

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a land locked country of Asia which lies between two Asian fast economic growing countries China and India. The average length from east to west is 885 km and its average breath from north to south is 193 km. The area of Nepal is 1, 47,181 sq. km. it is a country of numerous and diverse village having three distinct ecological regions running from south to north namely Tarai, Hill and Mountain. It is located between 26°22' to 30°27' north altitudes and 80°4' to 88°12' longitudes.

Tourism had basically began after the end of last global confect as the world began to settle down for same sheer readjustment. Tourism occupies a most important advantage position for developing economic condition of government as well as private sector. Tourism plays an important role in the national economy and major source of foreign currency earning through many places like Mt. Everest, many beautiful lakes, city of temples Kathmandu, world famous cultural heritages, different types of biodiversity, climates, rivers, waterfalls, flowers etc. So, Tourism in Nepal should not be missed from any tourists of the world.

Tourism sector is one of the most important sectors of economy to overcome country from vicious circle and poverty. It has not only contributed to earn foreign currency but helps to develop small cottage industries and creates the opportunities to employment so that income of nation which is used in productive sector in the economy to uplift the economic growth and ultimately maintain the balance of payment. There are many beautiful districts and cities with their religious, cultural and natural importance like Sankhuwasabha, Kathmandu, Phokhara, Mustang, Lalitpur, Sankhuwasabha, Mt. Everest etc.

According to the report from the world travel and tourism council (WTTC) in the year 1999 travel and tourism is expected to generate about 3.5 trillion US dollars of GDP and almost 200 million jobs across the world economy approximately. Nepal has varieties of tourism resources. Places of Natural beauty, historical and cultural movement, art, architecture, festivals, flora and fauna are the best attraction to the foreign visitors. Tourism is emerging as a good option for the development of the

whole economy as well as for uplifting the living standard of the rural people in most of the developing countries including Nepal. Tourism in Nepal is heavily based on nature and natural resources. Most of the tourists coming to Nepal visit natural areas such as mountains, lakes, National parks and conservation areas.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism>)

Geographically Nepal has been divided into three regions: Himalayan region, Hilly region and Tarai region. Himalayan region occupies 15 % of total area of Nepal which ranges from 3000-8848 meters from the sea level where the world famous mountains like Mt Everest, Kanchenjunga and Makalu are located. These places can attract tourists and promote the tourism industry with the help of beautiful snow revers, trekking, sky crapper mountains view and good hospitality in hotels. Like ways Hilly region is located in the mid part of Tarai in south and Himalayan region in the north. It covers 68% of total area which ranges from 600-3000 meters from the sea level. It is a beautiful region because of many famous historical and cultural place and world heritages like Pashupatinath temple and Swambhunath in Kathmandu, Krishna temple in Lalitpur, Durbar square in Bhaktapur and Hyatrung Jharna in Tehrathum are the places to attract the tourists. In the same way Tarai region in south of the country which covers 17% of total area. It ranges from 59-600 meter from the sea level.

Sankhuwasava is a district located in the eastern part Nepal. It is a beautiful places due to its geographical, historical, natural and cultural importance. The main community of this district are Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Brahim, Kshetri, Sherpa, Gurung etc. Mt. Makalu, Arun valley (the deepest valley), Sava Pokhari, Gufa Pokhari, Panch Pokhari, Arun River, Tumling taar domestic airport and Manakama temple are the main attraction of this area. Sankhuwasabha District is in Province No. 1 in eastern Nepal. The district's area is 3,480 km² with a population of 159,203 in 2001 and 158,742 in 2011. The administrative center is Khandbari. Newly registered municipalities in this district are Chainpur and Madi. Bordering districts are Bhojpur, Terhathum and Dhankuta in Koshi Zone; Solukhumbu in Sagarmatha Zone; and Taplejung in Mechi Zone. Tingri County of Shigatse Prefecture in the Tibet Autonomous Region of Chinaborders to the north.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism plays an important role in economic development of the country. In developing countries like Nepal tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange remuneration. Natural attractions, cultural values and archaeological beauties are the main attractions to tourists in Nepal. With possession of such numerous attractions, the prospect of tourism is very high in Nepal. However, the potentiality so far does not seem to have been overworked properly. Although Nepal's tourism potentiality is vast, factors such as limited air ways, poor infrastructure and lack of appropriate marketing strategy have resulted in limited growth.

In the case of Sankhuwasabha, There are so many potential tourist products in Sabhapokhari area including the capital of rhododendron TMJ area. It is home place for the 28 species of rhododendrons which is also There are so many potential tourist products in the Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale and Sabhapokhari area. It is home place for the 28 species of rhododendrons which is also national flower of Nepal. Hill, rocky slopes, larger grazing land and beautiful scene of Himalayan, natural caves, ponds, lakes and springs are the major attraction of tourism available there. Kanchenjunga conservation area is another best tourist terminus for several tourists. So many tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of development, publicity and lack of necessary physical facilities, very little tourist visit every year. The tourists visiting this area do not buy any foods in the local area and they prefer to stay in tent rather than as home stay. So little amount is spent in the local area. Due to lower income from tourism local people are not being interested for further eco-tourism development. The more local people are profited from the local tourism, the more is their commitment to develop and preserve tourism products. There are many more problems to develop this area as the best tourism destination for the foreign tourist as well as domestic tourist. It is most urgent to analyze the main prospects and problems of eco-tourism development in the whole Sankhuwasabha area. Very few research has been conducted so far in the study site about the problem and prospect of eco-tourism. A detail research and feasibility study is an urgent to develop this area as a successful tourist destination. This study helps to analyze the major weakness and provides appropriate recommendation to overcome all the

problems that are hindering development of this area as the best tourism destination. National flower of Nepal. Hill, rocky slopes, larger grazing land and beautiful scene of Himalayan, natural caves, ponds, lakes and springs are the major attraction of tourism available there. Kanchenjunga conservation area is another best tourist terminus for several tourists. So many tourists from different country can appeal to visit this area but due to lack of publicity, development, and lack of necessary physical facilities, very few tourists visit every year.

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Tourism is the good income generator to the local people. It has bought change in the socio- economic conditions of the local people. Due to the advancement of tourism sector, many people in Sankhuwasabha have become capable to generate foreign currency and improve their living standard. Sankhuwasabha is a unique place where there are many natural, cultural, historical, and other attractions for the national and international tourists. These resources have high potentialities if we make proper vision and mobilize resources in time. For the proper utilization of the resources and development of tourism in Sankhuwasabha there needed the cooperation between government and private sector. Thus there needed right understanding and coordination among people in Sankhuwasabha. Research problem can be presented as below:

- I. What is the current situation of tourism in the study area?
- II. What are the problems and prospects of the study area?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to understand the natural resource and socio-economic effects of tourism in the study area.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To highlight the historical, cultural and natural importance of Sankhuwasabha district.
2. To find out the important tourism sports in Sankhuwasabha.
3. To examine the problems and prospects for tourism development in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepal can not achieve rapid economic growth without Development of tourism sector. It plays vital role in economy development of any country. This study provides a brief knowledge about tourism, socio-economic effect of tourism in Sankhuwasabha district, policies related to the tourism sector and problems facing by this area in tourism.

The historical place Tumlingtar is located in the west of headquarter about 18 km. It has been regarded as an importance places since ancient time. This time this place (Tumlingtar) is also popular as the main airways tourist destination for its (Sankhuwasabha) beautiful places like the deepest valley in the world Arun Upatyaka, Gufa Pokhari, Manakama Mandir, Sava Pokhari, Mt Makula etc. Tourism is also seen as an effective means to directly and indirectly benefit of the local people through employment and income generating. Another significance of the study is to recommend the effective way of management of the limited resources of the Sankhuwasabha district. This study will basically provide information to general guideline to the local tourist and other concerned agencies about the way to attained suitable tourism development in Sankhuwasabha. This research will be important for the development of tourism in Sankhuwasabha district.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

All research study done to solve a particular research problem. So the study cannot give all the information about the subject matter. This study covered only Sankhuwasabha district area for the limitation of study area followings factors are regarded.

- 1 The study has covered Sankhuwasabha district only. Therefore, the finding of this research may not be applicable to the other parts of the country.
- 2 Mainly the economic aspects of tourism taken in the analysis of the study area.
- 3 Primary data used in the present research has been collected by using purposive sampling method and it will assume that the data, which has been collected from structural interview, had higher degree of accuracy.
- 4 Most of the data were obtained from the Rai, Magar, Gurung, Limbu and Brahmin community, as there is higher population of those community.

