

**RURAL TOURISM IN NEPAL: Case Study of
Tanahusur Homestay of Tanahu**

**A Thesis submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development,
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In Partial Fulfillment of The requirements for the Degree of the
Master of Arts (M.A.)
in
Rural Development**

By

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December, 2016

Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesisentitled **RURAL TOURISM IN NEPAL: Case Study of Tanahusur Homestay of Tanah**submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledges to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The result of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any from before.

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Letter of Recommendation

This is certify that the thesis submitted by **Rural Tourism in Nepal: Case Study of Tanahusur Homestay of Tanahu** Entitled **Sabita Thapa** has been prepared under my supervision and guidance as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of master of Arts (MA) in Rural Development. Therefore, this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval.

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Letter of Approval

We certify that this thesis entitled **Rural Tourism in Nepal: Case Study of Tanahusur Homestay of Tanahu** Entitled **Sabita Thapa** has been examined and found satisfactory in quality and accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts (MA) in Rural Development.

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Abstract

Tourism is the world's fastest growing industry. Nepal is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with lofty snowcapped mountains and scenic, peaceful settings. It has varieties of tourism resources, places of natural beauty, historical and cultural monuments, art, architecture, and festival set which are the best attractions to the foreign visitors in Nepal. Among various tourists are attractions in Nepal. Tanahusuris one of the most scenic tourist destinations in Nepal. It is a land of natural scenery, the rich biodiversity, peaceful environment, and the ethnic diversity, the rich and diverse culture which attract visitors.

The study was conducted to examine the role of Tanahusur Homestay for the promotion of rural tourism along with problems of tourism in TanahusurVDC. The universe of the study has been sampled from the Tanahusur VDC and Tourism Area in there of Tanahu district. The local people, hotel owner, domestic visitors and foreign tourist, government service holder etc. were the sample respondents and the sample size is 40 for the study. The study is based both on secondary and primary data collection from DDC and VDC profile, reports and direct fill up the structure questionnaire in TanahusurVDC. The researcher own-self participated to collect primary data by using data collection techniques and tools like structure and semi structure questionnaire, key informants interview and so on. Findings of the study revealed that there is high potentiality of tourism in Tanahusur because it has numerous sightseeing spots, tourism interest places such as the lake, the peak, the cultural activities, agriculture farming attraction. The number of foreign tourist is found very low according to the local people. Local people were found very much interested and devoted for promoting tourism in the study area but there seems lack of co-ordination among the government authorities and local promoters and also lack of fund.

In conclusion it can be said that Tanahusur VDC deserves potentiality of becoming one of the best rural tourism destinations of the country and Tanuhusur Homestay was very effective to promote rural tourism. Therefore, package programs and tourism advertisement seem necessary to develop Tanahusuras a rural tourist destination.

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BS	BikramSambat
CBET	Community Based Eco-Tourism
CBS	Central Bureau of Statics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
MOCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTV	Nepal Tourism Vision
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.3 Background of the Study

Tourism is one of the most rapidly growing industries in the world (WTO, 2003; Campbell, 1999). Especially after, World War II, tourism expanded to become one of the main sources of income in many countries (Edwards, 2004). According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the tourism industry has experienced continued growth and diversification to become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world for the past six decades of the tourism industry is bright as the World Tourism Organization (WTO) forecasts that an estimated one billions tourists will be traveling around the world by the year 2010.

Nepal is situated in the northern hemisphere, known as land of Mt. Everest and the birth place of Lord Buddha. It is a tiny landlocked country located between the People's Republic of China along the northern border and India into the south, east and west. It has a total area of 147181 sq km. Nepal occupies only 0.03 % and 0.3% of total land area of world and Asia respectively. The country stretches from east to west with mean length of 885 km. and widens from north to south with mean breadth of 193 km, (CBS, 2012).

Tourism, in fact, in rural area is rural tourism. It is a common thought of tourist going and coming to rural areas, for relaxation in village and developing rural economy. Thus, rural tourism has the special meaning and significance. It starts from "village stay concept". It is staying with the villager dwellers as like a family member. The concept of rural tourism was started by Club Mediterranean, with the view that people who live and work in cities need holidays in totally different surroundings. The club Mediterranean started its first 'Vocation Village' on the Spanish Island of Majorca in 1950 (Kunwar, 1997). Similarly, the best example of planned and programmed rural tourism development can be seen in Bandipur, Dhampus, Ghandruk, Ghalegaon, Nangi, Briddim,

and Sirubari villages in Nepal as a new agenda in travel and trade tourism industry (Upadhyay 2008).

"Tourism is a phenomenon established in this country ever since the dawn of human civilization. No records are available to explain how it went on during the course past centuries except a few inscriptions that tell us about the historic visit of some monks from the friendly countries of north and south. Nevertheless, when we talk about the modern tourism, we refer the early fifties of the last century when Nepal was officially made open for the achievements of the political change that had taken place bringing an end to the autocratic regime of the Ranas" (Gurung, 2012).

Rural tourism as a phenomenon is concerned with river, sun, environment, rural society and household. It represents conservation, lifestyle, experience, adventure and above all the nature and adventure oriented benefit to the local people. The objectives of rural tourism include helping tourist to plan a trip, choose a tour and minimize ecological impact. Rural tourism is a planned and balanced industry. It is being key strategy for economic growth leads rural economy by generating income, employment and industry. No doubt village tourism, in fact is a powerful weapon to poverty alleviation. If appropriate and relevant policies and measures are adopted with adequate resources exploitation and profound researches, rural tourism could be a miracle to enhance the economic condition of the poor and underprivileged locals.

"Tourism is ever changing and never ending process we required vision and for sightness. Nepal has also developed another aspect of eco-tourism in the form of rural tourism. These provide visitor chance to observe the rural hamlets inhabited by different nature and culture visitors can stay in typical Nepali village eat delicious local food, drink and enjoy comfortable accommodation provided by host family and get to their cultural traditions first hand (Gurung, 2012).

In the context such as a highly probable rural village of Tanahusur VDC of Tanahu also might be purposed for rural tourism. To purpose rural tourism in Tanahusur has a possible from several perspectives. This might be taken as a model of rural tourism.

There area is land of vibrant cultural heritage as well as enchanting natural beauty and loving site seeing Tanahusur is a rich in natural and cultural perspective.

This area is land of vibrant cultural heritage as well as enchanting natural beauty and loving sightseeing. Tanahusur is a rich in natural and cultural perspective. Natural and cultural diversities are major tourism properties in this area. Through rural tourism many domestic tourists involved as their common destination lap of Tanahusur.

As a cultural heritage TanahusurVDC is home to a diverse range many castes like Mainly MagarGurung, Chhetri, Dalit, so on. The icon of the culture heritages are Dashain, Tihar, Dewali, Teej, Lhosar etc. The natural attraction of this area is famous for its bio-diversity and flora and fauna. There are so many tourism areas in Tanahusur, It is a rich VDC of the district such as Natural (Hill and springs) and cultural (cast and ethnic cultural diversity, holy scriptures etc) There are seventy five district but Tanahu is a unique district for tourism and development.

So the study focuses on Tanahusur VDC of Tanahu district. It isthe most tourism potential area of Tanahudistrict; there are so many natural and cultural heritages, which are not promoted for Tourism sector on development.

Till now it has not get real identity, if we promote it systematically no doubt Tanahusur is very rich by the rural tourism. Tanahusur is not suitable only to visit it is better place to study bio-diversity, high altitude weather and cultural diversity too.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

Tourism Policy 2065 has taken promoting of rural and village tourism as one of the major policy goal .To promote rural and village tourism Home stay program has been launched in Nepal .Home stay is provision for providing facilities to tourists in the community or personal homes. To promote and manage the Home Stay service in Nepal Government of Nepal has introduced Home Stay Operation Procedure 2067 .The procedure provides

with the guidelines on operation and regularizing home stays. There are 43 home stay has been registered(MOCTCA, *Tourism Industry Division 2069*).

Tourism development is one of the top-priorities of Nepal government as it has huge potential for foreign exchange earnings and latent possibilities to help address the problem relating to poverty. Tourism is one of the most important industries of Nepal. Unfortunately, key facilities like transportation, communication, accommodation, recreation and other facilities are not properly developed in the prospective centre. As a result, the inhabitants of different places are not benefited from this sector and Tanahusur VDC is not totally different in this regard.

In fact, all the benefit of tourism is taken by a few in Kathmandu valley and almost all tourism activities are limited to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, and some hilly region. A highly potential tourism place like Tanahusur is not in the access of tourist. Thus, make these places possible to be known for the domestic and international tourist it's needed to take effective position.

This research is based on micro level with a case study of Tanahusur VDC. This would be given to the new concept of rural tourism having emphasis on community based tourism. Considering all these problems stated above, this study attempts at answer like following research questions:

- What is the main attractions tourism in the study area?
- What are the components of rural tourism in Tanuhusur VDC?
- What is the role of Tanahusur Homestay for the promotion of rural tourism Tanahusur VDC?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore tourism prospect of Rural Tourism in Tanahusur VDC.

The specific objectives

- To identify tourists attraction places of Tanahusur,
- To examine the components of rural tourism in Tanahusur VDC, and
- To assess the role of Tanahusur Homestay for the promotion of rural.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepal is a rich country in natural resource. So, tourism development is most important factor for rural development. It helps to increase GDP of countries as well as Extension of International Aid and Relation. There will create many types of opportunities such as tourist guide, operation of hotel and restaurant, selling of local goods and many more.

Particularly, the significances of the study are as follow:

- This study is helpful to explore the potentiality of rural tourism at Tanahusur VDC.
- The finding of the study is helpful to the government agencies, organizations, NGO's, private sector, civil societies, local people and politicians directly concerned or working to promote tourism in Nepal and particular to Tanahusur VDC.
- The finding of the study is helpful to the policy maker to make appropriate policies, strategies regarding promotion of tourism in Nepal in general and Tanahusur in particular.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This is the academic research. Tourism potentiality consists of the accessibility, attraction, accommodation and amenities. The study would be fully focused on natural and cultural heritage only on the specific area in Tanahusur VDC. The study deals only one some selected aspects and it research potentiality of rural tourism in the VDC what is not found by another side. The study time bound would be short. Both primary and secondary data will be used in the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Concept of Tourism

The word 'tourism' so popular today, is derived from the French word 'Tourism' which originated in the 19th century. The word was popularized in the 1930 but the significance was not fully realized until today when 'tourism' has a wider meaning and significance. The Austria Economist Hermann Von Schullard gave the first definition of tourism 1910 AD. He defined tourism "The sum total of operations mainly of economic nature, which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country city region" (Satyal, 2004).

