

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a developing country lying between two fast growing countries India and China. The main goal of developing countries like Nepal is to attain high rate of economic growth, reduction of income inequality and poverty and to improve the standard of living of people. In order to attain such goal our country needs to promote tourism. Since our country possess the prosperous culture and the nature.

Tourism has become a major sector to increase employment opportunities. Tourism creates friendship and expands understanding among nations. Tourism is a medium through which we can exchange and create understanding among the world. (Upadhyay & Agrawal, 2006).

Before industrial revolution (1760-1840) travel was mainly a matter of seeking knowledge, engaging in trade and commerce and undertaking pilgrimage. The industrial revolution caused technological changes, which influence in the social, political, economic and cultural life of human being. The industrial revolution has brought the change in the sector in the tourism with the power driven machine. The consumption of such power driven machine attracts tourists from one place to another to fulfill their expectation and desire of entertainment (Upadhyay, 2008).

Different ages stand face in the form of the historians, towering mountains tempt the mountaineers, trekkers and sight seers and thrill the adventurous, tumbling and rushing rivers challenge the rafters; biodiversity attract researchers and common people alike, ethnic, social and culture structures attract those interested in the human affairs; tranquility of the country as a whole captives those who meditate in peace. In short, Nepal has something to offer to everyone (www.welcomenepal.com).

Social problems cannot be solved without growing, strong and equitable economy that tourism/rural tourism can help to create, but there is no distributive justice in tourism in Nepal, as a result less than one percent income out of tourism has reached to grass root level/rural areas where there is mass unemployment, poverty. Present trend of tourism growth has helped to increase inequality so, Nepal has failed to achieve

balance growth, achieve MDGs (2015), and reduce poverty and growing inequality.

Our leaders make speeches only they say tourism is a hen that lay golden eggs. But speeches cannot be transformed into reality. It demands appropriate plan, policies, proper implementation and high level commitment. They say tourism is the industry of tomorrows' Nepal. It is never ending and ever changing business. It is a sunrise industries in Nepal. But its present state is not healthy and demanding ICU treatment.

Tourism is oil of Nepalese economy. Without it Nepalese economy will suffer because tourism has strong and highest combined linkage effects of backward linkage and forward linkage. In the isolation of tourism, the economic activities cannot generate greater inducement and incentive to other activities to emerge.

Dhading distirct is a part of Bagmati zone, is one of the seventy five districts of Nepal, a land lock country of South Asia. The district of Dhading besi as its district headquarters covers an area of 1,926 km² had a population of 338,658 in 2001 and 336067 in 2011. The Dhading district spreads from 27'40" E to 28'17" N to 84'35" N.

^[1] The mountain range "Ganesh" is the predominateiah range located within Dhading. All of the peaks are over 7,000 meters with some approaching 8,000. The 800 plus-meters mountain "Manaslu" is clearly visible from much of Dhading, although it is located within the bounds of Gorkha. The translational "King Prithvi High Way" connecting Kathmandu and pokhara runs though the southern portion of the district making for easy access 100 the Kathmandu valley. The road parallels the 'Trishuli' river (Dhading District Profile, 2016).

Panchami, Sa.Chhitapokhari, Aiselukharka, Baksila, Halesi, Buipa, Diktel, Manevanjyang Mattim, Dhading Bazaar, Simpani, Chisapani, Arkhoule and Phaktang are the main trade center. In Dhading district there are many rivers mainly Dudhkoshi, Sunkoshi, Raawa, Raawa, and Sapsoo are the main river.Mewa, Toowa, Taap, Taawa, Buwa, Chhepe Beliya, Makhuwa, Rupuwa, Lapse, Kaavre etc. are other rivers. Similarly there are many beautiful Pokhari like Baraha Pokhari, Chhitapokhari, etc.

Dhading district is rich in its ethnicity. The district is inhabited by various ethnic groups like Kirat Rai (38.74 percent) Chhetri (22.17) Brahmin (8.58 percent) Newar (5.35 percent) Magar (4.27 percent) Dalit (9.45 percent) Tamang (4.00 percent) Gurung (1.27 percent) Sunuwar (0.27 percent)Sherpa (0.78 percent) Majhi (0.36

percent) Terai ethnic group (1.28 percent) and Others (3.41 Percent) (District Profile Dhading, 2016).

There are so many important historical and religious places in Dhading district. Halesi, Tuwachung Jayajum, Barahapokhari, Rupakot and Tyamke are the famous destinations of Dhading district. It is equally famous for the Kirat Rai culture, Sakela dance, Maarunee Nach, Newari culture, handicraft, pashmina and varieties of local dishes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism is the backbone leading sector for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal .However, it has not well developed and tourism activities are not succession to be pro-poor. Tourism is the result of movement, entry and stay; it is a composite product and out comers of attraction, accessibility accommodation and amenities Elements and components of tourism are the prime factor or indicators process of development of tourism. Development and scope of tourism depends upon the quality and quantity of products / components. Most of potential tourists destinations(except few destination like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Bandipur, Lumbini, Chitawan, Jiri) are deprived of transportation, communication, accommodation and amenities .Highly potential but unexplored tourists destination are not advertised and promoted sufficiently so that large chunk of probable tourists does not know about Nepal in international front.

Eco-tourism loves nature and enjoys its unique beauty produce by diversity in flora and fauna, topography, climate etc. But rapid growing population deteriorates the forest to fulfill their needs. It causes deforestation loss of bio-diversity, landside, flood and soil erosion, such efforts ends and panoramic and wonderful scenic beauty of environment of the product of tourism. The native Nepalese cultural product. Red mud walled thatched roofed round house being replaced by brick building. The dressing pattern. Smile and hospitality all native aspirations are being lost. In rural area there is poverty, inequality, illiteracy, in large scale .In that region government and private sectors did not give any priority for promotion of tourism.

Benefits of tourism are disproportionately distributed to the central city Katmandu and there are existing situations of core periphery dependency in which the center

controls to a very considerable extent of the distribution of tourism around Nepal, accumulating most of, the income generated, organizing much of the travel activities in pre-paid packages, and supplying many of the needs from so that benefits following out to rural areas and small towns and limited.

Here are many potential sites and section of eastern part of Nepal .Such as Ilam, Taplejung, Terhathum, and Solukhumbhu. Among the Dhading District is one of the unique place where many cultural, natural are and other attraction which can easily attract internal as well as external tourists if vision work and resources mobilized properly. Multi- ethnic group is its great features and it is rich in cultural nature and pilgrimage sites, which world attract religions, cultural and adventure tourists closed in every sector before 1950. Nepal opened the door to foreigners, infrastructure built up, private sector come with democracy in 1950. Nepalese investor and foreigner investor concentrated every types of infrastructure building. But investor concentrated developed sites like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Nagarkot, Khumbu, Annapurna, Lumbini, Jiri and other popular places for tourism industries. Tourism is one of the leading industries of Nepal. It is one of the major sources of foreign currency earnings. Unfortunately, key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation, electricity and other facilities are not properly developed in all region of Nepal. As a result there is no diversification of tourism product and it strictly remain onto limited Geographical region so there is no distributive justice in tourism is Nepal and the inhabitants of different region are not benefited equally from fruits of tourism Dhading District is not an exception.

A few number of tourists visit Dhading District and several places like Salyantar, Rani Pokhari, Tripura Sundari, etc. Dhading got a piece of natural gift that is Salyantar. The Salyantar known as three religious combination as Hindu, Buddhist and Newari. It is known as Purbako Tripura Sundari of east. Similarly Gangajamuna Jharna is another famous product of Dhading is famous for Hindu pilgrimage as well as old historic place for Newar community. It is very famous for Newar culture, it is known as Middle Newar, Newari culture is unique for internal as well as external tourist. Aginchok the other place, it is famous for sunrise and sunset as well as sightseeing. Dhading is also famous for adventures sports like rafting in Budhigandaki and Trishuli River is another best tourists destination for several tourist. So, many

tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of publicity, physical development, physical facilities, political instability as well as lack of proper management, very little tourists visit every year. Tourism promotion and development is largely connected in urban areas and few traditional sides, outsides to Kathmandu valley. Few number of arrivals and the length of stay of tourists indicated that, a wide research is needed in this field to find out the main problems, prospect and to give recommendations.

Dhading district has been facing problems to develop tourism infrastructure, no academic research has been done in the field of tourism so this study is tried to find out answers of these following questions:

1. What is the present situation of tourism in Dhadhing district?
2. How can analyze the problems and prospects of tourism in Dhadhing district?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to explore the problems and prospects of tourism industry in Dhading district.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To assess the present situation of tourism in Dhading district,
2. To analyze the problems and highlight the prospects of tourism in Dhading district.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Tourism is one of the foundations of Nepalese economy, Nepal experienced Tourism Year 1998 and 2011 with various tourism promotional policies and programs, but rural people could not get equally the fruits of tourism and the Dhading district is not exception in this regard, in this context this study is needed to find out the problems and prospects of tourism in Dhading district.

This study is significant to raise the level of awareness among the rural people, basically in the Dhading district, to preserve the nature, culture and environment to

absorb the benefit of tourism. This study has provided basic information and general guideline to local people, tourist, NGOs, INGOs, policy makers and other concerned agencies about the way to attain rural tourism development in Dhading district.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Limitations of the research study are as follows:

This study limits on the boundary of Dhading district. Budget constraint, limit time and small sample size are the limitations of the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The first chapter has introduced the topic with introduction and it includes general background, introduction of the study area, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, rationale of the study, limitations of the study chapter scheme and expected outcomes with policy implications.

The second chapter Deals with the review of literature which includes conceptual framework and review of literature. The third chapter includes research methodology. Historical perspective of tourism development in Nepal is including in fourth chapter. Chapter five deals with the physical and cultural features of Dhading district. Similarly, the sixth chapter has covered summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Background

One of the earliest definition of tourism was provided by the Austrian economist Hermann Von Schullard in 1910, who defined it as, "sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relate the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or a region."

Hunziker & Crapf (1941) has defined tourism as people who travel "the some of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity." In 1976, the tourism society of England's definition was: "tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes."

The world tourism organization defines tourist as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/tourism>).

According to William f. Theobald there are two different types of tourism definitions, each with its own rational and intended uses:

1. Conceptual definition and
2. Technical definition

Conceptual definition attempts to provide a theoretical framework which identifies the essential characteristics of tourism. Similarly, technical definition helps to standardize comparative international tourism data collection (Upadhyay & Agrawal 2006).

Tourism has passed different phases since ancient to modern time. During the time traveling was associated with finding solutions to man's daily needs like food and

shelter. Prior to the advent of the industrial revolution, travel was primarily related with trade, with desire for military conquest or with the performance of group rites. It was principally the traders who in the early historical period blazed the trail by establishing national trade routes and communication which latter extended throughout other regions and finally to other continent. Thus it was trade in the first place that motivated travel in the real sense. Later with the advent of modern means of transportations and communications, tourism was uplifted. Thus this developed traveling in modern terminology is known as tourism (Shrestha, 1998).

2.2 Development of Tourism in Nepal

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

1. First phase: Before unification
2. Second phase: After unification
3. Third phase: After declaration of democracy in 1950
4. Fourth phase: After declaration of multiparty system in 1990
5. Fifth phase: Tourism during conflict period
6. Sixth phase: Tourism after peace process

1. First Phase: Before Unification

Authentic and systematic writings of ancient history of tourism development of tourism are 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 traveller 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 as a result this empty place became Kathmandu valley. After this in 249 BC, ruler Ashok of India visited Nepal as a pilgrim and creates a monastery entitled Charumati Bihar and also four Buddhist Stupas in the four corners of the Patan. 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,

princes Bhrikuti. The Chinese visitor Huan Tsang described in his travel accounts the Kailashkut bhawan and Manghriha of Lichchhavi dynasty. Similarly, around sixth century, in the Kirat regime, some foreigners visited Nepal as pilgrims.

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 darbar i.e. a place of 55 windows, Pashupati temple, Swambhu and Stupas of Buddhist were built or renovated during this period (Aryal, 2005).

2. Second Phase: After Unification

The mode of tourism in Nepal changed during eighteenth and nineteenth century when Prithvi 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, and religious and also in trade. The process of territorial expansion toward 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 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 & 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 (Chand, 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 25th 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 Indian pilgrims at Chitlang, Markhu, Gadi, Bhimphedi and Kathmandu. Visa system was implemented for European visitors. They had to secure visas from the counselor unit of the Nepal government, which were placed at Calcutta and Patna 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).