CHAPTER: TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Nepal has no long history on modern tourism compared to other Asian countries. As literature and research paper are not easily available particularly about the rural tourism in Sankhuwasabha. Instead many journals, magazines, books and dissertations are used to make this study authentic.

2.2 Theoretical Review

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 outmigration, 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.

Satyel (2002) states 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 basis abroad. Tiwari (1994) states 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 its calls on financial resources were analyzed in the course of national and international efforts to promote tourism in the world's poor countries.

Das & Acharjee (2012) states that tourism if is well planned could be raised to an important income and employment generating factor for the local households which help to extend the local economic activities.

Bhatia (2002) explained that tourism today is the fastest growing and oldest industries. With the advent of industrialization, people started moving in large numbers to places away from their usual place of residence and work with a view to seek change. This trend continued until tourism became a mass phenomenon. This phenomenon is a visible result of the great technological development which have changed the social, demographic and political geography of the world since the nineteenth century. In the beginning the railways were responsible for opening up to continents –carrying people, material and food. This made possible the formation of great nineteenth century industrial towns and cities. Then come steamships, making it possible for people to cross continents to be qualified as international travelers. This was followed by the invention and introduction of motor car which gave great freedom of mobility of people. Finally, it was the aero plane which, when linked with rising affluence, coupled with free time and motivation, led to an entire new concept – the concept of mass tourism.

2.3 Review of International Studies

Prasad, Singh & Kumara (2013) focuses the importance of sustainable tourism development and the concept of nature tourism. The study finds out that tourism

has been an engine of growth in many economics in the old which helps for the generation of income, wealth and support in thee sustainable development of remote area. As it is the one of the main segment of economy, it contributes major part of foreign exchange and generates employment and help infrastructure development.

Das (2013) analyzed the growth and prospects of tourism in industry Odisha. Lastly it finds that the scope of tourism has varied branches very often depending upon the purpose and circumstances under which the activity is being taken up.

Richardson (2010) explained about the tourism development as an important tool in promoting the economic growth, alleviating poverty and advancing food security in Mali. His study aims to review the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction, and to explore how investment in tourism development contribute to fulfill the national development goals. The study has examined an empirical link between tourism and the poverty reduction. It investigates the relationship among tourism development, economic expansion and poverty reduction. They found a casual relation between tourism development and economic expansion and between tourism and poverty reduction.

Thus the conclusion can be made that tourism development is as the engine for economic growth with positive impacts in term of generating foreign exchange earnings, creating employment and income, and stimulating domestic consumptions which help to reduce poverty in Mali.

Alauddin, Shah, & Uilan (2014) intended to highlight the overview of different tourist spot and to provide some recommendation for the development of tourism sector. At last it reasons out that for many developing countries, in particular the LDCs tourism is a debated to be the one of the fundamental mainstays of their economic development. Although LDCs has limited resources the huge employment and development of private sector will contribute for the development of tourism business, where tourism can only contribute for the development of economy.

2.4 National Content of Thesis

Aryal, (2002), found from his study the total tourist arrival is in increasing trend. Mainly tourists arrived in Nepal for six purposes such as: pleasure, Trekking and

mountaineering, Business, official, Pilgrimage meeting and Seminar and others. And he further found that the young tourists are very much interested to visit Nepal.

Tiwari (1987) deals the prospect of tourism development its economic value and development trend. The study indicates that tourism is a fastest growing industry rather than any other industry in Nepal.

Shrestha (1999) has explained that the tourism industry in its direct and service oriented sector has been developed into biggest and single most important industry .Even in Nepal; it is one of the most important industries. Considerably part of income from the tourism in Nepal is limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Khumbu and Annapurna region. He also talks about the community based tourism in Nepal is relatively a new concept emerged as a major weakness of present mountain tourism, which has been the poor in quantity and management of its supply components. In other side urban areas are extremely becoming polluted and congested and are lacking of peaceful and pleasant environment. Rural communities are attracted to tourism industry as an alternative source of income resources.

Arayal (2005) focused the trend of tourist arrivals in the country, contribution of the 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 presents Pokheral (2011) in his thesis "Problems and prospects of Rural Tourism in Dolakha District" states that rural tourism being the key strategy for economic growth leads village economy by generating income, employment and industry. Rural tourism in fact is a powerful engine to poverty alleviation as well as to reduce growing inequality and unemployment. Tourism in Nepal ranging from religious and natural tours to mountaineering has been growing continuously at the rate of 10 to 20 percent annum since the country opened its door in 1950. Tourism is important not only from the point of view of earning foreign exchange but it is also enhances scope for various industrial branches like hotel, motels and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other leisure activities, gifts shops and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. Village tourism in fact is a powerful weapon to poverty alleviation as well as to alleviate unemployment problems.

Maharjan (2012) states that Bhaktapur Durbar Square one of the monument zone of Kathmandu valley. The study then explore that different factors serving generate the impacts from macro and micro level of context. Implying primary and secondary data collection method it intends to explain the socio-economic cultural heritage impacts the community level. In conclusion the study finds that cultural tourism in Bhaktapur has contributed significantly to local government tax revenue particularly through tourist entry fee which in turn contributed in the conservation of the world heritage properties

CHAPER: THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology explains the research methods used to obtain associated data for the study. This study mainly concerned the research design, nature of the study, universe and sampling procedure, techniques of data collection and process of data analysis, study approach, some tools, techniques and methods which were used to conduct the research.

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on descriptive and exploratory type of research design; furthermore both quantitative and qualitative data were used. It based on detail investigation and records of the study site on the other hand it was exploratory as the information derived from the study was focused for analyzing the tourism development activities. As well the status of the respondents was also explored and their type of relationship with the tourist was also examined. As far as the socio-economic aspects of the respondents are concerned descriptive research design was adopted because the frequency and percentage of respondents on the basis of their sex, age, occupation, education level etc. specifically described.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Primary Sources: - Primary data were collected by asking direct question to local community people, hotel owners, local forest users group, tourism experts and tourism entrepreneurs. Primary data of tourist visited in the Sankhuwasabha area has been collected from daily record book of local police post of Guphapokhari, Kimathanka and Tumlingtar.

Secondary Sources: - Secondary data were collected from TU Central library, library of IUCN, NTB, CBS, online library of ICIMOD and different websites, books, other publication, news paper and other published and unpublished reports.

3.3 Sampling Design

The universe of the study was Sankhuwasabha district. Sampling of the study was purposive simple random sampling. It was comprised some observation during the field survey selected from the tourist and business persons. Normally 60 tourists visited the study area daily. Among 60 tourists only 10 international tourists were taken as respondent and among 83 business shops and hotels only 20 business persons were randomly selected as respondent. Regarding the business person included Tourists' sites habitation and tourist shopping center was selected for the study. Altogether the total numbers of respondents were 30, which include international tourists, local people, shopkeeper, businessman, hotel owners and others were interviewed.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The success of research work depends upon the proper tools and technique of data collection. Using techniques of questionnaire, report building, group discussion, observation, interview and so on for this purpose. In this study, primary data were collected during the field survey. Emphasis was given to collect the accurate information and an effort was made to get into the reality. On the other hand secondary data was collected from Sankhuwasabha district, different books, magazines, newspapers, published and unpublished documents etc.

3.5 Observation

Observation is the systematic viewing of visible phenomena and object with the consideration of some kinds of especial purpose. This method is widely used for the primary data collection and used to collect information, which cannot be collected from the respondents. Observation was helpful to get the information of study area. Non-participant's observation of the study area was done to assess the different situation of the tourism development, problems and prospects and current situation in study area.

3.6 Questionnaire Survey

It is one of the important techniques in research to generate quantitative data. The researcher developed a set of question comprising open and close question. To apply purposive simple random sampling method which included interview focused group discussion with the separate set of questionnaires. Both open ended and closed questions were made in the questionnaire.

3.7 Key Information Interview

Key informants interview is used to obtain information from more detailed information from the informants. Who are working in the field and have explicit knowledge on the issues. To obtain the real situation of the tourism in the study area, the researcher was organized interview with the key persons like local people, tourist, business persons, member of Tourism Management Board, teachers, other stakeholders and representative from NTB and other organizations working for the tourism development were taken information about the impacts of tourism in the study area.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

Data obtained from sources and methods undoable demand various analytical techniques. Data were analyzed with the assistance of MS Excel Computer software which also was served the illustrations through tables, charts and graphs. Subjective and qualitative data were analyzed descriptively. After the collection of the data, collected data was edited and each part of information was descriptively analyzed for the nature of the qualitative study. For the easy understanding of the generated data, they will be presented in the tabulated format.