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

The world tourism organization (WTO) estimates that there were more than 663 million international travelers in 1999. Spending by there tourists was estimated at more than US\$453 billion. Tourist 4.1% a year over the next two decades, surpassing a total of one billion international travelers by the year 2010 and reaching 1.6 billion by the year 2020 (WTO,2000). Tourism is the world's largest employer, generating, directly and indirectly, nearly 200 million jobs or some 10% of the jobs globally (Honey & Rome, 2000).

Tourism is a major and still growing industry in Nepal. Especially, trekking tourism attracts many tourists to this Himalayan Kingdom. But, tourism industry is not old in Nepal and tourist interest began after 1950. Development of tourism accelerated in Nepal after established of Nepal Tourism Committee in 1970 and Nepal Tourism master plan was prepared in 1972 followed by establishment of Ministry of Tourism by HMG in 1973. Today, tourism has taken the shape of smokeless industry in Nepal and there is an urgent need to improve and develop tourism supporting facilities and strategies. If properly planned tourism in general and eco-tourism in particular can not only boost the Nepalese economy but also help in the nature conservation (MOCTCA, 2011).

As a rapidly growing industry in the world numerous books, articles, bulletins, booklets, are available about tourism. In the course of study for the preparation of thesis report, researcher has walked through some literature in tourism sector. Here is given conceptual, planned and organizational Literature review.

Nepal attracted 338,132 tourists from abroad in 2003 (MOCTAC), an increase of 22.7 percent 45\$192.8 million in 2003 as compared to US\$106.8 million in 2002. In comparison to 2003, the tourism arrival in 2004 is also positive with an apparent growth of 10-15 percent (depending upon tourist arrival in December 2004) for a few years starting from 2000, arrival figures had decreased. The Nepalese tourism industry attributes this decline to market perceptions of political instability, increased security activity and negative publicity based on several mishaps in the past few years (NES 2004).

NRB has studied (1989) on the heading “Income and Employment Generation from Tourism in Nepal”. This study deals with the composition of tourist, duration of their stay, tourist expenditure and the impact of tourism industry on income and employment generation. This study has identified the proportion of younger tourists, under the age group of 21.4 years shared as high as 67.4. The study also finds the majority of tourists 961.8) visited this country for pleasure followed by trekking (19.1%) and pilgrimage 10%. This study indicates that 32.1% of total tourist visited this country. The percentage of tourist spending Rs.301 to 1500 per day was 36.7 percent and more than Rs.1500 was

31.2 percent. It has been estimated that tourism and related industries have earned Rs. 2505.3 million of the amount earned by tourism sector, earning of hotel consist 24.6% travel agencies 17.3%. This study also determines that tourism industry has provided jobs to 11,176 people among whom 61.7 percent were of basic level manpower 29.2 percent middle level and the rest 9.1 percent top level manpower. Among the employers 10.8 percent were females.

Tourism is one of the major sources of revenue in Nepal. The gross foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US \$ 192.8 million, which represented an increase of 80.5 percent over the earnings of 2002 contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation was 2.6% and it also provides 8.2% of total foreign exchange earnings fiscal year 2002/03 (Nepal Tourism Statistics 2003, HMG, MOCTAC).

Nepal's mountains have continued to attract increasing numbers of visitors. About 43 % of all international leisure arrivals now go trekking. Tourist visit to protected areas are increasing at around is percent per annum top trekking nationalities in 2000 were UK followed by USA, France, Japan and Germany (NTB, 2002).

Dahal published an articles (June 22-29) on the topic "Taking Tourists to Villages" village tourism is coming up as a new concept for the promotion and development of tourism industry in Nepal, and it can give an appropriate momentum to the tourism sector. This concept is more relevant in the context of a country like Nepal which is made up of pristine village and diverse ethnic groups with typical and unique culture and traditional life style. A part from this, village tourism is possible without building up any concrete infrastructures. So, it is a meaningful preposition which can give a boost to the Nepalese tourists.

2.2 Tourism in Nepal: Historical Development

The development of tourism is relatively recent in Nepal. The rapid growth of tourism in the world started only after the Second World War. In Nepal, the development of tourism

started immediately after the fall of the autocratic *Rana Regime* in 1950. Before that, there had been very few tourists particularly missionaries who came over to Nepal and discovered it as a fascinating country. In that time, Nepal was labeled with romantic names such as 'Shangri La' and 'Garden of The East' (Shakya, 2005). During *Rana* Period and till the late 1950s, many writers and mountaineers visited Nepal, studied and wrote on such varied subjects as Tibetan Buddhism, Birds, Kathmandu Valley and Himalayas. Some of the most popular writers' include Col. Kirk Patrick, Ang Su Hin, Sir Edmund Hillary, and Brian Hodgson (Ibid). Pilgrimage tourism is developed from *Tirtha Yatra* in Hindu civilization. Mostly Himalayan Region of Nepal and India is the good destinations for the pilgrimage tourism. People want to visit different natural and cultural places for the purpose of pleasure and to devote them in to the lord. The Himalayan Pilgrimages are the oldest organized travel system involved over time by Hindu Sages and embodying the spirit of wonder, adventure and spirituality (Karun, 1985). On the other hand, Himalaya' itself is created by the name of the father of the Hindu Goddess *Parvati* The Himalaya has a particular importance to the followers of Hinduism since time immemorial. The mythological period covering the *Satya*, *Treta* and *Dwapar Yugas*, also contains numerous references regarding the temple, shrines and holy places of the country. Many reflections expressed in the ancient Hindu and Buddhist texts talked about the holiness of Nepal as the land of spiritual blessing and tranquility (Satyal, 2002). Non Pilgrimage related tourism started to develop in Nepal only after democracy was initiated in 1950. The first visitors, mountaineers and expeditionary were brought to Nepal in 1955 by Thomas Cook (Bhatt, 2006). Tourism in Nepal during the 1960 was motivated by Nepal's indigenous people and culture. In the 70's and 80's different conservation areas were established to protect natural habitat of wild animal. The year 1998 was celebrated as "Visit Nepal Year" in the Tenth National Development Plan. Tourism for rural poverty alleviation programs was designed as a model for the implementation of sustainable tourism development to support the economically disadvantaged communities (Nepal Tourism Statistics, 2007). The history of Nepalese tourism has been classified into three phases such as history of Nepalese Tourism before unification, after unification and after democracy (Bhandari, 2004).

2.3 Planned Policies for Tourism in Nepal

The official records do not indicate any planned approach regarding tourism till 1950. First study regarding tourism potential of the country was assessed in 1959 with the technical assistance from the French Government with the publication of “General plan for the Organization of Tourism in Nepal.” The first five - year planned development on (1955-60) envisaged to identify the possibilities and also initiated to establish infrastructure for tourism Development the establishment of tourism development board in 1957 and RNAC the national flag carrier starting operation in domestic and some international sectors in 1960 are some of the tourism highlights then. The second 3year plan (1962-65) was a major step to regularize and promote the tourism activities by the establishment of hotels travel agencies and other infrastructure construction.

Although there was no specific provision for tourism development during the first five year plan, the plan gave adequate emphasis to build requisite infrastructure like road water electricity, construction of airport etc. Tourism development board and tourist information center were established in 1957 and 1959 respectively. Hotel survey and tourist guide training were conducted during this plan period.

Having realized the importance of tourism as a major source of foreign exchange earnings, emphasis was given to promote in Nepal and abroad and develop travel agencies, Hotel during the second three year plan (1962-1965). The most important achievement in this plan for tourism was the company act 1964 to regulate and develop tourism sector. This plan had allocated Rs.2 Million for outlay in tourism sector. The new tourist resorts were explored and constructed in Pokhara, Lumbini, Kakani and Nuwakot. The TIA was under construction and the emphasis was given to improve its modern facilities.

The 4th five year plan sought to enlarge the scope of tourism with trade as an important source of increasing national income by earning foreign exchange whereas focus was given on the persecution of historic cultural and natural attractions of the kingdom to promote tourism other than Kathmandu valley in the fifth year plan. Ministry of Tourism

was formed in 1977 and the Government constituted a high level tourism task force in 1978 to co-ordinate promotion and development activities and to review the master plan.

The fifth five year plan (1975-80) emphasized on (a) tourism development through conservation and development of historical, cultural and geographical specialties (b) Development of tourist centers outside Kathmandu valley in order to reduce concentration of tourists inside the Kathmandu valley (c) lengthening the days of stay of the tourist (d) developing necessary facilities in Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Khumbu etc. and extending training to develop skilled manpower.

The sixth five year plan (1980-85) also adopted policies for extension of tourism centers in different parts of the country, preserving and protecting the natural, cultural and historical amenities of the country, encouraging domestic products in the tourist industry, providing employment opportunities to large number of people and making necessary publicity and promotional measures. These measures were also taken in the 7th five year plan (1985-90).

The eighth five year plan (1992-1997) also adopted tourism as an important industry. The plan categorized tourism sector loans as priority sector loans and also involved Nepalese diplomatic missions for tourism promotion, procedural simplification, adoption of open sky policy, encouragement of the private sector in aviation are some of the other key things taken into considerations. Tourism promotions and development linkage between tourism and other sector of the government of Nepal have formulated tourism policy 1995.

The ninth five year plan (1997-2002) highly emphasized to assist poverty alleviation program by making tourism sector a part of the all-round economic development of the country (NPC, 1998) as the first priority. The second objective was to establish Nepal as a premium destination in the world tourism market through effective publicity and promotion the third one was to enhance employment opportunity income generation and foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector and spread these benefits down to the village levels. From the ninth plan, the special policies and strategies had formulated for

tourism development, like village tourism, other tourism promotion activity unveiled for the tourism promotion starting from 1999 are as follows visit Nepal 1998, destination Nepal campaign 2002-2003 and Tourism year 2011 etc. The tourism policy 2065 B.S. has aimed to develop sustainable rural tourism infrastructure which brings improvement in rural living standard through the creation of rural local self-employment opportunity or increment in earning. It also aims to develop and construct the mechanism that can bring in the access of the local rural, poor, Women, indigenous, Madhesi and deprived group of people in the benefit sharing obtained from rural tourism.

