

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word "Tourism" of the present day is derived from the French word "Tourisme" which originated in the 19th century and cited for the first time in Oxford English Dictionary in 1811, meaning "the business of providing accommodation and services for people visiting a place". Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes, usually of a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with trans-national travel, but may also refer to travel to another location within the same country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity.

Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. Tourism has become one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. It has witnessed the phenomenon growth since the 1950. From a luxury product which was available to only a small numbers of privileged people some year ago, it has become a consumer good which is now within reach of practically all citizens in the developed countries and of increasingly large segment of population in the third world countries. It has become a way of life with millions of people in the world and their numbers are continuously increasing.

Nepal is a landlocked country with an area of 1, 47,181 sq. km with 885 km and 193 km length and width respectively. It extends along the Himalaya between latitudes 26°22'N and 30°27'N and longitudes 80°4'E and 88°12'E. Most of the area falls on southern slopes of the Himalayas. Nepal is bordered with China in the North and India in the East, West and South. The border with India is open. Nepal constitutes only 0.03 percent of land mass of the earth. The population of Nepal is 26.49 million according to the census of 2011 (CBS, 2011).

Nepal, being a small country, has diverse landscapes with natural paradise, including species of flora and fauna. In addition to these, Nepal is rich in its cultural diversities of several religious and ethnic people living together for long period in harmony. There is a

wide variation in physiographic and ecology of the country ranging from the flat gigantic plain of Terai to the high Himalayas covered with snow. Having uniqueness and diversity in regard to ethnicity customs, social structures as well as natural phenomenon e.g. flora and fauna, scenic beauty and uneven ecological and natural environmental variation ranging from the Terai plains to Mountains and high Himalayas representing richness in biological and cultural diversity, have contributed to the great prosperity and progress of the nation. Even though it is rich in panoramic scenic beauty and paramount resources, the country has not yet been able to harness it for multidimensional development of the nation. The country has been consistently ranked as one of the poorest country of the world.

The history of Rural Tourism in Nepal is not so long. Nepal introduced a programmes of rural tourism aimed at promoting country's tourism industry in 1995 A.D. for the first time. The promotion of tourism in the sense started more or less from the beginning of 1960. But concrete steps to promote and intensify tourism development activities in a more scientific and ordinate way were made when a high level "Nepal. Industrial revolution in Europe has paved the way of incredible process in the field of science and technology. This in turn enabled the mankind to the amusing improvement of transportation and communication particularly in the post-world war 2nd era. This phenomenon is accompanied with industrial growth and economic affluence along with geo-political stability. Thus, it makes possible to travel around the world. This is the main principle cause that makes the world tourism one of the most important service industries in the world.

Tourism Industry and resources available in Nepal is a remarkable point to be noted for Nepal, as it may cause improvement of Nepalese economy. Although, Nepal does not have oil and other mine resources, it has great potential and prospects in tourism sector. Nepal has long experience in sustainable tourism, particularly eco-tourism. So, it is desired to develop this as a vehicle for supplementing other similar programs in poverty alleviation of the country. Tourism, being the key strategy for economic growth, leads rural economy by generating income, employment and industry. No doubt, tourism, in fact, is a powerful weapon to poverty alleviation as well as to minimize the unemployment problem. If appropriate and relevant policies and measures are adopted with exploitation of adequate resources and profound researches, tourism could be a

weapon to enhance the economic condition of the poor locals. Tourism is the fast growing industry in present era, both in developed and developing countries. In developing countries like Nepal, it could become the main sources of foreign earning, sources of employment, and way of increasing the income level of the rural people. This makes it one of the potentially advantageous sectors for the economic development of the nation. It has a great significance in increasing the GDP and useful tool for increasing the living standard of the rural poor and the poverty alleviation.

The single Salyantar VDC is plane like Terai. This is 37 km. far from district headquarter, located at the Northern part of district. It is habitats of Brahmin, Chhetry and local ethnic communities like Darai, Kumal, Magar, etc. Their local cultural activities, pottery business of mud and wood, some ethnic groups sell their products made by rocks i.e. Jato, Silauto, etc. Most of the people are depend on the agriculture. Mass, Mustard, Phapar, Jhuse are their major product. Salyantar is expected as the island because dam of 1200 Megawatt Budigandaki Hydroelectric Project will form a wide lake which cover the whole Salyantar VDC , this hydropwer project will opens the door of local development in Salyantar as well as affected area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is economically poor country yet, she is very rich in natural as well as cultural sceneries. Mountain and hills provides a lot of attraction. Flora and Fauna, different wild and domestic animals are another attraction for tourist. Dhading district is famous for short trekking route to reach different mountains, yearly hundreds of foreign tourist are crossing this route through Salyantar. It has a great potential tourist allocation places but these places have not basic infrastructure and basic services to develop the area as a good tourism center.

It is quite apparent that Salyantar has large potential for tourism for home stay and trekking which is the form of rural tourism. There are many places and sector, which are distinct and potential areas for tourism in Nepal. Among them, Dhading is such place where, many places and things have their own identification and have their important naturally. These resources have high potentialities in used for the tourist attraction. Salyantar is one of the VDC that covered wide plane in the northern part of Dhading

which is 2840 meter from sea level. Scenic view of Mt. Manaslu, Mt. Ganesh etc is one of the major attraction. On the two side of this plane area there are two continuously flowing rivers, at the end of the plane land toward west these rivers meet together and formed beautiful lakes.

However, people are unaware about the tourism development and it as economic resource, they have no plan for possibilities of rural tourism development. This research has focused on the following questions:

- What are problems and prospects of tourism in study area?
- How is socio-economic contribution of tourism in study area?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows.

- to identify problems and prospects of tourism in Salyantar VDC.
- to analyse socio-economic contribution of tourism in study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepal being a less developed country depends on agricultural economy. In the export trade of Nepal, primary and raw goods production from agricultural sector plays dominant role. But it is necessary to import machinery, fertilizer, luxurious goods and goods for everyday needs from other countries. In such situation, Nepal always has to face deficit problems on its trade and balance of payment.

In this situation, tourism is accepted as the most important industry of Nepal. Unfortunately, key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation, securities and other facilities are not properly developed in new and potential tourist destinations. As a result, on one hand the situation of the tourist stay in the country has been the same since the beginning and on the other hand the inhabitants of different places are not benefited from this sector. In order to increase the length of the tourist-stay and diversify its flow into different parts of the country, it is necessary to identify and develop new potential tourist destinations

Dhading is unique in its natural and cultural heritages. There are many possibilities in tourism and hydroelectricity. Well development in tourism helps to uplift the economic

and social status of local people. It creates various opportunities of employment. It also helps to search the destination in tourism. People can exchange their customs, traditions, languages and arts with many others civilization.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Any kinds of research works have been done within certain area of limitation. But it determines its nature, situation and area of study. This study has some limitations which are as follows;

- The research was conducted in Salyantar VDC of Dhading district and hence, the result of the research can't be generalized for others.
- This research was based on the sample data collection in Salyantar VDC.
- The conclusion/result derived from the research depends on the reliability of the primary and secondary data collected by different data collection instruments.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This thesis has divided into five chapters. Chapter one introduces introduction of the study, which mainly discusses the general background, of tourism and especially village tourism. Likewise, this chapter presents the statement of problems, objectives of the study, importance, Justification, limitation and organization of the study. The second chapter discusses the relevant literature for the study. Chapter three presents the methodology adopted for the study in which includes selection of the study area, sources of data, research design, tools and techniques of data collection, data presentation and analysis, universe and sample size of the study. The chapter four deals the problems and prospects of tourism in Salyantar. Finally, Chapter five presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER – TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the field of tourism there are so many authors, scholars has been researched about problems, solution and challenges. Some books, reports, articles were reviewed further.

2.1 International Context

Burger (1978) analyzed that the impact of tourism on Nepalese economy and to provide necessary information to the planners that will help them in making decision with regard to the contribution of tourism industry. According to his study before 1950, in Rana regime, no foreigners were allowed to visit Nepal without permission of Rana rulers. After opening the door of tourism the tourist inflow in Nepal rapidly increased. He indicated that more than 1, 00,000 tourist's visitor the country in 1976. Since 1962 the number of tourists arrival have grown at an average rate 20 percent per annum and more than 80 percent of the total tourist arrived in the country by air and 20 percent arrived by road. The study pointed out that Europe had been the major tourist generator for Nepal in 1975 and majority of tourist come for pleasure and sight-seeing (Burger, 1978). The major findings of the study were: tourism plays an important role in the Nepalese economy. In Nepalese economy, tourism is effective and promising instrument for foreign exchange earnings. Another most important finding was that only one out of six tourists who visited India also visited Nepal.

