

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the modern world, tourism is one of the major human activities and it plays an important role for both developed and developing countries. The nature and character of economic development of a country is influenced by the geographical and social aspect. The topography of Nepal is favorable for development of tourism industries. Tourism has found to be important for Nepal not only for foreign exchange earning but also efficient for employment generation.

Nepal is a small landlocked Himalayan country lying in between two big economic powers of Asia: China in the north and India in the east, west and south the open border. Nepal is a least developed and geographically disadvantageously placed country. Its location is in the northern margin of south Asia. Nepal has many attraction places crying for proper attention. But lack of proper plan, policy and its implementation, those places are yet to be promoted. If vision works and resources mobilized in time these unique places may come in front. Few destinations in the world can match Nepal in the variety of adventure tourism as Nepalese: its trekking mountain, biking, nature tours, culture tour, pilgrim tour, water rafting, fishing, gliding, water running, ultra light air craft, cable car, etc.

Generally, tourism denotes the movement of journey of human beings from one place to another, whether it is within one's own country or other countries for various purposes (Shilu, 2011). Tourism is also mentioned in Sanskrit literature, there are three terms for tourism, derived from the root 'atan' which means leaving home for some time to other places. The three terms are:

Paryatan: It means going out for pleasure and knowledge.

Deshatan: It means going out of the country primarily

Trihatan: It means going out to place of religious merits.

Tourism has been defined in different ways by various authors and concerned organizations and there is no universally accepted definition of tourism. Some of the clear as well as important definitions of tourism are specified here as follows: World Tourism Organization (WTO, 1996) has defined 'tourist' in precise terms as 'any person who travels to a country other than in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of as a activity remunerated from within its country visited. This term includes people travelling for leisure, recreation and holidays, visiting friends and relatives; business and professional health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purposes (Shrestha, 2008)

Another definition of tourism was given by Edmond Picard, Professor of Economics at the University of Brussels, According to him,' the functions of tourism is to important currency form foreign resources into the country. Its impact is what tourist expenditures can do to the different sectors of the economy and in particular the hotel keepers' (Satyal, 1999).

The Author have suggested that tourism embraces all movements of people outside their community for all purpose except migration or regular daily work. The most frequent reason for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for example attendance at conference and movement on sporadic or in frequent business purpose. Another tourism as voluntary temporary travelling with the expectation of pleasure the novelty and change experienced on a relatively on a relatively long and non-recurrent round-trip.

In the field of tourism, there is great significance of motivation. Motivation relates with the desire of a person to travel. But various factors such as economic state, education, age travel. We can see that people travel to different destination in different time as their need.

Nepal has a great potentiality in the field of tourism. Many tourists are attracted towards the country because of its natural, cultural and geographical diversities such as various religious temples, different festivals celebrations by different

religious or ethnic groups, beautiful rivers and lakes, lush terai jungles, the beautiful peaks of Himalayas, wildlife activities and rich culture and heritages etc. Therefore all kinds of tourist can know Nepal as their destinations for fulfillment their kind wishes or their desire.

Nepal's territory 1,47,181 sq.km is double the size of Sri-Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland and 6.7 times bigger than Israel on the one hand and 23 times smaller than India and 68 times less than the size of China on the other. It has an asset of about 28 million people, 6000 rivers and rivulets, 5000 species of plants, 175 species of mammals, 850 species of birds and over of 6000 species of butterflies (CBS, 2011). Nepal's greatest advantage lies in its diverse ecological zones, the Terai, hills and mountains. It has four major rivers system Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali and Mahakali that have been perennial source of civilization, nation state and economic development from times immemorial, (Upadhyya, 2006: 48). In Nepal trekking rafting, mountaineering, paragliding, hiking, jungle safari, bird watching, rock climbing, Canyon, pilgrimage tour and many other educational, research, cultural visit is possible in Nepal.

Nepal is a country of amazing extremes and fascinating beauty. It is also the land of the brave Gurkhas and birth place of Lord Buddha (the apostle of peace). Here are the world's highest snow clad mountains including Mt. Everest (8,848m) towering panoramically over green hill and terraced valleys. More than 19 percent of its protected areas consisting of national parks and reserves are home to some of the rarest wildlife including Bengal Tigers, One-horn rhinoceros and Asiatic elephants. Enhancement is everywhere, be it on the shoulder of high mountains, terraced farmlands with meticulously carved stairways, hill ridges, on thundering mountain rivulets and rivers or the forests full of wildlife or birds and beautiful flowers. Here is something for everybody, a trekker or wanderlust in search of a perfect Shangri-La (Upadhyya, 2006).

Tourism can be classified into inter regional and intra regional according to the region. The regional tourism refers to the same region and intra regional means tourist between different regions. According to the purpose of travel, tourism

can be classified into different categories such as, Recreational, cultural, Sports and adventure, Health, Convention/Conference, Incentive tourism etc. Similarly, on the basis of boundary and destination we can categorize tourism in two major types called:

- a) International Tourism
- b) Domestic tourism.

International tourism related with international tourist. The person who travel outside the borders of his/ her own country in known as international tourist. In terms of Domestic tourism it is related with domestic tourist. The person who travel within the borders of his/her own country is known as domestic tourist. In other words we can define domestic tourism as involving residents of the given country travelling only the boundary of their own country, various formalities or possessing need in domestic tourism. Several restrictions or barriers such as currency, exchange, language, passport, visa, health documents etc. are not be faced by a domestic tourist. They can use their own currency and their own language serves as a medium of communication (Shilu, 2011).

In Nepal people used to travel by walking in the absence of modern-day road transport facilities, from one part of the country to another mostly for different purposes. For their over-night shelter and some rest, open parts (rest house) and chautaras (platforms) were erected, mostly by philanthropists and other charity societies (local and private guthis), at different parts of the waking and trekking routs of Nepal. Therefore, domestic tourism in Nepal is not new concept although it as remained unrecorded so far (Bajracharya, 1997).

From an economic point of view domestic tourism is more significant than international tourism. The national Tourism Resources Review commission, which published its work in 1973, developed the following working definition of a domestic tourist.

A domestic tourist is one who travels away from his home for a distance of at least 50 miles (one way) for business, pleasure, professional affairs or any

purpose except to commute to work, whether he stays overnight or returns the same day. Domestic tourism worldwide is often 10 to 25 times larger than the international tourism. The volume of domestic tourism may increase in large countries like USA, China and India because of their size and diversity, international tourism may remain a dominant factor in smaller countries like Austria Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Srilanka, Maldives and Nepal (Upadhayay & Agrawal, 2006).

Now a day domestic tourism has become an important phenomenon. It becomes a social need everywhere in developed as well as underdeveloped nations. Domestic tourism helps to mobilize resources from urban to rural and rich to poor areas. Through the promotion of domestic tourism a nation can built up peace, unification national integration and it helps to emerging we feeling among the national (Shilu, 2011).

Nepal has also developed aspect of eco tourism in the form of rural tourism these provide visitors chance to observed harmless in habited by different ethnic groups with exotic culture. Visitors can stay typical village eat delicious local food and drink; enjoy comfortable accommodations provided by host family and get to their culture and tradition first hand.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is an important sector to generate revenue as well a employment generation. Tourism is the most valuable industry of Nepal which provides direct and indirect jobs to many unemployment people and helped to reduce rampant poverty in the country. Several plans, policies and programs have been made to develop this sector. Tourism in Nepal ranging from religious, cultural and natural tours to mountaineering has been growing continuously at the range of 10-20 percent per annum since the country opened door in 1950's. However in spite of the country being rich in biodiversity, Nepal has still not been able to generate and distribute tourism to all the remote areas.

Tourism will be less arranging than most other economic expansion. Tourism plays vital role for the development of the most dynamic and important sector

in the socio-economic field of Nepal. However the potentiality is vast facts such as limited our accesses poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy has result in one limited group.

We have global economy. Our industry must be globally competitive and we must think globally. Tourism must address innovative transfer of technology, economic development and socio-culture environment. We need not to do anything for boasting these areas with tourism except managing the resources and introducing innovative transfer of technology.

Gorkha durbar has wide prospects for the development of tourism. Being an old historical place but equally reflects the religious important for Hindu pilgrims. There are huge natural and cultural resources get to be in Gorkha Durbar Square Area. It has basic infer structure facilities also. But still these are many bottlenecks to attract tourist at large.

Although Gorkha Durbar Square Area has a wide Prospect for the development of the tourism, but there is need the Micro and Macro level study related to the tourism in Nepal are conducted in macro level, that the recommendation is generalized in nature. But there are need some specific type o recommendation in order to upgrade tourism in Micro level study of the problem. Hence this study is based on Micro level with a case study of Gorkha Durbar Squire Area will be attempting to investigate the issues relating rural tourism promotion at micro level. Thus, this study will be attempt to identify the problem and prospects and tourism in socio-economic impact in and around Gorkha Durbar Square area. Some research questions are as follows:

1. What is socio-economic impact of tourism in the study area?
2. What are the problems and prospect of tourism in Gorkha with special reference to Gorkha Darbar Square area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find the socio-economic impact of tourism in Gorkha Durbar square area of Gorkha district. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the socio-economic impact of tourism in study area.
2. To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study aims to analysis the socio-economic impact of tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square Area. The Salient significance of the study is that Gorkha being relatively small and rich in tourism resources but the people of the world and with in the country don't know about the uniqueness beauty and historical heritage of the Gorkha. Tourism also give support to the indigenious industries and services creating direct indirect and induced employment opportunities. Gorkha Durbar Square has been looking for the potentials tourism development. Another salient significance of the study is to analysis how tourism development in the Gorkha Durbar Square can be used to increase the economic condition of the whole nation.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has following limitations:

1. The study has covered only the selected area of Gorkha Durbar Square.
2. Due to the limited time and financial constraints, the study cannot cover wide area for data collection.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The first chapter deals with introduction that includes of general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study. The second chapter is the review of literature. The third chapter consists of research methodology. The fourth chapter presents data presentation and analysis. The chapter five presents the problems and presents of tourism's impact. The last chapter consist summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Tourism

The word 'Tourism' is derived from the French word *Tourisme*. It literally means to travel and travel related jobs. The 'tour' means journey from place to place.