Tenth five year plan (2002-2007)

HMG/N has input various development strategies and areas to be developed in the country through "Tenth five year plan" designed in the year 2002. NPC has designed number of program and sectors to be developed in the next five year for the development of tourism in the country. In this plan, regional tourism development program is designed to allure more tourists from neighboring countries such as India, China, Bangladesh and other Asian countries. To plan also be focused in attracting more Hindu and Buddhist religious tourists to Nepal as a part of promoting religious tourism in the country. The important plan from NPC is developed Nepal as the 'eco-tourism' destination with the help of Asian Development Bank. This plan is to develop mountainous regions and country's remote areas as a major tourist destination and brings village community with the benefits and employment opportunities. The country's economy can highly be uplifted if we could develop every remote sector as an eco-tourism sector. Environment development program are to be carried in various areas under this plan. Objectives of plan are: To develop tourism sector qualitatively and sustainably, to improve standardize and make air transport service easily, accessible and affordable. To conserve, preserve and maintain the historical cultural, religious resources and increase its practical use.

Three years Interim Plan (2008-2010)

The interim plan envisaged enhancing the contribution of tourism in national economy by promoting international and domestic tourism through the development of international and national air services and urban and rural tourism destinations. Potential tourism

products and destinations will focus on increasing employment regional balance and social inclusion.

Physical infrastructure needed to support tourism will be developed and improved. Initial works to construct second international airport will be carried out. Nepal will be established as a major tourist destination in the international level so as to enable tourism sector to develop as important segment of the national economy. This plan seeks to develop reliable and competitive air service and international air services by involving the private sector in the construction, development, expansion and operation of infrastructure related to the air transport sector.

It has laid much emphasis on pro-rural tourism because in reality only infrastructure development does not bring in more tourists. Tourism itself becomes instrumental for infrastructure development. In the rural Nepalese context, tourism development has always surpassed infrastructure by certain degrees. The tenth plan seems quite confident to ensure poverty alleviation and balanced regional development through tourism, by giving due possibility to pro-rural tourism development in addition to foreign currency earnings, growth in employment and benefit to overall economic development (Gautam, 2005).

To fulfill the aim of the Tourism Policy 2065 B.S. the government of Nepal, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has brought the Homestay Operation Procedure 2067 B.S. which helps to provide the benefit to the rural local people. Tourism year 2011 has brought the slogan 'together for tourism' and 'Tourism for prosperity, prosperity for stability'. The Tourism year 2011 has targeted to bring in 10 Lakh tourists. The year has focused mainly on rural tourism, internal tourism, Homestay provision, eco-tourism to bring economic revolution.

The interim plan 2064/65-066/67 has kept tourism in priority number 3. The plan has aimed to increase the investment on physical infrastructure that supports agriculture, tourism or industry. Giving high priority to tourism the plan has also taken the policy to

give high priority to develop agriculture, hydroelectricity, tourism, information, communication, science, technology, physical infrastructure and human resources.

To develop quantitative and qualitative tourism it has the policy to identify, improve and develop geographical diversity and historical, religious or cultural places. Both domestic and international tourism are to be developed.

The plan has focused mainly on internal and external tourism, development of new tourism destination, national industrial priority to tourism, industry, development of new tourism potentialities by utilizing natural beauty and biodiversity, increase local participation to help in poverty alleviation, develop new touristic items based on religion, sport meeting, conference, seminar, health, education etc., develop rural tourism to alleviate rural poverty, develop protective tourism related to plants and wild animals, start the construction work of second international airport, study the technical probability to develop tourism in big lakes, develop infrastructure like road, airport, railway etc., to invest the income of certain tourism spot in the development of the same spot etc. for economic prosperity of the nation.

The Three Year Plan Approach Paper (2010/11-2012/13) has aimed to attain balanced and inclusive development through tourism development. The plan has the following objectives.

To generate greater employment opportunities, reduce poverty, and maintain regional balance and economic growth through developing and expanding tourism industry up to local levels along with increasing economic activities by implementing intensive and coordinated development programs; and to develop Nepal as a major tourist destination in the world.

To develop tourism industry as well as national economy by extending international air services along with enhancing greater accessibility by strengthening existing air transport services of the country.

The plan has taken the following policies such as:

Implementation of programs as a successful national campaign, introduction of Nepal as a new emerging destination, increase Indian and Chinese tourists through road network, extension of services and information at local levels, economic diplomacy, new tourist packages, special discounted prize, inter-continental tourist market, utilization and honor of, NRNS for the mission of 'SEND HOME A FRIEND', world-wide popularization of traditional popular major tourist destinations, formation of Buddhist circle connecting Lumbini, Tilaurakot, Ramgram, Kapilvastu, Devadaha, Gotihawa, Niklihawa, Kudan etc.

The plan also has made its policy to adopt and explore feasible and practicable approaches to mountaineering, adventurous, religious and cultural tourism along with business, eco, agro-based, sports, education and health tourism. Promotion of domestic tourism, adaptation of Leave Travel Concession approach, integrated programs, revision and amendment of tourism related policies and acts, corridor/regional approach, formulation of periodic and annual budget and programs. For tourism through local bodies, community awareness programs, involvement of private sector, integrated information system for effective database, update and effective tourism information system are included in the policy for tourism development in Nepal. The plan has given priority to tourist friendly infrastructure protecting existing popular routes of trekking and trails.

Local level skill development and training programs for provision of employment opportunity, data collecting system, amendment of Boot Act and Regulation and Procurement Act, and 2006 to support tourism industry, legal provision to define home-stay activity, quality tourist products, regular monitoring programs and measurement of standard of services are adapted in the policy of this plan.

Code of conduct for tourism, update and revision of Tourism Act, 1996 and Vehicle Act, 1992 and tourism related other acts and regulations are strongly adapted in the plan. Construction of alternative airport of international standard and 24 hour a day service of TIA, efficient operation of NAC along with adding up more carriers and high encouragement of international airways to make more flights in the international tourist

source market of Nepal are taken as the policy of tourism development in Nepal in the plan.

The expected outcomes of the plan are as follows:

Arrival of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 1.2 million by FY 2012/13.

Average stay of foreign tourists in Nepal would have been reached 12 days.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism would have been reached 400 million US dollars.

Direct employment from tourism sector would have been reached 150 thousands.

The number of international air services with regular flights to Nepal would have been reached 35 and air passengers arriving Nepal through international flights would have been reached 2 million.

One way air seat capacity in international sector would have been reached 4 million.

2.4 Organizational Involvement in Tourism Sector of Nepal

Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA) are responsible for policy, planning, licensing, regulations and overall monitoring of the tourism industry in Nepal. Nepal tourism board (NTB) undertakes planning and product development, international and domestic promotions and tourism research and advisory functions for MOCTCA. Other key government agencies are the national planning commission and the department of national parks and wildlife conservations tourism board and many national and international NGOs, which are highly skilled with long experience. The sustainable tourism network (STN) is an innovative and progressive organization in Nepal. It is an open and inclusive network which brings together many of the key stakeholders such as IUCN, WWF Nepal, ICIMOD, Aqua Bird, Unlimited Camp, Eco- Himal park people program etc., but not exclusive to those mentioned above. It includes participants from these entire various stakeholder groups in order of share lessons learned, increase co-operation and partnership, create awareness, contribute to understanding and encourage best practices in the field of eco-tourism and community based eco-tourism (CBET). This network, based on NTB, works as a catalyst body in national level and has been

successful at increasing co-operation and partnership within the tourism industry in Nepal.

Tourism for rural poverty alleviation program (TRPAP) is a national community based pro-poor tourism program operating under the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation. The program was launched in September 2001 with assistance from UNDP, Department for International Development (DFID) and The Netherlands Development organization (SNU Nepal). The program operates in 6 Districts 48 VDCs, covering 26,337 HHs, with 1, 60,732 beneficiaries. The 6 program districts of TRPAP are Taplejung, Rasuwa, Chitwan, Rupandehi and Dolpa (TRAPAP-2004).

The economic survey (fiscal year 2008/09) by G/N has reported that most of the tourists arriving to Nepal are found to be pursuing recreation, trekking and mountaineering of the tourists visiting Nepal in calendar year 2008, 30.6 percent visiting for recreation, 20.0 percent for trekking/ mountaineering, 4.6 percent for trade, 8.6 percent for formal visit, 9.0 percent for pilgrimage, 1.4 percent for meeting/seminar and 19.5 percent for other purposes. Review of data for the same period of last fiscal year shows that the 41.4 percent visited for the purpose of recreation, 19.2 percent for trekking/mountaineering, 4.6 percent for trade, 4.1 percent for formal visit, 10.9 percent for pilgrimage, 1.5 percent for meeting/seminar and 19.2 percent visiting for other purposes. According to this report, new tourism policy 2008 is in process of publication and implementation. Formulation of New Tourism Master plan is proposed for the coming fiscal year(MoF, 2009).

Visit Nepal year 1998

In 1998 HMG/N decided to observe the year 1998 as "visit Nepal year 1998" jointly with the private sector to boost the process of tourism development on a sustainable basis and for promoting Nepal in the international markets. Various programs have been initiated to make VNY'98 a success and attract larger number of tourists in the country. More tourists were invited to visit Nepal and accept the product of offered. The theme of the "Visit Nepal Year 1998" a sustainable habitat through sustainable tourism and marketing to

slogan was-"visit Nepal '98 a world of its own." The objectives of 'VNY 1998' are creating public awareness toward tourism promoting the domestic tourism mobilizing the private sector in tourism and enhancing the equality of tourism. The government announced the 'Visit Nepal 1998' program in 1996. This program aimed to attract at least 500 thousand tourists during the year 1998. In the "Visit Nepal year 1998" 463684 tourist from the different countries visited Nepal as against the target of 500000 tourists. The tourist's arrivals during this year increased by 9.91 percent over the previous year 1997. In this year 398008 tourist or 86% of total tourist by air and 65676 tourists or 14 percent of total tourist were arrived by land. Out of total tourist arrivals 267871 were male and 195813 were female and by age group 1-15 years are 26763, 16-30 years are 122103, 31-45 years are 151846, 46-60 years are 121190 and 61 over 41782 tourist were visited in the year of "VNY' 98." The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during this year increased to \$152500000 by 31.6 percent over the previous year and average per visitors was \$ 44.2 per day. The overall achievement of, tourism in this 'program' was good due to some problems.

Nepal tourism year 2011: with a view to celebrate the year 2011 as Nepal tourism year, production and distribution of publicity materials and promotional programs are being carried out subsequent to establishment secretariat and formation of the main committee and 14 sub-committees.

Nepal tourism vision 2020: Ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation, in collaboration with concerned industry entrepreneurs and Nepal tourism board, has issued Nepal Tourism vision 2020, under this vision, target, objectives and strategies have been set to attract 2 million tourists in 2020. Which are given briefly describe below.