Bhatia (2004) described that general concepts of tourism in international perspective. Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and an important human activity of great significance not only economic benefits but also social and cultural benefits. From a cultural point of view it provides an interaction between the cultural customs of the visitor and those of the most population. Cultural tourism makes enhance to accelerate the advancement of rich cultural civilization and benefit in destination area.

Das and Acharjee (2012) focused that tourism if is well planned could be raised to an important income and employment generating factor for factor for the local households which help to extend the local economic activities. From above all definition, we conclude that "tourism can be defined as the science, art and business of attracting and transporting visitors, accommodating them and graciously catering their needs and wants.

Regular pilgrimages that attract hundreds to thousands of believers to certain destinations and Sites have undoubtedly economic importance. On the one hand, it is a general obligation of the municipal authorities for example to provide parking areas, organizers, regulate traffic, to Establish rules for stall sales, maintain access roads (as a place of pilgrimage is in the rural site), to coordinate medical and security service. Thousands of pilgrims, in addition to the main goal of pilgrimages, consume goods and services including accommodation. This income remains in the destination and is also a considerable multiplier effect these initial expenses. Religious tourism is less susceptible to economic fluctuations in the market.

2.2 National Context

Review of the related literature is an integral part of the research process. It is the critical assessment of the research topic. It is a foundation to the study and it helps to gather information and develop new knowledge, investigate idea and results. As a result, it provides the study stronger, supportive and justify. It provides the background information about the research topic.

Travel and tourism is one of the World's highest growth sectors in the 21st Century. Global experts in fact have predicted that in the 21st Century the global economy will be driven by three major services industries; Technology, Telecommunication and Tourism. Tourism, according to experts, would capture the global market and become the largest smokeless industry in the world. Tourism has wider implications encompassing not only economic benefits but also social and cultural benefits. It encompasses economic, social, cultural, environmental, educational and political significances. Since 1950 it is rapidly growing industry in the world. Therefore, the field of tourism is being wider not only in the developed countries but also in less developed or underdeveloped countries like Nepal.

Tiwari (1994) stated that the tourism has developed as a subject of academic course. Scholarly interest focused on its economic aspect as possibilities of tourism as a catalyst of economic development especially of regions lacking conventional resource endowments come to be recognized. The structure and organization of the new service

industry and it is calls on financial resources were analyzed in the course of national and international efforts to promote tourism in the world's poor countries.

Satyral (2002) stated that tourism helps much in the redistribution of national income. Tourism assists in creating new opportunities to utilize and thus prevent the national income being accumulated by a privileged few saving were converted into gold, silver, jewels and precious metal in the middle ages. Saving in later ages in Europe was invested in the purchase of land and forests. But tourism on the other hands, allow to veritable exports of goods and services at the present time in term of sales of national goods and services to tourists who visit the country and pay with foreign currency, help the entry of foreign capital. The expenditure includes, amongst other things; import of goods and services and therefore tourist expenditure of national abroad, the export of national capital which is invested on a short or long term basic abroad.

Kayastha (1989) analyzed that different aspects of tourism in his study like tourist flow, expenditure, duration of tourist staying and impact of tourism. He has determined the natural as well as manmade beauty and wildlife are the major attraction for majority of tourist visiting Nepal. In his view tourism is an important sector for income and employment generation. The study has concluded that land and air transportation services have been a major contributing for the growth of international tourism development in south Asia. Number of south Asian tourist visiting Nepal has been increasing. More of them come to Nepal for pleasure followed by official work and business point of view.

According to Master Plan for Tourism (1972) has provided guidelines for tourism development in Nepal. The plan shows the potentiality of sight seeing tourism, trekking-tourism, recreational tourism as well as internal pilgrims in the country. It clearly indicates that tourism can be helpful to achieve the aims like increasing foreign exchange earning, building up a profitable sector of private economy and it helps to develop the regional and notional economy as whole. To make the favorable balance of foreign exchange, this Master Plan has formulated some policies in which reduction of imports, development of saving habits, strict control of foreign exchange and development to international air services as well as development of traveling agencies are included.

Gurung (1990) concluded that deforestation in mountain region is the result of over grazing and fuel wood extraction rather than tourism. He also mentioned that poor people

are responsible for the negative effects and non-degradable materials are used by the trekkers also have made negative impacts on the environment. He suggested employing the local people for clearing environment. He has analyzed the problem of deforestation and environmental pollution of different trekking and mountaineering route. He suggested in his study three environmental protection measures (a) to open new trekking route (b) to increase the flow of trekking in less crowded route like Pokhara-Jomson-Manang etc. He stresses to use in gas or oil in trekking route for pressure the forest. Gurung's study provides us a good base of issues for research on mountain tourism in Nepalese context.

Paudyal (1997) pointed out that there are many factors negatively affecting the tourism development in Nepal e. g pollution problems, transport bottlenecks, unskilled guide and low quality tourist products. This study suggests that government should implement suitable program for the clearing kathmandu, to start a new airline as a joint venture between the private and public sector, to establish some top standard international quality hotels to increase the number of tourist in Nepal. Upcoming tourism products (2001) published by NTB mentioned that it is essential that every rural region (VDCs, DDCs) of the country should understand the potential benefits, costs and limitations of tourism if they want this industry to be successful and sustainable. Not every rural VDC can look to tourism to significantly bolster, or diversify its economy. Obstacles to successful tourism development in such (rural) areas include.

- (a) Limited accessibility and drawing power of destinations.
- (b) Dispersion and/or poor quality attractions and services.
- (c) Unflattering rural images.
- (d) Internal community conflicts.
- (e) Bureaucratic over -regulation.
- (f) Difficulties in identifying and reaching niche markets and
- g) Destination life cycles.

Aryal (2005) focused 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. Aryal's study is completely based on the secondary information and uses regression analysis. This provided guidelines for development methodology for the present study.

Dhakal (2006) conducted a research on Problems and Prospects of eco-tourism in Nepal 'a case study of Bandipur' He wrote in his conclusion that there were huge potentialities of tourism industry in Bandipur but its negatives impacts has to be reduced by prompt management system. He concluded that, ecotourism can be only a strategy to cope rural poverty and deprivation. Therefore problems and challenges of ecotourism should be overcome and development and promotion of ecotourism should be accelerated ahead. For this, there is necessity to integrate tourism and management, nature conservation and management, cultural resource conservation and community development for the benefit of local people and tourists.

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).

Tuladhar (2008) discussed that tourism is the important tool for rural poverty reduction, uplifting living standards and socio-economic tool for conservation and national development, of course, if it understands in its depth and wide. Modern world is specializing in every aspect, but tourism is the sector where every entrepreneur becomes tourism experts without having its depth and wide knowledge. It is like a medical shop holder, pharmaceuticals or a dispenser who is treating a heart patient. Since a dispenser is not qualified to treat any diseased patient, how could a tourism entrepreneur become a national tourism development seeker, it's a time to think. A master-mechanist of Toyota Motor Car, having 35 years of experience in repairing, will confused to repair Mercedes, Skoda or Lada vehicles and will never be able to develop new model in the vehicles, whereas an automobile engineer, as a technician, always understand the mechanism of vehicles and would able to gear of its development. Similarly, tourism is a technical

subject. Until and unless the concerns recognized its technicality, tourism in Nepal will never be success in real terms, but has to struggle for half a million and that is for unrecoverable natural and socio-cultural calamities.

Upadhyay (2008) said that rural tourism is a complex multifaceted activity. It is not just farm based tourism. It concludes farm based holidays, eco-tourism, walking, climbing, 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"

Dhital (2009) claimed that 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 recommended 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 percent 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.

Baral (2010) concluded that Nepalese society is traditional and male dominated, all daily activities and family are ruled by men there is no role of women in decision making process. It takes more time to build positive attitude toward the female employment in tourism because female are taken only as a housekeeper like a servant nobody can accept they can play role for economic development too. If the women were educated, trained and efficient, they would be capable as men. Social freedom, security family support, economic independency, gender equality and prestigious wages, better education are the

basic requirement to generate more employment opportunities in tourism for both of men and women.