3. Third Phase: After Declaration of Democracy 1950

In 1951, autocratic rule of Ranas ended and democracy was declared and the door of the development in tourism was opened. Nepal started to greet to those persons who wanted to enter Nepal with the purpose of travelling or with any other purposes. A great political change took place in Nepal in 1951. The Rana government was overthrown from and power democracy was brought into the country. Thereafter 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 from New Zealand who was also one of the first to climb the peak Mt. Everest, were among the most significant tourism promoters of Nepal. Edmund Hillary also introduced and promoted mountaineering in Nepal. After the initial years of tourism, the country was in culture and blessed with nature bounty emerged as one of the most popular adventure destinations in the world with its offer of mountaineering and trekking. during the same period Nepal got the membership of UNO in 1950, Nepal gradually, began to be known to the outside world. Due to these reasons tourist from the different countries began to enter Nepal. Some organizations related to the tourism

were setup in Nepal for the well management of tourists. In actual sense the promotion of tourism started more or less only in the beginning of 1960s then government made attempt for the development of tourism with relatively more liberal tourism policy then there before. A new era of Nepalese tourism started more or less only in November 1957 when a 'Nepal Tourism Development Board' was established under the chairmanship of the minister of trade and industry. Department of tourism was established in 1962 and has been 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).

People called the tourism of 1960 is Hippie tourism, in this stage a lots of hippies were here as tourist to go into hiding towards toil as army force. 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. The master plan had been prepared for further development in the field of tourism started to be considered the country. Tourism started to be considering as an industry and for its development efforts have been made to distributed posters, booklets to international organization and to provide sufficient hotel facilities and transportation to tourists. As a result, there was 41 fold increases in tourists visiting Nepal, 6,179 tourists in 1962 and 25,48,885 in 1990. In 1965 John Copman who was running 'tree top' in Africa, came to Nepal and was begin impressed with dense forest and wild animals started 'Tiger top' first jungle resort. Similarly, James Robert, Ex-British army man who was in British India came in contact with Nepalese Gurkha soldiers and with their links came to Nepal and introduced trekking tourism by opening company named 'Mountain Travel' in 1965 which still runs today. The 1970 decade is also called as Trekking and Wildlife Tourism decade. Similarly 1980 is Cultural Tourism decade (Pant, 2011).

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 tourism in Nepal suggested that in the decade for nineties there have been much more conscious effort to globalizing the economy of Nepal. At first Himalayan helicopter was established and ministry of tourism formulated Tourism Development Program for Nepal (TDNP) in 1990, during this period, restaurant and bar association of Nepal (REBAN) established to upgrade restaurant and bar business to international standard. In 1992, 8th 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 order to promote tourism development. However, here we are taking up only some important events that reflect upon globalization of tourism related activities in Nepal. These 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).

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 in tourism sector. 9th plan places emphasis on developing tourism industry as an important sector of the national economy of account of its comparative advantage generated by existing attraction, features and special 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 (1998) was lunched by HMG/N. Main objectives of Nepal Visit Year were to rise the image of Nepal throughout the world, to develop 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 rise the number of tourists stay and their expenditure, to improve the quality of tourism, to diversify the tourist products and to protect and conserve the natural and cultural centers in integrated form.

Nepal tourism board replaced the department of tourism in 1999. Likewise a memorandum 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 by china in the process of promotion of tourism in south Asia. Similarly in January 2003 Nepal opened few rivers; Balefi, Budhi Gandaki, Dudh Koshi, Seti, Karzai, and Tamor for rafting. The tenth plan has encouraged value based and quality tourism in the country. It has clearly stated its objective to contribute to poverty reduction initiatives by increasing people's participation in tourism activities while ensuring effective promotion and sustainable development. Diversification of the products, optimal utilization of existing potentials, establishment of regional tourism hubs, encouraging tourist to visit new areas, eco-tourism as an over-riding guideline for the future development of the tourism activities are the major aspects of the tenth plan. 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).

6. Sixth Phase: Tourism After Peace Process

Peace has been elusive in Nepal, ever since the start of the armed conflict. even though all governments 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 hope seems to have been seen in tourism industry. Recognizing the necessity of tourism promotion for economic change, the government of Nepal has placed tourism in high priority of new economic policy since fiscal year 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 decided 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 and 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 tourism.

2.3 Theoretical Review

There are different kinds of literature available on tourism. In this chapter an attempt will be made to provide the theoretical foundation of tourism. In dealing with theoretical foundation some books, studies, magazines, reports, articles and dissertations have reviewed.

2.3.1 International Review

Arayal (2005) made a study on the topic of "Economic Impact to Tourism in Nepal. His focus of study is as to study the trend of tourist arrivals in the country, contribution of tourism sector to the GDP, foreign currency earning through tourism and to review the tourism policy in Nepal. Arayal's study is completely based on the secondary information and uses regression analysis. This provided guidelines for development methodology for the present study. ILO took the initiative of drawing up a convention of paid holidays which required the member states to grant a paid holiday of a minimum paid holiday at six weeks per year (Kunwar, 2006).

Thus industrial revolution in the 19th century gave birth to a large and prosperous group in western Society. Industrialization grew and trade and commerce developed as result prosperous group became richer. Increasing industrial activities in turn gave rise to new settlement; town and cities were established to accommodate increasing number of labor force engaged in industries. Thus three major development ; increase

in wealth of industrial society, development of means of transport and travel organization earned extra ordinary growth of tourism during the last 50 years throughout the globe (Kunwar, 2006).

Upadhyay (2008) has suggested that rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm based tourism. It concludes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, cclimbing, adventure, sports, health tourism, hunting, fishing, educational art and heritage tourism like, to achieve maximum human welfare and happiness, through sustainable socioeconomic development of rural area, to reduce regional inequality and economic disparities and to contribute in poverty alleviation. Likewise he has recommended to government, Jara Gaon development Board, Public, private and co-operative sector to pay their attention in time to develop rural tourism in Nepal.

The official records do not indicate any planned approach regarding tourism till 1950. The first study regarding tourism potential of the French government along the publication of “General plan for the organization of tourism in Nepal (Ghimire, 2008).

Dhital (2009) has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspective to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepalese economy, and female employment generation to recommend measured and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology selected 35 employers from various sectors of tourism field where 276 employers were working. Among hem 14.1 percentage were working in basic level. 38 percent people in middle level and 13.28 percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

He opined that male domination, sex harassment and abuse insecurity, social and family non co-operation traditional level of thinking etc. are the major problems faced by women employers. Lack of quality education, job oriented training low salary and facilities, traditional social values, caste/religious system, lack of knowledge of foreign language are the problems to generate job opportunity for the women I tourism sector.

Findings and recommendations are: proper training, job security, high scale salary, social freedom, gender equality, better education, family support are the basic

requirements to generate more female employment opportunities in tourism. He also suggested that some of the legal provision should be changed in favor of female employment generation. Similarly, cottage and small scale industries related to tourism should also be increased and promoted to generate additional job opportunities for female. Most of the tourist prefer female services than male in shopping sector by 74.0 percent followed travel and tours by 71.8 percent and more than 60 percent in hotel and lodges. Hence, female employment in this sector is inevitable. Out of total, 10.8 percent female visitors and 9.0 percent male visitors especially like the female services in every sector of tourism. Education and trainings are the major factors to generate female employment in various sectors of tourism.

Ojha (2009) has discussed Nepal as an unanimous shangrila for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climate zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal's biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and altitudinal variations.

Nepal's combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and natural beauty is not utilizing properly some of the identified problems of the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centers, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-nepali in tourism business. There are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly.

Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number), manipulating data's and interpreting as increment but really falls or other hand. Government and other business persons, now a days are only seeking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concerned with decreased number. Nepal will be grateful only if

quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore government, its authority, concerned departments and concerned stakeholders must think for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

Joshi (2009) has presented that tourism can increase the opportunities for the rural poor in their own communities. It also has the potential to reduce rural out migration, to the urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban poor, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also tourism related skills gained by the urban poor could be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process. Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing incomes that help reduce the vulnerability of the poor. Through increased national income, additional funds can be diverted to poverty reduction programs and can be linked with local development. The receptive capacity and socio-economics strength of the locals like that see in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus, Sirubari is also equally important to establish any place as an attractive rural tourism destination. It demands several features and a committed, commanding and qualified leadership at the local level like captain Rudra Man Gurung in Sirubai. So, tourism plays a number of important social and economic role. It is commonly seen as an important form of community economic development with the place and scale of tourism placing significant pressure on heritage resources.

There may various factors which influence tourism socio-economic factors are play vital role to influence tourism. The factor consist

- 1) Leisure
- 2) Income
- 3) Mobility
- 4) Age
- 5) Education
- 6) Sex
- 7) Travel lost

Tourism has been, and is influenced mostly by economic considerations, such as holidays with pay and increase in real incomes. Income is therefore the second important factor in the evolution of demand after leisure, level of income forms an important factor in influencing tourism as well as participation in recreational pursuits, many surveys have indicated that in almost every pursuit, participation increase with income. This is true with tourism also. The more affluent members of the society are the ones who travel most. Mobility is the third important factor in the evolution of demand. With the advancement of modes of transport, the mobility has greatly increased. There is also the actual mobility, such as the motor car has provided.

2.3.2 National Review

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 effort in an economy. Some countries have a comparative advantage in the development of tourism because of their natural topography such as mountains, sandy beaches searches and lovely landscape, their rich cultural heritage and so on. However tourism is not unmixed blessing as it is blamed for causing environmental pollution and many social evils such as prostitution.

Chand (2000) has studied about 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 a small country and it should cash in on its size and on its natural environment and national façade.

Upadhyay (2008) has submitted the report to MOCTA entitled "Rural tourism in Nepal: measures to minimize its negative impact". In this research presented 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.

Upadhyay (2008) has studied that landmark publication in the history of tourism in Nepal. In this book, he has described rural tourism, its problems 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. Appraising the attractions of the respective sites of rural tourism Upadhyay in his article "case studies of rural tourism in Sirubari, Bandipur, and Ghalegaun" writes "Nepal has many destinations where community based rural tourism can be promoted". 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 (1999) has concerned with the problems and prospects to tourism in Nepal. The main 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, she concludes the lack of Physical infrastructure in tourism spots. Most of the service infrastructures are mainly concentrated in major urban areas and few popular trekking routs.

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 tourist 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.

The Eight Plan (1992-1997) for the first time felt the need of producing a comprehensive and liberal tourism policy. It had, thus set the way for declaration of the tourism policy in 1995. The plan had taken the policy of government's involvement in infrastructure development and identification of tourist markets.

The District Development Plan (2009) has adopted policies for the preservation of Historical, cultural, and natural attractions of the Dhading to promote tourism especially in Ganesh Himal, Ganga Jamuna Jharana, Salyantar. view, Budhi Gandaki hdyro project, Lorke himal, etc Devithan and Majhuwaghadhi.

District Development Plan (2010) was a major step to promote tourism in Dhading district. The plan highlighted for the first time to tourism in man slogan of development of Dhading district with the slogan of 'development of Dhading district: Road, electricity, agriculture and tourism'. This plan focused on sustainable development of Dhading district and aimed to establish sustainable tourism development committee and sustainable tourism fund in district, to formulate tourism master plan and to operate tourism development program in tourism area and paid attention to establish different agricultural pocket area in Salyantar Sa. Salyantar and Malekhu VDC. To give priority and setting up policy for tourism and establishment of Dhading development fund as basket fund to develop Dhading district is considered as most important achievement.

District Development Plan (2011) has envisaged to identify the potential tourism area and decided to conserve religious place of Ganesh Himal, Manaslu himal and to

appeal with recommendation in ministry of tourism and civil aviation for tourism development.

2.3.3 Empirical Review

2.3.3.1 International Review

In 1942, two Swiss Professors Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf define tourism as:

“Tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-resident, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity”.

This definition is adopted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST), which brings out the following three distinct elements of tourism:

-) Involvement of travel by non-residents.
-) Stay of temporary nature in the area visited.
-) Stay not connected with any activity involving earnings.

Tourism denotes the temporary and short-term movements of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities at those destinations. (Burkart and Medlik, 1970:5).

Similarly, some authors describe tourism as a system. Tourism systems consist of four interrelated parts: market, travel, destination and marketing. Market is the potential customer. The second segment of tourism is travel, which involves where, when and how to go. The third segment, destination, consists of attractions, accommodation and amenities. These mix individually or jointly in the traveling process through the process of marketing.

Leiper (1979) has postulated that there are three approaches in defining tourism: cultural, technical and holistic. Economic definition views tourism as both a business and an

industry. Technical definitions identify the tourist in order to a common basis by which to collect data. Holistic definition attempts to the entire essence of the system.

Burger (1978) has shown economic impact of tourism. The main objective of the study were to analyze the impact of tourism on economy and to provide necessary information to the planners that will in making decision with regard to the contribution of tourism industry.

