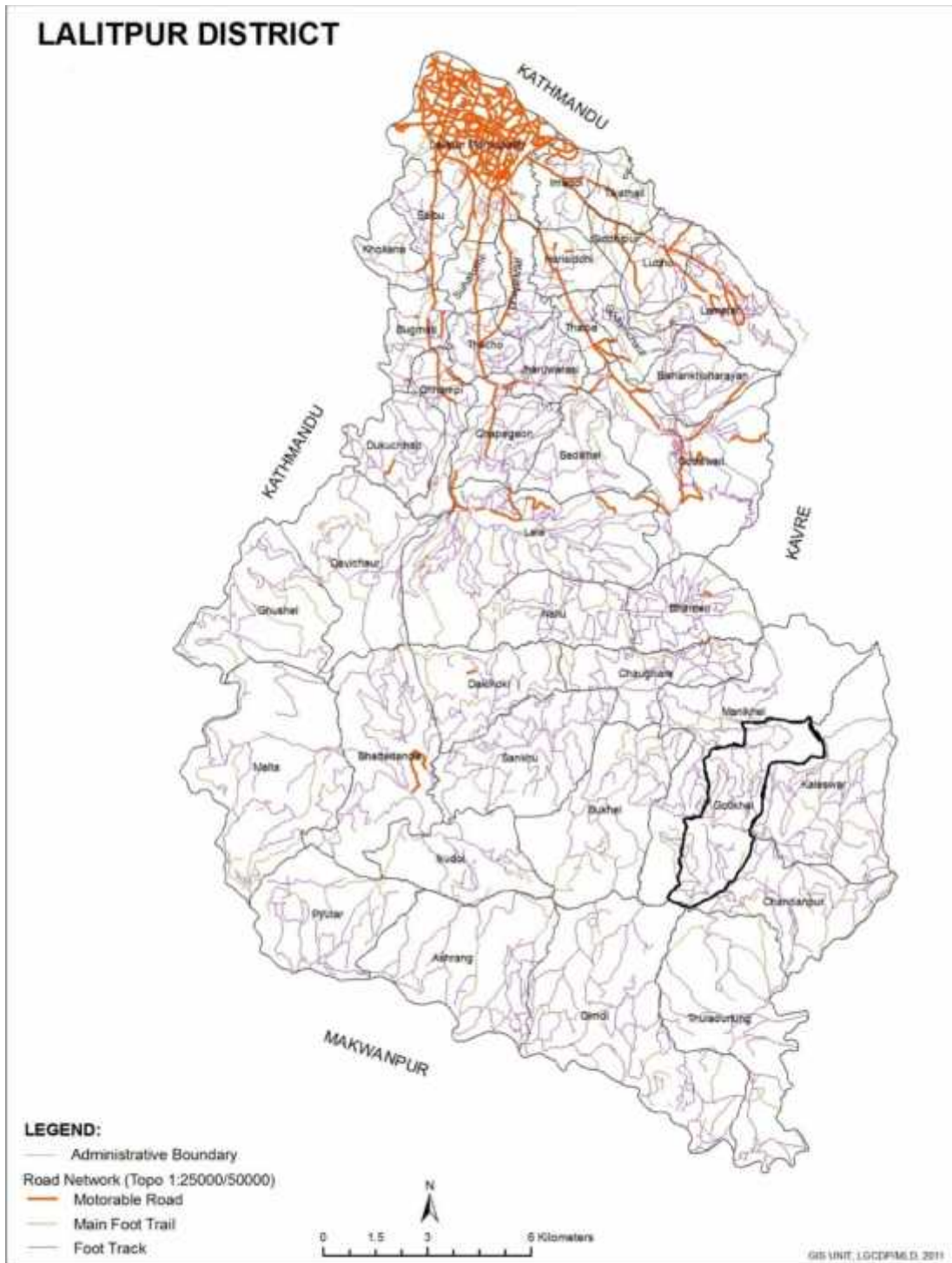
 - a) Handicraft Business
 - b) Restaurant business
 - c) Hotel business
 - d) Machine based business
 - e) Others(specify)
21. Does tourism have deteriorated any norms and value of society?
 - a) Cultural destroy
 - b) Religious change
 - c) Increased gap between poor and rich
 - e) Others (specify)
22. Have you served both Domestic and international tourists?
 - a) yes
 - b) No

23. Which tourists are easier to deal?
- a) International
 - b) Domestic
 - c) Both
 - d) Others (specify)
24. Do you have any problems dealing with international tourists?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- If yes,
- a) Cultural barrier
 - b) Religious barrier
 - c) Language barrier
 - d.) Others (specify)
25. What are more essential facilities to develop tourism?
- a) Transportation
 - b) government aid
 - c) electricity
 - d) Awareness of tourism
 - e) others (specify)
26. Does government have any aid to develop the tourism in this village?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- If yes,
- a) Transportation sector
 - b) communication sector
 - c) marketing of product
 - d) Health sector
 - e) others (specify)
27. Why do domestic tourists visit here?
- a) Entertainment
 - b) Reduced the poverty
 - c) Attain conference
 - d) Educational tour
 - e) religious tour
 - f) Others (specify)
28. Why do International tourists here?
- a) Entertainment
 - b) Research
 - c) To learn about the local culture
 - d) Educational tour
 - e) Business
 - f) Others(specify):
29. How does tourism affect the development of this area?
- a) By providing opportunities of employment and services
 - b) Development of traditional cottage industries
 - c) Conservation and promotion of nature and culture
 - d) Opportunities of local business
 - e) Opportunities of cash crops
 - f) Others (specify)
30. Can you give any suggestions for the development of tourism in this area?
- _____
31. In your opinion what are the solutions for existing problems in this area?
- _____

32. Which sector is more responsible for the development of tourism in this area?
- a) Government
 - b) NTB
 - c) Local community
 - d) others (specify)

APPENDIX-2

Map of Lalitpur District



APPENDIX-3

Photos



Gotikhel Local Market



Japka, A Possible Tourist Area of Gotikhel



A Religious Place (Kaleshwor) Another Possible Tourist Area



Local Home



A Religious Place (Baitarni Dham) Waiting for Development



A Religious Place and Historical Place Mahankal Than of Gotikhel



An Amazing Stone CHAN DHUNGA of Gotikhel



Rhododendron National flower of Nepal in Gotikhel Vdc



Local Bridge of Gotikhel



Gotikhel Village