Karmacharya (2013) found Parbhat district has a very high prospect and promising future for tourism development. If all tourist spots of Parbat are developed people and marketed strategically, there will definitely be a huge inflow of domestic as well as foreign tourist. This study attempts to link the village tourism with the rest of the rural economy. Creation of tourism infrastructure is expected to result in an increased flow of tourist, which would create demand for various local products for the consumption of tourist arriving in the district. This is expected to create various types of production opportunities for income and employment generation.

Khadka (2013) examined the number of tourist arrival in Ghara VDC of Myagdi district and income-expenditure pattern. He used primary and secondary data, adopts the methodology as interview through structure question. He had concluded that political instability, lack of proper communication, lack of infrastructure, lack of proper road links are problem development of tourism. People who are involved in tourism business are much more aware in health, education and nutrition food and they have become economically independent, economic status of them are well than other. He recommended that there should be establishment of different tourism related information center in village areas, health camps, security check-post and should be maintain political stability in the country throughout village to village.

Dhakal (2015) found from his study there is a huge growth prospect of tourism sector development in Nepal. Nepal is not only limited on its natural beauty but also rich in cultural and religious diversity as well. Nepal is one of the best attraction places in the world to those who are mountaineers, rock climbers and adventure seekers. Nepal is an attraction destination in the world not only for adventure tourist, but also its pleasant climate and hospitable people. Having the unique topography equipped with every prospect of natural sceneries, mountains, herbs, heritage, and cultural differences etc. tourism prospects of Nepal seems very sound. But being the politically unstable country, extend of the tourism of Nepal has not exploited till date however various remarkable initiation has already been started from state and local level. If adequate infrastructure

can be developed, no doubt Nepal will have the possibility to hike the tourism as one of the best.

Kunwar (2015) conducted his research in Gulmi district and found that Gulmi district has a very high prospect and promising future for tourism development. If all tourist spots of Gulmi are developed there will definitely be a huge inflow of domestic as well as foreign tourist. His study attempts to link the village tourism with the rest of the rural economic, which should create demand for various local product for the consumption of tourist arriving in the district. This is expected to create various type of production opportunities for income and employment generation

Lamsal (2016) said that tourism in Nepal can generate a significant economic opportunity to reduce deep rooted poverty. Arrival of international tourist recognized the local cultures and rituals to the new world, it helps to open the door of local tourism and creates the huge chances to earn the foreign money. Sharing of cultures from one to other may help to encourage for change. To feed them production of local foods, vegetables and fruits are necessary so villagers can exchange their product for foreign money. Moreover, there is need of scientific system of calculating foreign exchange. Likewise, scientific calculation of tourism sectors to GDP and generation of employment also need to drive tourism sector with clear provision a so tourism can create a force to help led the country towards socio- economically better state in future.

Nepal has huge possibilities in the tourism sector. The Himalaya nation is famous for its natural beauty: the world's highest peaks, national parks rich in flora and fauna, snow-fed rivers, exceptional trekking routes, wonderful lakes and welcoming people. Nepal is rich in its cultural and religious diversity as well. Possessing eight of the 10 highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a tremendously attractive location for mountaineers, rock climbers and adventure seekers. Apart from being an attractive destination for adventure, Nepal's pleasant climate and ever welcoming nature of Nepalese show there is a tremendous prospect of tourism ahead in Nepal. Tourism as an emerging global phenomenon enhances the world travelers to explore the wonders of the world. Nepal is also being an integral part of a global system of tourism cannot escape benefiting from this emerging field. Nepal as a Himalayan nation has enormous tourism prospects. If many unexplored

regions of Nepal are identified along with popular tourist destinations the Himalayan state can make remarkable progress in the field of tourism (Himalayan Glacier, 2015).

2.3 Plan and Policy of Tourism in Nepal

Fourteenth Three Year Plan (2013-2016)

This plan has given very high priority to the tourism sector, believing that this industry can be a strong pillar of the economics growth and that would contribute for balanced regional development in the country. This plan has focused on rural tourism on home stay tourism in order to raise the living standard of the rural people. It has focus on the integrate tourism infrastructure development that is carried by the respective sectoral ministers. The plan has policies to encourage the youths and the people from pushed back, marginalized, women, indigenous and the rural poor to participate in rural tourism related awareness and employment oriented training and skill development, and capacity building programs. A commendable part of the tourism policy is that the respective role of the government and the private sector has been clearly delineated. The government is bestowed with role of act as a catalyst, leader, coordinator and facilitators while the commercial and business activities are aside from the private investors. Development of the required infrastructure and facilities in rural areas, promotion of pilgrimage and development of adventure tourism are also some of the major activities mentioned in the policy but that lacks proper ways to follow them. The original brand “Naturally Nepal, once is not enough” has brought the tourism in Nepal.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are various methodologies that applied to get related information and facts for their specific research. However, there is not only one method to collect the information related to all aspects of human society and use of more techniques is also not to be a practical in term of cost, time and so on. Therefore appropriate data collection technique should be selected for any study. For this study a combination of data collection techniques are used. Reliable and relevant study can be made possible only by applying scientific method. So, the primary purpose of this chapter is to discuss and design the framework for the research.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Dhading is famous for natural beauty, hydroelectricity, cultural heritages and fruits and vegetable production. It is border line area of Dhading and Historic Gorkha district. Mainly word no. six of Chamaita VDC has been situated in kuibheer region. This single VDC is plane and taken as possible area for next international airport. A large number of domestic and little international tourists Cross this area during the October to March and April to mid June to reach Mt. Manaslu, Mt. Ganesh. So, this area will be a major tourist destination in near future. As the researcher is the nearest inhabitant of the study area, all the things are familiar with then. It is also easier to carry out the study to the researcher from two ways time and budget. The studies have not been done yet about this area. So, this researcher has started doing study on the above mentioned topic as the thesis preparation.

3.2 Research Design

To meet the objective of the study (research) description and exploratory research design has been adopted. The study depends upon the response of the respondents. The research aims at findings out about the tourism potentialities of Salyantar VDC; selection of new area.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The nature of the study is descriptive as well as analytical. The present study has been completed mainly with the help of primary data and also supported by the secondary data. Primary data has been collected by field survey through different data collection tools and techniques. Similarly, secondary data has also been obtained from published relevant books, newspapers, reports, bulletins such as NTB, MoCTCA, NPC, CBS, different libraries and previously done dissertations.

3.4 Universe and Sample Size of the Study

Salyantar is located at the Northern part of Dhading district. Researcher selected this VDC as the research area, which is a potential place from the tourism point of view. The respondents were selected by purposive sampling method in case of hotel survey and simple random sampling procedure has been used for survey of visiting tourists and households. The sample size was selected 15 local houses, 6 hotels in Salyantar and 5 different types of visiting tourists.

3.5 Techniques of Primary Data Collection

In order to collect the required and relevant primary data following technique were used in this study.

a) Household Survey

15 households were surveyed with the help of questionnaire prepared prior to the visit of field.

b) Interview

To take the information about tourism, formal as well as informal interview was also taken with selected person's i. e. VDC representatives, local leaders of different parties, NGO members, VDC secretary, LDO of Dhading and active and educated people in the

study area. Interview was also taken with local residents, local hoteliers and tourists through the already prepared questionnaire.

c) Observation

Observation plays great role to know the real situation of the study area. To complete this thesis field observation was also conducted. Condition of infrastructures, behavior of local people towards the visitors, status of hotels, condition of home stay households, cleanness of places, potential and existing tourism products were directly observed during the field survey–period through participant and semi-participant observation method.

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

The information collected by using various research tools and techniques were analyzed and presented by different methods. Data were grouped, sub grouped and classified as necessary and so to meet the objective of the study. Qualitative as well as quantitative techniques had been used for systematic analysis. To analysis the quantitative data simple statistical tools such as percentage, average had been used. Besides these maps, tables, figures and diagrams were also used for presentation of findings. Qualitative data and information were analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER-FOUR

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN SALYANTAR VDC

4.1 Background

Salyantar is a land of scenic beauties and diversities. The attractions of Salyantar are varied. It is one of the biggest plain land like Terai in hilly region lies in North of Dhading district, Bagmati Zone. It is 37 Km far from the district headquarter Dhadingbensi. It is situated between 83°3' longitudes and 28°50' latitude North And At height of 1372 meter form see level. The area of this district 1926 square kilometer and the population is 3,38,658. Among the 47 VDC Salyantar is taken as emerging tourist destination in the Dhading district. . The surrounding land of whole VDC is Mountainous structure. It looks like a beautiful Island due to two big river . There are many nearer VDC i.e. Budathum, Tripureshwor, Jyamrung, etc (VDC Profile, 2011).