Vision

Tourism is valued as the major contributor to sustainable Nepal economy, having developed as an attractive, safe exciting and unique destination through conservation and promotion leading o equitable distribution of tourism benefits and greater harmony in society.

Goals

- Increase annual international arrivals to two million by 2020
- Augment economic opportunities and increase employment tourism sector to one million

Objectives

- To improved live hood of the people across the country by developing integrated tourism infrastructure increasing tourism activities, and product generating employment in the rural areas enhancing inclusiveness of women and other deprived communities and spreading the benefits of tourism to grassroots level.
- To develop tourism as a broad-based sector by brings tourism into the mansteam of Nepal socio-economic development, supported by a coherent and enabling institution environment.
- To expand and extent tourism products and service in new and potential areas of Nepal by enhancing community capacity to participate in tourism activities.
- To publicize, promote and enhance the image of Nepal in international tourism sources markets.
- To enhance the flight safety and aviation security extent air connectivity, and improve capacity and facilities of national & international airports.
- To attract new investment in creation new tourism facilities products and services.

2.5 Status of Tourist in Nepal

Table No 2.1 Number Tourist Arrivals Data Continent wise

Continent Wise	2010	2011	Growth
Asia (SAARC)	187272	247387	32.1 %
Asia (Other)	127229	168839	32.7%
Europe	148217	163290	10.2%
Americas (USA & Canada)	45747	53079	8.6%
Oceana	18767	21173	12.8%

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Source: Tourism Statistics 2011

The data shows increasing number of tourist's different continent wise .It means we have to manage and maintain appropriate tourism policy for policy level to implementation level for development of tourism.

Table No 2.2 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Activity	2010	2011
Expedition and Trekking	70218	86,260
Rafting	730	2181
Holiday – Pleasure	63082	30,210
Pilgrimage	101,335	63,783
Others	252,473	430,641

Source: Tourism statistics 2011

The table also information different interested of tourist activity .We have to also develop tourist destination according to interest of tourist .our tourism policy should have to address appropriate policy so that we can develop our country like develop country.

Table No 2.3: Home Stay Capacity Registered with MOCTCA, Industry Division

District	Total Number of Home Stay
Kathmandu	50
Bhaktapur	12
Lalitpur	8
Chitawan	8
Kavre	33
Nuwakot	24
Ramechhap	1
Mugu	3

Source: MOCTCA, Tourism Industry Division

This is the information about home stay register number. Total 44 home stay has been register in community level allround the country.

CHAPTER THREE

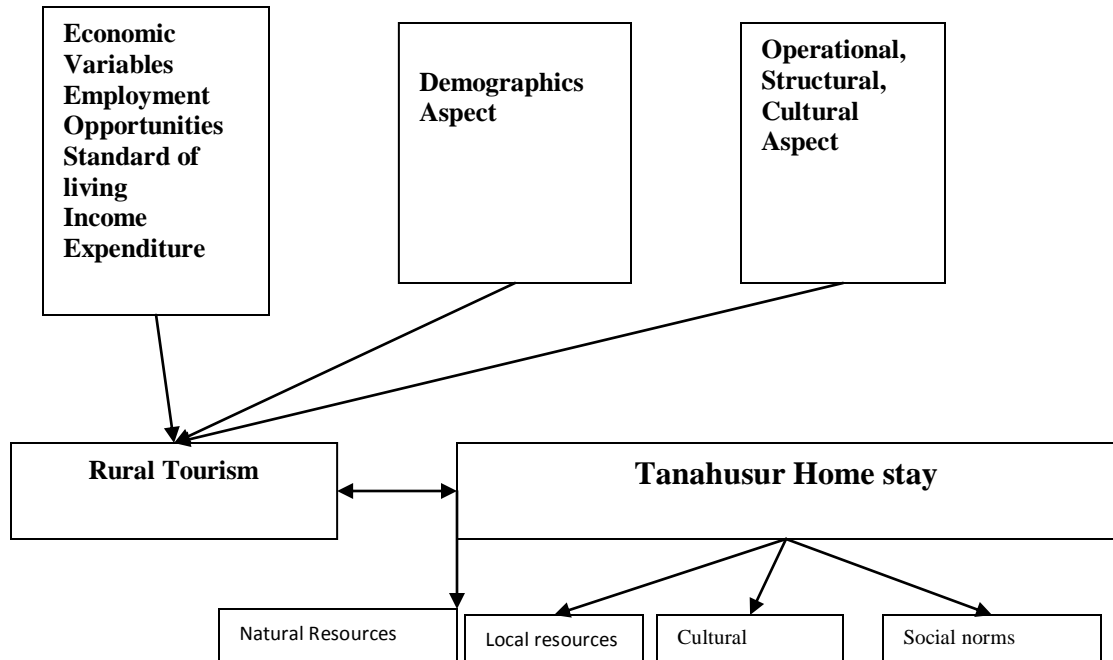
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Conceptual Framework

In the conceptual framework will be formulate the research questions. These questions are based on the analytical framework. All concepts of the analytical framework were discussed in the literature review, problems and objectives. To find the two main concepts of the research in the home stay rural tourism; based on Scio- economic impact. It has based on the Scio-economic impact of home stay, will be taking the different Scio economic variables with assumptions. First, it is assumed that tourism activities can stimulate rural tourism. However, local participation in tourism development is necessary to create the desired outcomes for communities. It is questioned whether a higher level participation will automatically lead to better results. Home stay tourism might therefore even be more successful with the involvement of external stakeholders, even if this reduces the level of participation of the rural community.

The purpose of this research is to examine the exact link between the type of participation of the rural tourism development, and the local's perception on the outcomes of the home stay aspect.

Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework of Rural Tourism



The final relates with the outcomes of tourism development. It should be noted that the fact outcomes with the rural tourism, it is measure their variables, and not the actual benefits. Rural home stay community members are thus asked whether they are impacted with rural tourism development regarding several, economic and social-cultural outcomes.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the most important components of the field research. Research design has the logical and systematic planning which directs the research. The research study has been carried out on the basis of descriptive as well as exploratory. The main objective of the present study is to explore the potentialities of rural tourism particularly Tanahusur VDC. This research covers all aspects of rural tourism and its role for rural development in the areas. The research has explored the influence of VDC, DDC, NGO's/INGO's particularly their role for the promotion influence in the tourism industry. In this research qualitative data are used to present social, cultural and economic effects on the beneficiary like politician, teachers, business man, tourist, and local people and so on.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Tourist visiting sites were taken as sample place. Information was obtained by interviewing with three categories of respondent tourists, hoteliers and locals. Random sampling was done for tourists, locals and hoteliers.

Data have been also collected from the tourist guides, local political key persons, local NGO's chairperson and concern peoples, who are involved in tourism sector directly and indirectly.

Mainly the research has been focused to development based on tourism percept. The researcher have study the main tourism sector in Tanahusur VDC which is not found by others. Tanahusur is a tiny village. There are limited hotels lodges and only few people are able to help the research based on rural tourism. So sample has been taken from those hoteliers, tourist and local people.

3.4 Rationale for Selection of Study Area

In the process of development there is great imbalance between urban and rural area. Same imbalance is in tourism sector to. Tourism is smokeless industry which helps to alleviate the poverty through the income from the tourist in TanahusurVDC. This is one of the most beautiful and virgin spot of tourism of Tanahudistrict.

The researcher choose this area because it is naturally and culturally beautiful but backward in development. It is familiar, accessible, and local area for the research similarly it is easy to visit the study area.

3.5 Primary data collection Method

The researcher used qualitative data like photos, observation and interview data, quantitative data like income, no of tourist, employment and social status behead also collected.

- a) Primary Data: Primary data have been taken through the field survey, observation and informal interview.

- b) Secondary Data: Secondary data have been taken from the magazines, journals, articles, books, e-mail, internet and various dissertations was be used to make the study which is more authentic.

Study was Tanahusur VDC had been taken as the universe for the study but due to various constraints whole universe cannot be studied. So, only the selected area of Tanahusur VDC had been included as this 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 was used for survey of visiting tourists and households. The sample size is selected 10 hotel owner, and 18 different types of tourist (internal and external), 12 in Local people in total sampled data was 40.

3.6 Technique and Tool of primary data collection

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

Household survey: 12 hotel owners have been surveyed with the help of questionnaire (See in Annex –A) prepared prior to the field visit.

Key Informant 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 Tanahu and active and educated people in the study area. Interview had also taken with local residents, local hoteliers and tourists through the already prepared questionnaire.

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 was directly observed during the field survey–period through participant and semi-participant observation method (See Annex –D).

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation Method

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 were used. Besides these maps, tables, figures and diagrams will also used for presentation of findings. Qualitative data were analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTERFOUR
INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS AND
COMPONENTS OF TOURISTS' ATTRACTION PLACES

4.1 The Study Area

Tanahusur is the original name of the Tanahu district which is a serene hamlet above the Chundi Valley. It is not only the birth place of the ancient poet, Bhanubhakta Acharya but also was once the cathedral and capital of king Bhargisen's rule in the tenth century. It can be a rich destination of village tourism for those who are thirsty of new knowledge and for every naturalist, historian or archaeologist and ethnographer. No doubt Nepal is a country of villages, where more than 80 percent of the people live in rural area. The Shangri-La, panoramic creation, landscapes of nature and generous natural setting have always attracted human beings around her. The unexplored and half explored settings of Nepal cannot be done justice in few words or minutes and neither in few days. Tanahusur is one of those setting. The Village is inhabited by people living in perfect harmony comprising of indigenous Magar community along with others, Newar, dalits, Gurung and Bahun –chharris, all unique in their customs, beliefs, practices and lifestyles. The houses, roofed with stone plates and scattered on terraces, and the ruined ancient cathedral overlooking the Tanahusur forte on the top of the village tempt the visitors to an overnight stay.

Tourist can enjoy a very pleasant climate with temperature averaging from 20 degrees centigrade to 25 degrees centigrade in winter and 12 degrees centigrade to 28 degrees centigrade in summer. The village is approximately 30000 feet above the sea level. The annual rainfall is 50 cm on an average. Winter brings frost in some days, however, no snowfall. In fact, it hardly ever rains during winter. One can enjoy blue sky and romantic morning- mist weaves the magic.