CHAPTER: FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Description of the Study Area

Sankhuwasabha district is a beautiful place having historical and cultural importance in Nepal. It touches the most part of TMJ area. This district can be defined as the capital of the natural beauties. Green and fresh environment can be the main attraction of the district. Not only that there are many other famous and rear birds, animals and shrubs in the world like the bird Kande vyakur which is only amiable. Moreover, even Sankhuwasabha is not developed for different sectors but it is full of natural resource. The people from this district are very kind and cooperative. So, the hospitality of the study area can be comparable with the world's most famous hospitality. It is geographically also not less than the other beautiful places in the world. Most geographical structure of this area is sloped but some of the part is valley and plain area. World famous shrubs like Chiraito and Yarsagumba are also a viable in this area. Different culture and customs in different ceremonial functions is its unique identities.

Sankhuwasabha is rich in the prospect of tourism but there are many other problems in another part due to different political and social effect. So, there are not numerous organizations, hotel and lodges targeted for tourism. Therefore the main attraction of the purposed area can be described as follow:

4.2 Distribution of Respondent by Sex

During the research, it was found that not only the men but women were also equally important in playing significant role in tourism sector and the respondents of both sexes were interviewed. They were involved in making handicrafts, sales tourist product, conducting restaurant/hotel/lodges etc. Women also involved in different work related to the tourism.

Table No: 4.1
Respondents by Sex (Tourist)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	22	44
Female	28	56
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the table no. 4.1, among 50 tourists interviewed 22 (44 percent) respondent are male and 28 (56 percent) respondent are female. This shows that the numbers of female tourists are higher than the male tourists.

Table No: 4.2
Respondent by Sex (Businessman)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	12	48
Female	13	52
Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the table no. 4.2, among 25 respondents of business personals 12 (48 percent) are male and 13 respondents (52 percent) are female. This shows that most of the female were involved in tourism service.

4.3 Age of the Respondents

During the research, all sorts of people of different age groups were interviewed. It was apparent that a majority of the respondents were 30-40 in the study Area, Almost all the age groups seemed to enjoy the benefits of tourism. Even old people and school going children have been enjoying in tourism.

Table No. 4.3
Distribution by Age

S.N	Age	Frequency (Tourist)	Percentage	Frequency(Hotel and Business man)	Percentage
1	20-30	26	52	7	28
2	31-40	12	24	11	44
3	41-50	7	14	4	16
4	51-60	5	10	3	12
	Total	50	100	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.3 most of the tourists visited 20-30 age group and most of the hotel and business man 31-40 age group. Almost all the age groups seemed to enjoy the benefits of tourism. Even old people and school going children have been enjoying in tourism.

4.4 Cast Distribution of Respondents (Hotel and business man)

During the research, most of respondents were found from Rai community. In the total respondent 50 percent people were Rai in the study area, there was found Brahmin, Tamang, Dalit, Chettri, Gurung, and Sherpa also. These all castes are also influenced by tourism.

Table No. 4.4

Caste Distributions of Respondents (Businessman and local people)

S.N.	Castes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rai	25	50
2	Tamangs	7	14
3	Sherpa	6	12
4	Chettris	4	8
5	Dalit	2	4
6	Gurung	3	6
7	Brahmins	3	6
8	Total	50	100

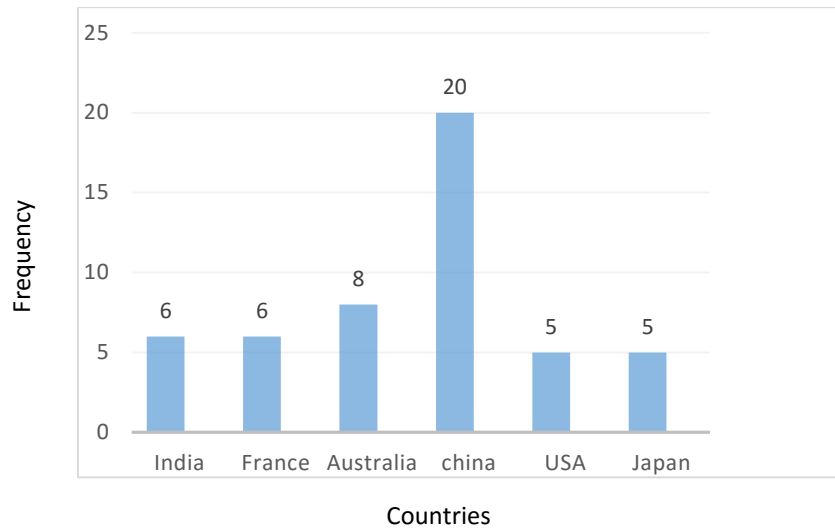
Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table no. 4.4 shows that the majority of the populations in the study area were Rai which is 25 , similarly Tamangs were 7, Sherpa 6, Chettris were 4 , 2 were Dalit, Gurung were 3 and Brahmins 3. This shows that Sankhuwasabha is the place where majority of people lives here are Rai.

4.5 Country (Tourist) Distribution of Respondents

During the research, most of respondents were found from China. In the total respondent of 40 percent people came from China 12 percent from India, 10 percent from USA, 16 percent from Australia, 10 percent from Japan and 12 percent came from France.

Figure
Country Wise Distribution of Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2016

In above figure most of the respondent came from China which was 20 similarly other are from USA 5, Australia 8, French 6, Indian 6 and Japan were 5.

4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Religions

During the research different people of different religion were interviewed. From research it was found that most of the people followed Kirat. It showed in table no. 4.5.

Table No.4. 5
Distributions of Respondents by Religion (Businessman)

S.N.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindu	6	12
2	Buddhist	12	24
3	Christian	5	10
	Kirat	19	38
4	Others	8	16
5	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that people from Hindus religion were (12%) while the rest of them were Buddhist (24%) and Christian, Kirat (38%) and others (16%). Most of the tourists are Christian and Buddhist.

4.7 Occupation of the Respondents

As our study was focused on tourism spot the tourism related business has become the major occupation of the people. The businessmen who have shops of various items totally depend on tourism. Youngsters and school going children are also engaged in tourism as a tourist guide and craftsmen. Most of local people especially old generation has agriculture and clay work as their occupation. But new generation do business or job. During the research, it was found most of people were involving in tourism related business. Mostly they involved in tourism sector directly or indirectly.

Table No. 4.6

Distribution of Respondents as per their Occupation (Tourist and Businessman)

S.N.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Business	15	23.08
2	Agriculture	30	46.15
3	Students	12	18.46
4	Others	8	12.31
5	Total	65	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that majority of respondents were involved in agriculture (46.15%).and besides that some of respondents were Students (18.46%), and during the research, only (23.08%) people followed business as occupation and other (12.31%) people. This shows that business was the main occupation of the study area.

4.8 The View of Tourist Prospect of Tourism.

The various have different option about the prospect of tourism in Sankhuwasabha District. This is illustrating in the following table.

Table No. 4.7
Prospect of tourism

S.N	Prospect	Frequency	Percentage
1	Product development	10	20
2	Handicraft Promotion	16	32
3	Cultural diversity	9	18
4	Human resource development	6	12
5	Sanitation and waste management	4	8
6	Scenic beauty	5	10
7	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.7 showed that as per the interview about the prospect of tourism in Sankhuwasabha district. They response that most of the people were promote handicraft. I.e. handicraft promote 32%, product development 20%, cultural diversity 18%, human resource development 12%, sanitation and waste management 8%, and scenic beauty 10%.

4.9 The view of local people about main problems for tourism development

During the research 50 tourist were interviewed about their main problem for tourism Development. The main problem of tourism development is lack of infrastructure facilities and accommodation problem. This showed by the following data.

Table No. 4.8

The view of local people about problem of tourism

S.N	Problem	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of infrastructure facilities	24	48
2	Accommodation problem	15	30
3	Security	0	0
4	Advertisement	6	12
5	Attraction	5	10
6	If any another	0	0
7	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.8 showed that as per the interview about the problem of tourism development they response that most of the people were lack of infrastructure facilities i.e. 48 percent lack of infrastructure facilities, 30 percent accommodation problem, 12 percent advertisement and again 10 percent attraction.

4.10 The View of Local People about the Resent Situation of Tourism.

During the research, it was found that local people got normal, good and bad situation. This is illustrated in following table.

Table No. 4.9

Present Situation of Tourism.