Based on the record of the latest census 2068 BS, Darai and Kumal together is the highly populated tribe and Brahmins/Chhetries is second one of the VDC. Gurung, Newar, etc are other tribes and casts of this VDC. However, there is sweet harmonious relation among them. People of the area are co-operative, honest and helpful as well as fully devoted to respect to their guests. Salyantar covers typical and traditional settlements. Almost all the places are famous for Darai/Kumal settlement. Brahmins, Chhetri and other casts and ethnics are settling scattered in VDC areas.

Visitors enjoy their traditional customs, costumes, jewelry, lifestyle and culture. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. Rice, maize, mustard are main food crops of this areas where as wood crafting, pottery, fisheries in two rivers are recognized occupation of ethnic minorities that fulfill their daily demands as a economic resource.

A part of the people are engaged in business specially hotel, lodge, shops and in tiles industry. According to the Salyantar VDC record medium sized hotels are 2 and other hotels are 76. Electric powers, Health Center, Postal services, Security are other facilities of this area. In the VDC area, there are 8 community schools, 5 institutional schools.

There is not any government campus but some of institutional campuses are providing the quality education in that area.

4.1.1 Location

Salyantar having various attractive destinations for tourists lies between 27°4' North latitude and 84°19' East longitude. Its average length of north-south is 6 km and east-west breadth is 8km. Salyantar, out of 47 VDC of Dhading, one of the most emerging VDC of Dhading trekking tourism. It is 37 km far from Dhadingbensi, headquarter of Dhading, in Northern boarder of Gorkha. Salyantar is surrounded by Budathum and Tripureshwor VDC in the East, junction of Budhigandaki and Netrawati river in the West. Salyantar is famous for cultural, religious, historical, and touristic poitn of view.

4.1.2 Topography

Most of the area of the Salyantar lie in plain whereas other neighbor VDC have complex geography and 800m above the sea level.

Most of the land are fertile for Telhan crop and rice without water named Ghaiya Dhan. There are two community forest below the village and above the two flowing river. Rich geography of this single VDC among rest of other villagers feel easy to do agricultural activities.

4.1.3 Climate

The study area falls within the tropical climate zone. As more than 20 percent of the area is covered with forest there is neither very hot in summer not very cold in winter. The temperature of the area ranges minimum 8.38°C to maximum 41°C. Because of world climate change temperature is rising in summer and decreasing in winter. It experiences monsoon rainfall generally from Jeshtha to Asoj. The average rainfall in the area is 142.17 mm.

4.1.4 Natural Vegetation and Fauna

The natural vegetation of the study area lies within the sub-tropical. There are around 600 plants species. Sal (Shorearobusta), Saj (Terninallatomentora), Seemal (Bombaxmalabaica), Jamun (Eugenia Jambolana), Koiralo (Bauhinia variegate), Sisau

(Sissoo), Nim (Azadiractainica), Bamboo Beal (Aeglemarmelos), etc are main tree species of the study area. Nocturnal Bengal tigers live in the dense community forest. Sharing home with these are other animals like Rhesus monkey, grey languor, deer, white stocking gaur, wild boar, jackal, fox and wild cats. Among reptiles are different kinds of snakes including Python, while the rivers are famous for local fisheries. Most of the people are harvesting the mustard for the purpose of oil production and some medicinal herbs are next economic resource .

4.2 Socio-Economic Condition of Salyantar of Dhading District

4.2.1 Population

After re-settlement programme in 1961 A.D., the population is increasing in trend from mountainous area of the Northern part of Dhading District and due to the purpose of Budhigandaki Hydropower recently population are increasing day to days. According to the census 1981 A.D., out of total population 7,374 female were 4,163 and male were 3,211 in number respectively. In 1991, the population reached 8,781 then in 2058, the population was increased by 1,623 and reached 10,404. In 2011 A.D., the total population of the VDC increased to 12109. Out of which females are 6073 and males are 6036. In it. Sex Ratio is 1.006 (CBS:2011).

According to the census 2011, the total population in Salyantar VDC is divided into 9 wards and population is unevenly distributed in each wards, ward wise population distribution is given in table 4.2 (a).

Table 4.1 Ward-wise Population Distribution in Salyantar

Ward No.	Household	Male	Female	Total
1	108	638	658	1297
2	98	528	567	1095
3	124	874	907	1721
4	158	792	864	1656
5	145	748	839	1507
6	143	682	742	1337
7	102	580	598	1178
8	89	681	687	1368
9	97	445	512	957

Source: CBS, 2011.

Table 4.1 shows that the highest population in ward no.3. The highly other populated wards are 3 and 4. Ward no.2 has the lowest population size among the other wards.

4.2.2 Education

The study area has 4 primary schools, 1 lower secondary school, 1 secondary school and 2 Higher secondary school from the government side while from private sectors, 1 primary, 3 secondary school , running their classes in different subjects. 70 percent of the total population are literate. Out of which female literacy rate is 60 percent and male literacy rate is 80 percent.

4.2.3 Electricity and Transportation

To say, with wards all wards 1 to 9 have electricity facility while the total Tole are not getting this facility. Salyantar VDC includes 2.5km gravel road and the rest travel and muddy. Recently a plan to make gravel road around the 9 wards or whole VDC has been approved by Salyantar VDC.

4.2.4 Ethnic Composition

Salyantar is a place with the inhabitants of more than 9 caste and ethnic groups. Kumal are more than rest of the other groups Chhetries and Brahmins are other groups in large number. Table no.2 exposes the caste and ethnic composition of Salyantar VDC.

Table 4.2 Caste and Ethnic Composition of Salyantar

S.N.	Caste	Number	Percentage
1.	Brahmis/ Chhetri	2318	25.05
2.	Kumal	2594	28.03
3.	Gurung	86	0.92
4.	Newar	257	2.78
5.	Darai	3997	43.20
6.	Darji	2165	17.87
7.	Nepali	226	1.87
8.	Kami	520	4.29

Source: Census, 2011

4.3 Survey of Hotels and related Facilities

Hotel industry plays a dominant role in tourism development. This section presents the results of the survey of local hotels and lodges. According to the record of Salyantar VDC there are 7 medium sized hotels which have lodge facilities and other small type of hotels are many. The results are based on the structured interview to 6 hotels which were selected by random sampling.

Out of the hotels and lodges, 4 are in operation in the respondents' own premises while two are on rented premises. These 6 hotels and restaurants are owned and operated in the private sector. Those hotels and lodges which are operating in rented premises are on an average paying a rent of Rs.10, 000 per month.

The level of income generated by the hotels and restaurants varies widely across hotels. Table 4.3 shows income distribution of hotels and lodges in Salyantar.

Table 4.3 Income Distribution of Hotels in Salyantar.

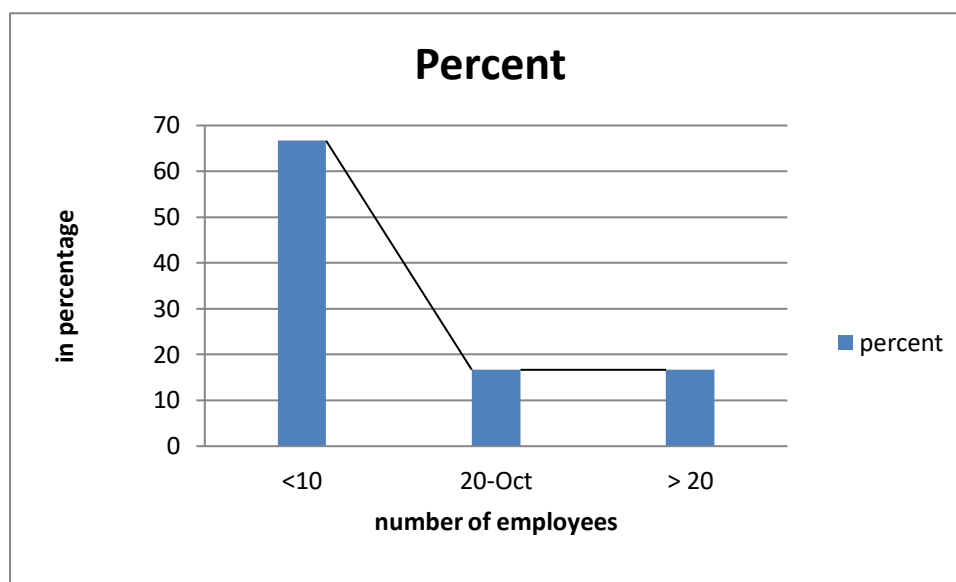
Annual Income N. Rs.	Number of Hotels	Percentage
Below-50,000	3	50.00
50,000-1,00,000	2	33.33
1,00,000-Above	1	16.67
Total	6	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The majority of the hotels, 50 percent, have an annual average income of Rs. 50,000 or less. Similarly, 33.33 percent of hotels have an annual average income between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. In general, the yearly average income of the hotels is Rs.93, 000.