The Oxford Dictionary defines tourist as person travelling or visiting places of interest. This definition implies tourist as a person travelling for recreation. This definition is not enough as a tourist he must be not residential not earning and he must generate economic activities.

Some might consider a person as a tourist who spends a day out, for example by the seaside. But word tourist organization the international body representing tourism defines a tourist as a person who visits a destination and stays there for at least one night before returning home (The World Book Encyclopedia 1997: 311).

Tourism is the biggest international business after oil. Growth of tourism provide large income of employment generation as well as it involves the benefits for various sector. Such as Hotel, Restaurants travel agency, Rickshaw, Street shops and many more. The multiplier effects of the tourists spending create secondary sound of economic activities and sizeable amount of income and employment is generated in the region of country. Most of the benefits through trickle down effects in number of way or the prosperity creating by spending of visitors are filtered down through the local economy (Kaul, 1994: 51)

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Review at International Context

Goelder & Ritche (2007) have concluded in their article that tourism is the process, activity or outcome that arises from the relationship and interaction among tourists, tourism supplier, host government, host communities and

surrounding environments involving in attracting and hosting the visitors. That means, tourism not only includes activities like spending leisure time engaging in various games, singing, dancing, taking rides, sightseeing, or simply enjoying the surroundings, but also includes people's conference or business and professional summits, educational visit under expert guidance, and some scientific researches.

Bhatia (2012) has stated in his research that tourism is a valuable source of employment and is a highly labour intensive service industry. It provides job for both unskilled and highly specialized work force. Tourism creates both direct and indirect employment. The promotion of tourism in developing country can be great endorsement to economic development and specific to employment generation because the basic infrastructure such road, airports etc. and also construction of hotels and other accommodation units creates job for skilled and unskilled work force. Tourism also generates the feeling of brotherhood among the people from all over the world by making them understanding each other.

2.2.2 Review at National Context

Chand (2000) has written on his book has shown the clear picture of tourism in Nepal blending history with present and future. He says that from tourism perspective Nepal remained completely isolated and strongly barricade from the outside world which circumstantially prohibited any forms of history movement into the country under the region of King Prithivi Narayan Shah. The writer explained topic with photographs, he concludes that tourism in the context of Nepal emerge one of the major economic sectors which unlike the other sectors has manage to sustain itself. It has covered half a century and therefore has accomplished a lot of maturity by now. Tourism has contributed to the overall growth of the economy therefore any measures that tend to negatively affect the tourism sector will affect the performance of the entire economy of the country. He suggests that, Nepal is small country and it should cash in on its size and on its natural environment and national facade.

Upadhyay (2008) has submitted in his report that the concept and present situation of rural tourism in Nepal and other countries. Similarly, he has suggested measures to minimize possible negative impact, which are useful to develop the rural tourism in Nepal.

Tiwari (1994) has visualized that tourism as industry and identified its importance as the means of correcting adverse trade balance in an economy. Even a highly developed economy like USA relies partly on an increasing number of Japanese tourists to correct its trade deficits with Japan. In the developing countries it could be the source of additional external revenue. In addition to generating foreign exchange, tourism is accepted to create additional employment and income and generate multiplier effect in an economy. Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches, scenic views and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However, tourism is not an unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

Chand (2000) has studied in his book "Nepal's" tourism uncensored facts and has presented the clear vision of tourism in Nepal. He explains that tourism has contributed to the overall growth of the economy; therefore, any measure that tends to negatively affect the tourism sector will affect the performance of the entire economy of the country. The sector of influence of tourism has expanded tremendously and if better plans; more enduring support from the government and if more investment is ploughed in to this sector it can expand its area of influence.

Upadhyay & Agrwal (2006) have stated that through the promotion of the tourism sector the Nepalese economic growth can increase faster on the path of globalization. It links the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economy of the world. On the whole it can be argued that the tourism sector could be considered to play the role of a leading sector in the economy.

Upadhyay (2008) in his research article has given emphasis on the development of rural tourism. He expresses that tourism products of Nepal in rural areas and

tourists' areas can be effective helping hand for sustainable economic growth. It is also necessary to make very conscious use of efforts on rural sector of the country as they are living in dire poverty. Besides it is right of the people to promote their life standard through the optimum utilization of resources available as most of the resources needed for economic development lie in the rural areas. Tourism development in rural areas needs special proactive planning and some intervention from local government bodies and some national level effort. The tourism development till now has not brought effective economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact as per the expectation of people though a considerable improvement can be seen.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Review at International Context

Bhatia (1995) has explained that tourism development made a detailed study of the tourism phenomenon in its numerous aspects. It explores various concepts in tourism, what makes it possible and how tourism is an important factor for the prosperity of a nation since tourism as a highly complex phenomenon; various disciplines are involved in its study. Some basic disciplines such as economics, psychology, sociology and geography contributed a great deal to it. Disciplines of management and marketing, techniques of planning, statistics and market research are also involved and are used extensively by tourism enterprises.

2.3.2 Review at National Context

Shrestha (1999) has concerned with the problems and prospects to tourism in Nepal. Major findings of her study are:

-) Tourism has emerged as a major segment of Nepalese economy contribution substantially to the foreign exchange earnings.
-) Employment generation
-) Overall economic development of the country is concentrated in major urban areas and few popular trekking routes. The lack of physical

infrastructure in tourism spots may not fulfill the projected economic growth.

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

Upadhyay (2003) has concluded in his Ph.D. dissertation that many countries have made various attempts to promote tourism industry as a means of economic progress. The economy of Nepal lacks in terms of industrialization, some further alternatives are to be found which can induce the process of industrialization to put the path of rapid economic development, to study the scope for global linkage of the Nepalese economy with special reference to tourism. He has suggested that tourism sector has the potential to link the backward Nepalese economy with the forward economics and to induce the other sectors of the economy.

Upadhyay (2008) has studied and published “Readings in rural tourism”. This book is landmark publication in the history of tourism in Nepal. In this book (Readings in rural tourism), he has described rural tourism, its problem and prospects in detail. The book has been prepared with the contribution of well-known and experiences of scholars and entrepreneurs. In this book, perhaps it is the only article supported with field survey based information. In a nutshell this book provides a holistic treatment to all the emerging issues of tourism and this very useful document that contains several materials related to rural

tourism. Therefore this book is very useful to all national as well as international researchers, policy makers and every person who wants to study about rural tourism.

Shrestha (1999a) has made a study in her Ph.D thesis that highlighted tourism industry having great prospects in Nepal. Being labor intensive industry, tourism sector has high potentials for generating employment and it is a multi-sectored industry. The performance of tourism industry here, from economic prospective, is far from satisfactory level. The tourism earning did not rise in term of US dollars because of low expenditure per-tourist. Nepal considered as one of the lowest per day spending outlet comes to be known as a cheap tourist destination.

Shrestha (1999b) has analyzed that tourism has emerged to the foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and overall economic development of the country. Nepal is a country of amazing biodiversity, offering an unprecedented attraction to foreign visitors in terms of scenic beauty, fascinating and enchanting indigenous culture, treasure house of historic and religious monuments and shrines. Natural wealth and rich cultural heritage are the main tourism attributes of Nepal. Despite enormous potentiality for tourism development, Nepal has not been able to reap adequate benefits from tourism sectors. Despite having tourism resource potentialities, it was perceived that lack of sufficient investment, proper planning and lack of vision the locals and government could not utilize the resource potentials. Similarly, lack of infrastructure such as good roads, airports, communications facilities, shortage of power and water supply in potential tourists' spots are responsible for the inability to diversify throughout the country, moreover, weak institutional capabilities and lack of sufficient coordination among the sectors concerned with tourism are additional factor for unsatisfactory performance of tourism industry. The limited allocation of resources and inefficiency in implementing the tourism plans are other hurdles. Being a multi-sectored industry, involvement of various acts and policies created a lot of confusion and

contradictions within the tourism industry. The last but not the least it is the inability of the concerned people to establish linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy.

Aryal (2002) has found that the total number of tourists is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists arrived in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and mountaineering, Business, official programs, Pilgrimage meetings, Seminars and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal.

He suggests through his study that more and more tourists' spots should be identified and established for attracting more tourists. To obtain that a long-term infrastructure development programs should be implemented.

2.4 Historical Aspects of Tourism Development in Nepal

Tourism development in Nepal can be analyzed under six phases as:

2.4.1 First Phase: Before Unification

Authentic and systematic writing of ancient history of tourism in Nepal is not readily available. The ancient history of Nepal is the history of Kathmandu valley and the ancient history of tourism is also related to the Kathmandu valley. It is believed that Kathmandu valley was full of water; a monk traveler named Manjushree came over Kathmandu from China and emptied the water of the lake by cutting the edge of the hill at Chovar with a sword. That empty place later called Kathmandu valley. In 249 BC, during Kirat Period, ruler Ashoka of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and created a monastery entitled Charumati Bihar and also other four Buddhist Stupas at the four corners of the Patan. Similarly, around sixth century, in the Kirat regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. During the Lichchhavi period, most of the foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims. At this period, the great emperor of Tibet named Shrangchong Gampo visited Nepal and married the daughter of king Anshuvarma, princess Bhirkuti. The Chinese visitor Huan Tsang visited at the

same period and described about Kailashkut Bhawan and Manghriha of Lichchhavi dynasty in his travel accounts.

In Malla regime there was a significant development in art and culture and then rulers of Nepal were more or less interested in greeting travelers who entered into the kingdom of Nepal as pilgrims. Krishna Mandir in Patan, Nyatpol Mandir, Pachpanna Jhyale Durbar (palace having 55 artistic windows) Pashupati Temple, Swayambhu Stupa and other Stupas were built and renovated during this period (Aryal, 2005).