4.2 Location of the Study Area

Tanahusur is on the route (Prithivi Highway) to Pokhara from Kathmandu or vice versa. One can get there either from Ghansikuwa in Damauli or from Dumre via Tuhurepasal (approximately 12 Ktm) by bus and/or jeep. Other option is to trek there from Ghansikuwa (approximately 8 Ktm) and also from Tuhurepasal (approximately 5 Ktm). The trekking will take approximately 3 hours and 2 hours respectively. Trekking could be more interesting because of horticulture (varieties of mangoes and oranges) Plus garden, and coniferous trees. Also, one gets opportunity to pass through beautiful small villages on the way. For those who love adventure, another mode of transport would be mountain biking. You will be greeted by the Amasamuha with PanchaKanya (five girls) and Panchebaja at the threshold of the village.

Tanahusur (Village Tourism) is communities with about two dozen households which have your home stay besides; there is a unique culture of serving food and drink in common although lodging in separate home. The tariff of the food and lodging is typically nominal. Lodging charge is optional or nominal depending on the capacity or will of the guest at the leaving or departure time. Foods comprise of local/home grown organic fruits and vegetables, local chickens, local food such as dal-bhat (rice and lentil served with vegetables and/or pickles) and roti (chapattis), local kodokoraksi (liquor) and jand (beer), and other local delicacies/ cuisines. The meal ranges on the vegetarian and non-vegetarian items. Although meals include tea, coffee and other drinks are extra chargeable.

4.3 People

A very interesting tradition of Magars, The native dwellers of this ethnographic hamlet, is the code of ethic which revolves around sidhjat. This means that every Magar is innocent, honest and dutiful or bound to be hospital, kind, unselfish and helpful. The Magars From a close knit society with no class distinctions and discrimination but transparent and very open. Magars comprise about 6 percent (the third rank) of the total population of the nation but some of their clans are more than 150 (Bulumukarung, 2066). Hinduism is

their main religion. The historic people war (1996-2006) has brought tremendous changes in their lives and outlook, however, their economic lifestyles has hardly changed. The village unfolds a small collection of ancient arts and artifacts, five historic water spouts, arsenal, battlefield of the Gorkha kings and monarchs of Tanahu, historical and archaeological heritages of medieval period.

One can get lost in the panoramic views of Manasalu, Annarapurna, Machhapuchre, and Dhaulagiri ranges to its north and west from the ancient palace courtyard. The scenery of thick jungle to the north and green valley to south-west is no less appealing. A view tower is under construction on the top (hillock) of the village from where one can look over the Chundi river valley and the green hills of Lighlikot, Gorkha, Banipur and so on. A package tour can also be managed with inclusion of Byas cave in Damauli, Bandipur Village, rafting in seti/ MadiRiver, Pokhara tour and/or Chitwan Safari.

4.4 Climate

Climate is one of the determining factors for tourism as well as human settlement and agricultural cultivation. If climate is suitable, there will be the great possibility to develop tourism and other things. In Tanahushur the climate is alpine which has made an appealing atmosphere or cold atmosphere around the year. From Kartik to Chaitra, the weather is cold. Falgun, Chaitra, Baishakh and Jestha are best months to visit this region. The area gets heavy monsoon rain annually. The month of June to August will have the maximum precipitation (rain). The winter is very cold. The temperature lies -40°C to 22°C (VDC, profile, 2009). The study area has alpine type of climatic condition. Due to its good climate, crops and livestocking production is matched in this study area.

4.5 Vegetation

Vegetation is the main source for tourist attraction. So in this locality various types of plants are available which create vegetation situation around the year. The landscape of this area is diverse including terraces, slopes and flat lands covered by different types of vegetation. Most of the land is occupied by cash crops, i.e. broom grass, potato, ginger

etc. This area is well forested with Katus (chest nut) whose botanical name is cast on whose botanical name is andsal whose botanical name is soria Robusta, whose, Chutro (Nepal Barberry) whose botanical name is Barberisaristata, Kagate (Nepal paper plant) whose botanical name is Danphnepapyracea, Bajranth (oak). Community forest in this region has made the area very pleasant andmore attractive for tourism. Though Tanahushur area is not very high, it Hasunique characteristic that there are found rare vegetation's which are only see in the high mountainous region.

4.6 General Introduction of VDC

Tanahushur VDC is the present study area of this thesis. So, the general introduction of this VDC is described in the following section.

4.6.1 Population composition of VDC

Population is main part of the society. Different categories of population play the vital role for the development of any area. The following table shows the population composition of Tanahushur VDC.

Table 4.1: Population composition of Tanahushur VDC

Sex	Total Population 2068	Percent	Total HH
Female	1298	45.6	724
Male	1653	54.4	
Total	2845	100	

Source: (CBS, 2012)

It shows that 45.6 percentage female and 54.4 percentage male is available in village development committee. This study area covers 2845 people.

4.6.2 Literacy level of VDC

Education is the best method to invest in human resource development. Educated people can read, write and obtain various was information about the present changing world. Their behavior is also affordable to visitors. The present total literary percent is 90.1 in Tanahushur VDC where male literacy percent is 94.46 and female literacy percent is 85.86 among the total population of VDC (Source: VDC profile, 2066).

4.7 Detail Presentation of Respective Area

The spot is being newly introduced by the local efforts. However; government of Nepal is also trying to develop the tourism resources and tourism infrastructures to such potential places in Nepal. The most important prospect and potentiality of the spot is the local support and commitment to develop the destination as tourism destination.

The study had to assess the potentiality of tourism development on the basis of views and perceptions collected through the Questionnaire & by conducting deep interview with local people, hotel owners, domestic tourists, tourism experts. So they are also counted as internal tourists. Foreign tourists are rarely found during study period due to limitation of time.

4.7.1 General Characteristic of the Respondents

The respondents are local people, domestic tourists, hotel owners, tourism experts and government service holders. The local people are found quite eager in developing the spot. They are of different cast group. They have different religion and culture. The domestic tourists are found visiting for few hours. They spend no more than Rs. 1000 in the spot. Hotel owners are found local people. Tourism experts are taken from the committee and the local government service holders. The distribution of respondent by sample size is given below.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Sample Size

S.N	Respondents Category	Sample Size	Percentage
1.	Local People	12	30.0
2.	Tourists	18	45.0
3.	Hotel Owners	10	25
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table above shows the sample size of the different respondents' category. The sample size of the local people is 12 which are 30% of the total sample size. Domestic tourists are 18 which are 45%; hotel owners are 10 which are 25% of total respondents.

4.8 Local People

4.8.1 Age and Gender of the Local Respondents

Out of total sampled respondents, 24% are from local people using convenient sampling method. Local respondents are distribution by age & gender group is given below:

Table 4.3: Distribution of Local Respondents by Age & Gender

Age	Gender			Total		
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 20	1	8.3	2	16.7	3	25
20-40	2	16.7	2	16.7	4	33.3
40-60	2	16.7	2	16.7	4	33.3
Above 60	1	8.3	0	0	1	8.33
Total	6	50	6	50	12	100

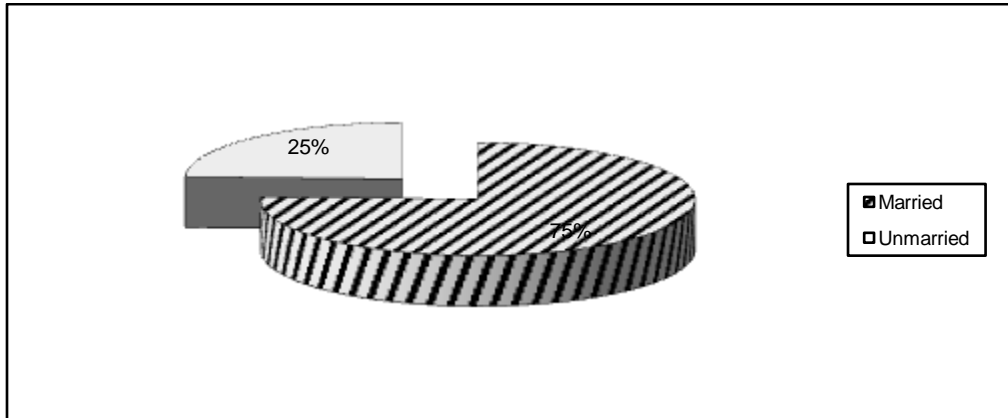
Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows the age group and gender of local respondent. Altogether 12 respondents are local. Out of them 50% are male and 50% are female. According to the table 25% are below 20 years of age while the maximum 33.3% are in the age group of each 20 to 40 years and 40 to 60 years of age group and 8.3% found from the age group of above 60 years.

4.8.2 Marital Status of the Local Respondents

The marital status of the respondents was divided into 2 categories. In which 75.5% respondents are found married and 24.50% are unmarried. The following figure shows the marital status of the local respondents.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status



Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.8.3 Occupation of the Local Respondents

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	3	25
Hotel	2	16.7
Business	2	16.7
Government Service	1	8.33
Social service	1	8.33

Total	12	100
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Source: Field Survey, 2016

Most of the respondents are involved in agriculture and student followed by business, hotel, service and social service in the study area. The occupation status is presented in abovetable shows that:

The table above shows that most of the local respondents are farmers and students. Both are found 25% in each. Government Service and business each are 16.7%. The least number of respondents is in each service and social service that is 8.33%.

4.8.4 Local people views

In this area a few tourist are come to here. Feeling of these local people may be like tourist this area. According to local people 67.7 percent like this area.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Interest of the People

Type	Respondents				Total
	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	
Like arrival area	8	67.7	4	33.3	12(100)
To develop tourist destination	6	50	6	50	12(100)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Local people's view 50 percent believe develop this area but rest of these 50 percent people does not believe this develop this area.

4.8.5 Staying Local People

Most of these people live in long time ago. They live in their long generation ago.

Table 4.6: Distribution Generation of Local People

Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 2 Generation	1	8.3
2-5Generation	1	8.3
More than 5 Generation	10	83.3
Total	12	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The 83.3 percent local people live more than five generation. Only 8.3% local people live here.

4.8.6 Views their Local People

There are many activities are available there. All local people are satisfied their activities. They are easy for access.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Views of local people

Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Accessibility	12	100
Accommodations and Amenities	12	100
Activities	12	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

All 12 respondents are satisfies their Accommodations, Amenities and Activities.

4.9 Tourists

4.9.1 Visitors Occupation

The visitors' occupation found in the study area during study period is found farmers, students, businessmen, teacher and housewife. The table below shows the status of occupation of the visitors.

Table 4.8: Occupation of the Visitors in Percentage

Occupation	Visitors Percentage
Farmer	41.7
Student	33.3
Businessmen	8.3
Teacher	8.3
Housewife	8.3
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The visitors are found 41.7% farmers, 33.3% student, 8.3% business man, 8.3% teacher & 8.3% housewife. Each among them 83.3% 1st time visitors & 16.7% are 2nd time visitors. It shows that most of the visitors are rural poor people and their children.