A number of people have been employed by the hotels and lodges in Salyantar. Figur 4.1 shows the persons employed by these hotels.

Figure 4.1 Employment Provided by the Hotels in Salyantar



Source: Field Survey, 2016.

figure 4.1 shows that 66.66 percent of hotels have employed 9 persons less whereas 16.67 percent have employed 10 to 20 persons. Some 16.67 percent of hotels in Salyantar offers employment more than 20 persons. As a result, the monthly salary of all the workers in these hotels is also small as presented in table 4.4

Table 4.4 Monthly Salary of Workers in Hotels in Salyantar

Salary	No. of workers	Percentage
Below-3,000	35	62.5
3,000-6,000	12	21.4
6,000-Above	9	16.1
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The monthly salary of the majority of workers in the hotels and restaurants, 62.5 percent, is 3,000 or less. 12 percent of the workers have a monthly salary of Rs. 3,000 to 6,000 while 16.1 percent have a monthly salary more than 6,000. The average monthly salary of all the workers has become Rs. 5196. The hotels lack trained and professional manpower.

The initial average capital outlay of the hotels and restaurants has been worked out to be Rs.2,00,000 per establishment. Most of these hotels have increased their investment.

Presently, the average capital outlay has been worked out to be Rs. 7, 00,000 per establishment. Thus, the capital outlay of the hotels has increased by 3.5 times. Most of these hotels are financed by without any loan from financial institutions while 33.3 percent are financed by loan from financial institutions.

The business condition of Salyantar seem to be good. Almost all hotels indicated that they are operating at a profit. The main reason for choosing Salyantar for their business is that many tourists visit Salyantar (50 percent). About 33.3 percent of respondents believe that they see better prospect in the tourism industry. Only 16.67 percent think that they are in the current business because of their home town.

The number of tourists in hotels and restaurants varies widely from one season to another. Normally, the average number of tourists in the hotels and restaurants is 10 persons. But during the season, the average goes up to 19 persons while during the off season the average falls to 6 persons. The duration of stay by most of the tourists in Salyantar is one night. This duration of stay has been noticed to be quite short. It is due to the lack of activities for the tourists in Salyantar.

The room charges of the hotels, on an average, have been Rs.400 for the single bed room while the same is Rs.600 for the double bed room. In Salyantar, there are 130 rooms and 86 beds in total. Thus, per establishment average number of rooms is 6 while the average number of bed is 32. About 44 percent of the tourists are of the opinion that hotels are sufficient in Salyantar while the rest 56 percent think that they are not sufficient. Tourists, on an average, spend Rs.500 per night for lodging.

The procurement of daily necessities by the hotels is done mainly from the local market in Salyantar. Only about 16.67 percent are procured from outside Salyantar. It means procurement from the local market is maximum.

The development of tourism infrastructure is very important for tourism development. The hotels were therefore asked to evaluate the different infrastructure facilities on a five point scale as shows the table no. 4.3(d), 1 is for most excellent facility and 5 is for very bad facility.

Table 4.5 Evaluation of Tourism Infrastructure by Hotels in Salyantar

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Communication facilities	2	1	2	1	-
Cleanliness of place	2	1	2	1	-
Road condition	-	1	3	1	1
Behavior	4	1	1	-	-
Electricity	1	1	3	-	1
Water	2	2	1	-	1
Sanitation	2	1	2	1	-
Drainage	1	1	1	2	1
Security	1	2	2	1	-
Tourist Guide	1	1	2	2	-
Hotel facilities	3	1	2	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The infrastructure facilities that are bad or poor in order of their importance as perceived by the hotels are Road condition, Drainage, Security, Tourist Guide. However, there is not much problem with other facilities such as communication, sanitation, cleanliness and others.

4.4 The Survey of Residents

This section presents the result of the survey of local residents. The results are based on 50 randomly selected households selecting 10 from each ward no. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8. The average size of households in Salyantar has been 4.8 percent. On average, male constitute 49.9%. Tourism in Salyantar seems to have had a good impact on local residents. The development of tourism in Salyantar has brought many changes in the lives of local residents. About 54% of local residents have benefited from tourism in Salyantar, while 26% of local residents have not. The rest 20 percents seems to be confused whether they were benefited from tourism or not.

The local residents have got an opportunity to learn many new things, good as well as bad. There is need to maximize the good effects of tourism, and minimize the bad effects.

Anyway changes in their life style are taking place with the growth of tourism in Salyantar.

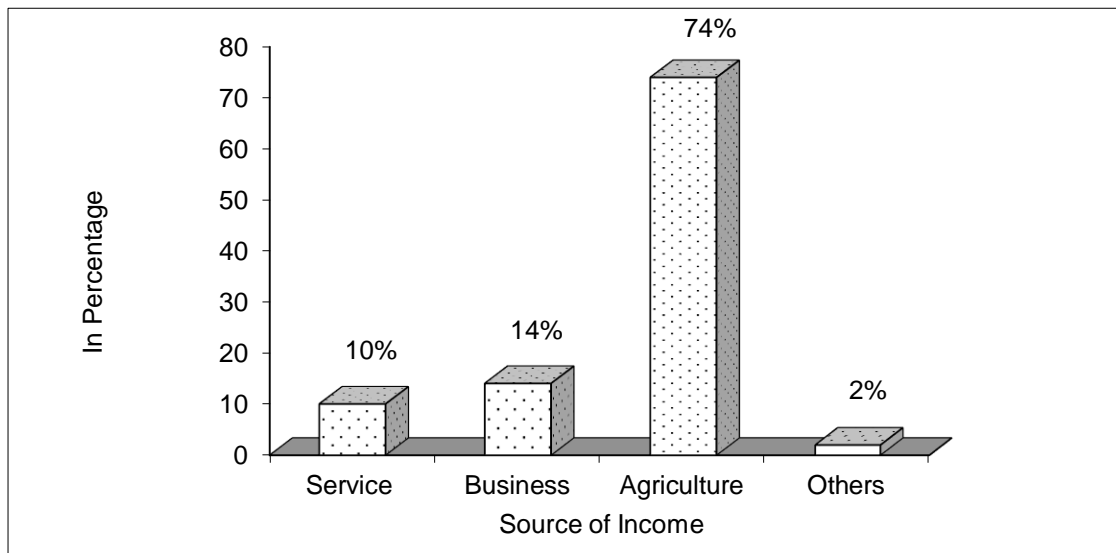
The local residents have benefited from tourism in many ways. The discussion with the local residents revealed that their land value has increased tremendously, kept doubling every two to three years. They could get employment in the local hotels. Among others, the following are the benefits of tourism to the local residents: increase in the price of land; employment in the hotels; increase in rental values of lands and buildings; supply of goods and services to the tourist; increase in opportunity to do business; increase in infrastructure facility such as water, electricity, roads, etc.; children receiving gifts from tourists; learning new things from the tourist including new languages.

With the increase in the number of tourist visiting Salyantar, investment in infrastructure activities like water, electricity and roads have also increase, though the increase is not in direct proportion. The increase in this facilities has benefited not only the tourism sector but other sectors of the economy as well. In the same way, tourist facilities such as hotels, restaurants, roads, etc., are also shared by both domestic tourist and the international tourists.