S.N	Situation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal	25	50
2	Good	17	34
3	Bad	6	12
4	Don't know	2	4
5	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.9 shows that in the view of local people about of present situation of tourism. Most of the respondent were normal situation in tourism i.e. 50% normal, 34 % good, 12% bad and 4 % don`t know.

4.11 The View of Local People about Impact of Tourism

According to local people tourism has played an important role in the economic growth for people. They get opportunities to sell their goods and services locally to the hotels, restaurants and shops at reasonable price. Particularly those people who are engaged in handicraft and tourist oriented goods get good market locally with the tourism development. The expansion of the market has increased in production. They response that they are benefited from tourism, they agree that tourism has brought a good market for them.

There were 83 business shops and hotels in the study area. As per the purposive random sampling only 20 business personnel were interviewed during the study periods. Due to the tourism most of the local people were beneficial as it become their sources of income in various ways like some of them are tourist guides some of them have their own tourism related business etc. They got attractive fee and gifts from the tourists. Some of them could earn more by renting their buildings and shops to tourist oriented activities at good rate. Some of them got more education. Some of them had bad impact to raise the price of goods. And some of them have poor knowledge about it. Some felt that there were no impacts. This is related to questionnaire structure.

Table No. 4.10

The View of Local People about Impact of Tourism

S.N.	Impact	Frequency	Percentage
1	Positive impact	15	60
2	Negative impact	7	2
3	No impact	3	12
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.10 clearly shows that the view of local people about impact of tourism were 60 percent think that tourism bring positive impact in their livelihood 28 percent people’s view is it create negative impact and rest 12 percent people think there is no impact from tourism in their livelihood.

4.12 Benefit from Tourism

In the study area, local people get lots of benefits from tourism. They feel change in their lifestyle. During the research it was found that people got various benefit. Benefit is showed in following table.

Table No. 4.11
Benefit from Tourism

S.N.	Benefits	Frequency	Percentage
1	Income increase	14	56
2	Job opportunity	6	24
3	More education	2	8
4	Awareness	3	12
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.11 shows that local people got different benefits from tourism 56 percent have a benefited in income increase 24 percent have a benefit of job opportunity 8 percent get more education by the help of tourists and 12 percent have a benefit in awareness.

4.13 Importance of Tourism

Most of the local people who were selected for sample of survey replied that tourism should have to be developed. Tourism industry was favorable and good for earning incomes and job opportunities for the local people of the study area. Some of them had bad impact for it. They said, “It is not important to development of tourism. It has brought negative impact on our culture, societies and

phenomena.” A few of them had very poor knowledge about it. They said,” We don’t know it.” It is showed from table.

Table No. 4.12
Importance of Tourism

S.N.	Importance	Frequency	percent
1	It should have to developed	18	72
2	It is not important	5	20
3	Don’t know	2	8
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that in the view of local people about tourism was important or not 72 percent view was tourism should have to developed 20 percent think it was not important and rest 8 percent were reports don’t know.

4.14 Entrance Fee System

According to the Sankhuwasabha district Tourism Service Centre the entrance fee is categorized into two categories, for SAARC countries and Non-SAARC countries. For SAARC countries Rs. 500 since 2014 and Non SAARC countries Rs. 1200 since 1st Jan 2015.

Table No. 4.13
Entrance Fee System

S.N.	System	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good system	17	68
2	Bad system	5	20
3	Don’t know	3	12
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.13 shows that most of the respondent's response about the entry fee system were good i.e. 68%, only 20% respond it's as bad and another 12% are unknown about it.

Table No. 4.14
Tourists Entrance Fee (Tourist Respondent)

S.N.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expensive	15	30
2	Moderate	24	48
3	Cheap	6	12
4	Don't know	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

This study was done by field survey among twenty four local people about it. The table no. 4.14 shows 48 percent people think that tourist entrance fee is moderate, 30 percent people's view is that entrance fee is expensive, 12 percent people think it is cheap and it has to rise up and 10 percent people haven't knowledge about entrance fee.

4.15 Behaved by Tourists to the Local People

During the research, it was found that local people got very well behaved by tourists. They behaved very friendly and some times and some cases tourists showed misbehave too. It is showed in table.

Table No. 4.15
Behaved by Tourist to the Local People

S.N.	System	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	20	66.67
2	Bad	8	26.67
3	Don't know	2	6.66
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.15 shows that 66.67 percent local people get good behaved by the tourists, 26.67 percent bad behaved by tourists and only 6.66 percent people don't know either good behaved or bad behave.

4.16 Attractive Things for Tourists in Sankhuwasabha

This field survey had done among 10 tourists who were found in the study area. Most of tourists were attracted by Culture and religious things. Some were attracted by historical things, beautiful ponds and neat and clean environment of Sankhuwasabha More about from table

Table No .4.16
Attractive Things for Tourists in Sankhuwasabha

S.N.	Attractive things	Frequency	Percentage
1	Historical events	3	7.5
2	Cultural and religious things	12	30
3	Neat and clean environment	20	50
4	Beautiful ponds	5	12.5
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey 2015

From table no. 4.16 showed that as per the interview about the attraction they response that most of the people were attracted from neat and clean

environment i.e. 50%, cultural and religious things 30%, historical events 7.5%, and beautiful Ponds 12.5%.

4.17 Purpose of Visit

Nepal proves to be an attractive center for international tourism with its diverse mature, rich cultural and historical temple. The natural and manmade beauty of Nepal offers the wealthy sight of seeing (scene). Refractive of cultural activities to be visit. The pro-portion of visiting Nepal and Sankhuwasabha is diversity, historical and cultural monuments. The large number of tourists visits here for holiday pleasure, business, official work, for research and others. It was found that the majority of tourist visit Nepal of Sankhuwasabha for the purpose of holiday pleasure.

Table No. 4.17
Purpose of Visiting in Sankhuwasabha

S.N	Purpose	Frequency	Percentage
1	For holiday pleasure	18	36
2	For observe the new place	11	22
3	For business activities	7	14
4	For research (from college)	9	18
5	Others	5	10
6	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

This field survey research had done among 50 tourists who found in study area, 36 percent of tourists come to visit here for holiday pleasure 22 tourists come for observe the new place, 14 percent of them come for business activities, 18 percent come for research(from college) and 10 percent come here for other (different purpose). The most of the tourist have come to visit her for holiday pleasure.

4.18 Source of Entrepreneur

During the research 30 Entrepreneurs were interviewed about their source of goods and curio items. The main sources of tourist's favorable goods were brought from local area and Biratnagar. This is showed by the following table.

Table No. 4.18
Source of Entrepreneur

S.N.	Sources	Frequency	Percentage
1	From Biratnagar	7	23.33
2	From local area	13	43.33
3	Other part of country	8	26.67
4	Out of country	2	6.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

This field survey research has done among 30 business entrepreneurs related to tourism sector. They are satisfied about their tourism goods supplying. The main source of goods for their Entrepreneurs is local area. Tourists are bought local goods more. So they sell more local items such as handicrafts idols, clay items, food item etc. 43.33 percent Entrepreneurs response that the source of their Entrepreneurs goods is local area ,23.33 percent from Biratagar, 26.67 percent items from other part of country their resource areas are Dhankutta, Sunsary, Kathmandu etc. and 6.67% items from neighbor country. The majority of source of goods is local area.

4.19 Touristic Things Sell Per Day an Average

During the research, 25 entrepreneurs were asked the questions that how much do you sell touristic things per day an average, and they responded that it was not fixed. Sometimes they sold per day more than 20000 and sometimes below 2000 too. But they responded that always they hadn't to stay empty hand. Always they sold even small amount. It is presented in following table.

Table No. 4.19

Touristic Things Sell Per Day an Average

S.N.	Sell (Rs)per day	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 2000	9	36
2	2000-5000	8	32
3	5000-8000	6	24
4	above 8000	2	8
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.19 shows that among 25 entrepreneurs, most of (36 percent) entrepreneur sells touristic things per day below Rs. 2000, 32 percent entrepreneur sells per an average 2000-5000, 24 percent sells per an average 5000-8000 and 8 percent entrepreneur sells above 8000. They are satisfy in their business.

4.20 Expenditure Pattern of Tourist

The owner's of Hotel/lodge/ restaurant and shops were asked about how much one tourist expenses. 30 owners were asked about it. They replied that expenditure of tourists were moderate. They expensed according to modern situation, some of them were over moderate. They were also more prosperous. They had no hesitations to expense more and a few were old fashionable and poor tourists. They had difficult to survive according to modern situation. This is also clarified from table.