Lickorich & Kershaw (1958) have embraced that tourism is all movements of people outside their community for all purposes except migration or regular daily The most frequent reason for this is for holiday, but it will also include, for attendance at conferences and movement on sporadic or in frequent business purposes.

Tourism Organization (WTO) has estimated that there were more than 663 international travelers in 1999. Spending by their tourists was estimated at more than US\$453 billion. Tourist 4.4 present a year over the next two decades, surpassing a total of one billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by the year 2020 (WTO, 2000). Tourism is the world's largest employer, generating, directly and indirectly, nearly 200 million jobs or some 10% of the jobs globally (Honey& Rome, 2000).

2.3.3.2 National Review

After the establishment of peace in Nepal, the number of tourist arrival increased 2.3 percent in 2006. Three years interim plan (2007-20 10) has a purpose to

the tourist destination of Nepal in the world. Similarly the government of will work by coordinating with world tourist organization (WTO) BIMSTEC, SASEC, and COSCAP for tourist development. In twelve three years Zian (20 11-13) has a purpose to reduce poverty by the expansion of tourist industry on the rural level and to increase economic growth and regional development by creation of tourism employment. Second purpose of this plan had to tourism

development by the improving means of airlines in national and international level 2011.

After declaration of constitution assembly in 2007. The government of Nepal decided to celebrate “2011” as tourism year 2011. The government had taken target to bring 10 lakhs tourist in that period. But some political reason and lack of accommodation of tourist, targeted do not obtain with the finishing the tourism year. The present Prime Minister Babu Ram Bhattarai announced “Visit Lumbini 2012”. The main aim of visit Lumbini 2012 are to introduce Lumbini in national and international sectors (LTD, 2012).

Dhital (2009) has studied the impact of tourism in female employment generation from different perspective to assess the contribution of tourism in Nepalese economy, and female employment generation to recommend measures and strategies to development tourism industry as an important sector for employment generation. He adopted field survey and simple random sampling methodology selected 35 employers from various sectors of tourism field where 276 employees were working. Among them 14.1 percentage were working in basic level. 38 percent people in middle level and 13.28 percent in high level. Out of the total 110 sample were in between 20-30 years old and rest were above 30 years.

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

Ojha (2009) has discussed that Nepal as a unanimous Shangrila for the rapid growth of global tourism. Rising from an elevation of 56 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level, possesses all the climate zones of the world from the bitter tundra vegetation to the hot tropical forestation, Nepal's biodiversity is a reflection of physiographic climatologically and altitudinal variations. Nepal's combination of world class cultural and natural tourism attractions, including the rich heritage of the Kathmandu valley, culture diverse of Nepal, the beauty of Nepal Himalaya, super wildlife resource and hospitable mountain people ensure a destination well suited for international tourism. He has also stated that Nepal having famous tourist destination, world heritage site, historical monuments and its natural beauty is not utilizing properly some of the identified problems of the development of tourism in Nepal are lack of tourist information centers, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation proper accommodation in some places. Ineffective national plan and policy, fail to control over street vendors, lack of public awareness, lack of trained tourist guides, poor publicity campaign, lack of tourism packages variable price structure and presence of non-Nepali in tourism business. There are pertinent problems that need to be addressed properly. Government and its authorities only are seeking to show the inclined graph (increasing number), manipulating data's and interpreting as increment but really falls on other hand. Government and other business persons, now a days are only eking quantity tourism but the national requirement is quality tourism. If quality tourism sustained it does not concern with decreased number. Nepal will be grateful only if quality tourists made their destination as Nepal. Therefore government, its authority, concerned departments and concerned stakeholders must for quality tourism as sustainable tourism.

Joshi (2009) has presented that tourism can increase the opportunities for the rural for in their own communities. It also has the potential to reduce rural out to the urban areas, increase employment opportunities for the urban or, and give them additional income to provide for their families in the rural areas. Also tourism related skills gained by the urban poor could be applied in rural areas, helping to reverse the migration process. Tourism provides employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing incomes that help reduce the misery of the poor. Through increased national

income, additional funds can be diverted to poverty reduction programs and can be linked with local development. The receptive capacity and socio-economic strength of the locals like that seen in Bandipur, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Dhampus, Sirubari is also equally important to establish any place as an attractive rural tourism destination. It has several features and is committed. Commanding and qualified leadership at the local level like Captain Rudra Man Gurung in Sirubari. So, tourism plays a number of important social and economic roles. It is commonly seen as a form of community economic development with the place and scale of tourism placing significant pressure on heritage resources.

Tourism has been influenced mostly by economic considerations, such as holidays pay and increase in real incomes. Income is therefore the second important factor in the evolution of demand after leisure, level of income forms an important factor in influencing tourism as well as participation in recreational pursuits, many surveys have indicated that in almost every pursuit, participation increases with income. This is true with tourism also. The more affluent members of the society are those who travel most. Mobility is the third important factor in the evolution of demand. With the advancement of modes of transport, the mobility has greatly increased. There is also the actual mobility, such as the motor car has provided.

People are no longer restricted to a particular holiday center, as they tended to be when they mostly traveled by train. The communication system has advanced tremendously. With the building of the new and fast roadway networks, the mobility has certainly increased in manifold ways. There are also great advances made in air travel, more particularly, for overseas holiday making. Tourists now can reach holiday areas in a matter of hours. Age and sex also affect demand and more young people are taking holidays now. Younger participants travel more with more income. Education can be considered yet another important economic factor, which influences the demand for travel. Broadly speaking the better-educated member of the population has a higher propensity to travel. Besides those with better education travel more often. Cost is another crucial factor which influences the demand for travel. Cost factor can generate or hinder flows to a particular country. Holidaying abroad is particularly influenced by it. The price level for various tourist services is especially significant. Countries that attract tourists should

be able to complete with the cost of holidays. In the generating countries in Europe, a large number of tourists are attracted to Spain and Italy. In Southeast Asia, Singapur and Bangkok offer low cost holidays and are, are very popular among tourist (Kunwar, 2010).

Pokherl (2011) has presented that tourism is rapidly growing in Nepal which can economic industry for the intake of foreign currency of proper infrastructure development is maintained and security is generated. Our country is mown to the several parts of the world as a sovereign country having panoramic scenario including the highest peak in the world and disc l cultural inhabitants with dozens of culturally important places containing 10 world heritage cities. So, several modern advertisement mechanisms and it should be used in practice to make known to all the inhabitants of the about the beauty of the nations. By the impact of tourism, now there is of transformation of our own culture into western one which should be to keep alive to our originality and the means of attraction of tourist.

Tourism not only brings money to the region, it also carries along with them a strong and visible lifestyle. Their dress, food habits and merry making style all some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. By nature, human adopts new things or manners in which they feel comfortable. Sometimes, new habits are acquaintances from strangers just to get a new taste of course the economical aspects only should not be overemphasized. Everyday acquaintances with the foreigners and outsiders have made it easier to be familiar with the lifestyle of others. They are able to comprehensive the similarities and differences among the people representing various nations around their courtyard. Interaction and observation of this kind have lifestyle their level of thinking resulting is a positive mind set towards others and themselves. People have accepted some new favorable cultural trails regarding the diversification of men without cutting down their social values constituting their identity. Due to tourism, people are conscious about the heritage that has been preserved from many years. The locals have slowly come to be aware

about secret, which is of unrest for the people around the world. Consequently care and protection is supplied to the cultural heritage collectively by them.

The Australian Economist Herman Van Schaller gave the first definition of tourism in 1910. According to him, tourism is “The sum total operations mainly of economic nature, which directly related to the entry, stay and movements of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or regions” (Ghimire, 200:3).

2.4 Research Gap

As the above research work concerned with the problems and prospects of tourism in Dhading district, tourism is becoming a vital sector for economic development of Nepal. In the past, there were not development of any infrastructures, information and publicity and transportation system. Tourism is taken as the only means of entertainment but now it has been developing as the major industrial sector of the economy. For the development of tourism industry, government, NGOs, INGOs and local governments are making plan and policies for the sustainable development. Hotel restaurants and tourism spots are largely established in this area. There have been many changes in the tourism sector. But still there are many natural beauties and cultural diversity of the Dhading district has not been recognized. This has tried to recognize on the religious and historical sites, natural beauty and enlighten them.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is helpful to manage the evidences and enquires of the study in appropriate order within the given time frame and to interpret the data. This study is based on exploratory and descriptive research design. In exploratory research design the study included the facts and phenomenon of the study area. Similarly, in descriptive research design the study included research methods and review of related literature. Accordingly, the researcher developed some of the instruments like the structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the field information on different types of tourism in Dhading district. Information is collected through primary and secondary sources and is analyzed with suitable statistical method.

3.2 Sampling Procedures

This study has included local people and some experts and teachers and purposive sampling method was adopted to select the sample units 82 respondents have taken from total 820 (10% sample).

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on qualitative and quantitative data. The sources of information will be is basically focused on primary data is collected through observation, interview, and questionnaire survey. Secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished documents, newspapers, journals, and records of related organizations, etc.

To solve the problems and develop of tourism in Dhading district above suggestions are recommended. To fulfill these recommendations district development committee Dhading, Dhading Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhading Tourism Promotion Committe, Ministry of Tourism, Nepal Tourism Board, Government, NGOs, INGOs and private sector working in local area should play their attention in time. Ultimately, it would contribute, in rising the standard of living and poverty alleviation of rural poor in Dhading district.

3.4 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

3.4.1 Questionnaire Survey

The study had undertaken the Structured, semi-structured and unstructured questionnaire to explore the information on problems and prospects of tourism. For these, the study was based on questionnaire from local people, hotel businessman, tourists, and government officials.

3.4.2 Observation

Research involved in the observation to record the different information related problems and prospects of tourism in Dhading district to accomplish the task both participant and quasi-participant observation were used in the observation period the study was based on the observation of tourist places, local people, customs, feasts and festivals, other activities and scared sites.

3.4.3 Interview

In this study Telephonic interview, direct personal interview was undertaken with local people, some experts, and teachers to collect their opinion on problems and prospects of tourism in Dhading.

3.5 Processing and Methods of Primary Data Collection

The researcher used different types of the tools like questionnaires, observation, and interview in order to collect the primary data from the field. For the data collection questionnaires were served to tourists who visit Ganesh Himal local people and hotel owner. Both structured and unstructured questionnaire were used to collected quantitative information in the Dhading district.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

The data analysis is the main part of the study. There are two types of data analysis methods; in quantitative analysis data is tabulated form in database system worksheet and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. In qualitative analysis, it represents the personal feelings and experiences which are presented in sentences. In the process

of data analysis the researcher classified and tabulated data, which he had collected through the various sources. In this study data were collected and tabulated manually. For different types of data different tables are prepared. Simple statistical tools were used such as percentage, tables, diagrams and pie chart. To fulfill the study objectives of the study, data were analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER IV

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF DHADING DISTRICT

In Nepal, tourism as an industry has not any old history. Interest from the international tourist began after 1950. After the advent of democracy in 1950 Nepal followed an open door policy. Consequently, on may 29, 1953 late Mr. Tenjing Norgay and Mr. Edmund Hillary scaled Mt. Everest and worlds attention was focused to Nepal and subsequently a tourism industry began to boom (Jha, 1999) indicated that development of tourism accelerated in Nepal after establishment of Nepal Tourism Committee in 1970. Nepal Tourism Master Plan was prepared in 1972, followed by establishment of Ministry of Tourism by Government of Nepal in 1973 in order to institutionalize the industry.

Similarly, Dhading bazar, Neelakhantha, Bairani, Benighat, Salyantar, Tari Bensi, Arughat bazar, Ganga Jamuna, Tripura Sundarimandiar Ranikhari are the main trade center Dhading is situated between 27°40E to 28°17E atitude and 80°17N to 84°35N eastern longitude. Its total area is about 1926 sq. km and population 338,658 and 336,067 in (CBS, 2011).

It is surrounded on its northern side by the snowcapped mountains and its lush green forests, deep river and beautiful lakes are simply mesmerizing. Due to the wide variety of altitudinal and climate conditions, different types of forest are found here. The unique feature of Dhading district is its inhabitants; in fact their diversity is quite fascinating. A large number of people practice their ancient beliefs and follow indigenous religious concepts. The tribes are also synonymous with music and dance and they display a wide array of dances unique to each tribe. Certain dances have a religious significance, while other performed for sheer entertainment (District Profile, 2016).

The district is bounded by

) East: Kathmandu, Rasuwa and Nuwakot.

) West: Gorkha

) North: Rasuwa and tibet.

) **South: Makwanpur and Chitwan.**

The main rivers of the district are Trishuli river and Budhi Gandaki river. Budhi Gandaki separates the district from Gorkha district. There are 25 small rivers, the main being Charoudi, Malekhu, Galtukhola, Belkhukhola, Chirandikhola, Maheshkhola, Thopal, Manukhola, Kastekhola, Mastekhola, Surgandhi, Ankhusalyantar. Besides these, there are over 1743 small rivers, springs and seasonal streams.