2.4.2 Second Phase: After Unification

The mode of tourism in Nepal changed during eighteenth and nineteenth century when Prithivi Narayan shah unified the small petty ('Baise' and 'Chaubise') kingdoms and formed the modern Nepal. He introduced many reforms in army organization, foreign affairs, cultural activities, social system, economic conditions, religions and trade. The process of territorial expansion towards south was supported by his successors king Pratap Shah, king Rana Bahadur shah and king Girban Bikram Shah. During the territorial movement, in 1814 war took place between Nepal and British east India Company and concluded in 1816 under the Sugauli treaty. It reduced the territory of Nepal to almost the present size. After the treaty of Sugauli in 1817 British east India Company appointed resident Dr. Wallich visited Kathmandu and carried botanical researches for a year. During that time even the British resident and official were not allowed to visit more than the narrow limits assigned to them. Reflecting the situation of those days, Ward and Clark (1992:47) write before "1927 neither European surveyors nor travelers were given permission to enter Nepal, nor was photography allowed".

This phase is started from the unification of the Kathmandu valley in 10th Feb 1769 to the end of Rana regime in 1950. Tourism could not develop in the country in this phase because the policy of the government was not to let tourist enter to Nepal, except for some cases. British colonel Kirkpatrick had led a mission to Nepal in 1773 and described beauties of Nepal, while projecting a

realistic manifestation of the culture, tradition, economy the administration and politics of Nepal. The book was able to stir interest in the western readers and created an urge to visit this land of mystery and mysticism (Chanda, 2000). First Rana prime minister of Nepal, Jung Bahadur, left Kathmandu for England on January 15, 1850 with contingent of 40 persons. He reached England on may 1850. After an extensive tour of France, Egypt and England the contingent returned on 29th January 1851. It is believed that he is the first Nepali to visit Europe. It is also believed the Jung Bahadur left an unforgettable impression of Nepal and Nepalese upon the western world. This is the historical episode has great impact towards the promotion of Nepal. Jung Bahadur also introduced act and constructed Durbar high school in Nepal in 1910 BS during the Rana regime, Indian pilgrims were allowed to visit Kathmandu, during 'Shivaratri Mela' for 7 days. But 5 check points were created to check the India pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure visas from the counselor unit for the Nepal government, which were placed at Calcutta and Patan of India. In 1933, of party of European ladies and gentlemen including the British minister, the earl of Elmsford were organized at Chitwan, a place which still date has manage to give Nepal a high recognition for its wild life and safari in the context of tourism in Nepal (pant, 2011).

2.4.3 Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950

Tourism in Nepal is a recent phenomenon. The country was opened to tourism only after the ended of Rana's autocratic rule and declared the democracy in 1950. Nepal started to great those persons who wanted to enter Nepal with the purpose of travelling or with any other such purposes.

Establishment of democracy after the fall of Rana in 1950 heralded as area of modern tourism in Nepal and three years late, i.e. 1953, a private company "Himalayan Airways" started the operation of domestic flights. There after a rage of development in the country internal as well as external communication

and transportation tasks began to start. Swiss geologist Tony Hagen and Edmund Hillary (first man to reach the peak of Mt. Everest) were the most significant tourism promoters of Nepal. They not only introduced Nepal to the world but, also opened up the new opportunities for mountain tourism in Nepal. During the same period, Nepal got the membership of UNO in 1955; Nepal gradually started making space in the world.

The coordination of the king Mahendra in 1956 May, further added to the international exposure of Nepal, with more than 60 foreign correspondents covering the event. The tourism infrastructure also improved significantly with the construction of Chains of hotels for accommodating dignitaries, guest and journalist to this event. Further boost of tourism development was an establishment of the government owned Royal Nepal Airlines corporation in 1958, while the following year the Civil Aviation Act was promulgated to the regulate aviation sector.

In 1962 Development of Tourism was established and has helping in obtaining membership of various international tourism development institutions such as International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel Commission (SATC), the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and American Society of Travel Agent (ASTA).

In 1970 Nepal tourism development committee was constituted under the chairmanship of late prince, Himalayan Bir Bikram shah. In 1972, the committee published 'Nepal Tourism Master Plan' with technical assistance from the government of Federal Republic of Germany. This plan had been prepared for the further development in the field of tourism. For its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation facilities tourism. As a result there was 41 fold increases in tourism visiting Nepal, 6179 tourism in 1962 and 2,548,885 in 1990, the 1979 decade is also called as trekking and wild life tourism decade. Similarly 1980 is cultural Tourism decade (Pant, 2011).

2.4.4 Fourth Phase: After Declaration of Multiparty System in 1990

In 1990, multiparty system was restored in Nepal that system made easy to develop tourism sector and some new effort came on tourism sector. Accordingly after 1990 is fourth phase which is ecotourism and now Endemic Tourism of the 21st century. By the late 1990s tourism developed as one of the main industries of Nepal contributing 18 percent of the foreign currency earning and 4 percent of the GDP. Analysis of the event related to the development of the tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. At first Himalayan helicopter was established and ministry of tourism formulated Tourism Development Program for Nepal (TDPN) in 1990, during this period, restaurant and bar association of Nepal established to upgrade restaurant and bar business to international standard. In 1992, five years plan places emphasis on promotion of environmental, historical and cultural assets through tourism promotion and developing linkage between tourism and other sector of economy. National civil aviation announced to make the transport service consolidated, component and effective in other to promote tourism development. However, here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. They are:

Formation of tourism council (1992)

National civil aviation policy (1993)

Tourism policy (1995)

Visit Nepal year (1998)

Formation of Nepal Tourism Board (1999) (pant, 2011).

2.4.5 Fifth Phase: Tourism during Conflict Period

The period around 1993/94, the conflict was started in Nepal. During that period, although Nepalese economy could not grow rapidly some new effort came to tourism sector. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was established in 1997. 9th plan places emphasis on developing

tourism industry as an important sector of the national economy of account of its comparative advantage engendered by existing attraction, features and Especial geographical location of the nation. Tourism activities based on social, natural, religious, cultural environment of nation were developed and diversifying during the period. Nepal visit year (19980 was announced by HMG/N. main objectives of Nepal Visit Year were to raise the image of Nepal as one of the important tourism destination, to raise the public awareness about tourism, to distribute the fruit of tourism up to the grass root, to increase the volume of domestic tourism, to raise the number of tourist's stay and their expenditure, to improve the quality of tourism, to diversity the tourist product and to protect and conserve the natural and cultural centers in integrated from.

Nepal Tourism Board replaced the department of tourism in 1999. Likewise a memo random of understanding between Nepal and China was signed on 26th November 2001 to facilitate the visit of Chinese citizen to Nepal. Nepal became the first nation in South Asia to receive an approved destination status by China in the process of promoting tourism in South Asia. Similary, in January 2003 Nepal opened few rivers, Belefi, Budhi Gandaki, Dukhkoshi, Seti Karnali and Tomar for rafting. The year 2005 was celebrated as SAARC Tourism Year with special emphasis on the promotion and development of intra and inter-regional tourism (Upadhyay, 2003).

2.4.6 Sixth Phase: Tourism After Peace Process

Peace has been elusive **in Nepal**, even since the start of the armed conflict, even though all government formed after 1996 stated peace as the primary agenda. In the past two attempts at peace and cease fire were total fiascos. With the success of the April 2006 people movement carried out jointly by the seven major political parties in coordination with the Maoists, a third attempted at peace between the democratic governments at the Maoists was initiated after that a ray of home seems to have been seen in tourism industry. Recognizing the necessity of tourism promoted for economic change, the government of Nepal has placed tourism in high priority of new economic policy since fiscal

year 2008/09 and declared to frame a new tourism policy, by revising tourism policy 1995 and making the policies and activities of all concerned ministries oriented towards promotion of tourism. Nepal has shown greater concerns about the real value of tourism and its role in contributing to economic growth, poverty alleviation, equity and overall tourism development in the country. In this connection, government of Nepal in consultation with Nepalese tourism industry, concerned organizations and experts decide to launch a national tourism campaign “Nepal Tourism **Year** 2011” with the brand of “Naturally Nepal Once is Not Enough”, with the adage of ‘Atithi Dewo Bhawa’ and slogan of “Together for Tourism, Tourism for Prosperity and Prosperity for Stability” however the endless civil strife and upraise of ethnic conflict, difference in power sharing, issues concerning decommissioning of arms and management of the militia, process of restructuring of the state etc. are some of the contentious issues and challenges that have to be met with before sustainable peace can be attained in the country which is most responsible issue for prosperity or downfall of it.

The Author has mentioned that tourism is the sum total of economic operations which is directly related to entry, stay, and movement of foreigner inside and outside a certain country. This definition has focused on economic aspect of tourism and different between domestic and international tourism.

Similarly, the concept of tourism was defined more technically by Hunkinzen & Krapt (1942), which was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST). According to the term “tourism totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay doesn’t employ the establishment of a permanent resident and is not connected with remunerated activities”.

Holloway (1989) has tried to provide a sound foundation in the principles of business operations in travel and tourism. This book offers framework for problem solving and analysis in business, while encouraging those who seek to make their career in tourism to be mindful toward its development.

Burkart & A.J.& Medlik (1981) have written that tourism denotes the temporary and short term movement of the place where they normally live and work and their activities at destination. They also provide another definition in the same area “Tourism embraces all movement of people outside their communities for all purpose except migration or regular daily work .The most frequent reason for this movement is for holiday but it will also include for example attendance at conferences and movement on infrequent business purpose.

The Author has defined tourism as the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the interaction of tourists business supplies, host government and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors. This definition focuses on the business and other interaction activities.

The definition of the tourism can be concluded that a movement or journey of the people for entertainment with in short period of time and such movement or journey influence the nation and international economy through the various tourism based activities like trekking, travel and employment. Beside the economic transformation tourism brings change in human behavior attitude and beliefs, which have been prevailing since the generation.