Table No. 4.20

Expenditure Pattern of Tourist

S.N.	Expenditure pattern	Frequency	Percentage
1	Too much	8	26.67
2	Moderate	16	53.33
3	Too less	6	20
4	Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Among 30 owners of hotel/lodge/Restaurant/shops 26.67 percent feels tourists expense too much, they try to expense access than situation and modernization, 53.33 percent owners' response that tourists expense moderate and they expense here according to situation and modern standard. They involve in all activities and 20 percent owners think they expense too less. They can't survive according to situation and modern standard. They do bargaining in every factor.

4.21 Length of Tourists Stay in Sankhuwasabha

The length of tourist staying is crucial factor in tourism development. In order to develop tourism industry, it is not only necessary to increase no of tourist in flow but also increase their length of staying. The length of staying is not equal from tourist to tourist. It depends on time, money, pleasure and desire of tourists etc. Owners of hotel were asked about the average length of tourist stay.

Duration of staying by tourist in Sankhuwasabha may be seen from table. The table reveals that the length of staying varies from one day (night) to five or ten days.

Table No. 4.21

Length of Tourist Stay in Sankhuwasabha

S.N.	Length	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 day	7	35
2	2-5 days	10	50
3	5-10 days	3	15
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey 2016

From table no. 4.21 shows that 35 percent tourists stay 1 day, most of owners, 50 percent responses that tourists stay for 2-5 days and 15 percent response tourists stay for 5-10 days. During the research, it was found that stay of tourists in hotel, it was depends upon the purpose of tourists.

Maximum number of tourists has returned after a few days. Nearly 35 % tourists stay only one day in hotel. They return or changed hotel after one day. 50% are to be staying maximum 2-5 days in a hotel. Only 15 % have stayed in hotel for 5-10 days. Lack of Peace, security and sustainable government, maximum tourists are returned after one day.

4.22 Buy More Goods from Different Country

During the research 25 entrepreneurs were interviewed about buy more goods from different country. They replied most of people who belongs to SAARC bought more goods and Non SAARC as well as Domestic people also bought goods. It is more about from table.

Table No. 4.22
Buy More Goods

S.N.	Buy good from different countries	Frequency	Percentage
1	SAARC	12	48
2	Non SAARC	9	36
3	Domestic	4	16
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table no. 4.22 shows that most of entrepreneurs (48 percent) have sold goods to the people who belong to SAARC, 36 percent feels that more goods buy from Non SAARC people and 16 percent entrepreneurs' response Domestic people buy a more goods.

CHAPTER: FIVE

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SANKHUWASABHA

5.1 Problems of tourism in study area

It is a very beautiful mountainous tourism destination. However, there are many problems, which affect the tourism development. Sankhuwasabha is rich in natural beauty, filled with ancient Rai palaces and courtyards where tourists can easily spend days absorbing the traditions and culture of the various ethnicity group like Rai, Limbu, Sherpa, Magar etc. Makalu Barun National park also adds the attraction but there are many problems which affect the tourism development. Unless solve these problems rural tourism cannot be promoted as we expect. The major problems associated with Tourism in the Sankhuwasabha district are as follows.

Transportation and Communication

Transportation is a vital tourist infrastructure until and unless availability of transportation facilities, no tourist can reach the destination. The road from Dharan to Khadbari is in good condition but from Basantapur to Sabhapokhari, Khadbari to Makalu base camp is not in good condition. Communication is equally important to develop the tourist business. Only few telephone are available in Sankhuwasabha but very few communication facilities were available in Gufa pokhari, Chauki, Chainpur, Tumling Taar, Hedangna, Makalu, and Kimathanka. Telephone, Internet, fax services are lacking in the trekking route. There was no alternative way of communication after the mentioned above areas.

Drinking Water

Drinking water is basic need. Problem of drinking water is the root cause that arises so many problems in a place. No drinking water facilities are available in the trekking route. But local water sources fulfill the drinking water requirement of visitors. Many lakes and ponds are seen in the Sankhuwasabha District area and other places from which drinking water can be provided to the local settlement.

Health and Sanitation Problem

Health and Sanitation Problem Solid waste management and dumping site belonging is most important problem in Khandbari, Gufapokhari, Makalu base camp and trekking route. Lacking proper health care centers, clinical and medical facilities. No health post and medical clinics are available in the area. Only small clinics are in Khadbari but no clinics are available in Gufa Pokahari, Siba dhara, Kimathanka, Gadi, Hatiya, Chainpur TumlingTaar Maane Bhanjyang, and Chichila. The visitors and trekkers have to manage their health problem themselves.

Trained Manpower

Tourists were not getting proper information about the Sankhuwasabha District are due to lacking trained guide and naturalists who can explain in detail about rhododendron, herbs, vegetation, birds available, bio-diversity and wild animals in jungle, mystery of traditional, cultural importance of Sankhuwasabha .Service and facilities were not providing in efficiently by the hotel operators due to lack of trained manpower in the hotel. No tourist guide was available in the area so tourist will be confused.

Recreational Facilities

Colorful feast and festivals, rites and ritual, swimming pool, picnic and sport ground, paragliding, bird watching and so on may be developed as the recreational products for tourists in Arun River, Arun valey, Makalu Barun National park, Sabhapokhari, Milke and Gufa phokhari area but they are lacking in the destination. There were some barrel land where, gulf course can be developed. A view tower can be established to watch rising sun and natural beauties of Sankhuwasabha area but it has not been established enough till now. There are so many rocky slopes where kayaking, and rock climbing activities can be introduced but it has not been established till now because of lacking investment and lack of awareness about the importance of this activities on local people.

Seasonal Fluctuation of Tourist Arrival

Fluctuation of tourist arrival in peak and off seasons is a crucial problem of hotel owners in Sankhuwasabha district. It is discouraging them to increase investment due to seasonal industry several number of man power remains idle in off-season.

Tourist Information Centre and Publicity

There was not any good tourist information centre in, Kimathanka, Baula pokhari, Aruyn valley, Gufa Pokhari, chhauki and the trekking route. Tourists visiting Sankhuwasabha area were suffering from lack of information and proper guidance. Similarly there was no record of tourist entry and out, their stay, income generation from tourists etc. Since 2005. Therefore, it was urgent to establish tourist information center in Basantapur, Gufapokhari, and also in Tumlingtar to develop and promote the destination. Publicity and advertisement of TMJ and sabhapokhari are is also lacking. National and International level publicity and advertisement of Tinjure, Milke, Jaljale sabhapokhari, Arun Valley and rest of the areas in the study area which is most essential now.

Good Quality Hotels

Even though hotels and lodges exist in Khandbari their quality of food and beverage services and management is poor. Neat and clean environment, well managed hotel activities, trained staffs, hygienic and testy foods beverages, sufficient number of rooms and beds and well hospitality of staffs in hotel etc. enhance good quality of hotels, but these mentioned above are lacking in some extent in study area.

Peace and Security

Nepal is now in peace process. Due to lack of political instability in Nepal, most of the days are closed. Due to Nepal–Banda and strike organized by different political parties, tourism industry of Nepal is seriously injured. The political situation of Nepal is not stable now. Insecurity of life and property of visitors and violence in a tourist destination stop the tourist movement. Due to the political instability in country, peace and security in study area is Lacking, political crisis is the major obstacle or problem to develop and remote tourism development in study area.

Travel Trekking Agencies

Travel and trekking Agencies were not operating in each tourism area. The way has still not be developed to connect in different tourism area from major hob centers e.g. Kathmendu, Biratnager, Dhankuta and Dharan. Therefore, to increase tourist movement in purposed area, travel and trekking agencies have to be established soon.

Marketing

The supply side of tourist products and services is much stronger than the demand side of tourist products and services in mentioned study area. Socio cultural and natural products await the visitors to be consumed. Unfortunately, such paramount assets or products have not consumed by the visitors as much as expected due to lack of marketing such products in national and international level.

In addition, illiteracy, backwardness, poverty and deprivation of local people, lacking in benefit sharing on the basis of equality, coordination among tourist entrepreneurs, social problems on the basis of a cost system, rich and poor, ecological problem (landslide, deforestation erosion, garbage disposal) etc. hamper severely in the process of ecotourism development and promotion in the study area.

Lack of Skilled and Trained Manpower

Traditional construction and technical skills have sufficed with historic demands on natural resources and basic infrastructures. Introduction of conservation of techniques such as low fuel using stoves and development of alternative energy sources will require technical training. Subsistence farmers lack experience in organizing and managing cottage industries such as handicraft and food production and sales. Local designs may need to be modified to stimulate tourist interest. Some production such as paper processing, wool dyeing, pottery baking, etc. requires a fuel source, compiling demands for energy. Training and manufacturing centers will also be needed.