4.1 Religious Centers in Dhading District

According to legend it is said that when the Bagha Bangsi Rai of Gairi Gaun went to this place while hunting he discovered the cave. The cave itself is natural and even the geographers has said that it takes near about sixty million years to form such cave. Therefore it is antique. There are three mysterious caves, which are believed to be the three eyes of lord Shiva. In the first cave we can see the statue of lord Shiva. This is-called Haleshwor Mahadeva. There is a statue of in the second cave and it is known as 'Basaha Cave' and the third cave consists of the statue of Thairav'.we can even see various images of uncommon gods. From the main part of the temple there are 25 to 30 steps going down the holes of the cliff where we can find the statue of 'Gauraparbata' which is believed to be the joint statue of Gouri and Parbati. At the bottom of the cave there is a statue of Mahadeva (Linga). In order to reach there one has to their walk about 102 stairs. The stairs are wide enough for four or five people to walk at a time it is said that the base of the statue of Mahadeva is nearly two and half feet high up from the ground and the base of the statue leads to the next cave through a small hole called Bahasa Cave the base of the statue is full of water.

There is an image of cow udder from which white liquid drops on the statue. There is a believed that Kamadhenu (cow) is worshiping the god by offering her milk. Kamadhenu is believed to fulfill the desires or wishes of asked. This is one of the major reasons why people go there.

The cave is satiated of various entrances and images of uncommon gods. Each and each marble of the cave is satiated of natural artistic images and the holes in the uncommon corner. An angel stands as striking doors of the cave. The total cave like a lofty marble which is beautifully impressed by the hands of a skilled actor who

worked tricky to get on to it so beautiful. This is one of the generally beautiful creations of nature .more artistic and wholesome than the reproduction creations. Different images and the uncommon doors in the cave involve their own implication. Among them here are five doors, which are more valuable than the other doors. They are said to sort out judgment whether the public appearance at this time are religious or not. The doors are:

) **Tripura Sundari Temple**

You will visit the famous Tripura Sundari Temple lies at Salyankot, where Hindu devotees offer special prayer and animal sacrifice to the deity. Another attraction of this trek is the visit to Ganga Jamuna which is a twin waterfall. Nearby this waterfall is a placed called Kukur Dhara (Dog Spring) where it is believed that taking a dip will rid you of rabies. Ganga Jamuna is Hindu pilgrimage site where a famous fair is held around the temple near the full moon day during the first week of November.

- See more at: <http://www.gotonepal.com/ganga-jamuna-trek#sthash.qyIEQCPb.dpuf>

) **Salyantar**

Salyantar is a village development committee in Dhading district in the Bagmati zone of central Nepal. It is the second biggest as well as longest tar of Nepal. At the time of 1991 NEpal census it had a population of 6196 and had 2164 houses in it. The major coots live in salyantar are [the major product of Salyantar. There is a Health Facility in Salyantar called as Salyantar primary health care center Salyantar is surrounded by four river viz. Budhigandaki in west, Netrawoti (Aankhu Khola) in South, Hypinge in East and Kaste in North but it is table like place.

) **Ganga Jamuna Jharna**

This is a purely camping trek of moderate grade. You pass different villages where you can interact with the different ethnic groups such as Tamang, Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetri and few others of Nepal. The trail offers you a close observation of the culture and unchanged tradition of these people. The mountain peaks you can enjoy along this trail are Langtang range, Ganesh Himal, Shringi Himal, Manaslu range, Lamjung Himal, Himalchuli and Annapurna range among others.

The trail blooms forth with a variety of beautiful floral vegetation, such as rhododendron, pine, oaks etc. These forests are home of various species of birds and wild animals.

) **Lakhe Nach**

Is known as evolution place and religious centre of Newari communities. It is located in western part of Dhading Salyantar VDC. It has its historical myth. According to the myth; when Newari were going towards civilization from Stone Age, jungle age to agriculture age at that time ancestors of Newari Rai used to stay in the place Lakhe Nach. Nowadays it also called `Rani Pokhari'.

Lakhe Nach has the height of about 7000 feet from sea level. It is center point center point of Arkhoule, Salle, Dhitung, Durhchim, and Salyantar VDC and it covers about 300 ropani of forest covered with the trees of rhododendron and others trees. The attraction of this place is that with that we can view beautiful and scenery of mountains terai and the surrounding areas.

Lakhe Nach is considered as he place from where the civilization and culture of Newar was developed and at present it is arising as a pilgrimage and historical tourism place. The Salyantar which is religious place of Hindu, Budhist and Newari is located nearby it so the tourism potential is very high of Lakhe Nach.

It is said that the cultivation of crops was started by ancestors of Newari in this place. Similarly, the process of making clothes also started from the same place. In the process of making clothes also started from Newari females were involved. They made the clothes from the cottons that they themselves cultivated it one of the important place of Newari religion. It is potential tourism place of Dhading because This place has not only religious attraction but also for historical attraction and many religious visitors visit this place.

) **Dhola Mandali Temple**

Dhola Mandali Temple cave lies in the southern part of headquarter of Dhading district. It was discovered of Dhola VDC and it is believed the worshipping here started since 1868 B.S. Here is an attractive, historical temple and about 30 meter long cave. On the occasion of every week worship in Tuesday and the largest number of pilgrims

visits here according to belief of Hindu religion. The temple is also rich in terms of fauna, flora and natural beauty. Thus the temple and its area have possibility for tourist attraction.

4.2 Famous Lakes and Other Cultural Places in Dhading

) Ranipokhari

Located at Salyantar VDC in Dhading district, Ranipokhari is considered as an important place as well as a queen of beauty. It is about sixteen mile faraway from

Dhading. It covers about 700m. in total area. Ranipokhari is not only famous for tourism but also for pilgrimage. In the day of 'Haribodani Ekadashi' (in the month of September) a big fair takes places where the 'Dhamis' meet and perform different cultural and religious ceremony. On that day people gather there to worship 'Shankheshor' as well as the 'Barahamai' because it is believed that it fulfills the wish of the people made there just like the belief that have about 'Manakamana' temple of Gorkha. We can see people setting free a pair of pigeons for peace and prosperity.

Besides being a place of pilgrimage, one can also enjoy the natural beauty that surrounds the natural lake. We can view the beautiful the beautiful hills with different natural vegetation. Similarly, Baraha Lake is famous for species of rare red fish. Thus this lake is important not only for religious place but it is attractive spot in natural perspective. Thus, it has possibility of tourism development.

) Chhitapokhari

Chhitapokhari is especially renowned for the picnic spot. It is located with the Chhitapokhari VDC of Dhading. The main attraction of this place is the lake and the covered with pine trees. The peak surrounded with the hills covered with pine trees can capture once breath. Besides the surrounding views we can see different fowl and fauna. This is importance place of domestic touristic.

) Conclusion

Ganga Jamuna Jharanak, Tripura Sundari Mandir, Trishuli River, Budi Gandaki and Ankhnu river, scenic beauties, village tours , bird watching places, other religious and cultural sites and peaceful environment of Dhading are unique. Despite of the above probabilities in tourism sector visitors to Dhading are very selective. At the moment,

tourism in Dhading district at low probably because its potentiality has not been recognized well. The locational advantages of Dhading have not been exploited to the fullest possible extent.

Thus, there are possibilities in the field of tourism in Dhading district but possibilities have not been studied yet. If one studies come up with these possibilities in systematic policy with its effective implementation, there is no doubt that tourism can be used as important resource in Dhading district.

4.3 Geographical and Ecological Setting

Dhading district climate posses humid subtropical monsoon 40 cool temperature monsoon climate. Mean average temperature varies between 12°C in the winter to 30°C in the summer and mean of minimum very from 5-5°C in winter to mean of maximum 33°C Summer. Rainfall pattern is monsoon type and more than 60°C of the total rainfall occurs during the period of May 10 September

The main rivers of the district are Trishuli river and Budhi Gandaki river. Budhi Gandaki separated the district from Gorkha district. There are 25 smalls rivers, the main being Charudi, Malekhu, Galtukhola, Belkhukhola, Chirandikhola, Maheshkhola, Thopal, Manukhola, Kastekhola, Mastekhola, Surgandki, Ankhusalyantar. Besides these are over 1743 smaller rivers springs and seasonal streams.

4.3.1 Demographic Situation of Dhading District

Table 4.1 shows the demographic structure of Dhading district. Dhading district contains 0.99 percent of total population. According to table, female population of the total population exceeds the number of male population as it is in the case of national population. Average population growth rate of the district is 0.69 percent which is significantly less than that of national average population growth rate i.e. 2.24 percent. Density of population in Dhading district is 145 sq. km which shows that Dhading district is not densely populated than the country as a whole i.e. 157 sq. km. the table shows that average family population in Dhading district is 4.5 people where the national average family population is 5.44 people. Accordingly the male female ratio in the Dhading district is 95.16 which is less in comparison to national average of 99.8 percent.

Table 4.1: Population Distribution in Dhading District

S.N.	Populations	2,31,385
1.	Male	1,12,826
2.	Female	1,18,564
3.	Population growth rate	0.69
4.	Population/sq.km	145
5.	Average family population	5.4
6.	Male Female ratio	95.16

Source: Census 2016, CBS

4.3.2 Population Distribution by Caste in Dhading District

Table 4.2 shows that Tamang occupies larger share in the total population of the district which follows by Chhetri, Brahmin, Newar and Magar respectively.

Table 4.2: Population Distribution by Caste in Dhading District

S.N.	Caste	Number	Percent
1.	Tamang	89,633	38.74
2.	Chhetri	51,295	22.17
3.	Brahmin	19,847	8.58
4.	Newar	12,370	5.35
5.	Kami	9,819	4.27
6.	Darai	10,368	4.48
7.	Magar	9,251	4.00
8.	Damai	5,985	2.59
9.	Sarki	5,501	2.38
10.	Gurung	9,239	1.27
11.	Sunuwar	627	0.27
12.	Sherpa	1,811	0.78
13.	Kumal	2,964	1.28
14.	Majhi	842	0.36
15.	Others	8,061	3.41
Total		2,31,385	100

Source: Census, 2016, CBS

4.3.3 Population Distribution by Ethnicity in Dhading District

Table 4.3 depicts that the name of various ethnic groups in Dhading district. It demonstrates that Dhading is such a district where there is diversity in the composition of population and culture. The same source reveals that populations of indigenous group constitute 51.41 percent of total population of the district. Among these ethnic groups, the majority of population is Tamang in Dhading district.

Table 4.3: Population Distribution by Ethnicity in Dhading District

S.N.	Name of Indigenous	Number	Percent
1.	Tamang	89633	75.35
2.	Magar	9891	8.31
3.	Darai	9251	7.78
4.	Gharti Bhujel	3444	2.89
5.	Gurung	2939	2.47
6.	Sherpa	1811	1.52
7.	Majhi	842	0.71
8.	Sunuwar	627	0.53
9.	Limbu	167	0.14
10.	Kumal	2,964	1.28
11.	Other	191	0.17
	Total	118954	100

Source: Census 2016, CBS

4.3.4 Condition of Basic Infrastructures

4.3.4.1 Basic Health Service in Dhading1 District

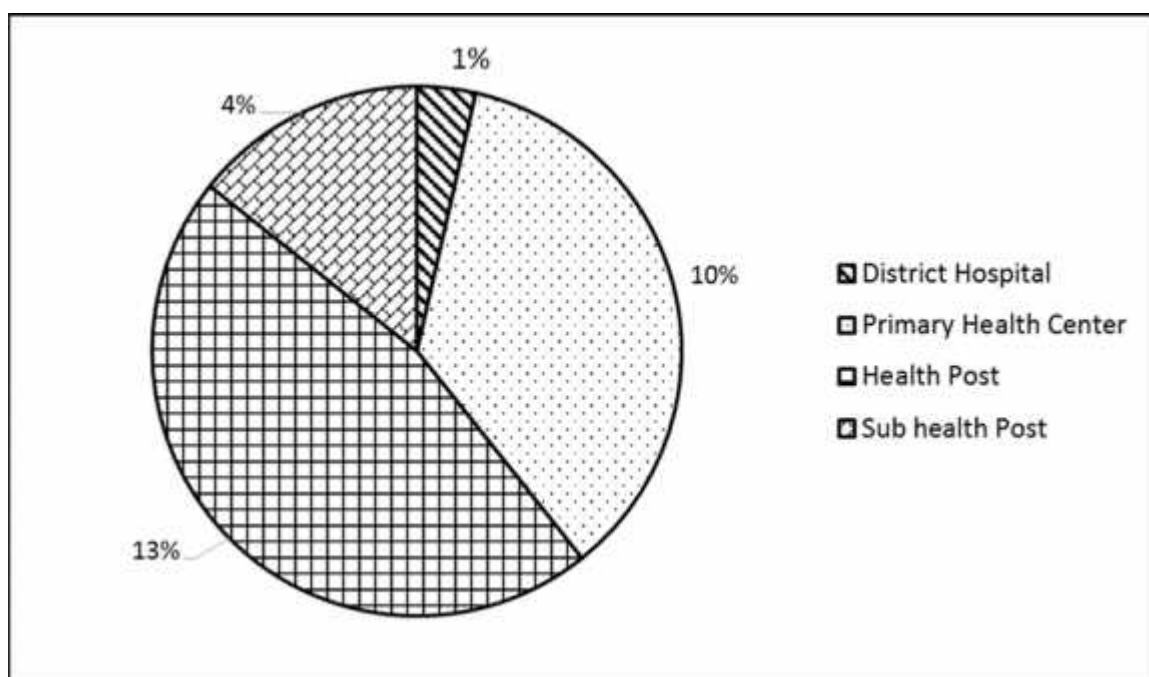
Table 4.4 shows that what can be concluded that distribution of health services in the district are not well and properly developed: Most of the facilities are headquarter centered.