Despite of the above benefits, there are also negative impacts of tourism on the local resident. The major complaints against tourism are that it leads to an increase in the prices of all commodities, increased westernization, solid waste management problems, and sanitations problems. Children generally swarm around the tourist either with the intension of begging or watching their activities. Local residents, specially the children and teen agers, generally learn quickly bad habits such as smoking and drinking alcohol. With the increase in the tourist activities, life is becoming more and more unsafe. Traditional culture begins erode slowly and steadily, and residents have become more materialistic than ever before.

Agriculture is still a major source of income to local resident. About 74 percents of respondents earn their livelihood from agriculture. Similarly, 14 percents of respondents have business while the rest 10 percents have service as the main source of income that figure 4.2 shows. About 2 percent are engaged in other occupations.

Figure 4.2 Major Sources of Income of Local Residents.



Source: The Field Survey, 2016.

Figure 4.2 explores that the occupation adopted by the people of Salyantar. The average income of a household from agriculture is 42,000 per annum or less while average income from services 75,000 per annum. The average income from business is 1,00,000 or more per annum. Thus agriculture is becoming less attractive slowly among the residents.

Tourism has an important role to play in the economic upliftment of local people. They get opportunities to sale their goods and services locally to the hotels and tourists at reasonable prices. They are thus able to save time that could be utilized for some other productive works to increase their income. This trend is likely to continue in future too and hence it seems that the further development of tourism is likely to raise economic well-being of the people.

The local residents are of the opinion that the promotion of tourism has promoted a number of industries as well. First and foremost, the hotel industry, followed by poultry, livestock farming, fish farming, rice mills, oil mills, curds and so on.

During the survey, one of the questions asked of the respondents related to the kind of change they noticed with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Salyantar. The general impact of tourism in Salyantar can be seen from table 4.4

Table 4.6 General Impact of Tourism as Viewed by Local Residents

Statement	Total Respo- ndence	Yes		No	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Salyantar has gone more dirty	50	35	70	15	30
Deforestation	50	30	60	20	40
Adverse effects on the life of the people	50	15	30	35	70
Price rise	50	43	86	7	14
Local people have become more selfish	50	10	20	40	80
Creation of the opportunities for the local people	50	48	96	2	4
Enlargement of market and increase in production	50	49	98	1	2

Source: The Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.6 shows that most of the respondents, 98%, accept that tourism has enlarged market and increased production. Similarly, 48 people or 96% have accepted creation of the opportunities for the local people. 35 respondents or 70% have seen adverse effect in Salyantar like it has gone more dirty while 20 percent take tourism as selfish maker.

Tourism promotion is linked to environmental problems. Increase in environmental problems means decline in the tourism industry. Infrastructure activities are in a very poor state in Salyantar. The majority of local residents do not have good toilet facilities. There is also a problem of solid waste collection and disposal in Salyantar. Recently there is no system of any kind for solid waste collection and disposal. But the villagers manage it in traditional ways. Disposal of solid waste on the road is a very common practice. Almost all the respondents feel that there is a need for improvement in garbage pickup and control.

4.5 Survey of Experts

Though there is no doubt about tourism is a industry that can enhance the economic condition of the people. There is need to develop it. But there are some obstacles for the development of tourism. Table 4.5 shows the obstacles as viewed by 10 experts in Salyantar VDC.

Table 4.7 Obstacles for the Development of Tourism in Salyantar as Viewed by Experts

Obstacles	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Lack of rule and regulation	2	20
Difficulty in transportation	1	10
Inadequacy of accommodation	2	20
Lack of education for common people	1	10
Lack of information about new areas	4	40
Dirty untidy condition	0	0
Total	10	100

Source: The Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.7 shows that the most of the experts view the lack of information about new areas as major obstacles of tourism in Salyantar. Lack of rule and regulation and inadequacy of accommodation are other obstacles for the development of tourism in Salyantar. Apart from these lack of education for common people and difficulty in transportation etc. are other obstacles of the development of the tourism.

4.6 Socio-economic Contribution

4.6.1 Economic Contribution

Tourism has become a main employment source as well as foreign exchange of currency in Nepal. The flow of money generated by tourist's expenditure multiplies as it passes through various section of the economy. In this way there is no doubt that tourism industry by which a number of young men in Salyantar are becoming financially sound. Employment ranges from the manpower working for the hotels, lodges, shops to those

engaged directly or indirectly in the tourist sector. By the tourism labour price has been increased so many labours are interested in the field rather than agriculture. So there is shortage of labour in agricultural field. Most of the local residents are also benefited with the development of tourism industry in Salyantar. They got opportunity to sell their products to the hotels and tourist. They are also getting a reasonable price.

So far, tourism in Salyantar has changed the economic status as well as living standard of people. It has also benefited neighboring villages. Tourism in Salyantar can be emphasized so much that it is the only feasible industry, which may bring economic well being of the local people. In this connection, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activity of local people with the tourism activities.

Finally, tourism in Salyantar has left positive impact in the economy. With the growth of tourism in Salyantar the land value has been increased. A number of industries have flourished especially hotel industry, poultry farming, vegetable farming, dairy production, pig farming, traditional cultural show, home- stay programme etc. These industries are helping to eliminate poverty of the local people. Tourism in Salyantar plays vital role for employment opportunities for local people and market for local products.

4.6.2 Social Contribution

Tourism has its impact on social condition of Salyantar. It has also shown the positive as well as negative social impact in the society. But negative impact seems to be negligible than the positive ones. Poor people of Salyantar have no relation with direct income from tourism but they are indirectly benefited due to their domestic and agricultural production, contribution of labours and fuel wood suppliers in the hotels and restaurants.

The development of tourism industry in Salyantar has brought a number of changes on the life style of local people because they are getting job and engagement on their own business. The residents have opportunities to learn many things from the tourists such as how to behave with people, importance of education and about the physical and natural environment.

4.6.3 Cultural Contribution

Tourism in Salyantar has also made cultural impact. The life styles of people have been changed. By the development of tourism in Salyantar, it has created impact on local people both negatively and positively. It has initiated for a new business instead of their traditional occupation of farming. Similarly by the growth of tourism in Salyantar, it has provided the opportunity to learn cross culture and moral values. But, tourism industry has also brought some negative impacts in Salyantar, such as prostitution, gambling, drinking, smoking, etc. the new generation is being influenced seriously.

4.6.4 Environmental Contribution

The environmental impact is thus, the outcomes of men's activities including industrial and developmental works. The two rivers Budhigandaki and Netrawati are being polluted due to drainage of sewage. Air pollution is also increasing day by day with increasing number of bricks industry.

Tourism development in Salyantar is destroying the natural ecosystem such as air pollution, destruction of forest, river pollution, so on. Increasing construction in Salyantar causes huge impact to the environment. The increase in the number of cemented house in Salyantar shows that the natural environment is being lost day to day.

But today, society is being conscious on the matter of ecology, eco-system and environment. Plantation, conservation and preservation of natural resources have been the slogans of environmentalists. A number of NGOs have flourished, as their mission, to make the public environmentally conscious.

4.7 Potentialities of Tourism

Potentialities of tourism development in any area are influenced by different geographical, cultural, religious elements. The components of prospects of tourism development include: accessibility and location, space, scenery, climate, settlement features and culture of the area.

Salyantar has its own scope for tourism development. Salyantar is colored with diversity in both social and natural. People over recent years have migrated from hilly region or

from other parts of Nepal to establish hotels in Salyantar. More than 30 percent of the total numbers of hotels are run by owners outside Dhading.

When a tourist decides to make his destination to the Dhading, he/she is likely to spend a minimum of 2 days. The destination offers village tour, Darai culture, Wildlife investigation, Nach culture, boating, peaceful environment, religious and cultural places, amazing Gufas, jungle watch and bird watching, beautiful mountain view etc.

The other fundamental attractions of tourism in Salyantar are natural beauties, pleasant weather, colorful different communities and their life styles with different languages, fairs, Dances. People friendly behaviors of locals and their festivals, ceremonies are other parts of tourist's attractions.

Salyantar has bright potentialities for tourism development of which are listed below:

4.7.1 Scenic Attraction

Salyantar is a great natural cantonment with outstanding scenic beauty and graceful charm. Salyantar is situated in between the two rivers Budhigandaki and Netrawati which are covered by green lands. Salyantar as a basket, full of variety of cultural practices, languages and casts and ethnics, presents attractive destination for different tourist: cultural, religious, educational and research, historical, sociological, anthropological, etc.