2.5 Review of Previous Studies

Having grown like ‘topsy’ over the last 50 years to becomes the global no.1 item of world trade, the international travel and tourism industry is in chaos. Tourism as an activity how ever has proven incredibly resilient showing year on year growth and 50 years ago the holiday was regarded as a luxury, it now seems a necessity. (Titans, T. 2003)

Eco green sustainable tourism appears to be by far the fastest growing market sector. In regional and local markets the eco green sustainable tourism value may be much higher. As global insecurity rises, it is likely that more travelers will stay with in their known areas and consequently regional and local tourism will increase. The short fall in international passengers or tourists will be made

up for by the developing markets like china, India and the ex-soviet states. This major change will take place over the internet as the world push global tourism brands and the new pull provides battle for a share of a newly a credited sustainable tourism market.

Tourism in Nepal since opening of its border in the 1950s, the overall trend for international tourist arrival has been one of almost continuous growth. Number of tourists increase from 1980 to 2012 from 162,897 to 803,092 which helps to tourism exchange earning. (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2012)

Nepal tourism board provides leadership and involvement and in particular highlights the various sectors of the tourism industry and their relationship to each other emphasizing conservation efforts and ensuring that the environment impacts are minimized. It is also very conscious of the dangers of allowing the carrying capacity of certain regions to be overloaded, thereby causing changes in the cultural outlook of the people most threatened by over exposure and also the need to protect the fragile historical and cultural infrastructure. As well, the board is very much aware of the need to involve communities to respect and protect their cultural heritage and environment for their incoming generation.

Upadhyaya (2003) has highlighted the importance of tourism in economic development for the promotion and development of tourism sector in Nepal. Upadhyaya has suggested as follows:

-) Various dimensions tourism of need to be highlighted from time to time.
-) For rapid and sustainable expansion of tourism sector quality and quantity of tourism infrastructure need to be constantly monitored.
-) Nepal should be able to attract tourism from diverse income groups by creating their respective needs and presenting Nepal as the destination for all types of tourists.
-) government must define develop strategy to promote rural tourism to enhance employment and to reduce widespread poverty and regional inequality.

-) Legal framework must be made to facilitate the growth of tourism sector of the economy.
-) Film shooting must be encouraged as it is in practice in Switzerland, Thailand, Maldives which will be helpful in promoting Nepal's tourism globally.
-) We have to open and develop new trekking routes that can be contributed to the employment of rural economy help to increase living standard of the people in remote area and income obtained remained in the local community.

This study concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention, it has the potential to promote overall economic development of the Nepal as an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry.

Kunwar (2006) has focused on different theoretical aspect of tourism and has tried to conceptualize the theoretical background of tourism with few empirical evidences from various angles. The author explained about domestic tourism. Domestic tourism is that activity of tourist which takes place within his own country, without crossing the boundaries of the country. Similarly, a tourist is a person who travels beyond his normal domicile to certain other areas within the country. The basic difference between the domestic and the international tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel. The domestic tourist does not need to fulfill various travel formalities which are necessary in international tourism. The barriers of passports and exchange of foreign currency, language and culture are not faced by a domestic tourist.

There less negative impact of domestic tourism in the destination. The domestic tourist does not need to hire the tourist guides. The domestic tourists enjoy experiences, learn and share one's ideas with the natives. There will be no demonstration effect, nor will the native culture be in a process of cocacolisation, trinketisatinsation, and revitalization. Rather it helps to integrate the people within the country. In this way Kunwar has defined and

distinguished about domestic tourism in his book. Finally, the book is a very good documentation on tourism. The author has presented the book as principle of tourism to the academia.

Uadhayaya & Agrawal (2006) have dealt that different aspects of tourism such as the concepts of tourism, features of Nepalese economy, pattern of tourism development, impact of tourism on the economy and globalization etc. Also, a review of tourism polices and constitutional and legal framework for tourism including various suggestions have been presented. Divided into nine chapters, this book provides information to those who are interested in the topic of Nepalese economy and tourism.

Salient features of this book are as follows:

1. Analyze economic impact of tourism growth on various aspects of the Nepalese economy.
- 2 Explore the rule of tourism on globalization of this background economy.
- 3 Attempts to incorporate important studies under taken in this context.
- 4 Incorporates opinions of leading exports on tourism promotion economic Development exclusively for this book.
- 5 Thoroughly reviews contours of changes in tourism policy document.
- 6 Well documented in terms of source of tourism information, institutions and Chronological highlights, etc.

Upadhayaya (2006) has presented the objective to create a vision of Nepal's development based on tourism is also the factors of tourism development. According to them, Nepal has very few sector for the foundation of Nepalese economy if it has given utmost priority can fuel sustainable economic development and effectively address issues of poverty and unemployment. According to their view, tourism is a hen that lays golden eggs. Tourism is the only industry, because of its multiplier effect and capacity to influence all other sectors which can provide true leadership for rest of the industries including

export business. Human welfare and human happiness is the main objectives of tourism it can't help to address poverty at grass root level, and then tourism can bring little laurels to a country like Nepal. Tourism is the hospitality business, particularly in remote and rural areas; it's the women who play pivot role. At the present paper the writers trying to prove that women could work on an equal footing with men. Women are capable enough to hold any responsibility like their male counterparts and there is no dearth of employment for capable women in tourism, if provided right training, education and support.

The study concluded that if tourism sector is given proper attention, it has the potential act to promote overall economic development of Nepal. This sector has an edge over commodity producing sector like agriculture and industry in terms of growth potential. Dhakal (2010) has systematically analyzed the overall problems and prospects of tourism in the study area. The main objectives of this research is;

1. To analyze the socio-economic impact of tourism in study area.
2. To identify the problems and prospects of tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square area.

To meet these objectives, he has adopted the systematic research method like overall tourism flow, tourism development plan, critically review of tourism plan. He has depicted the fact that the tourism sector has been improving its significance in the study area as well as the national economy. There are so many tourism products like Ms. Manaslu conservation area, Gorkha darbar, Manakamana temple, Glaciers, lakes, waterfalls, Hot water spring, Gorakha Nath cave, Upalokot, ligligkot, etc. according to this research geographical location, superlative natural views and historic places attract many foreigners as well as domestic tourists in Gorkha district.

The study has identified the basic problems of tourism on the study area, its contribution to the economy of Gorkha states of tourism infrastructure, review of planning and polices of the govt. he also identified that the problems of air accessibility each of proper marketing and proportional marketing, lack of

recreation facilities, lack of internal manpower, lack of presentation of heritage, lack of accommodation facilities, lack of pure drinking water, lack of proper govt. policy etc.

The author has further written that, inspite of those problem, there is high potentiality of tourism in Gorkha district. So to increase the flow of tourist in gorkha he has following points.

- 1 There should be developing air connectivity to Gorkha Bazar, Manakamana and northern Gorkha.
- 2 The author has suggested to developed the transformation communication facilities In the different places of the district to connect the important sites like Manakamana Temple, Old Royal palaces, Manaslu, Ligligkot, etc. He also suggested that historical places, natural beauty, cave art and Culture should be preserved.
- 3 The government and private sector should invest in the development of the tourism infrastructure in Gorkha.
- 4 The policing and distributing brochure map poster with filming documentary for stake holder.
- 5 There should be developed other tourism spots (Children Park, rock garden, View tower, picnic spot, etc.) around Gorkha Bazar.
- 7 Most of the hotel in Gorkha, are business motive so they should be developed not only in business motive but also service oriented and well behave to the tourist.

It is clear from the above analysis that previous studies have mainly concentrated to the importance, prospects, problems trends and policy related issues and all studies have been under the national and district level. There is scarcity of adequate research and studies about the tourism under Gorkha Durbar Square area. The rational of the selection of the study area is to promote tourism industry with the new concept in this area and also can help to search like this area for tourism development.

2.6 Tourism Vision, 2020

The main goals of the vision 2020 is to increase annual international tourist arrivals to Nepal to two million and augment economic opportunities and increase employment in tourism sector to one million. The main objectives of the vision are:

- 1 To improve livelihoods of the people across the country by developing integrated tourism infrastructure, increasing tourism activities and products, generating employment other deprived community and spreading the benefits to tourism the grassroots level.
- 2 To expand and extend tourism products and services in new and potential areas of Nepal by enhancing community capacity participate in tourism activities.
- 3 Tourism publicize, promote and enhance the image of Nepal in international tourism source markets.
- 4 To enhance the flight safely and aviation security, extend air Connectivity and improve capacity and facilities of national and international airports.
- 5 To attracts new investment in creating new tourism facilities, products and services.
- 6 To complete these objectives following intermediate and long term action are adopted.
 - a Nepal tourism Year 2011 shall be observed with active involvement of people and participation from public and private sector.
 - b Enhancing air connectivity is urging international airlines including Budget carries to operate flights to Nepal.
 - c Initiation for second international airport, regional airport, and

The long-term actions are:

- a Infrastructure development in tourism including construction of second International airport and developing airports in Pokhara and Bhairahwa into regional international airports.
- b Development and promotion of home-stay and community based tourism products and domestic tourism activities.

Sources: Nepal Tourism Board, 2015.

2.7 Tourism Policy, 2008

Tourism Policy 2008 classified that to achieve the targets of Nepal tourism year 2011 it is necessary to develop overall tourism development. Since the campaign focus on overall tourism development, it aims to see at least 40 percent of the arrivals beyond the percent tourism sites. The other objectives of the campaign are: to improve and extend tourism related infrastructure in existing and new tourism sites, enhance the capacity of service providers, and build community capacity in the new areas cater to the need of the tourist. Broadly, the policy 2008 came up with the following objectives:

- a To develop the national economy through different and widen of tourism sector by creating the self-employment of citizen with eco-tourism and rural develop contact with poverty management and improving their life standard.
- b To develop the Nepal as attractive and main destination as tourism view by Searching, conservation, participation and developing the questing and abstract, natural, cultural, biological and manmade heritage of Nepal.
- c To develop widen and preservation of tourism sector through secures Define and regular airlines and land transportation services.
- d To use of such resource and means as long term in the process of tourism infrastructure development and building for using natural resources and Means.