Lack of Fuel for Cooking

Fuel for cooking presently in the trekking route is another major constraint to tourism growth. There were no ready alternative fuel sources available to local. Kerosene is

used by some trekking group but is too costly for the majority of residents. Per liter kerosene cost for the local people was Rs. 100. It must be carried several days and is not available on a steady basis. Where electricity is supplied to communities, it is at insufficient levels to cook with. Whereas the hydroelectric potential is great, construction and transmission costs have deterred the development. The potential for wind and solar energy has not been fully researched.

Strike, Nepal Banda

Due to regular strike and Nepal-Banda in all over the Nepal tourist are facing trouble on their journey. Tourist have limited time schedule but due to Nepal Banda and strike they could not reach into their destination and they also get negative message from Nepal .it is not positive sign for tourism industry in Nepal .I was stopped for a week in Itahari due to strike when I was visiting to the TMJ area for this research

5.2 Prospects of Tourism in study area

Makalu Base Camp Trek

The Makalu Base camp trek is a true adventure with scenery so beautiful that it will never tire the tourist. The trek starts with a flight to Tumlingtar and heads up the Arun River valley to Sedua and Num, then crossing Shipton La Pass (4210 m) into the upper Barun river valley for a close look at Makalu and Chamlang Himal.

This route known as the Makalu Base camp trek, is by far the most commonly used among trekking and expedition group in the area. It takes approximately 22-25 days round trip from Kathmandu assuming the group flies one way and drives the other. Most groups trek up and back on the same trail, via Tumlangtar and Num-seduwa-Tashigoan.

Mt. Makalu

Makalu is the world's fifth highest peak in the world rising to 27,765 feet (8,463 meters). This beautiful and impressive massive is situated just 14 miles east of Everest in the Khumbu region. Its size alone is impressive, but its perfect pyramid structure with four sharp ridges makes this mountain all the more spectacular. Makalu is

actually a double peak. The Subsidiary peak rising just north of the main summit connected by a saddle is called Chomolonzo (25,650 ft.) It is interesting to note that the summit ridge is the demarcation point indicating the border between Nepal on the Southern side and Tibet to the North.

The name of the mountain was probably taken from the Sanskrit word Maha-Kala, which means Big Black and is a by-name of Shiva - one of the most important gods of Hinduism. Shiva is sometimes an evil, cruel destroyer but at other times he tends to be gentle and kind-hearted. The mountain has another name in the local dialect - Kumba karna, which means The Giant.

Mount Makalu is a tourist destination for several foreign tourists. Mount Makalu is important tourism product of Sankhuwasabha district.

Arun Valley

Arun valley is popularly known as lowest valley in the world. It is 457 meters from the sea level. There is a domestic airport. Now one government Airline Nepal Airlines and the four private airlines - Seeta Air Lines, Yatti Airlince, Budhaa Airlince and Agni Airlines - have their daily flights from Kathmandu to Tumlingtar and from tumlingtar to Kathmandu as well as from Biratnager to Tumlingtar from Tumlingttar to Biratnagar. The Tumblingtar there are a number of hotels and lodges which have good facilities and offer fresh food and drinks.

Khempalung

Khempalung is located in the Yafu VDC ward no 5. The cave is long and it is estimated that it takes one hour to cross the cave. The water flows in the cave is attractive. It takes two days from Khandbari on foot. Many tourist from different district of Nepal and also foreign tourist visit this cave every year especially in Janaipurnima.

Arun River

The Arun River is a river that flows through Nepal, Tibet and China, becoming a tributary of the Ganges. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Kosi River, the Arun River is the main water source of the Koshi River, the principal source of water for the Koshi River Basin. The Arun River demarcates the ancient boundary of Khambuwan

and Limbuwan regions. In Nepal, the Kosi lies to the south of Kanchenjunga and has seven major tributaries: Sun Kosi, Tama Kosi, Dudh Kosi, Indravati, Likhu, Arun and Tamore. It has an average waterflow of 2564 cubic metres per second

Sabha Pokhari

Sabhapokhari is one of the religious and tourist sites with charming atmosphere of the district located in Sabha Pokhari VDC. It is believed that the place is a meeting place of Pandab in the ancient period. The place has beautiful lake and landscape. The district road construction Khandbari -Barabise - Manrbhangyang, - Sabha Pokhari and Basantapur - Gopha Pokhari - Manebhangyang - Jalaja Sabha Pokhari will connect this place. The District is willing to have master for the development of the place. Sabha Pokhari Village committee has master plan to operate cable-car service from Barabise to Sabhapokhari. Even though weak infrastructure renders some places hard to reach. Efforts are being made on district level to develop and promote such popular sites. Pilgrimage sites of Nepal like Sabha Pokhari make popular trekking destinations. Tours to this place are encouraged for novelty they provide in terms of nature and culture.

Shivadhara

Shiva Dhara is one of the most famous pilgrimage site situated in Makalu VDC ward no 5 of Sankhuwasabah District of eastern Nepal. It is named Shivadhara, the sacred natural tap. Every year, on the full moon of August, a big fair takes place there. Many pilgrims from different places trek to the sacred site to have a sacred bath. The site is in high altitude so most of the time is covered with snow for about 8-9 months of the year. So no people go there on the other times.

According to ancient tales, this was the place where Lord Shiva and Parvati played and travelled. They used to have a bath at the tap. So people have faith if we have a bath in the tap we can be free from a kind of sin in our life.

The tap falls from about 300 meters above from hard rocks. The pilgrimage is surprised to see the tap falling. There is a big den where the tap falls. The place can hold about 500-600 people. There is a small temple. In the evening the people go to put up in

which is at the bottom of the Shiba Dhara. The place lies on the bank of the Barun River.

The pilgrims take rest at the cow shed. In the next morning they have a bath in the Barun River and without having anything and without wearing shoes, they walk for about two hours. Although the road is difficult one can reach their easily if she /he remembers the name of the god.

There is about 10 – 25 meters area on where the tap falls by moving and wets the pilgrim itself. It is strange to know it discriminates the pilgrims who are sinful and who are religious. It is believed that, it does not wet the sinful whether he/she stays there for the whole day. The people who get there feel as if they have reached the heaven and return with a sacred heart. Since the place is very cold, visitors will have to wear warm clothes. But if the taps wets you, do not worry. You will be dry within 15 minutes. How strange it is.

Parbati Den:-

After we have a bath at the Shiva Dhara tap we have to worship the temple. Visitors have to cross a small hill and get the Parbati Den.

The den has been covered with pine trees. After you enter the Den, you will see the idol of Shiva and Pārbati. You will have to go one way and return from another way.

Around the pilgrimage Sits visitors can see notes of 1000, 500 and 100 and other lots of coins scattered everywhere. Nobody takes the money from there.

Trekking Route

There are so many trekking routes in Sankhuwasabha district which are the major tourist destination of Nepal.

Khamblung Trekking Route

Tumlingtar- Chirkhuwa- Bumlingtar- Tamku- Nagitar- Chitre- Gontala- Khempalung- Arun River- Seduwa- Tasigaon- Makalu BC – Num- Tumlingtar.

Bhojpur-Dingla/Salpa Pass area

Tumlingtar or Bumlingtar on return from Makalu BC- Chirkhuwa- Salpa Pass- Chheskam- Bung- Lukla.

Tumlingtar- Chirkhuwa- Salpa Pass- Panch pokhari- Naulek Kharka- Ding Kharka- Mera Peak- Lukla

Chainpur –Gufa Pokhari

Tumlingtar 6hr Chainpur 1.5 hr Pokhari 4hr Nundhaki 4 hr Milke Danda 4hr Goru Jure 4hr Jaljale 2 hr Gupha Pokhari 4 hr Chauki 5 hr Basantapur. Total of 5 days trekking route.

Milke Danda-Jaljale Himal

Chainpur- Milke Danda- Goru Jure- Jaljale Himal- Topke Gola – Mewakhola- Dobhan- Taplejung

Kanchanjunga Trek

Basantpur- Gupha Pokhari- Dobhan- Gunsa- Pangpema- Lapsang La-Yamphudin- Gopetar- Phidim- Ilam to Biratnager.