4.9.2 Age Wise Distribution of Visitors

According to the field survey in the study area the age group wise visitor's status is given below;

Table 4.9: Distribution of Visitors by Age Group

Age group	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below 30	12	66.7
31-45	4	22.2
45-60	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that 66.7% visitors are below the age of 30 years followed by 22.2% between 31 to 45 years and 11.1% between 45 to 60 years age group. It is found that mostly young couples use to visit the spot.

4.9.3 Purpose of Visit

Tourists seemed to visit Tanahushur for different purpose. The purposes according to the visitors were entertainments, sight-seeing & religious cultural. The table below shows that how many visitors visit the study area for different purposes.

Table 4.10: Purpose Wise Distribution of the Sampled Visitors

Purpose of visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Entertainment	11	61.1
Sightseeing	3	16.7
Research/study	-	0
Religious/cultural	4	22.2
Total	18	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Field survey shows that 61.1% visitors visit the place for Entertainment, 16.7% visit for sight seeing and 2.22% visitors visit the place for religious purposes. It shows that the spot is famous for entertainment. During leisure time people can visit the spot.

4.9.4 Analysis of the Domestic Tourist

During the field survey, domestic tourists who visit Tanahushur Area were asked about different topics. Most of them gave more preference to the nature beauty of the Tanahushur temple, jungle & the open lane, the big python, different birds etc. similarly, the purpose of visit was found mostly sightseeing and entertainment.

Only, 25 percentage visitors are found married. The rest 75% are found unmarried among 50% male and 50% female visitors. No visitors hold night in the spot. According to them the reasons are the spot is new & they are local people. Few of them have no home near but they use to stay at relatives' house. Some visitors who visit the spot feel climate problem, lack of accommodation & the area is small.

The visitors suggest for the improvement of the spot as follow:

Development of (1) facility of Entertainment (2) accommodation (3) extra activities (4) Security (5) health facilities

4.9.5 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

The prospect of tourism includes the type of visitors, flow of tourist, status of hotels and employees in the hotels, length of stay and expenditure of the visitors, influencing factors and the efforts made by the local stake holder and different institution in the study area.

4.9.6 Type of Visitors in the Study Area

In the study area there are found domestic visitors most. According to the respondents view, most of domestic visitors are from central development region. Very few foreigners visit the study area. The visitors stay for few hours in the study area. Local people say that there are no paying guests they have kept.

Table 4.11: Types of Visitors in Percentage in the Respondents View

No. of respondents	Types of visitors in percentage	
	Domestic	Foreigners
6	98	2
5	90	10
1	100	0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table above shows that domestic tourist visit the area most. Most of the respondents 6 Local people are said that 98% domestic visitors and only 2% foreign visitors visit there. Likewise 5 local people said that 90% domestic visitors and only 10% foreign visitors visit there, 1 local people said 100% domestic visitors visit there. Thus it is found that the spot is the destination of domestic tourist. There is found domestic tourism.

CHAPTER V
ROLE OF TANAHUSUR HOMESTAY FOR ROMOTION OF
RURAL TOURISM IN TNANAHUSUR VDC

5.1 Flow of Tourists in the Study Area

The tourist flow is the great prospect of tourism. The researcher has found the tourist flow in Tanahushur and Tourism Area as presented in the table below.

Table 5.1: Flow of Tourists in the Respondents View

No of Respondents	Peak Season	Off Season
6	50-100	10-15
5	60-90	11-13
1	100-150	5-10

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.1 shows 6 local people said 50-100 tourists visit in a peak season and 10-15 visit in off season, likewise 5 local people said 60-90 tourist visit in a peak season and 11-13 tourists visit in off season and 1 local people said 100-150 tourists visit in a peak season than 5-10 tourists visit in a off season per day. Such flow of the tourist in a new rural destination can be taken as the symptom of a successful potential tourism destination in near future.

5.2 Length of Stay of the Visitors

The promotional economic back bone of any tourism area is the length of stay of the visitors. The survey has found some visitors stay few hours and some tourists stay in long time of duration.

5.3 Expenditure of Visitors in the Study Area

Expenditure of tourists plays an important role for the promotion of tourism in any place. More expenditure of the tourists will be more income to the rural people. The expenditure pattern of the tourists visiting Tanahushur Area is given below.

Table 5.2: Expenditure of Visitors in the Study Area

Expenditure(Rs)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 200	6	33.3
200-500	5	27.8
500-1000	4	22.2
1000 above	3	16.7
Total	18	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table above presents that the visitors i.e. 36% spend below Rs. 200/- followed by 33.3% spend Rs.200/- to Rs. 500/-. Only 27.8% visitors spend Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-. 16.7% visitors are found who spend more than Rs. 1000/- in the study area. It shows the low expenditure of the visitors in the study area which can present either the respondents' low economic status or the spot's poor tourist products.

5.4 Influencing Factors for Tourism in the Study Area

Tanahushur Tourism area is a beautiful place in the point of view of tourism. It is popular in domestic tourism for sightseeing, bio-diversity, and nature beauty & picnic spot. According to the field survey in the study area the influencing factor for tourism in Tanahushur Tourism Area is given below.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Visitors by Influencing Factor of Tourism

Influencing Factors	No of Respondents by Priority						Total
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Good climate	1	6	3	4	5	9	28
Sightseeing	10	8	2	3	5	-	28
Good facilities	2	5	3	6	4	8	28
Bio-diversity	9	8	5	6	-	-	28
Extra culture	4	3	-	3	6	12	28
Natural beauty	8	8	4	4	3	1	28

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that maximum numbers of respondents give high priority to sightseeing, natural beauty & bio-diversity. In the field survey, the priority is given to the important factors for the tourism potentialities in the study area. Very few visitors of the spot come to enjoy extra culture, good facilities and good climate.

5.5 Natural and Cultural Attraction of Tanahushur VDC

There is several of natural and cultural attraction in Tanahushur VDC. This place has good seeing for good hill. Good flora and fauna. Nepal is a Hindu country. Here, also Devi's temple. Many cultural attraction photos are attached in annexes.

5.6 Components of Rural Tourism in Tanahushur VDC

Good food facilities are available here. Tourist can easily found Meal, snacks, tea and coffee which are very chiefs which rate as below.

Table No. 5.4: Food facility in Tanahushur VDC

Meal		Snacks		Tea/coffee		
meat lunch	veg. lunch	heavy	normal	milk	black	coffee
200/-	140/-	100/-	50/-	15/-	10/-	30/-

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.7.1 Attraction in Tanahushur VDC

Culture

Very ancient temples and other religious attractions may not be found in this area except the unique culture and tradition of magar. Near study area, there is also an attractive small monastery established. In Buddhist tradition, the senames are called for Shiva, Pārbati and Saraswati. Moreover, other tribes such as Chhetri, Gurung, Newar, Brahmin, Tamang, Kami have their own cultural practices. Dashain, Tihar, Buddha Jayanti, Shivaratri, Ramnavami, TamuLoshar, SakelaNaach, day are the main festivals celebrated by the various tribes in this Locality. BaudhaGumba (Monastery), SaraswatiMandir, Shivalaya, is the religious places found in the study area.

Natural

It is near, about tourism place Pokhara. It is regarded as one of the famous pilgrim sight of Nepal. We can enjoy the sense of fragrance of a variety of flora and funna flowers in the forest in trekking route to Tanahushur peak which takes 3 hour time from the Damuli. The snow-clad mountain ranges, heart-pleasing peaks, and land which can be seen from the peak have added to the beauty of attraction of this region. The scenes that can be seen from those spots might provide additional entertainment to those visiting Tanahushur. The heart touching scene of their beauty can also be observed from the peak of Tanahushur. Apart from this Tanahushur is the best place for the Trekking, to see sun – rise and sun set, Panorama view of Hills and place.

5.8 Accessibility Facilities in Tanahushur VDC

Transportation Facilities

Transportation is the key factor for the development of tourism. Only the transportation facilities make it possible to travel from one place to another. If the transportation or road

condition is good, there is more accessible for the visitors to visit frequently. This study area is rounded by main three trekking routes.

Table No. 5.5: Transportation facilities in Tanahushur VDC

Trekking short route	Trekking long route
Damauli- ChisaPani- DharamPani (8 Hours)	Dumre -Bazartuhure -Pasal-NayaGaon- Tanahushur (12 Hours)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Communication

Communication is essential for the development of tourism industry in any destination area. But this time is era of communication. All the telephone e-services are available here. NCELL tower and NTC tower are built at Tanahushur VDC respectively. These two to usraise giving mobile services. All kinds of mobile telephone can give service in this area.

5.9 Amenities or other Services (Health, Electricity, Water Supply)

One health post with an auxiliary health worker at lapse bazaar in Tanahushur VDC is providing primary health care services, other private medicine clinics are located in dmauli bazaar and one private medicine clinic is located in. They provide additional primary Health services to the people. About Ninety percent people of Tanahushur VDC are facilitated with electricity services. The main tourism area Tanahushur, area has No scarcity of electricity. In the study area there is also drinking water supply. In this area drinking water is available by local sources (own piped water).

Table No. 5.6: Amenities facilities in Tanahushur VDC

Natural	Man made
Trekking, Sightseeing,	Cultural dance, Drama

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.10 Activities held in Tanahushur Tourism Area

Tanahu District has Tanahushur VDC and Tanahushur youth club also promoting Tanahushur tourism area where they are planning for further development which is given in below table.

Table No. 5.7: Tourism development Activities in Tanahushur VDC

Tourism Festive	Tanahushur Adventure Activities	Tanahushur Temple Conservation
Tanahushur tourism festival	Trekking, Package Tour, Sky dive, Sun rise and Sun Set, Shooting Spot	To Hill Tanahushur Tanahushur Temple

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.11 Institutional Involvement

From the perspective of tourism development, Tanahushur VDC was committed that in the context of Tourism year 2020 which was organized in 2074 the VDC will activate Tanahushur VDC level Tourism development Committee.

The local tourism committee has brought awareness program. The local people of Tanahushur ward no. 5 and 9 has labored free of cost & have started to collect rare animals.

Tanahushur youth club, VDC and Tanahu District also planning to development of tourism in Tanahushur. So, they are prepared tourism development and management planning of Tanahu district.