Table 4.4: Basic Health Services in Dhading District

S.N.	Infrastructure Description	Number
1.	District Hospital	1
2.	Primary Health Center	10
3.	Health Post	13
4.	Sub health Post	4

Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

Figure 4.1: Basic Health Services in Dhading District



Source: Census 2016, CBS

4.3.4.2 Transportation in Dhading District

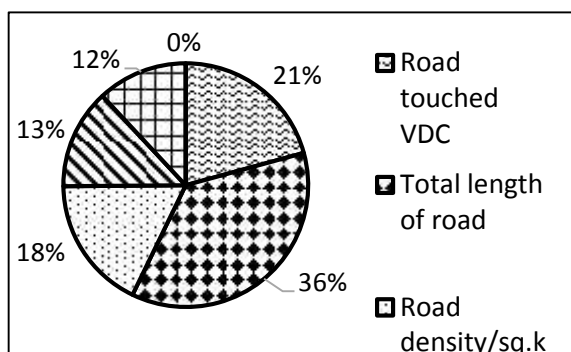
Table 4.5 depicts that transportation development of Dhading is not satisfactory. Very few part of Dhading district is touched with road it shows the problems of accessibility. There is no black topped road; it shows the fragile condition of transportation system in Dhading district. There are three airports for air service in Dhading, Nepal airlines provide regular service and Besides Nepal airlines Agni Air and Yeti Airways provide regular alternate and chartered service.

Table 4.5: Transportation in Dhading District

S.N.	Description	Number/Length (K.M)
1	Road touched VDC	47
2	Total length of road	82.48
3	Road density/sq.km	40.05
4	Blacked topped	30
5	Graveled	27.0
6	Airport	-

Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

Figure 4.2: Transportation in Dhading District



Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

4.3.4.3 Communication System in Dhading District

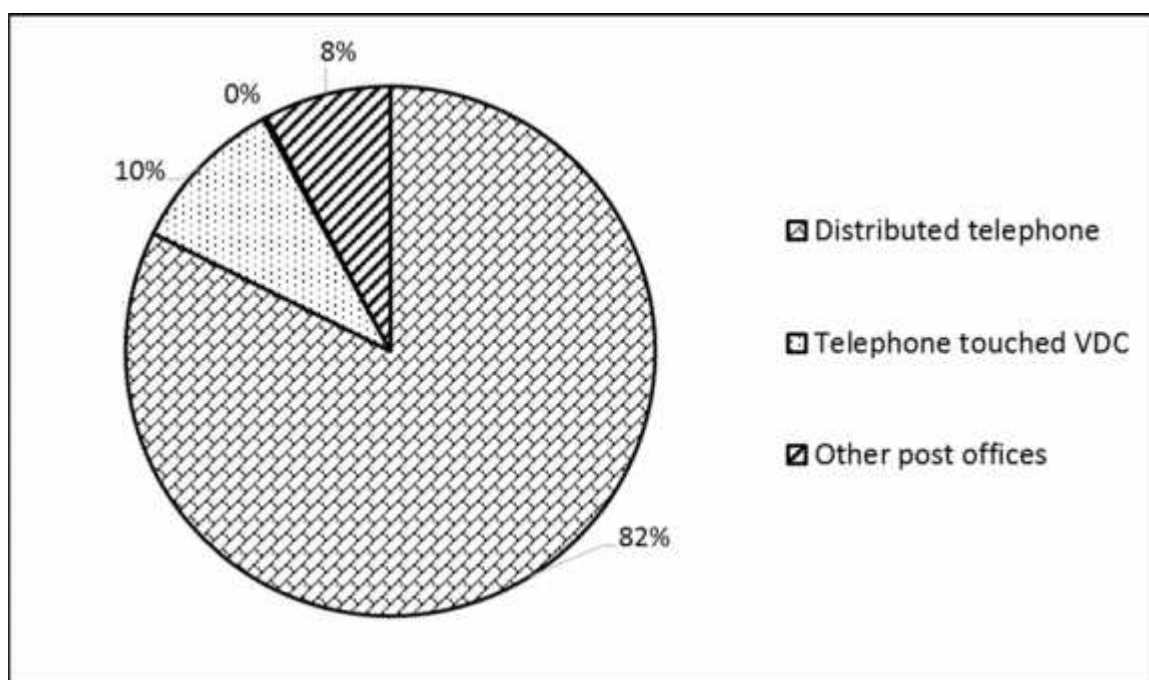
Table 5.6 reveals that the communication service is improving gradually because of the expansion of telephone service in all VDC.

Table 4.6: Communication System in Dhading District

S.N.	Description	Number
1.	Distributed telephone	424
2.	Telephone touched VDC	50
3.	District post office	1
4.	Other post offices	40

Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

Figure 4.3: Communication System in Dhading District



Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

4.3.4.4 Electricity and Alternative Power Condition

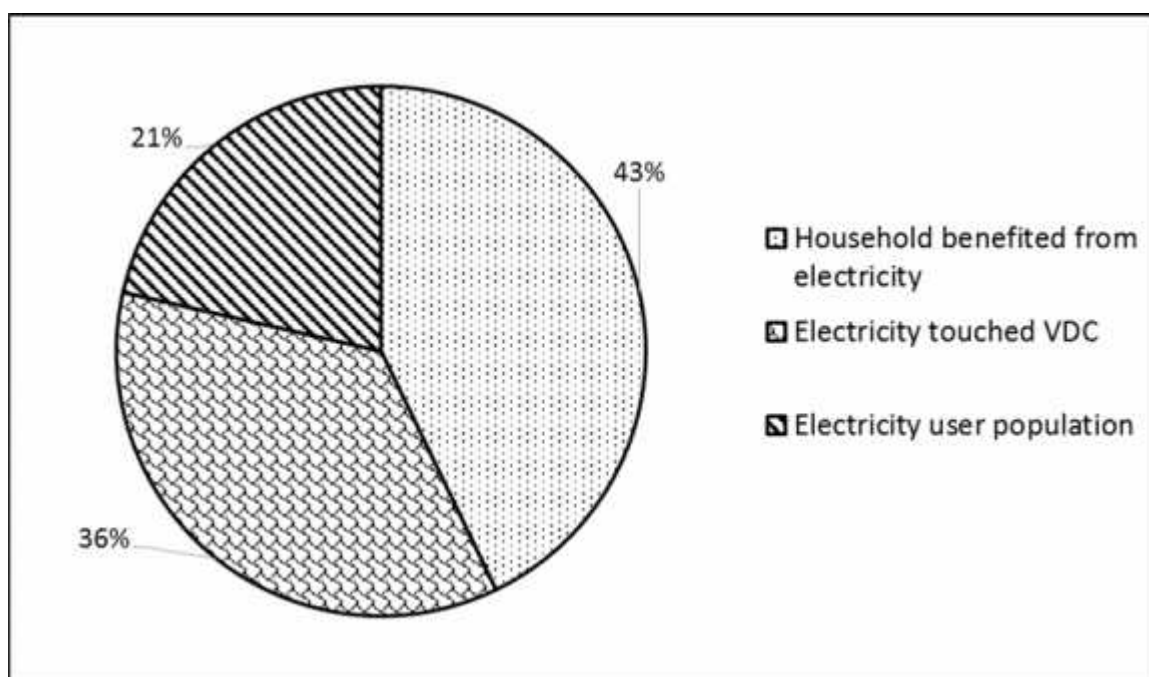
Table reflects electrification in Dhading district. Considering the Percentage of household of using electricity they are very low of total Population in Dhading district.

Table 4.7: Electricity and Alternative Power Condition

S.N.	Description	Number
1.	Household benefited from electricity	30
2.	Electricity touched VDC	25
3.	Electricity user population	15

Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

Figure 4.4: Electricity and Alternative Power Condition



Source: Dhading District Profile, 2016

4.3.5 Situation of Service Sector in Dhading District

Table 4.8 depicts that there is very low number of hotel and lodge with good service and about hundred NGOs are contributing in service sector.

Table 4.8: Situation of Service Sector

S.N.	Description	Number
1.	Hotel and Lodge	15
2.	NGOs	96

Source: District Development Profile of Nepal, 2016

4.4 Social and Cultural Diversities of the Dhading District

Western part of Nepal including Dhading has more festivals in a year. Dhading district is rich in terms of religious and cultural importance. The festivals celebrated by people in Dhading fully reflect the blend of all groups. The ethnic Kirat people celebrate Uvauli and Udhaul festival, Tamang and Gurung celebrate Lhochhar, Newar celebrate Gajatra, Lakhejatra festival while Brahmin and Chhetri celebrate Diwali.

) **Lhochhar**

An indigeneous inhabitant Tamang, Gurung, and Sherpa celebrates Lhochhar as a cultural program in Dhading. Tamang community celebrates Sonam Lhochhar, Gurung community; celebrates Tamu Lhochhar, and Sherpa community celebrates Gyalbo Lhochhar. In Lhochhar people receive blessing from their elders and exchange greetings and performs their cultural dress, dance and musical instruments. It is an important cultural attraction of Dhading.

) **Newari Cultural Program**

Lakhe fair' is the most attractive festival of Newar community in Dhading district. It starts from Gathamangal day and celebrate till the following day of Lord Krishna birthday. During this period people performance caricature of lord Krishna, Gaijatra, Ropai jatra, and other Newari rituals and culture.

4.5 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

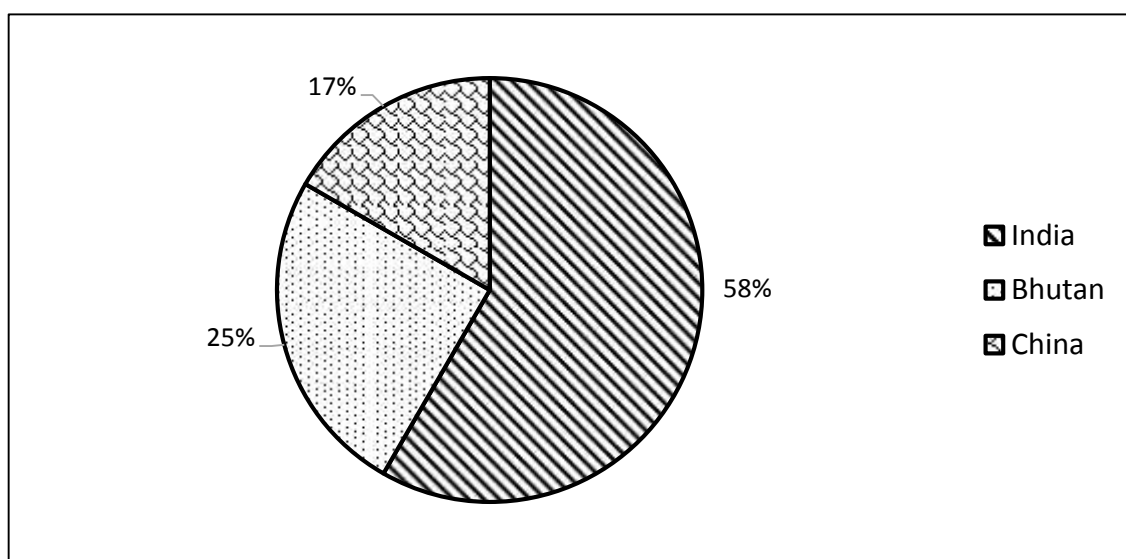
During the field survey, researcher concerned with different offices. Tourists are not formally recorded in Dhading district. During the field survey the researcher had taken 12 tourist informants. The Dhading district especially Tripura Sundari is religious center of Hindus Buddhist and Tamang and especially Indian tourists come in Tripura Sundari. Table 4.9 shows that Dhading attracts tourists from different countries. The data shows that the highest number of tourists from India which is 58.33 percent and lowest is 16.67 percent which is from china. Majority of tourists mention that scenic beauty and visiting religious sites make satisfied them and they emphasized over to improvement of accommodations, transportations information center in Dhading district.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Tourists by Nationality

S.N.	Countries	Number	Percentage
1.	India	7	58.33
2.	Bhutan	3	25.00
3.	China	2	16.67
Total		12	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.5: Distribution of Tourists by Nationality



Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.10 Employment Pattern in Hotels/Restaurants

S.N.	No. of Hotel/Restaurants	Employees		Total	Total Room
		Male	Female		
1.	Tripura Sundari Guest House	5	6	11	24
2.	Jana Guest House	7	5	12	28
3.	Hanesh Himal Guest House	3	2	5	11
4.	Jana Jibika Guest House II	3	2	5	10
5.	Hamlet Hotel Guest House	4	3	7	9
6.	Peace Haven Guest House	5	3	8	14
7.	Bhandra Kali Guest House	3	4	7	17
8.	Hilltop Guest House	3	5	8	12
9.	Chitwan Guest House	4	2	6	15
10.	Swayapatri Guest House	2	3	5	8
11.	Kantipur Guest House	4	3	7	11
12.	Panas Guest House	3	4	7	9
13.	Tourist Hotel and Chechen	5	3	8	14
14.	Hotel Manaslu Arughat	4	5	9	21
15.	Hotel Third Step Guest House	3	3	6	7
Total		58	53	111	210

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.10 shows that out of total 111 employees in 15 Hotels, 88 employees were found male 58 and 53 female. The numbers of male employees was more than female.