The Kanchanjunga area is visited by more trekkers and operated by more trekking agents than the Arun Basin/ Milke Danda treks. Despite its recent opening, it has quickly gained popularity as an unexplored region yet with greater accessibility for rescue and availability for rescue of supplies than the Dolpo region.

Other Tourism Components

Besides the above tourism components of tourism of Sankhuwasabha the following components are also equally important for tourism development.

Rafting, Fishing, Swimming

The Arun and Tamor River are not well used by rafters, largely because of limited access. A few companies run 3 day trips from Tumlingtar to Chaitra. Upstream of Tumlingtar the Arun has wilder waters but rafts are heavy to carry, requiring three porters each. The first day out of Tumlingtar, the water is calm but once the

mongmaya khola joins the Arun, there are good rapids. From chaitra, rafting groups drive two to three hours to dharan or all the way Biratnagar fully to Kathmandu. Now it is easy to develop the rafting activities in Arun River because of road access from Dharan to Tumlingtar.

Fishing is not developed as a tourist sport but has some potential. A few tourist fish on the Arun, Sabha and Hinwan kholas, assisted by local fishman guides. Local fish at Num as well. Fish reportedly in Arun River includes: asala, kotle, kabre, tite, torak, Asala is best testing: kotle is largest. Fishing is best in August-October. The locals use bamboo poles with chipha bait. here are so many places appropriate for swimming in Arun, Sabha khola, Malta khola, Sisuwa khola. It is another tourist activitie which give more pleasure to tourist.

Village Charter

The architecture and village character of east Nepal is of particular interest to visitors. Chainpur is most charming hill-towns in Nepal. White-wasted building with wrong iron or carved wooden railings face wide, neat flagstone walkways, giving a New Orleans of French feel; flowers are profuse and orange trees add color to the scene. The Friday hatt bazaar is a regional and tourist attraction. The brass indusy is famous and unique in Nepal. Visitors can watch the brass workers making wax moldes on a lathe and see the mud cased molds drying in the sun. Then see the finished products stacked in numerous shops.

Pangma, between Khandbari and Chichhila is a small village with two distinctive styles of house constriction; elevated homes of red mud built on bamboo stilts with open decks of bamboo slates where vegetables and clay pots dry in the sun, and traditional two-tone white and ochre mud. Thatched roof house as seen in central Nepal.

Hat Bazzar

Haat bazzar or weekly market days are unique to east Nepal and provide an excellent opportunity for tourist to see different peoples of various dress, facial features and customs. Some treks are planned specially around the weekly bazaar in villages. Here is the schedule for the largest market days.

Friday: Chainpur, Tumlingtar, Below Tashigoan

Saturday: Khandbari, Dingla

Monday: Barbise

Thursdays: at Palwa Khola , below Nundhaki

Temple, Scared place, Caves & Lakes

Khempalung is one of Nepal's best known as Beyuls , scared hidden valleys noted as places of Shangri-la-like in ancient Buddhist texts. There are 'power places' known to local Sherpas around khembalung; one is the cave where the results of magical feats performed by Padmasambhava are supposedly visible. Pilgrims come here for meditation, shock has heightened facts because of the supreme sacredness of the spot. Also the water here is said to have purifying powers and the 'white' clay at the mouth of he cave is considered potent medicine. The Sherpa name of Makalu is 'surarakya' protector deity of khembalung.

Dingla has temple for Ramchandra, kaiolash and Pashupatinath and a mela in October and march-april for Ram-Naomi. In tumlingtar there is a famous Manakamana temple where Ekadasi festival is celebrated.

There are several temples in or nearby chainpur; siddhakali is one hour away from the main trail to Nundhaki. There are also several caves near Chainpur; waleswor is the largest, located one hour to the south of the main bazaar grounds.

Shiba temples of Baneshwor is also popular in Chainpur. That historical temple was established by Aasa khatri on 1877 BS. He also made a beautiful pond near the temple in Baneshwor Danda of chainpur. The sibha temple has its own Guthi provided by government of Nepal on 1877 BS.

From Chainpur, trails lead to Sadha-pokhari , a scared lake high in the Jaljale Himal. During Janipurnima Festival in August. Thousands of pilgrims go to sabhapokhari from chainpur, khandbari and Gufa Pokhari, reaching there in 3 days and around journey. At the same time, pilgrims visit panch pokhari and Banduk pokhari where people say that limestone on the middle of the lake gets heated by the sun and explodes like a

gun. Although some of the local people and even leaders would like to develop the trails to sabha and panch pokhari for tourists, it appears to be quite rough and thus would not be as popular as pilgrimage lakes such as Gosainkunda. In September-October, Chainpur observes a two-day Newari mela in which people dress in costumes.

Nundhake lies along the historic trade route connecting Kathmandu with Darjeeling and Sikkim. There are several sacred and historic spots here. Between Pokhari and Nundhaki, a pebble and stone are worshipped as a Devi (goddess). In Nundhaki, there is a water source for seven streams that is reportedly some 100 years old. Many yogis and Sadhus gather here for Baluchaturdasi festival. A 500-1000 year old vertical stone marks where Tibetans once tied their horses during Tibet-Nepal wars. Above the town along the main trail, there are numerous old stone Chhortens some with inscriptions, and several cemeteries with upright stone gravestones.

Gufa Pokhari was once a Limbu graveyard and a sacred place associated with the lake and meditation cave on nearby Mencham Danda. People still consider the lake sacred as it has no visible source. During Janaipurnima, when people go on pilgrimage to Sabhapokhari, they stop in Gufapokhari to do rituals and the town's people organize a mela.

CHAPTER: SIX
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Sankhuwasabha is a beautiful, district with cultural and historical importance. It has been proved a great tourism spot of Nepal as it is visited by hundreds of foreign visitors every year. It is a good source of income for our government. If such places are preserved, it can be a great treasure for the nation. The surrounding of Sankhuwasabha is not densely populated that can maximize the prospects of tourism in the site. So, the government must take some steps to promote it. Local people should be more interested about the cleanliness of the surrounding and concept of tourism. People must be aware about the cultural and historical importance. The tour was quite helpful to us to know about the Sankhuwasabha and its surrounding areas. Lastly, we had a lot of fun and the fun was a lot informative.

Tourism development and management plan has developed with a view that the District Development Committee (DDC) Sankhuwasabha is the key Executing Agency for major activities. The study is being undertaken on behalf of the DDC Sankhuwasabha and in close cooperation with the Nepal Tourism Board. A Consulting team composed of six consultants with guidance from DDC Sankhuwasabha, Nepal Tourism Board, Sankhuwasabha Tourism Development Committee (STDC), Sankhuwasabha and all 34 VDCs within the district carried out the work including field visits and interactions. The team has assessed the feasibility of tourism development activities in Sankhuwasabha district and surroundings and had also studied in process to design a comprehensive project for possible package of priority investments in tourism-related infrastructure and facilities that will hasten implementation of the tourism development process. Taking into account the urgency to be done at field level, and the prime apprehension of the DDC for the overall tourism development in the areas, the strategies and activities designed have tried to address the consequence for tourism development and the socio-economic development of the local people, and has also tried to focus on for immediate tourism development agendas of the district counting Sankhuwasabha area, Chainpur municipality, Khadbari municipality Madi municipality and other potential areas as prime core tourism attractions.

Historical places; tourism and environment awareness programed; quality accommodation construction; basic infrastructure development; human resources development; institutional development - establishing tourism development section in the DDC, Municipalities and Chamber

The cultural heritage of this area is playing a vital role for the tourism development. To keep alive the culture various agencies and organizations should be active and prevailing the culture, customs, traditions in the new generation. For tourists in whole country lunched various programs. The celebration is going to as visit Nepal year also in this year (2013) .It is being to plan to celebrate as tourism year and planned to create various programs to this year. Findings help to promote the tourism industry.

6.2 Conclusion

This study was concluded about the Problem and Prospects of tourism in Sankhuwasabha district. Various information was taken from tourist, local peoples, hotels owner, and business personal. According to the information collected during the research work following conclusion was drawn.

1. Agriculture as the main sources of income in the study area for the local people.
2. Some of the tourists complained about existing facilities but most of them were did not comment about those facilities.
3. Most of the tourist visited the study area for the purpose to spend their holidays.
4. Natural beauty, culture and customs are the main attraction of the Sankhuwasabha area. Most of the tourist visited to for trek and climbing mountain. Arun valley and Makalu Mountain are the main attraction for the tourist.
5. Neighbors and friends were the main source of getting information about Sankhuwasabha district. Similarly some tourists got information by book and newspaper, and travel agency.
6. Comparatively infrastructure facilities are increased in Sankhuwasabha but those facilities are not enough for tourism development.