5.12 Hotel Owner

The Magars boast a number of folk and community dances that have been handed down over the generation. It is in these dances that the visitors can glimpse the typical heritage of Magars in all exotic hues. Most important of these dances are Chudka, Paundure/Sorathi, Ghantu, Dhohori, Jhaure, Panchebaja (very classical and common band of

Nepal), and etc. Interestingly, none of these dances are intended for the stages. One can see them dancing tirelessly with bare feet throughout the entire dances. No visitor can escape dancing with them. The folk songs and music, dazzling colorful attires, smile and smoothness in dance allure the visitors to participants in their performances (See Annexes for Cultural Photo).

The visitors can enjoy varieties of fruits according to the seasons from juicy oranges to sweet mangoes. The autumn will feed guavas, oranges, bananas and such others citrus fruits; the spring and the summer provide bananas and mangoes of dozens varieties. The local women offer you souvenirs of handmade bamboo products such as handbags, hats, and purse; kitchen utensils typically prepared by the local raw materials such as hay and wood. The guests are served with liquor (Kodokotinepaneraksi), green organic salad, gundrunk, local food and vegetables such as soybean pickle, sakunekukhuri(local chicken), neuro, siplikan, koiralo, and etc. You can see more active female involvement in those local tourism activities compared to their male counterparts. Amasauha-jaqgriti and Bhawati, are also so active that the village tourist get astounded to see their activeness and participants in promoting the socio- economic progress and lust of village tourism.

5.13 Status of Hotel

In Tanahusur home stay 10 hotels are available.

Purpose of Visit

Hotel owner views to visit Tanahushur for different purpose. The purposes according to the visitors were entertainments, sight-seeing and religious cultural. The table below shows that how many visitors visit the study area for different purposes.

Table 5.8: Purpose Wise Distribution of the Sampled Visitors

Purpose of visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Entertainment	6	60

Sightseeing	1	10
Research/study	-	-
Religious/cultural	3	30
Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Field survey shows that 60% visitors visit the place for Entertainment, 10% visit for sightseeing and 30% visitors visit the place for religious purposes. It shows that the spot is famous for entertainment. During leisure time people can visit the spot.

5.14 Analysis of Hotel Owner

During the field survey, domestic tourists who visit Tanahushur Area were asked about different topics. Most of them gave more preference to the nature beauty of the Tanahushur temple, jungle and the open lane, different birds etc. similarly, the purpose of visit was found mostly sightseeing and entertainment.

All hotel owners are married. Few of them have no home near but they use to stay at relatives' house. Some visitors who visit the spot feel climate problem, lack of accommodation and the area is small.

The hotel owner suggest for the improvement of the spot as follow:

Development of (1) facility of Entertainment (2) accommodation (3) extra activities (4) Security (5) health facilities

5.15 Prospect of Tourism in the Study Area

The prospect of tourism includes the type of visitors, flow of tourist, status of hotels and employees in the hotels, length of stay and expenditure of the visitors, influencing factors and the efforts made by the local stake holder and different institution in the study area.

5.16 Length of Stay of the Visitors

The promotional economic back bone of any tourism area is the length of stay of the visitors. The survey has found some visitors stay few hours and some tourists stay in long time of duration.

5.17 Influencing Factors for Tourism in the Study Area

Tanahushur Tourism area is a beautiful place in the point of view of tourism. It is popular in domestic tourism for sightseeing, bio-diversity, and nature beauty & picnic spot. According to the field survey in the study area the influencing factor for tourism in Tanahushur Tourism Area is given below.

The above table shows that maximum numbers of respondents give high priority to sightseeing, natural beauty and bio-diversity. In the field survey, the priority is given to the important factors for the tourism potentialities in the study area. Very few visitors of the spot come to enjoy extra culture, good facilities and good climate.

5.18 Natural and Cultural Attraction of Tanahushur VDC

There is several of natural and cultural attraction in Tanahushur VDC. This place has good seeing for good hill. Good flora and fauna. Nepal is a Hindu country. Here, also Devi's temple. Many cultural attraction photos are attached in annexes.

It is near, about tourism place Pokhara. It is regarded as one of the famous pilgrim sight of Nepal. We can enjoy the sense of fragrance of a variety of flora and funna flowers in the forest in trekking route to Tanahushur peak which takes 3 hour time from the Damuli. The snow-clad mountain ranges, heart-pleasing peaks, and land which can be seen from the peak have added to the beauty of attraction of this region. The scenes that can be seen from those spots might provide additional entertainment to those visiting Tanahushur. The heart touching scene of their beauty can also be observed from the peak of Tanahushur. Apart from this Tanahushur is the best place for the Trekking, to see sun – rise and sun set, Panorama view of Hills and place.

5.19 Problems and Weaknesses of Rural Tourism in the Study Area

The respondents mentioned many weaknesses. There is lack of clear vision among the policy-makers, from the local to the highest levels, is the greatest drawback. The bureaucrats are neither sensitive nor serious on the matter. The locals are seen so eager to develop the spot as tourism destination but they don't have awareness about tourism and its necessary elements to be developed. Attracting innumerable visitors the spot is found unsuccessful to attract foreign visitors. Lack of marketing in tourism, lack of appropriate accommodation, lack of fund is other obstacles on the way. There is lack of cultural practices to be performed to the visitors.

There is lack of information Centre. The community forest is not used for jungle safari & the jungle is not used as protected area for the conservation of Biodiversity. The lake is not found protected around, properly. The covered area is found very small in size. There is lack of tourism activities. Political instability, poor governance, conflict, insecurity, unrest & pathetic culture are the main impediments of the tourism development. There is lack of appropriate marketing facility & lack of marketing of local products. The different stakeholders of tourism development such as tourism board, ministries, DDC and NPC are found careless about such hidden tourism properties' development. The tourism committee is not found, aware, capable & well trained to bring proper tourism activities & programs. The locals are found satisfied only in availability of forest products such as fuel wood, grass & timber. There is lack of advertisement. There is lack of identification of various herbs, birds & other Biodiversity in the jungle. The tourism record of the spot is not kept yet. There is overflow of the visitors than the capacity of the spot. Basically there is some major problems which are given below in a point.

- Lack a clear vision in a police maker.
- Bureaucrats are neither sensitive nor serious on the tourism development.
- Lack of infrastructure development to set tourist
- Lack of awareness program.
- Lack of linkage of line agencies.
- Lack of marketing in tourism.
- Lack of appropriate accommodation.
- There is lack of cultural practices to be performed to the visitors.

- There is lack of information Centre.
- The lake is not found protected around, properly.
- The different stakeholders of tourism development such as tourism board, Ministries, DDC & NPC are found careless about such hidden tourism properties' development.
- The tourism committee is not found, aware, capable & well trained to bring proper tourism activities & programs.
- Lack of commanding tourist guide.
- Lack of tourism activities.
- Lack of security and facilitated services.

CHAPTER SIX

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Major Findings

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Natural beauty, cultural heritage, birth place of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace), number of lakes, number of rivers, number of streams etc. are the attractive things for tourism in Nepal.

Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotel, motel and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services, amusement and other leisure activities, gifts and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc. In some of potential areas, tourism can be the leading sector to activate the community level economy. It is a high level production sector in which low investment produces massive gains. Tourism is the second most important source of foreign exchange for Nepal after agriculture and it will remain central to the economic sustainability and protection of biodiversity. It is found that travelling and tourism is the largest industry in the world in terms of employment.

Tanahu is one of the major tourism destinations of the Gandakizone accounted as the "queen of hill". It has a great potentiality of tourism development mixing with local cultures, natural scenes, sunrise etc.

In case of Tanahushur, tourism plays a major role to generate local income creating various opportunities of employment and agricultural diversification. It is found that local as well as national government should revisit the programs, planning's and activities used in this sectors. Tourism is the faster growing and smokeless industry in the world. Among different sectors of tourism, village tourism a newly emerging concept has been placing

its own unique and special characteristic for the development of rural areas. Tanahushur has sufficient potentiality to develop tourism. It has various tourism products like scenic beauty (sight seeing), sunrise view, views of hills, Tanahushur temple, vegetation, small monastery, Magar culture, and so on. The present study was carried out in Tanahushur region with a view to find out the prospects and present situation of tourism in that area.

The major findings of this study (research) are summarized as follow:

- The geographical setting of the study area is found to be diverse including terraces, slopes and flats. The climatic condition of this region is hilly which is cold in winter season and hot in summer season.
- Ethnic and cultural diversity is the main feature of this region. Historical tribe Magars cultural and traditional practices are unique.
- The existing tourism assets Tanahushur temple, scenic beauty (sightseeing), rock climbing, paragliding and different cash crops farming are found to be in excellent condition. Besides these flora and fauna, magar culture, small monastery, picnic-spot, trekking are the additional tourism products of this region.
- Research center for agricultural farming, camping site, village walking etc, can be the potential tourism products at this region in near future.
- Accommodation facilities are found to be insufficient to serve the visiting tourism demand.
- Local level hotels with poor facilities are available in the study area.
- Tourists' purpose of visit in study area is found mainly for Tanahushurgoddesh temple, sightseeing, followed by sunrise, views, rock climbing, picnics and research.
- The length of stay of the tourists is found to be very short because no tourists are stayed there for more than 4 days/nights and the expenditure pattern of tourists are also negligible. It may be the cause of the lack of sufficient tourism infrastructure.
- The perception of tourists towards the future pattern of tourism development in Tanahushur region is very domestic and they see the good prospect of tourism development in near future.
- According to local residents the prime attraction of Tanahushur region are Tanahushurgoddesh temple, scenic beauty (sightseeing), sunrise view, majestic Hills views, , hospitable behavior of local people etc.

- It was found that, there is not sufficient tourism infrastructure i.e. transportation, drinking water, health centers, parks, view tower etc.
- In respect to hotels, there are few hotels based on tourists with poor facilities.
- Trekking is one of the major aspects of ecotourism. Tanahushur also provides this flavor by the three trekking routes they are; one is from Tanahushur to pokhara and the next one is Tanahushur-pokhara. So it can be also promoted as an ecotourism destination.
- September, October, February, March, April, May are the prefer months for tourists.
- The level of awareness in local people is very low. They are not informed about the tourism activities of this area. On the question of researcher on 'Do you know about tourism?' a respondent replied that he had listened first time this term.
- Local people, tourists and hoteliers seem to be very optimistic towards the development of tourism in near future. Local people's perception towards the futuristic pattern of tourism development in Tanahushur region should be oriented towards the betterment of the all irrespective of castes, creeds and class having emphasis upon the poor and lower class community.