To achieve the above stated objectives explicit policies are set:

-) Regional plan and annual programmes are promoted making future planning along with regional development concept for the development and spreading of tourism industry.
-) Rural tourism will be promoted as a sub-sector of tourism business. The right structures will be made the excluding society in nation building like women, Madhesi, aborigines will get bonus through inclusive and co-operative system.
-) International tourism will be promoted as sub-sector of tourism business.
-) Tourism industries will be divided on the basis of their facilities and service tourism industries will be classified as big, middle and small industries on the basis of facilities and capacity which they provide.
-) Investment will be opened on the basis of national investors in middle and small tourism industries and big tourism industries, public private partnership through the national and international investors. For the development of infrastructure program will run as legal system and concept of construction, ownership, mobilization and handover.
-) Air services will make secure regular and fix which played a great role for the development of infrastructure of tourism sector.
-) Private sectors will be promoted as a facilitator, mobilization and co-coordinator for the development and spreading of tourism services and goods and government for the infrastructural development.
-) For spreading to quantitative and qualitative tourism services human resource development and management, future Master plan making and implementation, data collection and use like programmes are launched with co-ordination of private sector. Modern communication techniques and needed security services will be managed for tourists.

- J The sector of environmental conservation will be given priority and implementation will be made effective for development, construct and mobilization of tourism development.
- J United programs will be launched by co-operating with related ministry and its sectors for mobilization and infrastructural development and widen of various activities related with tourism business.
- J A high level tourism council and tourism development co-coordinating committee will be formed making co-ordination between inter-ministry and it's under sectors for the effective implementation of tourism policy.

Sources: Nepal Tourism Board, 2015.

2.8 Nepal Tourism Year, 2011

Nepal Tourism Year 2011 is grand fete throughout the year which was started to celebrate in Nepal in 2011. The concept of Nepal tourism year 2011 was emerged to manage and develop the tourism industry of Nepal by cashing the expertise view, experiences and commitment of government with public private venture. For that Nepal tourism board continuing in there promotional activity with public private venture internally and externally. The campaign will continue promote Nepal in international arena through its line agencies such as Nepalese diplomatic missions aboard, INGO, airlines, and international media, NRN community and Nepal's friends and well-wishers.

After well historical revolution, Nepal is targeting to progress in country economy within the decade. The major concern of Nepal is to improve people living standards as soon as possible. For that Nepal can cash tourism industry to grow economy and eliminate poverty. That's why government has realized the potential of tourism industry in the development of nation. Knowing all these facts, government announced Nepal Tourism Year 2011. Objectives of the tourism year 2011 are as follows:

- a Establish Nepal as a choice of premier holiday's destination with a definite brand image

- b Improve and extend tourism related infrastructures in existing new tourism sites.
- c. Enhance the capacity of service render.
- d Build community capacity in the new areas to cater the need of the tourists and
- e Promote domestic tourism for sustainability.

Major focus has been found to be given in theoretical aspects. It is essential to perform the studies about the socio-economic aspects from practical basis. No literatures about the Tourism of Gorkha Durbar Square Area regarding various socio-economic and socio cultural points of view have been decided to carry out giving emphasis on the practical basis rather than theoretical basis to get more reliable information about the tourism in the area.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study attempts to identify the socio-economic impact of tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square Area. For this study data and information collected from field survey in Gorkh and analyzed to fulfill the objectives of this study. Thus the research has been descriptive as well as quantitative as well as qualitative.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This research study is descriptive as well as analytical nature. Both primary and secondary information have been used. Primary data have been collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations. Similarly, secondary data have been collected from various unpublished materials by related organizations like us Nepal tourism Board, Kantipur Dainik, The Himalayan Times, Gorkha Darpan, Hoteliers, Tourists and Local people, Ministry of Finance National Planning Commission, Central Bureau of statistics, etc.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

Various data collection techniques were adopted to collect different types of data and interception according to their nature. Primary as well as secondary data has been collected by the use of interview observation and key informant interviews.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

This study has been based on Gorkah Durbar square area of Gorkha district and random sampling method has been used. Sampling unit for this study is the tourists of universe, hotel owners of Gorkha, local people's and Shopkeepers of Gorkha. The sampling size of this study is 20 tourists, 20 numbers of local respondents of both sexes were interviewed for the study.

3.5 Interview

A set of semi-structured and open-ended questions schedule was prepared to obtain more reliable information from the tourists and local respondents. Interview schedules become useful to understand the attitude of local people

towards tourism and perception of tourists towards the area. Interview was taken with the tourists to know about different types of socio-economic aspect and with the local people to find out the socio-economic and environmental impact to tourism on them.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

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

4.1 Introduction to the Study Area

Gorkha district is situated at the west of Kathmandu at about 140 km with an approximately area of 3610 sq.km lies in the western development region bordering with heading district to the east Tanahun, Lamjung and Manang district to the south and China (Tibet) to the north. It comprises 66 VDCs and 2 municipalities. The Prithvinaraya municipality was formed on 31st February 1997. Its area is 59.55 square kilometers. The population of this municipality is 28,895 with people of different ethnic and caste groups but a majority of Magar (CBS, 2011). The district is the home land of world famous Gorkha soldiers. Popularly known as 'Gurkhas' whose bravery and honesty have been the matters of pride of all Nepalese even till today. Before the unification campaign from Gorkha by late king Prithvinarayan Shah to build modern Nepal it was one of the matters of the strongest feudal state of the western Nepal. Therefore in the history of Nepal Gorkha has a significant value and position.

Beside its historical glory and height Gorkha is viewed as the bestow with numerous natural assets and cultural and religious heritages. Its natural wealth are physical and climate variations: snow capped Himalayan, ecological diversities scenic sights, ethnic diversities, Gumba, Culture, bravest soldier of

Gorkha's fame, model village, Hindu pilgrimage, ancient places and historical forts. The district has high potentials and proposes of mountains tourism in the north ecotourism in all parts of Gorkha rural tourism in the remote areas, religious tourism in the municipal and manakamana areas education tourism in all VDCs of Gorkha districts Tourism in Gorkha has great prospects and potentials. The major tourism centres in the rural areas are Bhachchek, Barpak, Ghyampesal, samagaun, Chhecamper and manasalu area of the district .Due to long standing political conflict of Nepal tourism has been eclipsed for many years in Gorkha. Now in open political and tourism environments it has bright prospects for all. Tourism at gorkha has many adequacies.

) **Snow Capped Mountains:** Manasalu (8163m) highest peak of Gorkha, Nagadhichuli (7871m), Himalchuli (7893m), Baudha (6672m) and shring (78187m) (Municipality Profile, 2015).

) **Water Falls:** Kharkhande water fall near Budhi Gandaki River and liding Nauli Khola water fall near Lyapubesi village, Koya Khaola water fall near Rana village, Chhetenpok Gumba, Tarang Khola water fall near pork village. Chhutaha Khola water fall near pork village, Theran Khola waterfall near Namrung village, Talopani (Hot spring) water fall near Kholabeshi, Maehha Khola (Hot spring) waterfall near Machha Khola village.

Gorkha is the birth place of king Prithvinarayan Shah, the great founder of modern Nepal and is also the ancestral Houser of the Shah kings of Nepal. The historic Gorkha place is situating on the top of fortified hill above the town ship about 40 min. walk uphill from the bus station. The palace is said to have been built by King Ram Shah in 16th century King Prithvinarayan Shah began his campaign to unity the Kingdom from the police of Gorkha. The world famous "Gorkha soldiers". Are hailed from this palace.

Gorkha is important through the perspective of religion culture archaeology and beloved natural heritage as much as it keeps the importance from historical perspective. So high probability of developing Gorkha s an attractive

destination for internal and external tourist is still present Gorkha district offers 4 district tourism products namely:

- a. Mountain tourism in north Gorkha for trekking around Mt. Manasalu and expeditions to the different peaks in Manasalu and Ganesh Himal Ranges
- b. Soft Adventure/Cultural treks in the middle Gorkha south of the Himal.
- c. Pilgrimage to Goddess Mana Kamana, Gorakhali etc. in south Gorkha and
- d. Educational /historic trips to Gorkha museum, Gorkha palace of king Prithvinarayan Shah, Ligligkot of king Ram Shah, Siranchowk of Amar Singh Thapas, Borlang the birth place of General Bhimsemn Thapa etc.

From the top of the hill above the Gorkha Durban and from a saddle east of the bazzars a spectacular view of Manasalu, Ganesh Himal, Bauddha Himal, Lamjung Himal and Himalchuli peaks is possible.

Prithvinarayan Municipality is a historical and religious place. It has been named after founder of Nepal, the great king Prithnarayan Shah who united the small principaliy into single nation Nepal. He was born in Gorkha Durbar in 11th Janauary, 1723 after defeating shah dynasty continuously ruled since them till 31st May, 2008. Ram Shah, grandson of Drabya Shah who was regarded "Symbol of Justic" riled over Gorkha for many years and introduced Gorkha as place to find justice. The Prithvi Narayan Munucipality therefore has as unique, religious natural and historical identity. The Municipality is prevailed in the 59.55 sq.km providing residence of 25,783 people of different ethnic and caste groups but with ample majority of magars (CBS, 2011).

Different ethnic groups remained as residents inside this municipality have their own fundamental culture and tradition and the festivals celebrated by them are Iso of won kind. Among these except Dashain, Tihar, Chaniupurnima, Rakshnadhan, Gaijatra, Makarsakranti, kartatsakranti, Haritalika, teej,

shreeppantchami, shivaratri, fagupurnima, Lhosar, Ld, Ramjan, Christmas etc. are also chief festival celebrated here.

Gorkha festival is celebrated in every two years which is organized by the coordination of Prithvinarayan Municipalitys Gorkha Chamber of commerce and industry and district Development committees Gorkha. The main purpose of festival is to introduce the district internally as well as extremely and attract the internal as well as external tourists. The main attraction of the festival are culture costume exhibition, paragliding JHAMKI exhibition, food festival etc. which may be sources of attraction for the tourists.

Gorkha Durba Square Area is a small area with temple of beautiful Carvings and sculptures made of stone, clay, wood and metal.