4.7.2 Pleasant Climate

Climate is basic primary elements for the development of tourism in any tourist destination. Salyantar has very pleasant and healthier climate throughout the year due to the different three types of forests: Government, private and community. As it lies in sub-tropical region there is neither very hot nor very cold. In these days, because of global environmental conditions, afternoons of the summer are being little bit hotter and winter is being little bit colder. Most of the months in a year have bright sunshine and cloudless sky, which attracts tourists. Tourists want fine weather and warm sunshine. A good weather is important because it plays an important role making holiday pleasant.

4.7.3 Religious Sites

Religious attractions also play an important role to develop tourism of the place. Especially pilgrimage tourism develops in such places. Salyantar is filled with different religious places as there live diverse religious people. Hindu, Christian, Buddhist and different tribes and ethnics who respect nature present the unique destination for different religions. Om Mahadev Mandir, Ganesh Mandir, Tripura-Sundari Mandir and Church, Baudha Gumba are some of the sacred religious places in Salyantar.

Full of primitive art and architecture different temples' area occupies Ganesh Mandir, Tripurasundari Mandir, Narsinghdham. Every year after Tihar festival there held a fair, Sudari Mai Jatra. There is held another fair once a year at first day of Magh or Maghe Sankranti. There is crowd of tourist from different countries as well as domestic areas.

4.7.4 Cultural Attractions

Dhading is rich in cultural attractions. Dhading is a home of more than 20 different casts and ethnics. Culture basically traditional culture, is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists in Dhading. Darai culture, Nach culture are some of the distinct cultures found in Salyantar from other places of Nepal. In most part of Salyantar different typical culture, Nach culture can be observed. Different fairs such as Tripurasundari Mela Narsinghdham Mela, etc are held once a year.

4.7.5 Paragliding

Ganga-Jamuna hill, Manaslu hill, Salbas hill are surrounding to the Salyantar, these are good resource for paragliding. Therefore, paragliding can be established to enhance the rural tourism.

4.7.6 Pottery Industry

There are different small types of pottery industry conducted house to house by indigenous community i.e. Kumal. They are selling their goods neighbor district Gorkha and other VDC.

4.7.7 Wood Crafting

Historically, Kumal jatis were engaged in wood crafting to make local wood craft like Theki, Madani, Ghyampo, etc. They exchange their hand made goods to neighbor VDC

and Gorkha with money and rice because indigenous group of people have no enough field to harvest the crop and food.

4.7.8 Rafting

North to the Salyantar VDC Budhigandaki river flowing towards the West and Netrawati Khola is lies to Southern part, hence rafting is very suitable such type of geography. Purposed Budhigandaki Hydroelectric Project will form wide artificial lake which is future possibilities of rafting.

4.7.9 Tourism Infrastructure in Salyantar

Tourism infrastructure plays an important role for the rapid development of tourism. It includes transportation, accommodation, water, security, medical facilities, auto repair, communication, bank, tourists, sports etc. These are the basic requirements for tourism promotion. Trained manpower is also required for the expansion of tourism. Thus tourism cannot be promoted unless there is maximum infrastructure development. Development of tourism infrastructure in Salyantar is under construction. Salyantar VDC, Dhading Development Committee, Dhading tourism Board, Salyantar tourism board and other stakeholder organizations are keeping the development of infrastructure of Salyantar in primrily.

There are 5 water user Organizations in Salyantar with about 4705 private tap and 35 public tap. 1 health center is providing its health services to the people. There is 1 local Police Office providing security to the village.

1 banks, 11 Saving and Credit Cooperative institutions, 5 Agriculture Cooperative institutions running their financial programs. 2 development banks, 2 Dugdha cooperatives, 1 health cooperative are also helping to enhance the financial well being and uplift agricultural condition toward modern technique. Likewise 1 life insurance, 7 non-government Organizations, registered in Salyantar VDC, and other community clubs running their programs in their areas. 2 high quality hotels and other 67 hotels welcoming tourists with their capacity. Recently District Development Committee in the collaboration with Manaslu Trekkers Association established the Tousist Information Centre.

4.8 Problems of Tourism in the Study Area

Tourism is also like a coin which has two sides. No doubt it proves itself as important for the development of underdeveloped countries like Nepal, but it also possesses problems. So far, there are many problems associated with tourism development in Salyantar. Tourism can't enjoy as they expect due to the lack of modern facilities. If modern and recreational facilities are provided in Salyantar and if modern accommodation facilities are developed in Salyantar crowd of tourist may be increased. The major problems associated with the tourism in Salyantar as shown by present study are given below.

4.8.1 Transportation

Transportation facilities is assumed to be the milestone when considering tourism infrastructure development. But transportation facilities in are not good. Most of the road of Salyantar is graveled and muddy. whatever the pitched, they are also in ruined. Air services from Kathmandu to Salyantar are only through helicopter. Buses from Districts are crowd and irregular during monsoon season. Tourist cannot get proper bus services to tourist's areas of Salyantar. Tourist are facing a problem in going to Salyantar. There are only muddy roads around the tourist areas.

4.8.2 Communication

Communication is equally important to develop the tourism business. Today is the day when modern communication can pass the message around the world within a minute. But the network is bad. There is no facility to book rooms or inquiry about the facilities of the hotels and about tourism areas by tourists through internet. There is no sufficient facility of required communication.

4.8.3 Trained Manpower

Train manpower plays vital role for successful tourism development in any tourist destination. There is a lack of trained guide and sociologist and anthropologist who can explain in detail about the society and culture of Salyantar. Some of the tourist and local people have lack of discipline and manners which had a bad impression upon tourist and it also creates serious problems to deal with their guests. So the guide facility in every hotel should be improved by related training. Hotel managers should be educated and

trained as well as there must be comprehensive training curriculum course for guide with good knowledge in history, culture and ecology.

4.8.4 Electricity

There was no electricity facility in Salyantar some years ago. People spend a lot of kerosene before some year of the tourist areas. Now all the area have electricity facility. But again, Hotels and lodges use generator due to the irregularity of electricity and bear high cost for service.

4.8.5 Drinking Water

There is not difficulties in drinking water supply in Salyantar. Most of the family are using tap water provided by the local drinking water committee. Though again, VDC and DDC are trying to provide drinking water in a easy way.

4.8.6 Sanitation

Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Salyantar VDC. The VDC collects wastes only of the some urban emerging areas out of it. Villagers are managing the solid waste disposal is a regular part of daily life in traditional way. Environment cannot be clear unless it is managed properly and systematically.

4.8.7 Ecological Problems

Clearing forest and agricultural lands to make multi-storied buildings and hotels causes ecological problems, which destroys valuable flora and fauna. The increase of unmanaged urbanization within Salyantar is a barrier to the promotion of tourism and it leads to the deterioration of the eco-system.

4.8.8 Social Problem

Incoming of tourists invites social problems in the society. They hug each other in local public places, Moreover prostitution, drug-addiction get free entrance in Salyantar. These bring unnecessary emotions and social evils in the Nepalese society.

4.8.9 Information Centre and Publicity

Most of the tourists visiting Nepal do not know about Salyantar. So tourism information centre should be opened in Kathmandu or other important tourism areas of the Nepal. The information centre should be well equipped and facilitated with information technology, information services and documents. DDC of Dhading has opened tourism information centre in District headquarter. There is no good program for the publicity of the tourism area.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

Today tourism has become an important means for the development of whether it be the developed country or the developing country. Tourism is not only important for economically well being but also for the interaction between or among different society and culture. It provides foreign currency to improve country's balance of payment and helps in creating employment opportunities and in helping of agricultural development and the raising of living standards of the people. It also share the ideas and culture of different nations. It can also develop concept of brotherhood of all people of the world.

There is no doubt the fact that Nepal, with its great natural and cultural potentials, is an attractive tourist destination in the world. In the present changed context with peace in country, Nepalese tourism is gaining momentum for the benefit of common people. As major attractions of Nepalese tourism are its culture, nature and people, many of destinations are still demanding to be discovered or recognized.

Salyantar is one of the important emerging tourist destinations with enchanting natural and cultural heritage. The tourism impact on Salyantar are both positive and negative but positive is more than negative. Though, social and cultural effect also can be noticed in Salyantar, economical effect is greater. People have got direct employment in hotels, lodges and shops and indirect employment as well.