4.6 Hoteliers, Opinion for the Development of Tourism in Dhading

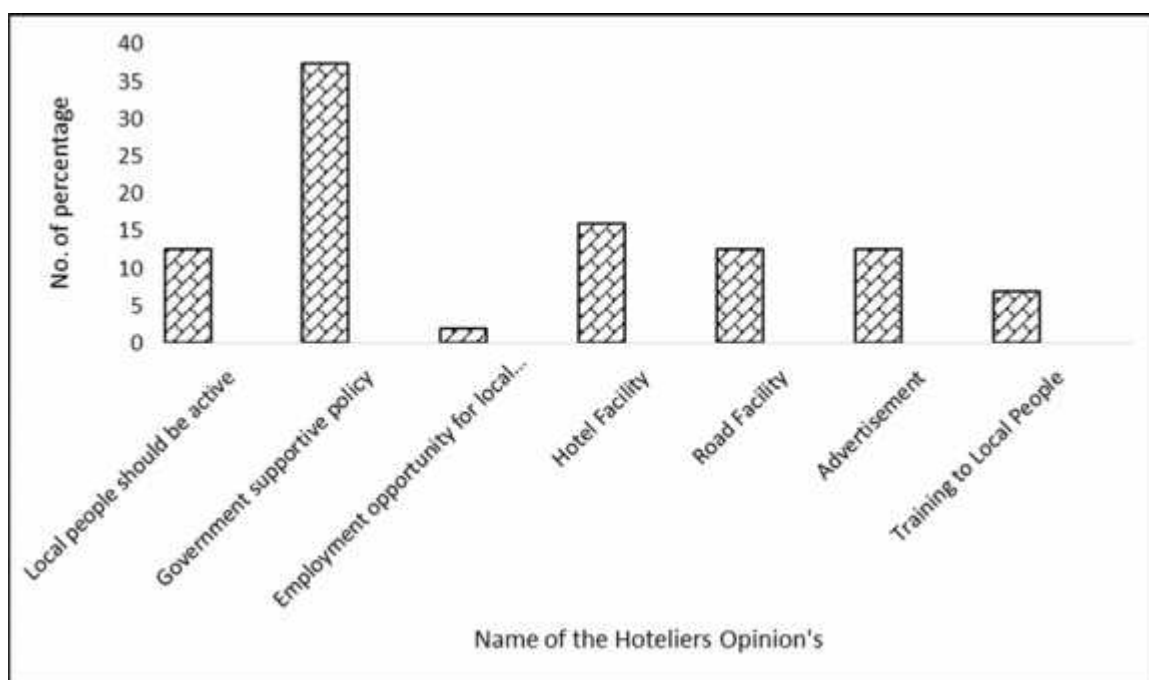
In Dhading district very little number of hotels is registered hotel so that the researcher had taken only 15 hoteliers informant during the field study. Hoteliers of the Dhading district. Out of 8 hoteliers 37.50 percent suggested in favored of the government supportive policies to endorse tourism in the study area, similarly 25 percent emphasized over the increase of hotel facilities all most all the seasons along with well-equipped facilities. 12.50 percent hoteliers emphasized over the road facilities to promote religious and cultural tourism. Similarly other 12.50 percent emphasized over equal employment opportunities to local people. The next 12.50 percent hoteliers suggested local people should be performing an active role in promoting tourism in their own places.

Table 4.11: Hoteliers' Opinion for the Development of Tourism in Dhading

S.N.	Hoteliers Opinion's	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Local people should be active	1	12.50
2.	Government supportive policy	3	37.50
3.	Employment opportunity for local people	1	2.00
4.	Hotel Facility	4	16.00
5.	Road Facility	1	12.50
6.	Advertisement	1	12.50
7.	Training to Local People	2	7.00
	Total	13	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.6: Hoteliers' Opinion for the Development of Tourism in Dhading



Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.7 Main Tourism Sites in Dhading District

The researcher has taken 82 local informants during the field survey. Due to the lack of time, climate problems and limited sources the researcher could not take more than 82 informants. The table shows that majority of the local respondents said that Halesi is main destination of tourism in Dhading district. 28.05 percent respondents mentioned Tyamke peak as a main tourism site and only 3 percent respondent ranked Karnel Lake as a main tourism site in Dhading district.

Table 4.12: Main Tourism Sites in Dhading District

S.N.	Tourism Sites	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Ganga Jamuna Jharana	56	68.29
2.	Ganesh Himal	23	28.05
3.	Karnel	3	3.66
Total		82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.8 Public view about Prospects of Tourism in Dhading District

About prospects of tourism in Dhading district table no. 12 shows that out of 82 local people 43.9 percent opined the prospect of tourism in Dhading is moderately sound. Similarly, 25.61 percent respondents do not believe in good prospects of tourism in Dhading district. Only 9.76 percent respondents are favored to highly sound prospect of tourism in Dhading district while 20 percent respondent do not have any idea about prospects of tourism in Dhading. This scenario indicates that there are prospects of tourism in Dhading district.

Table 4.13: Public view About Prospect of Tourism in Dhading

S.N.	Views	Respondents	Percentages
1.	Highly sound	8	9.76
2.	Moderately sound	36	43.90
3.	Not so good	21	25.61
4.	Unknown	17	20.73
Total		82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.9 Role of Organizations in the Development of Tourism

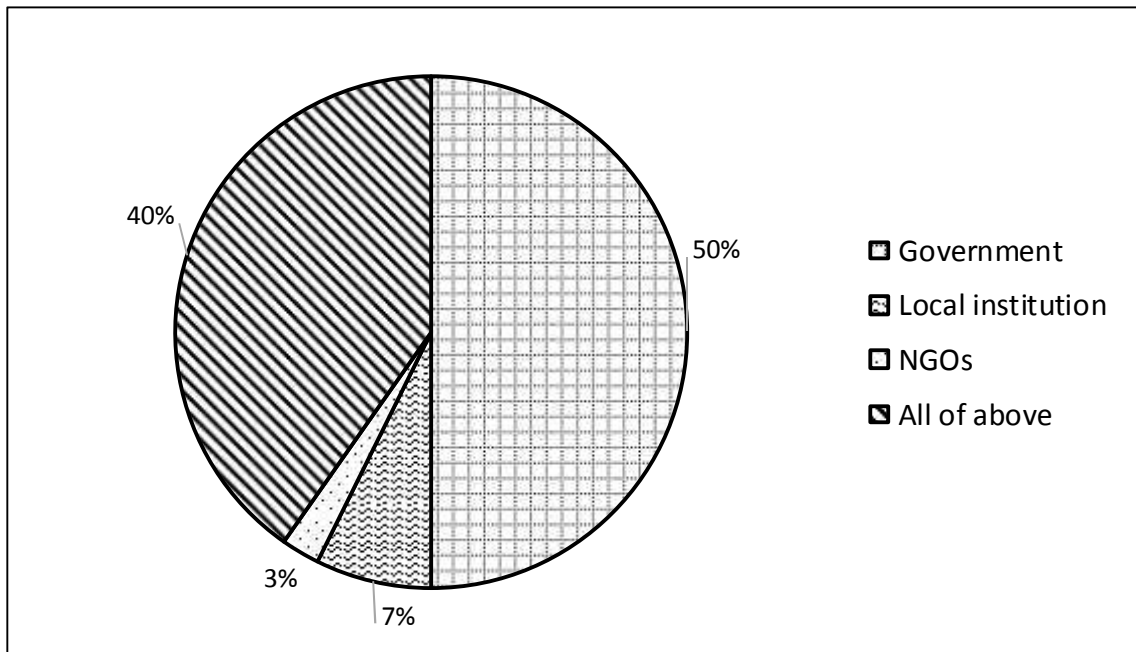
Table 4.13 shows the role of organization in order to promote the tourism in Dhading 50 percent of people said that there should be vital role to be played by government authorities and 7.32 percent respondents expressed on the role of local government. Only 2 percent people said that there should be active role of NGOs while 40.24 percent respondents focused on the role of all government, local institution. NGOs to promote tourism in the study area.

Table 4.14: Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism

S.N.	View	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Government	41	50
2.	Local institution	6	7.32
3.	NGOs	2	2.44
4.	All of above	33	40.24
Total		82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.7: Role of Organization in the Development of Tourism



Source: Field Survey, 2016

As revealed by chart, most of the tourists in the district are internal tourist. One third of the total Indian tourist are 58.33 percent. The total no. of Bhutan tourist are 25.00 percent as well as China tourist are 16.67 percent each.

4.10 Tourism Development in the Study Area

As the researcher asked question in about problem of tourism in Dhading district; 73 informants (89.02 Percent) out of 82 said that all of problems accommodation, language, transportation, and guide are serious problem of tourism and rest of the respondents (10.98 percent) do not have any idea about problem of tourism in the Dhading district (Field survey, 2015).

4.11 Willingness of People in Tourism Industry

Table 4.15 shows that the interest of people in tourism industry. The table indicates that 92.05 percent respondents reported that they are interested in tourism industry while 71.95 percent respondents are not interested in tourism industry so it is concluded that prospect of tourism in Dhading district is not satisfactory.

Table 4.15: Willingness of Respondents in Tourism Industry S.N.

S.N.	Views	Number	Percentage
1.	Interested	23	29.05
2.	Not Interested	59	71.95
		82	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the analysis of data in aggregation few of the respondents have passed SLC and higher level of education. So it is required to be initiated educational based programs by the government and non-government agencies because without education people cannot be involved in tourism industry. Majority of the respondent have been adopting agriculture and remaining other respondents are engaged in non-agricultural activities like business, service and student. There is high possibility of agro-tourism and agro-based industries. The study shows that 57 percent respondents are not interested in tourism industry and 13 percent respondents are totally unknown with tourism. Awareness programs should be organized for the tourism development in the study area. Tourism industry can be effective means of raising employment and level of income of people.

4.12 Present Situation of Tourism in Dhading

Dhading is potential destination of tourism. Natural scenery, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity the rich and diverse culture, religious site and Pilgrimage, historical palaces, lakes, peaks and rivers are the main tourism industry of Dhading.

Hence, Dhading provides a wide spectrum of tourist interest ranging from sightseeing, adventure, researches, cultural trips and pilgrimage and reveal other others. Present situation of tourism in the Dhading district not satisfactory. There is no paid attention by administration for tourism and no priority for tourism in district development plan. Tourists are not formally recorded, or in Dhading district, there is no system of keeping a record of tourists, tourist information center is not established, travel agency and as such no data are available on tourists and their characters. Local people are not aware about tourism, professional person are not available. Negligence by NTB and government, tourism plan is not formulated in Dhading district.

Tourism is a new phenomenon for Dhading district, because for the first time in 2010; the district development plan highlighted to tourism in man slogan of development of Dhading district with the slogan of 'development of Dhading district: Road, electricity, agriculture and tourism'. This plan focused on sustainable development of Dhading district and aimed to establish sustainable tourism development committee and sustainable tourism fund in district, to formulate tourism master plan and to operate tourism development program in tourism area and paid attention to establish different agricultural pocket area in Chhitapokhari, Chhitapokhari, and Chyandanda VDC. To give priority and setting up policy for tourism and Dhading establishment of Dhading development fund as basket fund to develop Dhading district is considered as most important achievement.