Some important art and architecturally renowned temples, status, idols, palaces are as follows:

i. Gorkha Palace/ Gorkha Durbar (Main Durbar)

The historic Gorkha palace is situated on the top of a fortified hill above the town ship about 40 minutes walk uphill from the bus station. The palace is said to have been built by king Ram shah in 16th century. King Prithvinarayan Shah began his campaign to unity the state from this palace of Gorkha. The primitive name of this region is found to be subrnakot pahad. Different religious, cultural and archaeological heritage are found to remain in Gorkha Durbar square according to historians stone steps are made from bazarr upto the palace. Tourists can be brought to the palace in the form of a trekking package. The palace is divided into two parts. The western parts of Durbar is remained as the temple o kalika mai (Bhagawati) and eastern part as (Rajprasad) This palace is divided into the room of birth of Prithvinarayan Shah oven of fire room of throne, Ranga Mahal, Worshipping room. Fire can be seen here which is being burnt since the time of Prithvinarayan Shah Constantly.

The wooden art seen on the formation of co-indows and doors of the palace is remained as a specified example. Art and skill of construction of palace is of special kind. The palace situated on the top of hill is really beloved, great and attractions of course Gorkha Durbar are one of the most outstanding examples of Nepalese architecture.

ii. Kali Temple (Gorkhkali Temple)

At present the Gorkhali temple is remained at old palace of Gorkha. This temple is superb one at western part of main palace with the pinnacle on it. It is also known as kalika palace. It is a holy shrine of Goddess Kali, the Goddess of Valour, whom no mortals is allowed to payer homage. The kali demands animal scarifies for her devotees. On every 8th day of the lunor calendar, chaite Dashai and Vijay Dashain sacrifices are offered to the Goddess and regular worshipping is performed. At other time devotees coorship kali at the door and inside it there is the room to worship kalika.

The programme during the period of Navaratha' is quite anomalous important and attractive to the tourists so it should be thought about attraction the tourists by focusing such programme.

The fame of the temple is increasing day by day. People sacrifice (animal) here to fulfill their desire. Daily worship performed here. The pressure of worshipping devotees is increasing excessively this temple.

iii. Tallo Durbar (Tallokot)

This Durbar is situated at the heart of Gorkha bazaar and is very important through archaeological historical and touristic view. This is expanded t about 70 ropani land. It is said that in 1616 B.S, the prince of Lamjung Drabya Shah killed the khadka king of that period at this place and shah Dynasty arose in Gorkha. This Durbar represented the woeden art of Malla period. Model example of wooden art can be seen on the door, window and tundalls of this durbar. The construction work of this durbar is found to be started at 1895 B.Ss and completed in B.S 1898. One museum is also established here with the aim

of exhibiting archaeological materials. The museum is named as Gorkha museum. This Durbar is repaired now and beautiful part is lost made on durbar premises. The different implements, costumes, cloths, playing Baja used at the time before the unification of Nepal or King before Prithvinarayan Shah and Materials used by Prithvinarayan Shah recollected in this museum. This museum is opened for public also recently.

iv. Upalokot

It lies at North east from Gorkha Durbar at about 1 km from it is the appropriate place for sightseeing. It is at about 1,575 m from sea level. Here is the temple of Bajrabhairav. Superb sightseeing of sunrise can be taken from this place. Towers of seismograph television and telecom are also here. Different mountains, places of Gorkha and Dhading, Tanahun, Lamjung, and famous 7 kots of Gorkha can also be viewed from here. This place even carries the historical importance Durbar of Ram shah is believed to be remained here before the construction of Gorkha Durbar of today.

v. Ram Shah Chautaro

It lies on the way of Gorkha durbar. This chautari lies to the east of Tallo Durbar and west of the Gorkha durbar. This chautaro is recognized as the chautaro used for judicious purpose by King Ram shah. The saying "NYAYA NAPAYA GOKHA JANU" is famous from the time of king Ram Shah so, this chautaro has special importance where he used to sit to decide several cases. This chautaro was used to have gathering, discussion to listen reporting from public and to provide important judicial decision by Ram Shah.

vi. Ganeshsthan

It lies on the way of Gorkha Durbar. It is at west of the Gorkha Durbar east to the Ram Shah chautaro. Ganesh Temple of satya sworupeshwor siddhi Ganesh with full length is present inside the temple of the beautiful stone. The status of Ganesh with full length is rarely found.

vii. Shitalpati

At the western side of the Gorkha Durbar, in front of the entry gate a small very beautiful pati is present known as 'Shitalpati'. It seems to be made for resting place. Recently this pati is used for welcoming the visitors.

viii. Ranga Mahal

It is situated at the Gorkh kali temple and Gorkha Durbar precinct in which different artistic figures are engraved. This is supposed to be the resident to king queen of the that period. Two giant Nagara are placed on pedestal on which an anecdote is engraned is written.

ix. Panditpati

A small pati is present in front of the main door of Gorkha Durbar known as panditpati. Here the figure of devotee pralhad joining hand to the Nrisingha Avatar Bhagawan and Nrisingha Avatar Bhagawan killing Hiranyakashipu by pressing abdomen can be seen.

x. Rot pati

A pati is present just eastern to the Gorkha Durbar where rot is cooked which is required to put in Prasad of Garakhnath. This pati is remained as Dhooni of Gorakhnath.

xi. Gorakhnath Gufa

To the eastern part of Gorkha Durbar little below this gufa is present. Here daily worshipping of Gorakhnath is performed by ear bored saint. The ear bored saints are remained as priest of Gorakhnath. This gufa is important in the history of Nepal in the sense that Guru Gorakhnath had blessed the great king Prithvinarayan Shah during childhood at this gufa feeding him curd. As a result it is believed that Prithvinarayan Shah had got extreme courageadn farsightedness.

xii. Pashupati Guheshwori

Panchamukhi Shiv is established to the eastern of rotpti. Its sample is similar to the pashupati of Kathmandu. So it is called pushupati. The Jalahari of Silveris also kept here to offer jaladhara to Shivaji. Nearby it symbol of Goddess Guheshwori ss kept by engraving in the form of stone.

Xiii. Chaughera Bhawan

It is found on genealogy this building was built at the time of Prithvinarayan Shah. It was used for guest house at that time and even now it is aimed to use as special guests house. On the eastern part of this chaughera Bhawan on its premises a beautiful temple made of only stone is present known as shree vidhya Mandir.

xiv. Hannuman Bhanjyang

Here is primitive statue of Hanuman, Ganesh, Sarawoti and Shiva family.

xv. Chandisthan

To the eastern part of Gorkha Durbar there is the place of chandi above Hanuman bhanjyang. Here is Shivaling on chautara and stature of Goddess chandi ridden on tiger is to the eastern of shivalinga. This is called Chandisthan worship is done here on the day of chandipurnima (Baishakh shuka poornima). According to Gorkha genealogy nearby chandisthan there is place of feet of Gorakhnath called sitapaila established at the time of Prithvinarayan Shah where the clear photo of Gorkha Durbar is obtained. Beloved scene can be observed by sitting on nature made stone bench.

In Gorkha Durbar Square Area only two hotels were found to be established especially for the tourists. They could provide continental dishes as well as some common foreign dishes to the tourists. They had interest facilities they had single and double bedrooms with attached bathrooms. The hotels mainly established by the purpose of tourists are total Gorkha inn and Hotel Gorkha Bisauni and Lodge which are near buspark. The hotels which were in this area purchase the necessary goods from the shops nearby them. Here is no any other

mean of entertainment and recreation so no more tourists remains here even for tonight. Most of the tourists are hardly found to remain for one night in there hotels.

4.2 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

The field visit was held in the march which generally known as booming season in tourism sector researcher selected only 20 number of tourists for interview during the field visit. The distribution pattern of tourist by nationality is shown in the table 1.

Table 4.1

Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

S.N	Countries	Number	Percentage
1	Domestic	12	60
2	India	5	25
3	U.S.A	2	10
4	U.K	1	5
Total		20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Though Gorkha attracts tourists from different countries in the past the researcher met tourists basically from four country. It is delighting to see more domestic tourists during field visit. The respondents selected for the study consists 60 percent from Nepal, 25 percent from India, 10 percent from U.S.A and 5 percent from U.K.

4.3 Distribution of Tourists by Age and Sex Composition

Different age group of tourist used to visit Gorkha Durbar Square Area. Among them some are young where as some of them are old. The age group of tourist is presented in the table 2 below.

Table 4.2
Different Age Sex Group of Tourists

S.N	Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Male	Female
1	Below 2 years	5	25	3	2
2	20-40 years	10	50	7	3
3	40-60 years	4	20	3	1
4	Above 60 years	1	5	-	1
Total		20	100	13	7

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The Table No 2 shows that the majority tourist visiting Gorkha Durbar Area is the age group of 20-40 years which is 50 percent. Similarly 65 percent tourist is male and remaining is female.

4.4 Distribution of Tourists by Purpose of Visit

The purpose of visit in Gorkha by tourist is classified into Historical palace, Religious and cultural, trekking and sightseeing, pleasure and relaxes.

Table 4.3
The Purpose of Visit

S.N	Purpose of Visit	Table Number	Percentage
1	Historical palace	10	50
2	Trekking and Sightseeing	3	15
3	Religious and cultural	3	15
4	Pleasure and relax	4	20
Total		20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table No. 3 shows that the highest number 10 of visitors visited historical palace (50%). The second highest number 4 of visitor with the purpose of pleasure and relax and the remaining is for Religious cultural trekking and sightseeing.

4.5 Length of Stay of Tourists in Gorkha

The length of stay is an important factor for tourism developments. The length of stay varies from tourist to tourist. Generally it depends upon time, money and motive of tourist.

Table 4.4
Length of Stay of Tourists in Gorkha

S.N	Number of Respondents	Duration of Stay	Percentage
1	11	2 days	55
2	5	1 day	25
3	2	3 days	10
4	2	3 days	10
Total	20	12	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table reveals that length to stay varies from one day to four days. The majority of 55 percent tourists visit Gorkha Durbar square area for two days. It is followed by 25 percent tourist visit for 1 day 10 percent tourist for 3 days and other 10 percent tourist for 4 days. The table shows that the average length of stay of tourist in this area is around two days.