It is important to introduce different virgin spots for tourism to increase the length of stay of tourism. The inflow of tourists is increasing in Salyantar because of the diverse cultural and natural heritages. The unique Darai culture, , favorable climate, beautiful natural scenery and different historical and religious sites are the attractive places for tourists.

Tourism in Nepal has reached that stage where it needs its diversification. The new sources of attractions are to be explored so as to attract more and more tourists. In this connection this study attempts to find out the problems and prospects of tourism in

Salyantar. The lack of good policy making, underdevelopment condition and lack of information about new places are the major obstacles of the tourism development in Nepal.

Summary of findings are as follows:

1. The impact of tourism in Salyantar is more positive than negative that seems negligible compared to positive one.
2. Tourist visit Salyantar basically for the sake of cultural, religious, natural beauties.
3. Majority of tourists visit Salyantar are from India rather than other countries.
4. The major attractive areas for tourists in Salyantar are unique Darai/Kumal village, Nirsinghdham, Budhigandaki river rafting, and others.
5. Development of tourists' infrastructure in Salyantar is a recent phenomenon. Near about 7 hotels and lodges are with advanced necessary facilities for tourists.
6. The great majority of villagers are of the opinion that the development of tourism would help the promotion of village and cottage industry.
7. There are several problems in the selected tourist' area, these problems are associated with transportation, communication, recreational facilities, accommodation facilities, trained personal and so on.
8. Well planning is necessary for adequately managed tourism and bring more positive benefit.

5.2 Conclusion

Tourism being the important source of income and the socio-cultural interactions among different cultures presents itself a bless, if managed properly, for the development of countries like Nepal.

Tourism focuses on local cultures, natural beauties and people's behavior as well as the facility and sanitation. It includes the activities related directly and indirectly to the person away from his home. Salyantar with both natural and cultural attractions, lies

between two rivers Budhigandaki and Netrawati, proves itself a unique destination for tourists.

Full of historical, cultural, religious, social, economic, natural, geographical, ecological attractions Salyantar enchants tourists to visit at least once in a year to everyone.

Because of the increase in tourism, the hotel's number is also increasing. Most of the residents approve that tourism has better effect on them than bad.

Though there are many temples, lakes, Gufas and cultural attractions such as Nach, Fairs, it seems it has a lack of system. Tourism infrastructure development has still been in poor condition.

Poorly planned tourism can invade local culture and natural beauties thus the development of responsible tourism as well as the properly plan for tourism is needed.

5.3 Recommendations

It is well-accepted that the tourism is the backbone of the economy as well as foreign relation or cultural relation for with other cultures for the countries like Nepal. So far, tourism in Salyantar plays the vital role for the socio-economic development as well as the source of earning for the people. In order to promote future tourism development in Salyantar, the following recommendation should be taken up.

1. It is important to build awareness and respect for the conservation of environment and cultural sites.
2. There should be a separate department in VDC and DDC to publish the tourist information to guide and help tourists.
3. There is a need of fruit-full master plan for the proper development of tourism.
4. There is a need of minimization of bad effects as far as possible.
5. Standards of the hotels should be increased.
6. Tourist oriented programs should be lunched.

7. The rivers are being polluted it is sure in future if there is no proper plan to conserve them they may cast odor like Bagmati and Bishnumati in Kathmandu. Thus river sanitation program should be launched.
8. Salyantar has many attractive places but is on the shadow of tourism development thus wide publicity should be made to make Salyantar popular among the tourists.
9. The guide facility should be improved by hiring trained people or experts in the field.
10. There is no systematic recording process thus recording system of tourists should be improved.
11. Most of the foreign tourists come in Salyantar from India, Japan and China thus there should be focused programs for them to increase the number even further.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Locals

Name of the house owner:

Ward No:

1. Is there cultural heritage site to attract domestic and external tourist in Salyantar VDC?

- a) Not so many b) Famous cultural heritage c) Not recognized till now

2. How many external tourist were visited your village for Jatra and Mela per annum in average?

- a) >150 b) >200 c) >300

3. From which country tourist were mostly came here?

- a) European b) Asian c) American d) African

4. To attract external tourist what should be done during celebration of local festival and Jatra?

- a) Access to information for tourist b) Awareness to local people in sanitation
c) Exhibition of local product

5. What are the major unique things by which tourist are attracted to visit Salyantar VDC?

- a) Trekking b) Local festival c) Rafting d) Research

6. How did you gain economic benefit from tourism?

- a) Service b) Business c) Agriculture d) Others

7. Is there identical skill of making daily household utensils?

- a) Potteries
- b) Wood crafting
- c) Rock modeling
- d) None of above

8. How can we develop Salyantar VDC as major tourist destination?

- a) To force the government
- b) Developing people awareness
- c) By infrastructure development
- d) By local, national or international media

9. What is the priority of tourist during visiting the Salyantar VDC?

- a) Mountaineering
- b) Adventurous riding
- c) Sigh-seeing
- d) Others

10. What are the problem of tourism development in this area?

- a) Transportation
- b) Drinking Water and Sanitation
- c) Electricity
- d) Hotels
- e) Communication

11. How villagers managing solid waste for making environment clean in Salyantar VDC?

- a) Recycling
- b) Dumping
- c) Composting

12. How rural people were educated by the government policy on tourism development?

- a) There is no any effort by government
- b) Tourism education is not sufficient
- c) Targeted villagers can't excess to those programme
- d) Management of tourism information is not focused on these area

13. How can we develop Salyantar VDC as major tourist destination?

- a) To force the government
- b) Developing people awareness
- c) By infrastructure development
- d) Through advertisement by local media, national media or international media

14. How can you treat the tourist as their wish to motivate for re-visiting?

- a) Serve hygienic food
- b) Keeping environment peace and pleasant
- c) Maintain the social security
- d) Control unnecessary behavior

15. What is your main expectation from tourism development?

- a) Economic development
- b) Recognition of art and culture
- c) Social development
- d) Sharing of knowledge

16. What are you thinking about future resource of Salyantar VDC to recognize as the major tourist destination?

- a) Research center
- b) Paragliding
- c) Rafting
- d) Herbal industry
- e) Trekking

17. What should be done by the government for sustainable development in Salyantar VDC?

- a) Mobilization official
- b) Run interaction programme
- c) Security and communication management
- d) road and health facility

18. Did your representation were secured in tourism infrastructure development process run the government?

- a) biased
- b) Lack of information
- c) No curiosity at all
- d) Actively involved

9. What type of industries were established in Salyantar VDC?

- a) Wood crafting b) Vegetable processing c) Bricks industry

10. Do you have sufficient and standard lodging and fooding facilities for tourist whenever they wants?

- a) International standard b) Local standard c) Not sufficient

11. What should be done for long stay of tourist at this Salyantar VDC?

- a) Recognition of new historic places b) Beginning of water tourism
c) Establishment of center for study of ethnic and indigenous community.

12. What are the positive impacts of tourism at Salyantar VDC?

- a) Increase employment oppurtunities b) Increases our business
c) Development of rural and remote area d) Motivation for economic development

13. How long tourist were stayed in your hotel?

- a)less than three days b)3 to 5days c)more than 5 days

12. What is the condition of initial investment and today's market of your business?

- a) We are gaining profit b) We are in loss c) Neither profit nor loss

13. Which of the factors can motivate to visit Salyantar VDC?

- a) Local people and their culture b) Cultural festival c) Mountaineering and trekking
d) all of the above

14. What are the negative impacts of rural tourism that affects the life of local people?

- a) Exploitation of local culture b) Increase day to day expense c) Religion change
d) Exploitation on social structure

15. Is there possibilities of rural tourism in near future at Salyantar VDC?

a) Exuberant possibilities b) Little possibilities c) Hard to develop the tourism industry

16. What is condition of fundamental development work to improve the rural tourism?

a) Well developed b) Not sufficient c) Under the construction

17. How rural people were educated by the government policy on tourism development?

a) There is no any effort by government. b) Tourism education is not sufficient

c) Targeted villagers can't excess to those programme

d) Management of tourism information is not focused on these area

18. What is your experience of tourism business in this rural tourism as a hotel owner?

a) Satisfactory b) Non-satisfactory c) As usual

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