District development plan (2011) decided to conserve religious place Karna Lake and to appeal with recommendation in ministry of tourism and civil aviation for tourism development. But it is putted to tourism in eighth priority in district development plan.

People adopted diverse tangible and intangible culture which seems to be different in accordance caste and ethnicity but it is not utilized for tourism promotion. There are possibilities in the field of tourism in Dhading district but possibilities have-not been studied yet and not given priority for tourism.

CHAPTER V

PROSPECTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN DHADING DISTRICT

Tourism has tremendous growth potential as it stimulates the growth of overall economy. It has bright future in this region because of the availability of immense tourism resources. Similarly it has opportunities for tourism development of this region due to potential diversities cultural and religious heritage.

5.1 Infrastructural Problems

Inadequate physical infrastructure hampers the growth of tourism. Without infrastructural facilities, development of tourism could not be expected. The main problems related to infrastructural facilities in the area; accommodation, accessibility, hospitality, and amenities. The study shows that such facilities couldn't be developed in appropriate manner. Major infrastructural problems associated for the promotion of rural tourism in the district are given below.

) **Transportation**

Transportation is the backbone of the tourism industries. It enables people to visit destinations. Modern means of transportation is not available to all tourism destinations of Dhading. Ganga Jamuna Jharana, Arughat road is providing transportation facilities in the western part of this district. Dhading bazar road under construction would help southern part of this district and other part of this district are lacking from this facility.

) **Communication**

Communication is also one of the major facilities in rural tourism industry. Rural tourism is developed in the rural areas generally in remote village. The telephone service is not available properly in all part of the VDCs of this district. There is proper telephone service in district headquarter and its periphery but no good network accessibility till now in whole district.

) **Accommodation**

Accommodation is another most effective factor in tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are insufficient and not available in all tourism destinations of Dhading

district. Only one available lodge and hotel is located by in Dhading. Other parts of this district lack these facilities.

) **Health Service Sector**

Although in the district headquarter of Dhading there is one hospital but in other VDCs there are only primary health services. They are not well equipped in terms of emergency and even for the general health services. It is causing a great deal of inconveniences to the locals as well as tourist visiting the district. Therefore insufficient facilities of health services should be considered as a problem for promotion of rural tourism.

) **Electricity**

Electricity is also major component of tourism development. There is no sufficient facility of electricity in whole of Dhading district. Electricity facility is not available in all VDCs of district till now. This problem has been constrained in the way of other facilities like telephone, Internet, and publication of tourism products.

5.1.1 Banking Facilities

Tourists need banking facilities in tourism areas. Therefore, bank must be established near tourist destination and money exchange facilities should be available for tourists. But these facilities could not be managed in Dhading district properly in tourism area.

) **Skilled Human Resources**

Trained guides are most important to make the tourist's visit various culture and historical places. With the co-operation of guide any tourist can study and know the correct image of Nepal as well as Dhading. If the guides are untrained and imperfect they mislead foreigners. Most of the peoples have language and communication problems.

) **Lack of Promotion and Marketing**

For the development of tourism advertisement and publicity play important role. Advertisement and publicity are only means to attract tourist from its organizing country. To attract tourist; culture, architecture, natural beauties, religious environment etc. through pamphlet, booklets, short documentaries, films, postcards,

internal magazines and other possible means. It is also the major tourism problem in Dhading district. Due to this problem many foreign tourist even domestic tourists did not know about the paradise of this part of the country. That is why; Dhading is unable in attracting domestic as well as foreign tourists. Lack of publicity and promotion most of the tourism destination has not yet explored. This problem should be addressed properly and timely the local community with the help of private and public institutions.

) Lack of Travel and Trekking Agencies

Tourism can be developed through travel agencies if they perform their task smoothly. Travel agency play significant role in generating tourists from tourist originating countries, marketing reservation for hotel accommodation, organizing travel tour for a tourist etc. but due to lack of well-organized travel agencies, it could not provide substantial contribution in the development of tourism sector. In Dhading there are no travel agencies and due to this tourist cannot have direct contact. This is affecting development of tourism.

) Lack of Proper Co-ordination

If Dhading district coordinates with agencies, trekking agencies, rafting agencies, resort of Arughat, tourist visiting Ganga Jamuna Jharana can be attracted in Dhading. But Dhading could not be activated in this manner. Likewise the inefficient administrative procedure of government in implementing tourism policy is also the serious problem.

) Inadequate of Recreational Facilities

Lack of sufficient bus parks, swimming pool, performance of cultural programs and other facilities are not available in Dhading district. Recreational facilities and tourism are directly related to each other so these centers should be made all over the tourism area in Dhading where possible.

) Information Center and Advertisement

Information center should be established in tourism areas. But there is no any information center in Dhading. Tourism map and other information of tourism are not

available for tourist and there are not enough for our introduction so we have to launch such program so we can make know about Dhading. Websites are to be made and information about Dhading is most important to provide in every corner of the world.

) Ample Air Accessibility

Since there is no good condition of road, international tourism in Nepal is heavily dependent on air services but there is no good condition of air travel facility in Dhading.

) Inadequate Inter- Sectorial Linkages

A distributing aspect in study area is the lack of inadequate linkage of tourism with the local economy of the multiplier effects of generating additional income and employment and makes it excessively dependent on external inputs.

) Market Limitation

To attract sizable number of foreigner and Indian tourists. it requires substantial improvement, investment in infrastructure facilities and services. Considering the limited tourist arrivals in the Dhading, it may not be feasible for private entrepreneurs to invest in infrastructure development.

) Lack of People Awareness

One of the major and dangerous problems of tourism in Dhading is lack of people awareness. Only few people have knowledge about tourism. Majority of the people engaged only their own occupation with agriculture which is also limited to the subsistence level.

Dhading has high tourism potentialities, but that is not explored yet. Explored tourist destination is not developed still. Since people are illiterate, they are unaware about the benefits which the tourism could provide them. Therefore, for the development of tourism government and non-government organization should provide formal education as well as tourism education also.

) Negligence of the Government

The lack of government priority and commitment for the development of Dhading

district is also a problem of tourism development and the proper plan has not yet been framed out for the long term tourism development. If tourism is widely accepted, it is to be flourished but it is not so.

) Political Disturbances

Political disturbances created by political turmoil, due to Nepal Banda, Chakkajam etc. have also adversely affected the tourism sector. These conditions create state of uncertainty in the country leading to reluctance on the part of foreign tourists to visit Nepal. In this situation Dhading has also faced challenge in attracting tourists as it being a remote place of Nepal.

5.2 Prospects of Tourism in Dhading District

Dhading is has potential tourism product like diverse culture and unique bio diversity, adventure and panoramic nature etc. we can promote rural tourism, religious tourism as well community based tourism in this area. There are some linkages and accessible routs to the neighboring districts like Gorkha, Rasswa and Nuwakot, so there is possibility to develop tourist packages with the tourist areas of this neighboring districts. Tourist can enjoy different places of different districts in one package. With wild and sparkling scenic beauty, rich cultural heritages and well - known rural settlements, Dhading district could be could one of the major tourist destinations in Nepal. This district is a paradise for nature lovers, adventure seekers and holy place for the religious people. Dhading district which is naturally and culturally endowed encompasses impressive cultural heritages, rich flora and fauna, white rivers and the place with panoramic beauty. There are immense potentials for tourism activities like hiking, rafting and kayaking, trekking, bird watching, sightseeing, picnic, healthy environment, pilgrimage, rural and community tourism homestay etc.

Tourism development program in Dhading should pay more attention to income generating activities, both short and long term, while at the same time ensuring peoples right and privileges over the resources. Some of the importance tourism prospects in Dhading are summarized as below:

5.2.1 Natural Beauty

Natural beauty is one of the important aspects for the attraction of tourists in Dhading districts. Beautiful sightseeing from Tripura Mandir, Budhigandaki and Trishuli river

and green forest makes the Dhading is beautiful forever. Karna lake, dense forest near Salyantar, Gnaga Jamuna Jharana, Rani khari, offers fully natural environment for nature lovers for eco trekking. Dhading is naturally virgin, so it is possible to attract foreign as well as domestic nature lover tourists.

5.2.2 Religious and Cultural Heritage

Culture is an important factor of attraction to tourists. It is another prospect of tourism in Dhading. People adopted diverse tangible and intangible culture which seems to be different in accordance caste and ethnicity. People of this region followed different kinds of festivals that preserve their identity through the generation. Mainly the people of this area have been followed different festivals like the Udhali and Uvauli, Tamang community celebrate Sonam Lhochhar, Gurung community celebrate Tamu Lhochhar likewise Gaijatra, Ropaijatra and Lakhe Nach of Newari culture are the main features of cultural of this district.

Dhading district has vast diversity of people, rich culture and art as well as renders it ideal as the most interesting destination for sightseeing. Tamang culture is another unique culture. Thus Dhading district is rich in terms of cultural setting that will support for cultural tour.

Similarly, various temples and cave like Tripura Sundari temple and cave, Kalikadevi temple and Mahadeva cave and Baraha and Baraha lake, Tuwachung Jayajum are situated in Dhading district. They have both religious and cultural importance. Every year many religious people come in Halesi, Baraha Lake and Tuwachung Jayajum because it is believed that these fulfill the wish of the people made there. Thus this district has more prospect of religious tourism development.

5.2.3 Fishing and Canoeing

Dudhkochi, Sunakoshi river are considered as a most favorable fishing and kayaking destination in this region. Fishing and canoeing service will increase number of tourist and it also give them chance to spend more days in Dhading and they will also anxious to other religious and natural places. These are another prospect of tourism in - Dhading.

5.2.4 Home Stay and Village Tours

Homestay and village tours allow visitors to experience a stay in typical Dhading village. This gives visitors an opportunity to observe the rich & Dhading cultural tradition from the closer quarter and intermingle with the locals. Besides, any expenses made at that level directly contribute to the welfare of the local community, hence giving the visitor senses of satisfaction. It is possible for homestay and village tour in Dhading district such as Dhading benshi, Karnel pokhari and other places of the district.

5.2.5 Other Potential Tourism Products

To develop Dhading district as a tourism area, promotion and an efficient utilization of agro based, timber and non-timber product, Handicraft, Pashmina, Kirat Museum can play significant role. Orange, pear, guava, herbs ginger, tea and coffee are the potential tourism products in Dhading.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Findings

The contribution of foreign tourism sector in the national development of Nepal has been quite significant. However Nepalese tourism sector has not been developed as expected. In the scenario of low productive in agriculture sector, the condition of having no abundant resources for industrial development, tourism can be a high productive sector to compensate the unemployment and disguised unemployment prevailing in the country and Dhading district. Nepal as a whole can be a means for development in rural areas already reach in natural and cultural resources and tourism has comparative advantages than other industries such as, it has low opportunity cost, it takes low gestation period to give return it can involve the lower strata of all ecological zone, involves women and ethnic groups and bears direct relation to all ecological zone, like culture, environment, nature, behavior of the people. Tourism also has a very significant contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, government revenue, employment and its indirect and induced effect. In this basis tourism can be a leading sector and socio-economic force in the economy of Nepal.

The researcher aims is to assess the present situation, to identify and explore problems and prospects of tourism in Dhading. The study attempts to access the physical and religious- cultural tourism resources of Dhading district. The data of the research are based on both primary and secondary sources. Dhading bensi is the district headquarters of Dhading.

Major Findings are as follows:

-) Most part of the district lies in hilly belt. Unique diversified cultural system is existed in this district. Agronomy is the base of economy, where Trishuli, Budhi Gandaki, likewise, Thopal, Anknur river, Mahesh Khola, Kasthekhola, MasteKhola. Besides these are 173 small rivers provide water for cultivation of land. Dhading is the prime commercial hub.
-) Dhading is main tourism product are beautiful sight-seeing, religious and

cultural customs and adventurous tourism (rafting, boating), etc.