4.6 Sociological Study of Local Respondents

Different information collected from the respondents during field survey regarding socio-economic aspect have been presented and analyzed.

4.6.1 Respondents by Religion

Nepal is famous in the world as religious tolerance country. It is comprised of the people of different religious aspect as Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian etc. The table below classifies the local respondent according to their religions.

Table 4.5

Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number of Respondent	Percentage
Hindu	12	60
Buddhist	5	25
Christian	3	15
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table reveals that out of total respondents 12 number were found to be Hindu Five numbers were Buddhist and 3 numbers were Christian. In the study Area, no people of other religious were found to be settled down.

4.6.2 Respondents by Caste/Ethnic Groups

Nepal is comprised of many ethnic groups and caste having their separate culture. The table below gives pictures of respondents on the basis of their caste and ethnic groups.

Table 4.6

Distribution of Respondents by Ethnic Groups and Caste

Ethnic groups/ caste	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	2	10
Chhettri	1	5
Newar	9	45
Gurung	6	30
Magar	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table reveals that the people of different ethnic groups and castes are settled here. The Durbar Square area seems to be the residential area of mainly Newars but Gurung are also nearly equal as Newars.

4.6.3 Respondents by Education

Education is a vehicle that plays a vital role in overall development of the county, and Society so, development of a palace can be measured by measuring the level education of its people. The table below classifies the respondents by the level of education.

Table 4.7

Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Education	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	2	10
Class 1 to 5	5	25
Class 6 to blow S.L.C	2	10
S.L.C	3	15
Intermediate	5	25
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table reveals that fact that out of the total respondents 90 percent were literate and 10 percent were illiterate. The largest number of respondent was found to have education above S.L.C i.e, Intermediate level who were the employees in higher percent than the owner of business. The table above indicate that people of different education levels are involved in tourism section.

4.6.4 Respondents by Age and Sex

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

Table 4.8

Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex

Age	Sex					Total
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
20-30 yrs	2	10	1	5	3	15
30-40 years	4	20	2	10	6	30
40-50 years	4	20	1	5	5	25
50-60 years	4	20	-	-	4	20
Above 60 years	2	10	-	-	2	10
Total	16	80	4	20	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.8 indicates that involvement of higher percentage of male in tourism than female which is due to the presence of primitive thought to the people not to give permission to the female to come out from home easily, due to the hesitation on female to come in contact with the tourists comparatively more problem to communicate with tourist due to illiteracy where rate s more in female than male. The involvement of people above 60 years indicates that the people are mainly local who like to be involve in business and remaining at their own home or nearby home.

4.7 Impact of Tourism on the Local Society

As with many other aspect of modern life tourism has brought its benefits and costs, blessing and curses. Success in attracting tourists and tourism related investments have sometimes led to over exploitation of tourism resources which has deteriorated the tourism experiences for visitors and the hosts alike Tourism industry doesn't only bring change in economic atmosphere but it

brings a number of socio-cultural and environment changes in the local community. Tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square areas has brought a little remarkable change. A few impact of tourism upon local society can be observed impact during the field survey are described below.

4.7.1 Economic Impact

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

In Gorkha Durbar Square area, any profound change in economic condition of the local people is not noticed although number of small cottage industry, Hotels re increasing gradually inside the municipality which is little for from the Durba square Area. There were found no metal idol shop, paper and cloth painting shop wooden materials shop especially waiting for tourists only a few flown or garland shops were found around the Durbar square Area especially s on the way of Gorakhakali Temple. The people had no earning from tourist by selling flower and garland. Two hotels were found to be established for tourists during survey which are near buspark in Gorkha Durbar Square Area.

4.7.2 Social Impact

Tourism brings social change as well as the other change of the Tourist spot. As Gorkha Durbar Square Area is a small hilly town where no such pressure of tourist is experienced even in the specifics season also so no any illustrative change on social pattern of the residents is found here. As few younger's used to were modern dresses shirt, paint, half-paint, shirt, kurta, surawal etc Instead of traditional dresses like Daursuruwal, Gunyo-Cholo etc which may be regarded as slight impact of tourism. Greater percentage of children was found to join the school which is also the indirect affect of tourism upon the people. Similarly youngsters were found to be upon and frank to communicates with outsiders local people also as well. The people are more conscious about health and hygiene. Uses of open public awareness are decreasing due to public toilet

are decreasing due to public awareness to the construction of toilet is most of the house.

Housing pattern of the area is found to be changed nowadays than before. The houses are made as of city specially focusing for the business purpose. The houses made nowadays are found to be residential purpose especially for the conduction of hotel and lodge. The hotels are with attached bathrooms. Most of the hotels try to maintain regular supply of hot and cold water according to the necessity. Nowadays solar it also found to be used by the hotels owners for water heating purpose. Due to the problem of cut off of electricity hotel owners are alerts a lot and have managed its alternatives also.

4.7.3 Cultural Impact

Although tourism is one of the effective media to influence in local indigenous culture in Gorkha Durbar Square Area it does not have any such drastic or even remarkable impact probably due to the less interact on with local people and tourist. But in the process of modernization slight change in life style i.e change in clothing and habits due to being closer to capitals city has been observed. There is no sufficient ground to say that tourism has its impact towards the change on local tradition patterns of family life style.

Beside these tourism is also economically best for culture developments well as cultural revitalization in any part of the worlds. The renovations work of that temples monuments and other heritages that carry cultural values are the steps for cultural revitalization. Some respondents who were aligned with tourism in favor of positive impacts have presented their view tourist of different nationalities and culture who reached there enjoyed with their culture which helped their culture to cross the country boarder in some extent it was founds during the study that ohari programnme was conducted by a hotel here but due to insurgency short stay of tourists and different other problems it could not get continuity and could not be commercialized. No any remarkable negative impact of culture is observed in the area during the study.

4.7.4 Environmental Impact

The Tourism has brought environmental impact also in some extent as well as the economic impact. The tourist spot was found to be clean as here is no dense population and is a small hilly town the daily wastes and garbage is managed properly for which municipality has arranged its dumping site with its sector and some sweepers. The people were also seemed to be clean and tidy. The local club and local people are participating to maintain the spot neat and clean and beautiful regularly. Likewise government officials are also giving keen interest to manage the park of the spot neat, clean and greenery. Since most of the tourists visiting this place only spend a few hours according to the arrangement sightseeing programme no such negative impacts in environmental issues regarding using local resources were observed or identified. Tourists mainly come for trekking so no environmental impact is found here due to tourism. Population by the tourists is not remarkable here.

CHAPTER V

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN GORKHA DURBAR SQUARE AREA

5.1 Prospects of Tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square Area

Gorkha is a renowned area with historical importance situated at the west of Kathmandu valley at about 140km. It is accessible by all kinds of vehicles as public bus, private car, taxi, travel coach etc. It is the good source of income to the municipality as well as to the nation if managed properly. The major prospects associated with tourism are s given below.

5.1.1 Scenic Attraction

Around the Gorkha Durbar Square Area especially Gorkag palce ie. Main Durbar, there are some beautiful squares with shitalpati, Rangamehal, Panditpati,s Rotpali, Gorakhnathgufa, Pashupati, Guheshwori, Chaughera Bhawan etc which enjoy the ;tourists. Likewise from the top of hill this Durbar a spectacular view of Manasalu, Ganesh Himal, Buddha Himal, Lamjung Himal and Himalchuli peak is possible which can also enjoy tourists a lot.

5.1.2 Cultural Attraction

The people of different ethnics around the Durbar Square Area have their own kind of culture, tradition and festivals which can enjoy the tourists in some extent. Among these Gaijatra, Teej, Fegupurnima, Shivaratri etc can provide further enjoyment to the tourists.

5.1.3 Traditional Art and Architecture Attraction

Gorkha Durbar Square Area is famous for its art and architecture of the medieval period. The palace and temple with the unique wooden carving and wonderful stone status can wonder all of us. Different status, idols filled with art and architecture of medieval period can bring men in the same period.

5.1.4 Tourism Infrastructure in Durbar Square

Infrastructure play vital role for the development of the tourism. In Gorkha Durbar Square Area, transportation, accommodation, health communication etc facilities are available. It is accessible from Kathmandu by any kinds of vehicles and is about 140 km from Kathmandu which take about 4 hours by bus to reach the destination. Tourist moving to visit Pokhara can also reach Gorkha during their journey if they will.

There are a few hotels which can provide continental as well as other dishes to the tourists. There are different types of shop which can provide necessary goods and facilities to the tourists to the tourists as per the requirement.

5.2 Problems of Tourism in Gorkha

There are some problems associated with tourism development in Gorkha Durbar Square Area. There is no recreational facility. So, tourists feel difficulty even to stay for a night. The major problems of tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square Area are given below.

5.2.1 Drinking Water

There is problem of drinking water in Gorkha. Sometimes the hotels cannot fulfill the demand o water to the guests if in large number. For bathing and other purpose due to the lack of sufficient water supply. There great problem of drinking water in the Durbar Square Area in reality.

5.2.2 Electricity

There is no regular supply of electricity in the area which is the problem of whole country even. This creates problem in communications and movement of tourists around the area and so hotels cannot fulfill the necessity of customers. Nowadays most of the hotels have alternative sources of electricity of generator and others.

5.2.3 Manpower

There is lack of skilled manpower as cook, waiter etc as it is a bit far from capital city and a small hilly town. So, semiskilled or even unskilled manpower s used by the hotels. Local guide is not available here normally. Here is the problem to the unskilled manpower to perform direct contact or communication with the tourist due to language.

5.2.4 Transportation

There is difficulty of transportation in fact. During emergency, taxis like vehicles are not available. Tourists cannot get any other type of vehicles whenever they like to leave from here as in late evening.