7. Expenditure pattern of tourist are moderate. Local people are getting the moderate benefits from the tourist.
8. Lack of infrastructure facilities, accommodation, advertisement and management are the major problem for the development of Sankhuwasabha district.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of opinion expressed by respondents and also according to the findings of the study the following suggestions are recommended in a way to promote the tourism in general and raise the awareness to the natives about their culture in Particular. Sankhuwasabha is a tourists' destination so this place should be maintained and promoted. Sankhuwasabha is a historical place. Its cultural resources tend to be an important tourist attraction. In order to make this area an important tourist's destination as well as promote tourism the following suggestive measures can be used:

1. District should regulate the increasing number of hawkers and local guide.
2. Historical places need to be conserved properly.
3. Proper infrastructure development should be in the study area like road facility, communication facility, good drinking water etc.
4. Necessary publicity and information notice should be made with regard to tourism places in published and in websites.
5. The negative impacts of the tourism activities should be controlled by the citizens.
6. Necessary attraction should be given in generating more employment opportunity to local people in tourism related sector.
7. It has to make the flexible policy and strictly implementation its rules.
8. The culture reflected in local tradition and customs should be well studied and preserved.
9. Comfortable and pleasant access/transportation to and from the Sankhuwasabha should be managed.
10. Basic facilities, i.e. parking, toilets information should be made available.

11. Standard accommodation, travel related facilities & communication should be made easily available.
12. Capacity building for organizations and tourism entrepreneurs' should be focused.
13. Law and order should be maintained.
14. The traditional forms of arts and crafts should be promoted extensively.
15. The citizens should follow all the festivals as a pride and to maintain the cultural pride govt. should provide opportunities and support.

Questionnaire - I
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISMS IN
SANKHUWASABHA DISTRICT OF NEPAL

Questionnaire related to Hotel/ Business man

A) General Information:

Name of the Hotel/Business: _____

Name of the Hotel/Business Owner: _____

Gender: _____ Age: _____ Address: _____

Nationality: _____ Occupation: _____ Religion: _____

Education: _____

B) Specific Information:

1) When the hotel/ shop were established?

2) From where you get your necessary goods?

Local market (13) other part of country (8) Biratnagar (7) out of country (2)

3) What do you think about the present situation of business (hotel/ shop) in Sankhuwasabha?

Normal (25) Good (17)

Bad (6) don't know (2)

4) Specially, which types of facilities are required for the tourists?

Normal (6) Standard (4)

Average (2) don't know (0)

5) How many days they stay in Sankhuwasabha?

1-day (7) 2-5 (10)

5-10 (3)

6) In which months Maximum tourists come in Sankhuwasabha? Sep, Oct, Nov

.....

7) How do you evaluate the existing facilities in Sankhuwasabha, please indicate proper number as follows: (1 for excellent 2 for good 3 for bad and 4 for unknown)

Transportation (1-3, 2-16, 3-1, 4-2) Electricity (1-2, 2-4, 3-10, 4-4)

Communication (1-3, 2-15, 3-1, 4-6) Health service (1-1, 2-17, 3-7, 4-0)

Water supply (1-0, 2-14, 3-7, 4-4) Security (1-8, 2-15, 3-1, 4-0)

Sanitation (1-8, 2-12, 3-2, 4-3) Hotel service (1-1, 2-16, 3-0, 4-1)

Toilet (1-6, 2-12, 3-3, 4-4) Environment (1-11, 2-12, 3-3)

Behavior of local people (1-10, 2-14, 3-1, 4-0)

8) What is your annual income from this business (hotel/ shops)?

9) Have you paid tax to the government?

Yes. (15.....) No (.....2)

If yes mention amount.....

10) Is this business sufficient for livelihood?

Yes (10) Not (5) If not what do you do other ()

11) How much money tourist spent per day during the staying?

Too much (8) Moderate (16) Too less (6)

12) According to your opinion, what are the main problems of Sankhuwasabha for tourism development?

Lack of infrastructure facilities (24)

Accommodation problems (15)

Security (0)

Advertisement (6)

Attraction (5)

If any another (0)

13) In your opinion, how tourism can be developed in Sankhuwasabha?

Developed the infrastructure facility (15)

Manage the security problem (3)

By maintaining the religious and cultural products (1)

All of above (2)

If other specify (0)

14) How is the opinion of local people about of tourism?

Positive impact (15) Negative impact (7) No impact (3)

15) What are the benefits from tourism?

Income increasing (14) Job opportunity (6) more education (2) Awareness (3)

- 16) Do you think it is important to develop tourism in Sankhuwasabha?
Yes it is important (18) it is not importance (5)
Don't know (2)
- 17) What do you think about entrance fee system?
Good system (17) Bad system (5)
Don't know (3)
- 18) How much touristic goods are sold per day in average?
Below-2000(9) 2000-5000(8)
5,000-8,000(6) Above 8,000(2)
- 19) How much goods are sold to tourist of different countries?
SAARC (12) Non SAARC (9) Domestic (4)
- 20) What will be the prospects of tourism development in Sankhuwasabha?
Product development (10) Handicraft promote (16)
Cultural diversity (9) Human resources development (6)
Sanitation and waste management (4) Scenic beauty (5)
- 23) Would you like to give suggestion anarchy comment for the Tourism development of Sankhuwasabha?

.....

Thank You!

Questionnaire - II
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISMS IN
SANKHUWASABHA DISTRICT OF NEPAL

Questionnaire related to Tourist

A) General Information:

Name: _____ Age: _____
 Address: _____ Nationality: _____
 Occupation: _____ Language: _____
 Religion: _____ Education: _____

B) Specific Information

1) How do you know about Sankhuwasabha?

Neighbour and friends	6
Book and newspaper	10
Internet	5
Travel agencies	7
School or college	9
Others	2

2) Is this your first visit to Sankhuwasabha?

Yes (30) No (20)

3) If no, how many times have you been in Sankhuwasabha?

Two times (4) Three times (7) More than three times (5)

4) If it is your second or third visit do you find any change than previous time?

Yes (8) No (3)

5) If yes, what kinds of change?

Better than the previous time (5) Worse than the previous time (3)

Same as previous (4)

6) What is the main propose of visiting in Sankhuwasabha?

Observe the new place (11) Holiday purpose (18) Business activities (7)

Others (5) Research (9)

7) How many days will you stay in Sankhuwasabha?

One day (15) Two days (17) Three days (5) More than three days (6)

8) How do you evaluate the existing Facilities in Sankhuwasabha, please indicate the proper number as follows i.e. for excellent, 2 for good, 3 for bad and 4 for unknown.

Transportation (1-12, 2-25, 3-6, 4-7)

Electricity (1-2, 2-8, 3-4, 4-36)

Security (1-12, 2-8, 3-1, 4-29)

Sanitation (1-4, 2-12, 3-5, 4-29)

Hotels service (1-11, 2-29, 3-2, 4-6)

Water supply (1-8, 2-12, 3-4, 4-26)

Toilet (1-2, 2-18, 3-10, 4-20)

Environment (1-15, 2-28, 3-3, 4-4)

Entertainment (1-12, 2-36, 3-1, 4-1)

Behavior of local people (1-18, 2-26, 3-2,

4-3)

9) According to your opinion, what are the main problems for the tourism development in Sankhuwasabha?

Lack of infrastructure facilities (24)

Problems of accommodation (15)

Facilities (7)

Security (5)

Economic problems (8)

Advertisement (9)

All of above (3)

None of above ()

If any other problems specify

10) In your opinion, how tourism can be developed in Sankhuwasabha?

Developed the infrastructure facilities (16)

By maintaining the religious and cultural Products (13)

By increasing the accommodation facilities (15)

All of above (8) If other specify ()

11) Have you found, tourism product as you're required during your staying?

Yes(10)

No (20)

12) What types of quality of goods are found in Sankhuwasabha?

Best quality (5)

Good (15)

Not good (3)

Bad (1)

I don't know (3)

13) What can be the attractive things for tourist in Sankhuwasabha?

Historical events (3)

cultural & religious thing (12)

Neat & clean environment (20)

Beautiful pounds (5)

14) What is your opinion for tourist entrance fee?

Expensive (15)

Moderate (24)

Cheap (6)

don't know (5)

15) What can be done to promote Tourism in Sankhuwasabha?

.....

.....

16) Would you like to give some suggestions and comments for the tourism development of Sankhuwasabha? Give your opinion.

.....

.....

Thank You!

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