-) Present situation of tourism in the Dhading districts is not satisfactory. There is no paid attention by administration and political parties for tourism and no priority for tourism in Dhading development plan.
-) Most of Hotel are not able to generate sufficient volume of income it seems only 37.50 percent hotels are earning more than then lakh and above 2.24 percent hotels earning were still earning less than 5 lakh from those sampled hotels it's found that 58.33 percent hotels had ability to expense more than 10 lakh and remaining had only blow 10 lakh.
-) In the study, there has taken 82 respondents to receive their opinion on the problem of tourism in Dhading District. From those respondents about 28.05 percent blame 40 respondents blame to untrained local people.
-) About prospects of tourims in Dhading district 43.9 percent respondents reported that prospects of tourism in Dhading is highly sound and 25.61 percent respondents mentioned. There is moderately sound where as 9.76 percent respondents reported that prospeccets of tourism in not so good in Dhading.
-) In terms of problems of tourism 89.02 parent local respondents reported that transportation 47 percent respondent said accommodation and 10.98 percent reported guide and others equal Dhading is facing many problems like accommodation, transportation, recreation facilities, people awareness, political disturbances, negligence of the government and promotion and marketing are serious problems of tourism in Dhading.
-) The main attraction of Dhading district are found as Tripura Sundari temple, Dhola temple, and Ranipokhari, Ganga Jamuna Jharna, Salyantar, Salyankot, Arughat Bazaar, Dhading Bensi, are potential area for tourism development in Dhading district. Lhochhar of Gurung, Sherpa and Tamang communities likewise Gaijatra, Ropai jatra and Lakhe fair of Newari community are the main cultural attraction for tourist. Agro based, timber and non-timber product, Handicraft, Pashmina, Tamang Museum can play significant role.

Orange, pear, guava, herbs ginger, tea and coffee are the potential tourism products in Dhading. Homestay and village tour, fishing and canoeing, streaking are potential tourism activities and services in the Dhading district.

) About prospect of tourism in Dhading district, 9.76 percent respondents reported that prospect of tourism in Dhading is highly sound and 43.90 percent respondents mention that there is moderately sound whereas 25.61 percent respondent reported that prospect of tourism is not so good in the Dhading.

6.2 Conclusion

Definitely tourism is one of the most significant contributors of Nepalese economy. In spite of high potentiality of tourism development in all regions and their ecological region, tourism in Nepal is centralized in the Khumbu, Kathmandu, Chitwan, Gorkah dubar, Pokhara, and Annapurna regions and highly seasonal nature of tourism serious environmental damage in some of the valuable and sensitive resources and cultural and natural landscapes of Nepal has been caused. Therefore both the natural and cultural diversity of these areas are risk and their potentialities are at risk.

The study of tourism in Dhading district revealed the absence of government policy and long term planning. There was no long term planning exercise for tourism development in Dhading district. Therefore, policy and long-term tourism planning at the micro level should be given due emphasis. This research is depends on the exploratory and descriptive research design. Information of the research is drawn from questionnaire survey and literature review to make more reliable and authentic.

Majority of the people have lower education therefore; there need to be initiated educational based programs by government and non-government agencies. There is no connection between education and tourism because the more number of educated people helps the development activities like in tourism because it plays significant role in its promotion and publicity within the short span of time. Majority of the people are involved in agricultural service and remaining other population adopts nonagricultural activities like business, services and students that why there is high potentiality to run agro-based industries and eco-agro tourism. If the government and local people draw their attention for the establishment such types of industries and tourism hand in hand the income level of people will be increased.

By the conventional tourism the majority of benefits are generally retained in the central and city areas and no share reaching the villages and area like Dhading. Emerging local people in new tourism activities starts with tourism awareness and then requires capacity building and skill training. Therefore capacity building and skills training is a core activity to promote tourism. The local culture and religious sites agro based product emerges as being a key product in tourism. The beneficiaries can be women and deprived people with awareness and skills training.

In order to access tourism products it is necessary to upgrade and maintain roads, trails, bridges and other essential infrastructure. These improvements not only help tourists; but also ease the live holds of local people. For tourism infrastructure development, the successfully concluded partnerships between the government, communities; local bodies and NGOs is generating in some districts are already - showing a good will and are generating a feeling of ownership among the local users and other local population. These types of partnerships can upgrade or renovate access roads and trails, create tourism facilities, repair religious sites, build public utilities, social infrastructure and environmental conversation facilities as well as alternative energy systems.

It can be concluded that there are number of problems, challenges and constraints in front of village tourism development in Dhading district. Low level of infrastructural infrastructure development, lack of awareness, entrepreneurship and investment and lack of marketing to the existing tourism products are serious challenges for tourism development in Dhading district. Nevertheless, all these problems and challenges can be overcome with concrete efforts of public private partnership. If tourism destinations of Dhading district linked with famous tourism destination mount. Everest, development of tourism in Dhading will take pace. There are various types of tourism models which could build up in Dhading like community based tourism, home stay tourism, farm tourism, religious tourism cultural tourism, etc. there are great potentials of trekking or hiking, rafting, and adventure tourism as well.

6.3 Recommendations

To promote sustainable tourism development which could generate maximum alternative employment opportunities to underemployed and unemployed people of

the district or to reduce poverty, enhance income level and to make better lifestyle of this district, the local people along with the local and central government need to concentrate on these points:

-) Prepare immediate action plan to preserve and conserve sites with historical, religious and cultural importance like Tuwachung Jayajum, Baraha Lake and implement the existing master plan of Halesi Mahadevsthan effectively.
-) Government assistance is required for promotion and infrastructure development.
-) Conduct mass awareness programs to create conducive environment for tourism development.
-) Establish linkage with the famous tourism destination mount. Everest and neighbor district to build tourism packages.
-) Priority should be given to the development rural tourism destination In order to reduce poverty and promote equality.
-) Home stay model and Nepalese type accommodation facilities should be built and established in the area of tourism destination.
-) Organic farming should be encouraged at the satellite area of major tourism spots.
-) Development of minor forest products such as aromatic and medical herbs, ferns, orchids are in high demand.
-) Provide education and training that encourages local skill enhancement and natural resources management capacity of local people.
-) An integrated approach among government agencies, NGOs, INGOs working in the Sagarmatha zone is needed in order to make resource enhancement program effective'.
-) A well planned well-coordinated and systematically integrated

publicity campaign is required for effective promotion of tourism. Publicity of Dhading in the outside world with various cultural, tradition, religious, heritage, photos of panoramic scene new tourism activities and required facilities must be organized time to time in the different parts of the world.

-) In the dynamic and energetic complex Dudhkoshi and Sunkoshi Rivers, tourism activities like rafting, kayaking and fishing activities should be lunched.
-) In Dhading district there is no system of keeping a record of tourists, tourist information center, travel agency and as such no data are available on tourists and theirs characters. Therefore, tourist record keeping system should be initiated, tourist information center should be established and tourism promotion committee should be formed.

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ANNEX - I

Questionnaire for Tourists

Nationality

Date

Age

Sex Male • '

Female • '

1. Which place are you from?

2. Have you ever been to Dhading?

3. How many times have you ever been?

Once • '

Twice • '

Thrice • '

4. With whom have you made this trip?

Individual • '

Partner • '

Family • '

Other, specify, if any

5. Where are you staying here during your visit?

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

7. What are the main sources of indormation that influenced your decision your decision to come Dhading?

(Tick as many as appropriate)

a. Friends / Relatives

b. Tour operator

c. Travel book

d. Media

e. Trade show / Fairs

f. Others

8. What makes you more satisfied in your visit?
- a. Scenic beauty • ' b. Cultural heritage • '
 c. Trekking • ' d. Visiting religious sites(pilgrimage)• '
 e. Recreation • ' f. Others

9. Please mention your view regarding the facilities and services available in Dhading.

(Please indicate as per below)

- a. Satisfied • ' b. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied • '
 c. Dissatisfied • ' d. Don't know / can't say • '

10. Do you be expecting to visit dhading again?

- Yes • ' No • '

11. Please mention the amount of money you spent during your trip.

- a. Below US \$ 50 b. US \$ 51 - 100
 c. US \$ 101 - 150 d. Above US \$ 151

12. Did you have any idea, information about the Nepal Tourism Year 2011 before this visit?

- Yes • ' No • '

13. Please express your view about dhading as a tourist center.

.....

14. What sorts of improvements would you suggest regarding facilities and services available?

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ANNEX – II

Questionnaire for Hotel business

1. Introduction
 - a. Male • ' Female • ' b. Age
 - c. Local • ' Outsider • ' d. Religion
 - e. Single • ' Joint family • ' f. Family number: Male • ' Female • '
 - g. Location: District VDC
 - Ward.....Tole.....
2. Are you involved in any tourist business?
Yes • ' No • '
3. If yes what type and when did you established it?
Hotels • ' Lodge • ' Any other • '
4. What do you think about capacity?
 - a. Sufficient • ' b. Insufficient • '
 - c. More than efficiency • '
5. Your future plan regarding the business.
 - a. Planning to increase the capacity
 - b. Planning to increase to increase the facility
 - c. Change the business condition
 - d. Continue the same
6. What is annual income of your hotel business?
 - a. Below Rs 5,00,000 b. Between Rs 5,00,000 - 10,00,000
 - c. Above Rs 10,00,000

APPENDIX – III

स्थानीय बासिन्दाको लागि प्रश्नावली

क) व्यक्तिगत विवरण

नाम : पेशा :

लिङ्ग : शिक्षा :

उमेर : स्थान :

प्रश्नावली

१. तपाईंको वार्षिक आमदानी कति छ ?

क) रु २०,००० भन्दा कम ख) रु २०,००० देखि ४०,०००

ग) रु ४०,००० देखि ६०,००० घ) ६०,००० भन्दा बढी

२. तपाईंको वार्षिक खर्च कति हुन्छ ?

क) रु २०,००० भन्दा कम ख) रु २०,००० देखि ४०,०००

ग) रु ४०,००० देखि ६०,००० घ) ६०,००० भन्दा बढी

३. तपाईंको कृषि उत्पादनबाट कति समयलाई खान पुग्छ ?

क) १२ महिना ख) ६ देखि ११ महिना ग) ६ महिना भन्दा कम

४. पर्यटनको बारेमा तपाईंलाई थाहा छ कि छैन ?

क) छ ख) छैन

५. धादिङ पर्यटन विकासको सम्भावना कस्तो रहेको छ ?

क) अत्यन्त राम्रो ख) राम्रो ग) त्यति राम्रो छैन

६. धादिङ्ग जिल्लाको पर्यटनको विकासमा कसको भूमिका हुनपर्छ ?
- क) सरकार ख) स्थानीय निकायहरू ग) गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू
- घ) नागरिक समाज
७. धादिङ्ग जिल्लामा पर्यटन विकासमा सरकारको भूमिका कस्तो हुनु पर्छ ?
-
८. धादिङ्ग जिल्ला पर्यटन विकासमा स्थानीय निकायहरूको भूमिका कस्तो हुनु पर्छ ?
-
९. धादिङ्ग जिल्लामा पर्यटन विकासमा गैर सरकारी संस्थाहरूको भूमिका कस्तो हुनु पर्छ ?
-
१०. धादिङ्ग जिल्लामा पर्यटन विकासका लागि आवश्यक पूर्वधार छन् ?
- क) छन् ख) छैन
११. यदि आवश्यक पूर्वधार उपलब्ध भएको अवस्थामा तपाईं पर्यटन व्यवसायमा संलग्न हुन चाहनुहुन्छ ?
- क) चाहना छ ख) चाहना छैन
१२. तपाईंको विचारमा यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन विकासको लागि के कस्ता समस्याहरू रहेका छन् :
- क) भाषा ख) यातयात ग) आवास
- घ) तालिम प्राप्त जनशक्तिको अभाव ड) शान्ति सुरक्षा

१३. पर्यटन विकासका लागि के सामुदायमा आधारित पर्यटन विकास तथा व्यवस्थापन समिति आवश्यक छ ?

क) छ ख) छैन

छ भने किन

छैन भने किन

१४. पर्यटकहरुलाई सेवा पुऱ्याउन पर्यटन सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापमा सक्रिय रुपमा भाग लिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

क) चाहन्छु ख) चाहन्न

१५. जिल्लास्थित सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संस्थाले यहाँ पर्यटन विकासमा योगदान दिइरहेका छन् ।

क) छन् ख) छैनन्

१६. जिल्लास्थित सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संस्थाले यहाँकस्तो प्रकारको पर्यटन विकासमा योगदान दिइरहेका छन् ?

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१७. धादिङ जिल्लामा पर्यटकीय विकासका लागि सरकारले अवलम्बन गरेको नीतिबाट तपाईं सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

क) छु ख) छैन

१८. यस जिल्लामा मुख्य पर्यटकीय स्थलहरु कुन कुन हुन् ?

क) ख)

ग) घ)

१९. यस क्षेत्रको किरात राईहरुको संस्कृति (साकेला नाच) पर्यटकहरुलाई आकर्षित गर्न सक्छ, कि सक्दैन ?

क) सक्छ ख) सक्दैन

यदि सक्दछ, भने यसलाई कसरी जोगाइराख्न सकिन्छ ?

.....

२०. यस क्षेत्रमा पर्यटनका विकासका लागि तपाईंका सुझावहरु दिनुहोस् ।

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