5.2.5 Health Facility

Although district hospital, private hospital are in Durbar Square Area and some medicals are also present here, if a serious health problem is appeared, here is no good treatment facility available.

5.2.6 Vegetable

There is the scarce of green and fresh vegetable in the market according to the hotels though it is a small town of hilly region and some products of farmer are reached to the market. Especially, different varieties of vegetable are not obtained here according to owns choice and in off season, hotels have to feels problems of fresh and green vegetables.

5.2.7 Publicity

It is very effective tool for promoting business activities but it is difficult to manage. It is public relation techniques in which information are transferred from one party to another. It involves an impersonal message that reaches the mass audience through the media. It appears in the form of news. It has greater credibility than advertising. It is found that, here is lack of publicity about Gorkha Durbar Square Area from local as well as central level. A website is created for knowing about Gorkha (www.visitgorkha.com).

5.2.8 Tour Package

Travel agencies provide services directly to the visitors. They sell tour package offered by a tour wholesaler as well as they can sell tickets on behalf of airline companies. A travel agency provides the services like reservations, ticketing, tour and cruise booking, hotel and resort reservations, car rental reservations, travel insurance sales etc. Special tour package are not found to be made to take the tourist to Gorkha even from the centrals or Kathmandu by travel agencies also.

5.2.9 Recreation

The short stay of tourists on the spot is mainly due lack of recreational facilities. So, the local sector as well as central sector should think over the creation of recreational facilities around the Durbar Square Area so their stay can be further extended which helps to support the tourism of Gorkha Durbar Square Area in some extent and lead to the development of different aspect of the local people as well as the country in turn.

CHAPTER VI

MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Major Findings of the Study

Tourism industry is growing vigorously with the development of communication and transportation facilities. Tourism industry has been established as a mean of satisfaction to the curious and learning nature of men by roaming the places of world. Nowadays tourism has been adopted as an easy sector for economic earning. Nepal although a development country, rich in large number of natural and beautiful resource has also taken it as an economic industry.

Nepal, a small state full of almost all types of climate from northern Himalayan region to surthern. Terai region is fomous for its endemic as well as common beautiful flora unique. It is also the birth place of light of Asia, Goutam Buddha is renown in the world as religious tolerance country. In Nepal unique and beautiful arts and architectural values of medieval period are kept in the same condition as in ancient period in several places dozens of such culturally and naturally important place have been recognized as the world heritage sites by UNESCO.

Gorkha Durbar Square Area which contains the palace of late king Prithvi Narayan shah rich in beautiful art and architecture of medieval period has been the centre of attraction for almost all tourist who com to visit Gorkha, Park around the Tallo Durbar etc give one as an impression of alive city of that period at present. But only a few tourists are found to have visited the area annually.

It has employment to a few local people especially through hotels. To know more detailed about the tourism in the area and its impact upon the local society, the study has been decide to carry out in Gorkha Durbar Square Area.

The overall objectives of the study were to identify the brand of tourism and its socioeconomic aspects in relation to tourism business and impacts of tourism in social, cultural and economic aspects of the local society.

Gorkha Durbar Square Area and the places around it were taken as the universe of research study and the tourists visiting the area were selected as the respondents during field survey. 30 tourists visiting the area, a few garland shops, hotel employer and employee were selected as respondents by using purpose com accidental samplings research tools. Secondary as well as primary data were selected as respondents by using purpose com accidental sampling research tools. Secondary as well as primary data were collected to accomplish the study. Interview tools for the collection of primary data during field survey were applied.

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

The highest percentage of tourists (33.33 percent) were found to spend between Rs. 0-200, while 13.33 percent Rs. 400-600, 20 percent Rs. 600-800, 13.33 percent Rs. 800-1000 and 20 percent Rs. 1000 and above. The highest percentage 40 percent of tourist was found to remain in tourist spot for two days, 33.33 percent for a day, 13.33 percent for 3 days and same percentage for 4 days or more.

The local respondent who were associated in different tourism related business were found in higher percentage i.e 60 percent Hindu and 25 percent Buddhist. Out of 20 local respondents, 45 percent was found to be Newar, 30 percent Gurung, 10 percent Magar, 10 percent Brahmin and 5 percent Chhetri. The highest percentage (90 percent) of the respondents was found literate and 10 percent was illiterate. Only 25 percent were found to have higher education. The involvement of higher percentage i.e 70 percent of male was found in tourism and only 30 percent was female involved in this business. The higher

percentage i.e 40 percent of the people was of age group 40-50 involved in this business although 10.

The findings of this study are as follows:

1. Tourists in general were found unwilling to mention their religion.
2. Tourists were found to visit the area by bus in higher percentage.
3. Male tourists were found to visit the area in higher percentage than female.
4. Tourists of age group 30-45 years were found higher percentage than other age group.
5. A few tourists were interested to know about the cause of filling questionnaire
6. Almost all tourists were found to visit the area for the first time.
7. Most of tourists were found with undefined religion i.e, 60
8. Almost of the tourists were found to come from Europe.
9. Most of the tourists were found to come as general visitors i.e, for enjoying holidays.
10. Most of the tourists were found to have normal expense on the spot and short stay.
11. The business men associated with tourism were unwilling to mention their actual income and net profit.
12. Most of the locals respondents associated with tourism were Hindu.
13. Most of the local respondents associated with tourism were Newars but Gurung also about them.
14. Most of the local respondents associated with tourism were with qualification Intermediate.
15. Most of the local respondents associated with tourism were found male.

6.2 Conclusion

Tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can be the largest economic industry for the intake of foreign currency if proper infrastructure development is maintained and security is guaranteed. Our country is still unknown to the several parts of the world as a sovereign country having natural panoramic scenario including the highest peak in the world and diversified cultural inhabitants with dozens of culturally important places containing ten world heritage sites.

So, several modern advertisement mechanisms and publicity should be used in practice to make known to all the inhabitants of the world about the beauty of the nation.

By the impact of tourism now there is the danger of transformation of our own cultural into the western culture which should be checked to keep alive our originality and the main attraction of tourists.

Only a few percentage of tourists were found to reach Gorkha Durbar Square Area although there was no system of keeping the written record of the tourists who come to visit Gorkha. Nowadays, especially the tourists who enter the Tallo Durbar where Gorkha Museum is remained are recorded so number of tourists entering here can be identified but all the tourists who come to visit Gorkha Durbar Square Area are not found to enter Tallo Durbar. The Museum is also inaugurated no sooner. The higher number of tourists (40 percent) was found to reach the Gorkha Durbar Square Area by bus while the others 20 percent each were found to reach by travel coach, private car and office vehicles. The ratio of male tourists was found higher (53.33 percent) than female tourists (46.66 percent). The ratio of tourists according to age group was found higher (50 percent) between the age group 30-45 years while lowest (10 percent) above 60 years. The highest numbers of tourists (60 percent) were found with undefined religion, 33.33 percent Christian and 6.66 percent Catholic. The tourists were found to come all from Europe i.e 100 percent. The higher percentage of tourists (60 percent) were general visitors who were

coming to Nepal for enjoying holiday and 40 percent were for trekking and official purpose.

7.4 Recommendations

The local sector Municipality, District, Development Committee, Local organization clubs , Tourism related organizations the government Nepal Tourisms Board and Tourism Development as well as the other different tourism associated agencies should pay following attentions to develop tourism in Gorkha Durbar Square Area:

- i. Regular supply of clean water should be maintained
- ii. Regular supply of electricity should be maintained as far as possible.
- iii. Some garden park, swimming pool if necessary should be constructed by hotel with beautiful flowers scenario and wide space and if present should be maintained well, so that tourist can take joy there.
- iv. Skilled manpower should be recruited in the tourism associated business so that there is no any difficulty to communicate with tourist and to serve them.
- v. Transportation facility should be made available at any time for the departure of tourists from the spot in needed accidentally.
- vi. Travel agencies at Kathmandu must be promoted to bring tour package to Gorkha for the tourists.
- vii. Priority should be given regarding the publicity of the Gorkha Durbar Square Area as it is also the birth place of late grate king Prithvinarayan Shah who unified Nepal.
- viii. Vegetable market seems to be established and managed properly so that varieties of vegetable can be taken by the hotels as per their necessity.
- ix. Recreational facilities should be increased on the spot so that the stay of tourist can be extended and economic support is gained by the tourism associated business.

- x. Health facility at this area is not satisfactory although a district hospital and some medicals are available here. Government should think over the promotion of good health facility on the area.

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Annex – A

Questionnaire for the Hotel Owners, Local People and Business Man Associated with tourism

- | Name of the Respondent | Sex: Male Female | Age |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Religion | Matrial Status | Education |
1. Types of industries associated with tourism.....
 2. Total no of Hotels/Lodge and Business shop associated with tourism....
 3. a) Name of the hotel/ lodge or shop or cottage industry associated with tourism.
b) Established Year..... c) Number of Emplyee.....
 4. Where is your permanent address?
 5. How much do you pay to each on?
 6. What was your total income last year?
 7. What was your total expenditure last year?
 8. How much tax did you pay last year?
 9. What are peak seasons?
 10. How much tourists come annually in your hotel about?
 11. How long do the tourists stay in your hotel?
 12. What sorts of problems are you facing to run the hotels?
 13. What sorts tourism impact have been experienced by you upon local society and environment of Gorkha Durbar Square Area.
 14. What sorts of programmes do you have to attract tourists?
 15. Do you have any local food, local production to attract tourists?
 16. Do you fin occurrence of crime and prostitution due to the arrival of tourists in the area?
 17. Do you find any bad impact on environment due to tourist?

Annex B

Questionnaire for tourist

Name	Sex	Age
Religion	Nationality	Marital Status

1. When did you know about Gorkha?
2. How many times have you visited Gorkha Durbar Square Area?
3. How many days will you stay in Gorkha?
4. How do you feel in Gorkha?
5. What is your purpose to visit Gorkha?
6. How do you feel about price of lodging and fooding in Gorkha?
7. Are you satisfied with the facilities of hotels?
8. How did you find the co operations of the local people to a tourist?