6.2 Conclusions

From the above findings of the study, it is concluded that Tanahushur region has huge potentialities to develop tourism in near future. It has unique products like TanahushurGoddesh temple, small monastery which are not found in other places. Hospitable behavior of locals, viewing of majestic Himalayas, sunrise view, sightseeing, commercial cash crops farming, herbal products, inhabitants of flora and fauna are the additional feature of this area. Camping site, picnic spot and different cultural assets could be potential tourism products in this region which can attract the domestic as well as foreign tourists in future.

However, it has no basic infrastructure facilities that are essential for tourism development. Lack of communication, security, transportation, sufficient accommodations are the main problems associate in the study area to drive the tourism in a sustainable way. To develop Tanahushur region as model village tourism, first of all

security should be provided and basic infrastructure facilities must be established and up graded the present infrastructures in integrated package. Thus we can say that western region has wide and bright prospect of tourism which shall be actualized to increase the income level of the locals. And it can be one of the means to alleviate the rural poverty as well. After analyzing the facts and figures obtained from the field study, some important findings and conclusion are made. Those findings and conclusion reflect some issues that are to judge and consider.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of findings, the following recommendations are made to enrich the village tourism in Tanahushur region. Basic tourism infrastructures, road accommodations, drinking water supply, electricity, information centered are very essential for tourism development.

It is felt that trekking Route is very in miserable condition due to the low level of restructuring daily. So, for the trekkers, this trekking route should be developed well with clean manner. Accommodation facilities should be up graded in existing hotels and other hotels and lodge services should be extended in and around the Tanahushur region.

To promote tourism, the development of infrastructures is necessary. So, integrated package infrastructure facilities should be established or upgraded as soon as possible.

To fulfill the gap of services home stay, paying guest and hotels should be established on the way side.

Majority of the inhabitants of local people settle by ethnic groups. Their culture should be conserved and promoted tourism in this area.

In modern world information technology governs the society. So, publicity of that place as a famous tourist destination should be initiated at national and local level.

Tanahushur is one of the destinations of eco – tourists, so government should be declared this area as conservation area.

Tourism awareness seems to be moderate among local people. So, the awareness building programs should organize to make them aware and conscious about tourism and its product.

The local level manpower should be trained for tourism guide so that they can provide services to the tourists.

Length of stay of tourists is very low so stakeholders should be encouraged to the tourists for long time stay. For this a package program and other related programs should be conducted at local level.

Tanahushur is the suitable and proper place for cultural center. So, for developing it, tourist information centre, NTB, VDC, DDC, and stake holders should make an attempt program.

Most of the tourists visit in this area is domestic. It is due to the ease of tourists. So to attract international tourists VDC, DDC, NTB, and MOCTCA should make an attempt to lure the tourists.

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ANNEX-A

QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaire for the Local People

1. Personal Information

Name.....

Age.....

Education.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

2. How many tourists come here per day?

a) Few -----1

b) 10-50-----2

c) 50-100-----3

d) 100 above-----4

3. Do you like arrival of tourist in your area?

a) Yes -----1

b) No -----2

4. Why?

.....
.....

5. Do you like to develop this place as tourist destination?

a) Yes -----1

b) No -----2

6. How do you help to develop this place?

a) Behaving hospitality -----1

b) Guiding tourist-----2

c) Taking tourist at home ----3

d) Others (.....)-----4

7. What is your expectation in developing this place?

.....

8. Before how many years are you staying here?

a) 1 Generation ---1

b) 2 Generation -----2

c) 5 Generation -----3

d) More than 5 generation--4

9. Could you keep tourist in your home as a paying guest?

a) Yes -----1

b) No -----2

10. If yes, how many tourists can be kept per day and how long?

.....

11. If no what is the problem?

.....

12. What types of culture do you have?

.....

.....

13. Are there any natural attraction? And which are they?

.....
.....

14. Condition of tourist facilities.

Tourist Facilities	Very Good	Good	Simple	No
Accessibility				
Accommodations				
Activities				
Amenities				

15. Where do many tourists come from?

.....

16. How long do they stay?

- a) A few hours ---1
- b) 1.3 days ----2
- c) 3-5 days ----3
- d) 5 days and above—4

17. How many Nepali Tourist come here per day?

- a) 10-20 ---1
- b)50-100 ----2
- c) 100-150----3
- d)150-125----4

18.How many foreigners Tourist come here per day?

a) 0 tourist---1

b) 1-5---2

c) 5-10 -----3

d) 10 above--4

19. What should be done to make their stay long?

.....

20. what is the problem for develop the tourism industries?

.....
.....
.....
.....

ANNEXE-B

Questionnaire for Internal (Nepali) Tourists

1. Introduction:

Name:.....

Sex: Male/Female

Place (Address):.....

Marital Status: Married/Unmarried

Occupation:.....

Age group:

- a) below 30 ---1
- b) 31-45-----2
- c) 45-60-----3
- d) Above 60--4

2. What is your purpose to visit Tanahusur?

- a) Sight-seeing ----1
- b) Business-----2
- c) Study/research --3
- d) Others.....4

3. If for the study, what is the sector if study?

.....

4. Is it your first visit?

- a) Yes ----1
- b) No --2

5. If no, how many times did you visit this place?

.....

6. Ask the cultural and natural attractions of this place?

.....
7. Did you hold night here?

a) Yes -----1

b) No ---2

8. If you don't hold night, why?

a) Your home is near --1

b) Lack of security----2

c) Lack of accommodation--3

d) others.....4

9. What should be improved to make you spend few days in this place?

a) Security --1

b) Facility of entertainment --2

c) Accommodation --3

d) Others.....4

10. If you hold the night here, what about fooding?

a) very nice --1

b)) Satisfactory--2

c) Good -----3

d) Bad--4

11. What kinds of food would you prefer?

a) Nepalese ---1

b) Indian --2

c) Others.....3

12. Why?.....

13. What facilities are available in room?

- a) TV --1
- b) Attached bathroom --2
- c) Phone, e-mail and internet --3
- d) Hot water shower --4

e) Others.....5

14. What is your average expenditure per day in the destination in NRS?

- a) 200 --1
- b) 200-500 --2
- c) 500-1000 --3
- d) 1000 above--4

15. If you consult with any tourism organization, which is the organization?

.....

16. What kind of help did you get from the tourism organization?

- a) Very good --1
- b) Satisfactory -2
- c) Positive --3

17. Condition of tourist facilities.

Tourist Facilities	Very Good	Good	Simple	No
Accessibility				
Accommodations				
Activities				
Amenities				

18. In your opinion, what should be done to develop this destination?

.....

19. what kind of problem did you face here?

.....

.....

ANNEX-C

Question

hotel owner

1. Personal details:

Name:.....

Culture:.....

Education:.....

Marital Status:.....

Permanent Address:.....

Name of the Hotel:.....

Number of Room:.....

2. When was hotel established?

3. How many hotels were there before you establish this hotel?

4. How much do you earn per day from tourists?.....

5. How many employes are there in your hotel?

6. What is the age of employees?.....

7. How do you pay them?.....

8. Are the employees local?

a) Yes --1

b) No --2

9. Are the employes male/female?

a) Male --1

b) Female--2

10. What do you think, why the tourists visit here?

a) For study -----1

b) As a gateway -----2

c) For nature beauty --3

d) Others.....4

11. What are the attractions of this place?

12. Are there any attractive places around this place?

a) Yes --1

b) No --2

13. If yes, what are they?

.....

14. How far they are situated from Tanahusur?

.....

15. What are they attractive for?

a) Socio-cultural ----1

b) Natural beauties-----2

c) Bio-diversity --3

d) Others-----4

16. What are the peak seasons of the tourists?

a) Summer --1

b) Winter-----2

c) Autumn --3

d) Others.....4

17. Ask the problem.....

18. What should be done to improve tourism in Tanahusur area?-----

ANNEX-D

Photos of Tanahusur



**Castle Damage by
Earthquake 2072**







Shiva Temple



Information Board



Traditional Home



Corn Soli



Making Ghee



Foreign Visitors



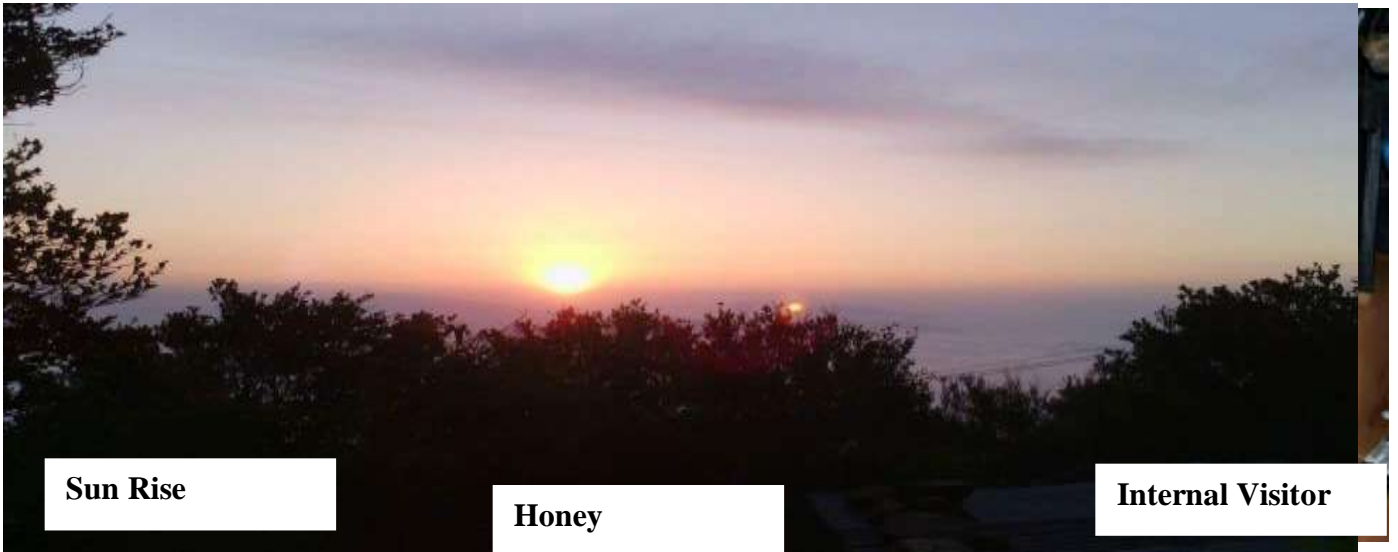
Orange Garden

Local Visitor



Bee Hive

Himalaya Scene



Sun Rise

Honey

Internal Visitor



Himalaya Scene

